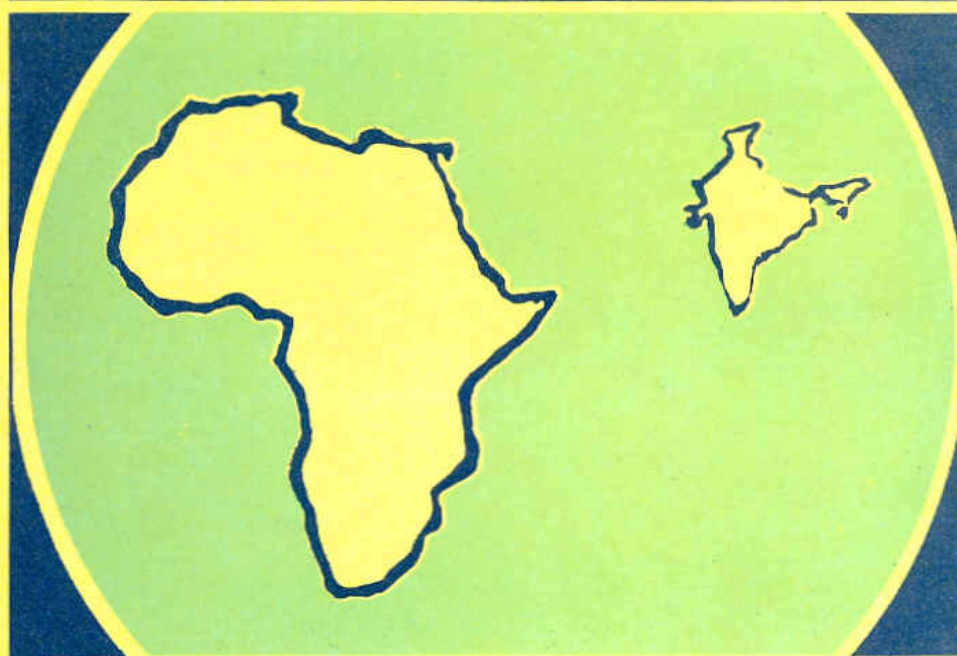


UNESCO SPONSORED GUIDES TO
THE SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF THE NATIONS

INDIAN SOURCES FOR AFRICAN HISTORY

VOLUME I

(Guide to the sources of the History of Africa and
of the Indian Diaspora in the Basin of the
Indian Ocean in the National Archives of India)



By

S.A.I. TIRMIZI



INTERNATIONAL WRITERS' EMPORIUM



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Compiled and edited by S.A.I. Tirmizi

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To
Jawaharlal Nehru
Architect of
Indo-African friendship

PREFACE

The paucity, and in some cases complete lack, of written records relating to Africa's past account for the Hegelian philosophy of history which denies Africa its historicity. This paucity of written records is perhaps nowhere more evident than in the case of the age-old Indo-African relationship. This is perhaps the reason why scant attention has been paid to this aspect of Indo-African historiography. Those who have turned their attention to the subject have concentrated mainly on the history of this relationship during the colonial period.

The reasons for this phenomenon are not far to seek. Firstly, most of these scholarly undertakings were completed during the period of colonial dominance. Secondly, the comparative abundance of material relating to the colonial period is in Portuguese, Dutch, German, French and English languages, which are comparatively easy for European scholars to handle. Thirdly, most of the records relating to the pre-colonial period are written mainly in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Swahili and Gujarati with which European scholars are generally unacquainted.

The study and analysis of accessible data in respect of the Indo-African relationship during the colonial period has involved many scholars and institutions such as: C.F. Andrew, *The Indian Question in East Africa* (Nairobi, 1961); S.A. Waiz, *Indians Abroad* (Bombay, 1927); B.K. Dadachandji, *The Indian National Congress and Indians Overseas* (Bombay, 1945); H.R. Burrow ed., *The Indians in South Africa* (Allahabad, 1946); A.K. Kazimi, *An Enquiry into Indian Education in East Africa* (Nairobi, 1948); G.H.C. Calin,

Indians in South Africa (1949); N.V. Rajkumar, *Indians Outside India* (Madras, 1951); S.B. Mukherji, *Indian Minority in South Africa* (New Delhi, 1959); H. Kuper, *Indian People in Natal* (Natal, 1960); *Indian Trade with Afro-Asian Countries* Published by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (New Delhi, 196); G.D. Delf, *Asians in East Africa* (London, 1962); *India and Africa : Perspectives of Co-operation*, published by Indian Council for Africa (New Delhi, 1964); F. Dotson, *Indian Minority of Zambia, Rhodesia and Malawi* (Yale University Press, 1968); H.S. Morris, *Indians In Uganda* (London, 1968); J.S. Mangat, *A History of Asians in East Africa, 1886 to 1945* (Oxford, 1969); Haraprasad Chattopadhyaya, *Indians in Africa* (Calcutta, 1970); Robert Gregory, *India and East Africa : A History of Race Relations within the British Empire, 1890-1939* (London, 1971); P. Bhatia, *Indian Ordeal in Africa* (Delhi, 1971); Agehananda Bharti, *Asians In East Africa* (Chicago, 1972); R.R. Ramchandni, ed., *India and Africa* (New Delhi, 1980)—all demonstrate the labour involved in this kind of study. Most of them are, however, sectoral in nature in as much as they are concerned with selected areas. Moreover, most of them have not exploited the archival resources available in the National Archives of India as well as those in the archival repositories of Indian States and Union Territories.

In order to meet this pressing need, Unesco commissioned the preparation of a *Indian Sources for African History Volume I* Guide to the Sources of the History of Africa and of the Indian Diaspora in the Basin of the Indian Ocean in the National Archives of India). The preparation of this volume was entrusted to the present writer under contract with the International Council on Archives in the middle of 1982. This considerable task has been accomplished in a short period of about two years.

The Guide covers the period 1758 to 1950 and deals mainly with East and South Africa but data in respect of North, Central and West Africa are not totally absent. It consists of nine chapters. The first chapter provides an historical sketch of the Indo-African relationship from remote antiquity to present times. Each of the remaining eight chapters deals with the records relating to Africa available in the Home Department/Home Ministry, Foreign Department/Ministry of External Affairs, Indians Overseas Department, Commonwealth Relations Department, Military/Army/Military Supply/Defence Department, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce/Revenue and Agriculture/Education, Health and Lands Department, Commerce and Industry/Commerce Department and Private Archives of Eminent Indians.

Seven of these eight chapters begin with an introductory note concerned with the departmental development and organisation and is based on data mainly taken from the original records. Thereafter follow entries indentifying relevant documents amongst the records of the branch concerned as gleaned from the voluminous indexes to them. It should be noted in this connection that approximately eighty per cent of the records listed in these indexes still survive and are accessible while the remaining twenty per cent have been weeded out and destroyed by the creating agency before their transfer to the custody of the National Archives of India.

Entries are arranged in chronological order under the respective branches of a department. At the end of the entry for each item described is given, in brackets, the reference assigned to it by the creating branch at the time of creation or registration. This reference should be used in calling for or when citing the item in any publication. The last section of each chapter lists published or unpublished finding aids.

Before I conclude I wish to record my indebtedness and gratitude to my friend Dr. Charles Keseskemeti, Executive Secretary, International Council on Archives, and Dr. Maurice Glele, Director, Division of Cultural Studies, Unesco, for their advice and guidance. I am also beholden to Miss Antoinette Menier, Chief Curator, Archives Nationales Paris and Mr. Peter Walne, County Archivist, Hertford for having generously given their time for reading the typescript and suggesting some improvements which have been incorporated. Thanks are also due to Dr. J.D. Page for readily agreeing to permit me to reproduce three maps from *An Atlas of African History* (Bungay, Suffolk, 1978) published by Edward Arnold, 41 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3 DQ. A special word of thanks is due to Mr. M.R. Sen Gupta, formerly Assistant Director, National Archives of India, but for whose ungrudging assistance, it would not have been possible for me to complete this work within a short period of two years. Likewise, I do appreciate the untiring efforts put in by Mr. Javed H. Khan and Mr. Rammi Kapoor, Research Fellows, in retrieving the relevant data from the plethora of indexes and in preparing data cards in the course of their laborious researches.

54, Zakir Bagh
Okhla Road, New Delhi-110 025 (India)
15 September 1986.

S.A.I. TIRMIZI

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION : HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

I

Washed by the waters of the Indian Ocean, the African continent and the Indian sub-continent have had age-old commercial contacts. In the pre-steam propulsion period, the predictable and constant monsoon winds drew the ports skirting the Indian Ocean into an international trading zone.

Hippalus' discovery of the pattern of the western monsoons, in the reign of Ptolemy III, not only shortened the journey from Egypt to the Indies but also made it less dangerous and less expensive.¹ The north-east monsoon usually starts blowing at the beginning of November. It is at its most forceful between December and March but peters out as March closes. Gentle, variable breezes then occur until the middle of April when the south-west monsoon sets in, which is at its strongest from June to September. These monsoons made it possible for vessels to travel the distance of 2,200 miles from the Gulf and India to East Africa in as little as 25 days. The journey from the Red Sea and South India took even less time.²

II

India and Egypt belong to the two cradles of the most ancient civilizations that flourished on the banks of the Indus and the Nile. The people of Mohenjodaro maintained close contact with Egypt.³ These two civilizations have many identical features. India used to supply the silk cloth in which the Egyptian mummies were wrapped. Ebony, ivory and cotton goods mentioned in Egyptian

inscriptions were supplied to Egypt in the second millenium B.C. by Abyssinian and Somali traders who brought them from India. Moreover, sandalwood, precious stones and peacocks went from India to Egypt. Archaeological evidence goes a long way to proving that in the eighth century B.C., there were regular trade relations both by land and sea between India on one hand and Arabia on the other.⁴

An inscription found at Redesiya mentions an Indian merchant, Sophon, travelling over the caravan route to Coptus. Towards the close of the first century B.C., Indo-Egyptian trade appears to have increased in volume. Strabo mentions that, from the seaport of Myos-Hormos alone, about 120 ships sailed for India in one season.⁴ This was perhaps due to the fact that, by the beginning of the Christian era, mariners of the Indian Ocean were already acquainted with the use of monsoon winds. They had also learnt to build large vessels by sewing plants together with vegetable fibres.⁵

Following the death of Alexander, there ensued an intense rivalry among the Greek states. The firm control exercised by the Selucids over the land routes to India induced the Ptolemies of Egypt to seek ivory from elsewhere. Their immediate need was to secure war elephants but they also wished to break the Selucid monopoly over the supply of Indian ivory to the Mediterranean. They, therefore, turned to the African coast of the Red Sea and established a series of elephant hunting posts as far as the mouth of the Red Sea.⁵ It was, however, necessary for Hellenistic Egypt to seek mahouts from India to train the captured elephants. The Indian goods were conveyed to Berenice on the Red Sea and thence by caravan to Coptus on the Nile and from there to Alexandria, which became the entrepot of Indo-European trade.⁶

It is, thus, apparent that for several centuries prior to the Christian era, Indians traded with Egypt through the Somali coast but there is very little evidence to give credence to the view that the ancient Indians had a significant knowledge of the East African coast. It is, however, certain that trade between India and the East African coast

has been going on at least since Roman times, as documented by Periplus, a Greek trader of the Roman Empire, who lived in Egypt during the second half of the first century*. He refers to the existence of a close-knit network of Indian Ocean trade and the role of Indian merchants along the east coast of Africa. He describes how, in his time, ships were customarily fitted out from Ariaca (modern Gujarat) and Baryagaza (Broach), bringing to the market towns of East Africa the products of their own areas such as wheat, rice, clarified butter, sesame oil, cotton cloth, girdles and honey from the reed of *sacchari* (sugar). These ships took back to India as imports ivory, gold, iron, gum copal, ambergris, incense and slaves⁷. Ptolemy, writing in the second century, had nothing further to add to the account given by Periplus, although his geographical knowledge of the coast extended further south than did that of his predecessor⁸.

The ports of the Horn of Africa received wheat, rice, bosmor, sesame oil and sugar cane from India. Periplus states that the Aksumites brought from India goods including iron, steel, cotton fabrics of coarser kinds known as *molokhina* and *sygmato ghena*, belts, cloaks, a few *molokhinese sidoni* garments as well as material coloured with a kind of varnish. Between the fifth and sixth centuries, Adulis became a leading port trading with the ports of India. When Bishop Moses of Adulis sailed to India at the beginning of the fifth century, he was probably on a visit to his spiritual flock, which by that time seems to have formed trading colonies at Indian ports. Subsequent voyages by inhabitants of Adulis in particular and Ethiopians in general to south and north India have been recorded by Pseudo Callisthenes and Cosmas Indicopleustes⁹.

* (From this point, all dates cited should be understood to be of the Christian era (i.e. A.D.) unless otherwise indicated).

III

As the Roman Empire began to disintegrate in the fourth century, the Romans and the Greeks withdrew from the Indian Ocean and thus appear to have lost contact with Africa and India¹⁰. The *Pax Romana* ended in the seventh century with the Arab invasion that overran the whole of North Africa with incredible speed¹¹. The Arabs called the natives of Africa the Zanj and, with the passage of time, the whole area came to be called Zanjbar, the coast of Zanj¹².

Al-Masudi (d. 956), the Arab historian and geographer; describes the inhabitants of Zanj as black men with hanging lips, who worshipped trees and feared the spirits of the dead. They had a king and a capital city. Their armaments were made of iron and they hunted elephants in order to export ivory. The tusks from Zanj were sent to India and China¹³. None of the sites referred to by al-Masudi has as yet been located.

A similar description of the land of Zanj has been given by **al-Idrisi (d. 1154), a twelfth century Arab geographer.** He refers more explicitly to the existence of towns. He mentions Malindi, Manrisa (probably Mombasa) and Kilwa by name¹⁴ and says that the iron smelted in the Sofala mountains was exported to India¹⁵. Dimishqi, yet another Arab geographer, who flourished at the end of the thirteenth century, remarked that the East African coast was inhabited by black people who were idolators.¹⁶ Ibn Battuta, the African traveller, who visited Mombasa in the 1330s, wrote that the inhabitants were pious, honourable and upright and had built mosques of wood¹⁷. These Arabic sources are, however, disappointing in the paucity of details in respect of Afro-Indian relations.

IV

The maritime trade of the Indian Ocean had hitherto been directed more to the Gulf than to the Red Sea but, as a result of the Seljuk Wars in Iraq and Iran, it was now routed to Aden and to the Egyptian ports on the Red Sea

such as Qulzum and Aydhab. Thus, in the reign of al-Aziz (975-996) the Fatimid Caliph, Egypt started to play an increasingly important role in international trade. In fact, it had become the most important link on the chief medieval trade route during the Fatimid period and for many centuries to come. This eastern trade was perhaps the single most lucrative enterprise of the Middle Ages and it was perhaps concern about it that led to the establishment of close diplomatic ties between Fatimid Egypt and some Indian states.¹⁸

Following the sack of Baghdad by Halagu, the Mongol conqueror and the death of al-Mutasim Billah, the Abbasid Caliph, the centre of the Caliphate shifted to Cairo, when the Mameluke Sultan of Egypt gave shelter to the fugitive Abbasid Caliph. The Abbasid Caliphs, though figureheads at the mercy of the Mamelukes, nevertheless conferred legitimacy upon their masters and benefactors. Though the total insignificance of these puppet Caliphs was apparent, there were many rulers in India and other parts of the Islamic world, who deemed it important to seek official investiture from the Abbasid Caliph residing in Cairo.¹⁹ Muhammad bin Tughluq, Sultan of Delhi, exploited his nominal allegiance to the Abbasid Caliph of Egypt to re-establish himself in the confidence of his people.²⁰ When Hajji Said Sarsari, envoy of Hakim II, the Egyptian Caliph, arrived in Delhi with the confirmation decree and robes of honour, the Sultan went barefooted to receive him as a token of deep respect for the Egyptian Caliph. This ceremonial reception has been vividly described by Badr i Chach in his *Qasidas* or panygerics. Muhammad bin Tughluq's successor, Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-1388) received in 1355 robes of honour and a *manshur* or edict from the Egyptian Caliph assigning India to him. The early Lodis continued this fiction but, by the time Ibrahim Lodi ascended the throne in 1517, the Ottomans had already put an end to the pretensions of the Egyptian Caliph.²¹

Like the Sultans of Delhi, the Bahmanis of the Deccan also sought recognition from the Egyptian Caliph. Muhammed Shah Bahmani of the Deccan strengthened

his position by securing a formal sanction from the Egyptian Caliph to employ the latter's name in the Friday sermon and also on his coinage.²² The Adil-Shahi rulers of Bijapur were under the nominal spiritual leadership of the Egyptian Caliph²³.

Like the Ottomans, the Mughal emperors of India did away with this fiction and established diplomatic relations with some African countries. When Aurangzeb ascended the throne, he received embassies from foreign countries which had trade relations with India. Among these embassies was one sent by the King of Abyssinia.²⁴

V

What is more significant is the fact that the establishment of Turkish rule gave impetus to the importation of Habshis. Habshi is a term derived from the Arabic 'Habsh', indicating Abyssinian, but it no doubt includes other negroid races from other parts of Africa. Like the Turks, who founded dynasties throughout the Muslim world, these Habshis usually began life as slaves and seem to have shown the same wonderful capacity, as did the Turks, for rising from slavery to the highest positions. Jamalud Din Yaqut, the Abyssinian *Amiri Akhur* or Master of the Horse, wielded great privilege and power at the court of Sultana Raziah (1236-1240), who utilized his services to counter the Turkish nobility's monopoly of all important offices.²⁵

The Habshis were employed to ensure safety of sea routes. This is borne out by Ibn Battuta, according to whom, the Habshis were the guarantors of safety on the Indian Ocean. "Let there be but one of them on a ship", he observes, "and it will be avoided by the Indian pirates".²⁶ Badr, the Habshi slave of Muhammad bin Tughluq, was Governor of Alabur when Ibn Battuta visited that place. The bravery of Badr has passed into proverb.²⁷

The proverbial bravery of the Habshis was utilized not only by the Sultanate of Delhi but also by various other local Muslim dynasties. The Habshis exercised considerable influence on the Bahmanis (1347-1527) of the Deccan.

As a matter of fact, the *afaqis* or foreigners wielded tremendous influence on the Clysome and in local politics. In the feuds between the Deccanis and *afaqis* that followed, the former consisted of Deccanis and Habshis, while the latter was composed of Arabs, Turks and Iranians.²⁸

The founder of the Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpur, Khwaja Jahan Malik Sarvar, commonly known as Malikush Sharq, was probably of negroid blood. He died in 1399, leaving behind a kingdom which stretched from Koil in the west to Tirhut and Bihar in the east. He was succeeded by his adopted son, Qaranful (Clove), which indicates that he was a Habshi slave.²⁹ The accession of Saifud Din Firuz (1487-1490) led to the rule of Habshis at Gaur in Bengal. It was Alaud Din Husain Shah (1493-1519), who dismissed the large body of Habshis occupying high posts in administration and expelled them from Bengal.³⁰

The Habshis, who rose to prominence under the Muzaffarids (1405-1573) of Gujarat in the sixteenth century, were mostly the prisoners or sons of prisoners captured during the Muslim invasion of Abyssinia by Imam Ahmad Gran in 1527 and were known by the generic name of Rumikhanis after Mustafa Rumikhan. These prisoners were handed over by the Imam to Amir Salman, in Kamaran, who selected the most promising among them and gave them a thorough training in arms and letters. When Mustafa received orders from his father in Constantinople in 1531 to proceed to India to help Sultan Bahadur Shah (1526-1537) of Gujarat against the Portuguese, he took with him the Habshis and a number of Turks, including Safar Salmani. The manner in which many of these Habshis rose to prominence forms one of the most interesting features of the history of the Muzaffarids.³¹

The neighbouring Nizam Shahi kingdom of Ahmadnagar (1409-1633) was served with distinction by Malik Ambar, who was a Habshi by birth. It was by sheer ability and force of character that he rose to the highest position in the kingdom. After the fall of Ahmadnagar, he retired to Khirki with Murtaza Nizam Shah and devoted his energy to the task of rebuilding the shattered administration of the Nizam Shahi kingdom. He raised a strong and well-

disciplined army and organised the revenue system on the model of Todar Mal's settlement.³²

VI

These diplomatic relations between India and Africa during medieval times were further cemented by the exchange of ideas and culture. Maulana Shamsud Din Turk came to India from Egypt with a camel load of books during the reign of Alaud Din Khalji (1296-1316).³³ Intellectual contact with Africa increased during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325-1351). When Ibn Battuta met Shaikh Burhanud Din al-Araj in Alexandria before starting on his journey, the latter told him about Shaikh Ruknud Din Multani and Shaikh Alaud Din Ajodhani.³⁴

The patronage of the Muzaffarids of Gujarat attracted writers and men of letters from far off places such as Egypt. Badrud Din al-Damamini came to Gujarat from Egypt in the reign of Ahmad Shah (1413-1442) to whom he dedicated his *Aynul Hayat* and *Taliqatul Faraiz*. He was followed by his countryman Wajihud Din Muhammad al-Maliki *alias* Ibn Suwayed, who received the title of *Malikul Mahuddisin* or Prince of Traditionlists from Mahmud Begarah (1458-1511) of Gujarat.³⁵

India in its turn influenced Swahili Africa long before the advent of the Portuguese. These cultural influences extended to food and music. The food-culture of places like Zanzibar, Lamu, Dodoma and even Dar-es-Salaam and Mombasa still betrays some significant Indian influences. This civilization of the Indian Ocean also manifests points of historical and cultural contacts in architecture, language and the realm of ideas.³⁶

VII

Equally developed were commercial contacts with Africa during medieval times. The Fatimid Caliphate witnessed the rise of Aydhab, a port near the northern frontier of modern Sudan. Aydhab had a share in

international trade between Egypt and the Indian Ocean.³⁷ The writings of the Venetian traveller, Marco Polo provide evidence of the trade relations between the Malabar coast of West India and Zanzibar in East Africa in the thirteenth century.³⁸ In the reign of Alaud Din Khalji, a number of foreign merchants resided in Delhi, who had made enormous profits in Maghrib, Syria, Abyssinia, Rustak, Egypt and Madain and were expected to proceed to China and Khita.³⁹ The garments distributed by Muhammad bin Tughluq in 1339 were made in Alexandria.⁴⁰ Varthema (1503-1508) states that Cambay and Baglana, were the two important ports in the north, whence cotton-stuff and silk were taken to Persia, Syria, Barbary, Arabia Felix and Ethiopia.⁴¹

Gujarat's main imports from the Swahili coast, the Red Sea and the Gulf, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, were gold, ivory, precious stones, pearls and metals.⁴² Pedro Aliares Cabral, the Portuguese traveller, who arrived in Malindi in 1500, hired two Gujarati pilots to show him the way to India.⁴³ The first detailed account of this trade comes from Barbosa in the early part of the sixteenth century. Many ships from Muzaffarid Gujarat visited Mogdishu with cargoes of cloth and spices and returned with rich cargoes of gold, ivory and wax. Cambay cloths were exported by Gujarati merchants in large ships to the ports of Malindi, Mombasa and Kilwa whence they were carried by local merchants to the ports of the Zambezi delta and Sofala further south for sale to the inhabitants of the great Bantu Kingdom in the interior.⁴⁴ Ethiopia's trade with Arabia, the Dutch, the British and the rulers of India continued to develop during the seventeenth century by way of Massawa. The volume of this trade increased considerably after 1692-93.⁴⁵

The enormous profit of this trade is well illustrated by figures. Cambay cloths were exchanged at the three ports mentioned for gold at a sufficiently attractive price and when they were carried to Sofala, they were exchanged for gold without weighing. African ivory was sold in Gujarat at the rate of five or six gold coins in Portuguese currency

or about one hundred and twelve pounds in English money.⁴⁶

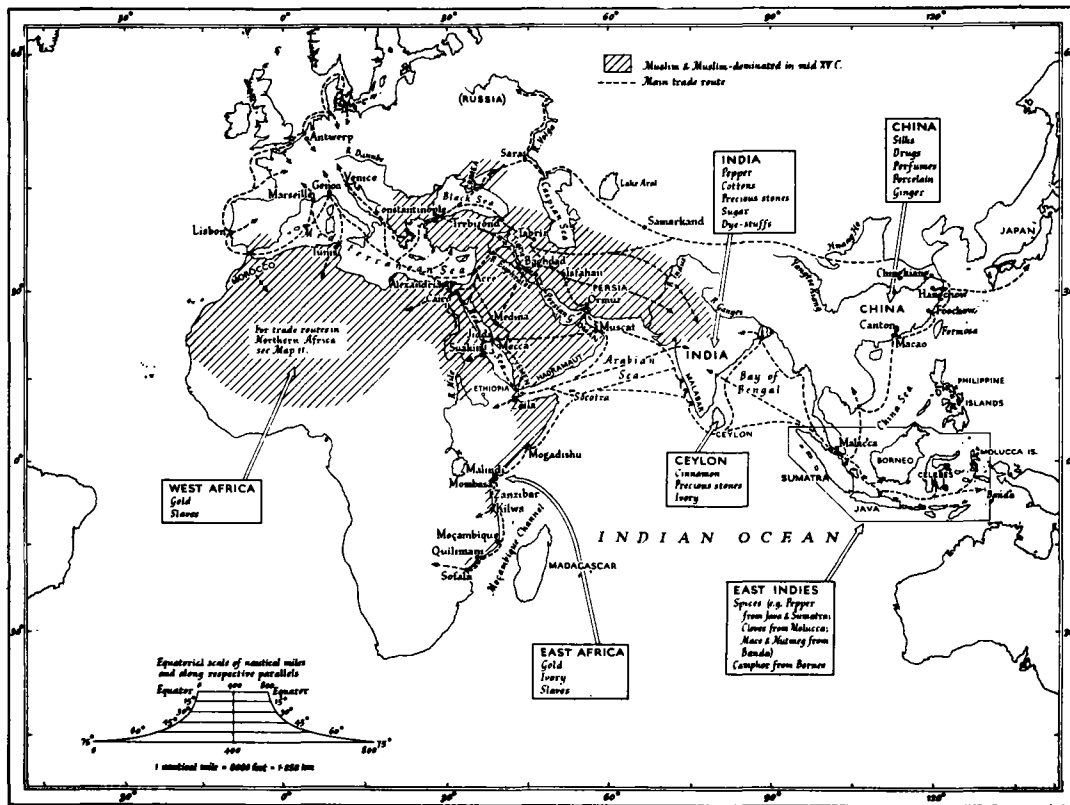
These instances show that, at the end of the fifteenth century, Gujarati traders were well-known on the Swahili littoral of Africa. These traders also had ties with Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia long before the advent of the Portuguese in the Indian Ocean.

VIII

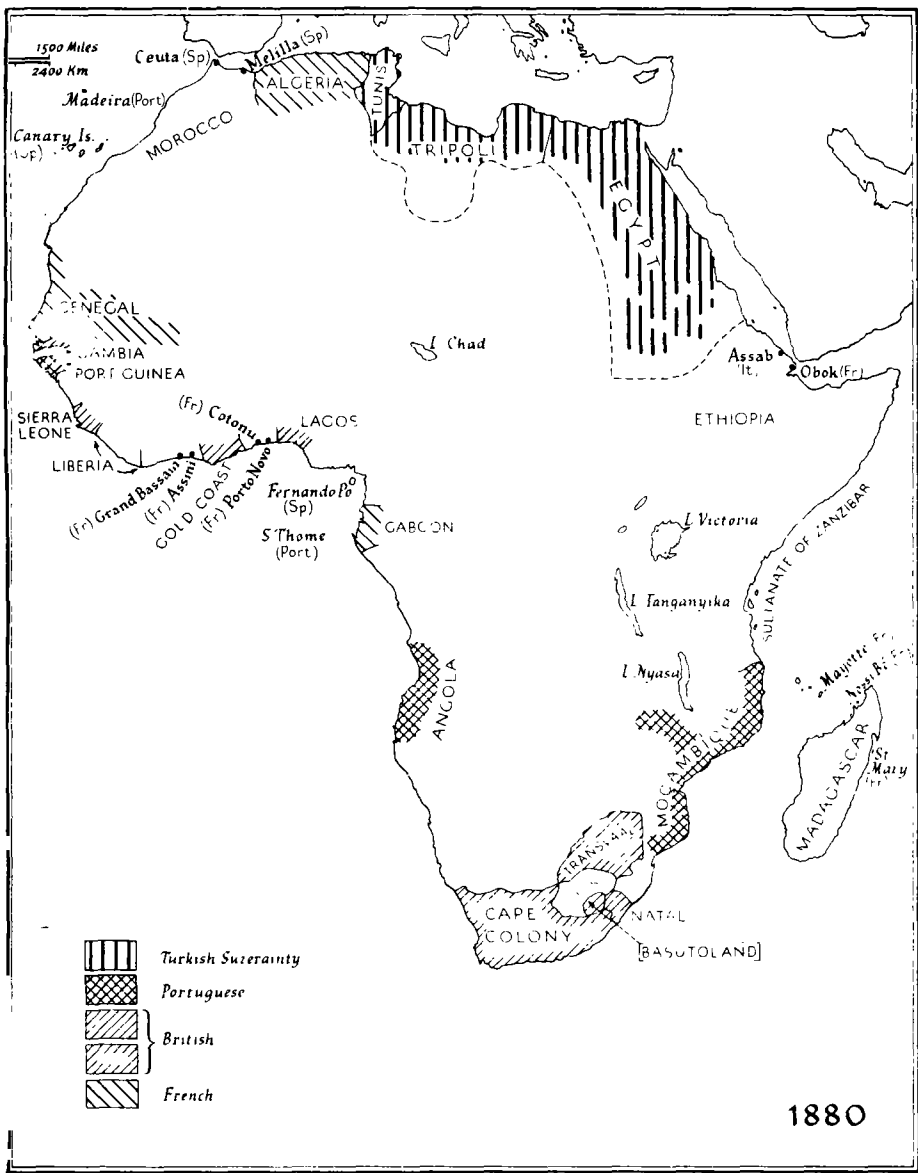
The circumnavigation of the Cape of Good Hope in 1497 by the Portuguese seriously affected the custom revenues of the Mamelukes of Egypt, the Ottomans of Asia Minor and the Muzaffarids of Gujarat. Their common commercial interests brought them together in their confrontation with the Portuguese. The struggle for supremacy in the Indian Ocean commenced in 1507, when Qun-sawhal Ghawri (1501-1516), the last Mameluke Sultan of Egypt, sent a combined fleet under Amir Husain Kurdi, Governor of Jeddah and Salman Rais, Ottoman Admiral to join hands with Sultan Mahmud Begarah of Gujarat in the expulsion of the Portuguese from Indian waters.⁴⁷

This great confederacy of the allies inflicted a crushing defeat on the Portuguese fleet under Dom Lorenzo in a naval battle fought at Chaul in 1508 but the Portuguese were able to avenge this defeat in the following year when Francisco de Almeida routed the allies at Diu. Subsequently, in 1510 the Portuguese took Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur and the ports of Diu and Daman from the Sultan of Gujarat in 1535 and 1559.⁴⁸ Portuguese influence extended from Malacca in South East Asia to Mozambique in East Africa.

Soon afterwards, the Portuguese succeeded in outsting local traders dealing in Gujarati goods, chiefly textiles and established themselves as monopolists on the eastern littoral of Africa. Sofala purchased Gujarati goods from the Portuguese and exported them clandestinely to the interior of Africa in small boats. The Portuguese succeeded in enforcing their fiat because the local rulers on the African coast were militarily weak. In 1513, the great Zanj empire,



The Pattern of Trade between Africa, Asia and Europe on the Eve of the Portuguese Expansion



The Pattern of Alien Rule in Africa, 1880

which controlled the East African littoral from the Zambezi to Somalia, ceased to exist.⁴⁹ Similarly, Qansawh al-Ghawri, the Mameluke Sultan, was defeated by Salim I, the Ottoman Sultan, in 1516. Since the traditional land route had been blocked by the rise of the Safavid Iran, it was essential for the Ottomans, at this time, to maintain an open trading sea route through the Red Sea with India, South East Asia and the Far East.⁵⁰

The Portuguese conquest, however, was less destructive of Indian influence than of Arab influence. Although their business had declined, Indians were able to maintain a significant commerce with East Africa. They became accountants and bankers of the Portuguese as they had been of the Arabs. Muhammad Ruknud Din al-Dabuli, a rich Indian merchant, was installed as Sultan at Kilwa. In 1593, Indian masons were employed in the construction of Fort Jesus at Mombasa. Although the Portuguese usurped the position of middlemen, the flow of goods between India and East Africa did not cease.⁵¹

The Portuguese do not appear to have attempted to establish a systematic form of government along the coast nor was any effort made to administer the hinterland. Moreover, the best route to India from Mozambique was found to be one dictated by the south-westerly monsoon, making a call on the East African coast unnecessary.⁵² Mozambique became their main re-victualling station en route to the Far East. In 1587, the eastern trade ceased to be a royal monopoly and was handed over to the Portuguese East India Company. Portuguese efforts at monopolization of sea-borne trade east of Africa had obviously failed. They realised that their interest had been better served by control and regulation rather than by exclusion of Indian merchants.⁵³

Subsequently, the Portuguese lost their hegemony in the Indian Ocean and were eventually driven out of East Africa by the depredations of pirates, harassment by hostile African tribes and, above all, by the resurgence of the Arabs in the middle of the seventeenth century, led by the dynamic Sultan bin Saif, Imam of Muscat, who ejected the Portuguese not only from his Omani realm but also from

the entire Arabian seaboard. Subsequent Imams were, however, unable to maintain more than a precarious hold on East Africa until 1840, when Imam Saïd transferred the capital of the Omani realm to Zanzibar.⁵⁴

By the middle of the eighteenth century, Mozambique had become to Portugal nothing more than a malarial backwater of minimal value in comparison to Lisbon's holdings in Asia, Brazil and Angola. Portugal, therefore, separated Mozambique from its Indian colony of Goa. A little later, its Cape Colony passed into the hands of the Dutch East India Company.

IX

The Portuguese trade monopoly was disputed by the Dutch, who first attempted to seize Mozambique but were driven off by the well-entrenched Portuguese. However, the Dutch East India Company succeeded in establishing its administration in the Cape Peninsula by the middle of the seventeenth century. This facilitated its trade relations with the Dutch East Indies. Soon afterwards it decided to establish a Dutch colony in the Cape Peninsula; with this in view, it imported Dutch colonists from Holland. Inheriting the earlier Portuguese belief that Europeans should not do hard manual labour, the Dutch Government and the settlers made slaves of the indigenous Bushmen and Hottentots and also imported slaves from outside.⁵⁵ The Dutch settlers were joined before the end of the seventeenth century by Huguenots, fleeing from religious persecution in France.⁵⁶

As with the Dutch, so with the British, whose first contact with Africa was through slave traders during the seventeenth century. This was soon followed by the advent of missionaries whose activities in the cause of abolition of the slave trade brought them to the west coast of Africa. The first British settlement thus grew up in Sierra Leone in the 1780s.⁵⁷

The British, too, were interested in the Cape as it lay on the route to India but until the nineteenth century Britain paid little attention to East Africa. Even during the

Napoleonic Wars, which turned the Indian Ocean into a battlefield, Britain's main interest was to protect the direct route from the Cape to India and to block French attempts to advance overland to India through the Middle East. It was in pursuance of the latter objective that Britain entered into a treaty with the Imam of Muscat in 1798. By the terms of this treaty, the Imam agreed to put a stop to trade with the Dutch and the French.⁵⁸

Part of this British reluctance was due to inadequate geographical knowledge of the Swahili coast. Maps were not only scarce but also inaccurate and the few accounts that existed described the Swahili coast as a hostile and dangerous region. The situation for British mariners improved a good deal in 1772, when Dalrymple, the cartographer of the East India Company, brought out the *General Collection of Nautical Publications*. Subsequently, the *India Directory*, first published in 1809, became a general handbook for all naval and merchant vessels in the Indian Ocean. The first nautical survey of the East African coast was conducted in 1811. The expedition was despatched by the Indian Navy (then called the Bombay Marine) under the command of Thomas Smee.⁵⁹

It was perhaps in the quest of security for its commercial interests that the British East India Company became more and more involved first in Asian and then in African affairs. The phase that ended with Lord Wellesley's Governor-Generalship of India in 1805, which was marked by his "Ring Fence Policy", a policy picturesquely described by Lord Salisbury as that of "defending the Moon in order to ward off an attack on the Earth from Mars". To all Victorian statesmen, India and the British Isles were the twin centres of their wealth and strength in the world as a whole.⁶⁰

It was in pursuance of the "Ring Fence Policy" that a British consulate was opened in Zanzibar in 1841. The Consul was in fact appointed and paid for by the Bombay Government. While corresponding with the British Foreign Office, he acted mainly as the Political Agent of the Bombay Government in the territories of the Imam of Muscat and was subject to an overall direction from Bom-

bay. Much of the correspondence from the east coast went to Bombay, since Zanzibar was regarded as an outpost of India. The control of political relations with Zanzibar and of consular appointments was transferred to the Government of India in 1873.⁶¹

In an effort to forestall the expansion of other European powers, the British began to act officially and overtly by extending inland its coastline holdings. By the third quarter of the nineteenth century, Britain had become the European power most involved in the destinies of Africa. In 1875, British possessions were limited in West Africa to the enclave of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Lagos, whilst in Southern Africa British possessions comprised Natal and the Cape Colony. By the beginning of the twentieth century, these limited areas had expanded into an empire of approximately three million square miles. This resulted in complete British domination of the south-east coast of Africa.⁶²

The prospects of the gold mining industry in the Transvaal persuaded the British to annex the republic in 1877. Moreover, the Portuguese efforts to link Angola and Mozambique ended with the Anglo-Portuguese treaty of 1891, which defined the spheres of influence and Nyasaland passed under British protection. As a consequence, the Boer republics were reduced to enclaves hedged in by British controlled territory. Cut off from the sea as well as from future expansion in all directions, these republics became embroiled with the British in the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902. The defeat of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal ended their brief spells of independence. From 1902 to 1910, they were reduced to colonial status before uniting with Natal and the Cape Colony to form the Dominion of the Union of South Africa.⁶²

The island of Socotra came under British influence in 1875 and the adjacent coastal area, the future Somaliland, in 1884. German East Africa had frustrated British designs to tie it to the trans-continental empire with the result that the British efforts were directed northwards. Subsequently, Egypt, although still under Turkish suzerainty, became in

effect a British Protectorate. Formal notification was delayed until the outbreak of World War I. In 1898, British troops stationed in Egypt for maintaining order came to the rescue of the Egyptian authorities in suppressing a revolt of Sudanese tribes. Following the request by Sudan, Egypt agreed to the creation of a condominium government in which Britain played the predominant role. This completed British territorial expansion in Eastern Africa⁶³

X

The vacuum created by the sagging fortunes of the Portuguese in Mozambique was quickly filled by Indian merchants. They gained a foothold by providing manufactured cloth and trading beads on credit to the local settlers, who exchanged them for ivory, gold and tropical products in the interior. After the middle of the seventeenth century, Indian merchants began to organise their own caravans into the Makua homelands. By 1750, they controlled a vast trading network extending as far south as Quelimane and the Zambezi valley.⁶⁴

Coinciding with the rise of Indian merchant capitalism, there was a marked shift in the nature of international trade. Throughout the sixteenth century and much of the seventeenth, gold from Muenemutapa was the principal export commodity. During the eighteenth century, ivory from the northern regions became Mozambique's leading export to India. This shift was largely due to a decision taken by Yao elephant hunters and merchants to exchange their ivory for highly prized Indian cloth from Makua middlemen rather than to continue delivering the tusks to Kilwa for the north. In order to meet increasing Indian demand, Yao hunters and traders extended their net to much of central Mozambique and as far inland as the Luangwa Valley in present day Zambia. This increasing Indian demand for ivory was for the manufacture of wedding bangles very popular at that time.⁶⁵

What is more significant is the fact that the traditional Indian commercial connection with the Swahili coast entered a phase of revival during the nineteenth century

after the prolonged vicissitudes of Portuguese rule and subsequent recurrent hostilities in the Indian Ocean among the navies of the rival European powers. Indian maritime trade had also languished as a result of the Portuguese monopoly of sea-borne trade. This revival of commercial enterprise was encouraged by two factors. The first was the recovery by the Imams of Muscat of their former influence in Zanzibar. This process was completed during the reign of Imam Said (1806-1856). The second was the establishment of British rule in India coupled with the emergence of British naval supremacy in the Indian Ocean after the Napoleonic Wars. While the former led to the establishment of the Zanzibar Sultanate committed, in some respects, to an enlightened commercial policy by Imam Said, the latter ensured direct British political support for Indian merchants now trading under the British flag.⁶⁶

By the middle of the nineteenth century, Indian purchases on the Swahili coast were impressive in volume. The following table provides details of Zanzibar's exports to India and to Europe and America in 1859:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Europe and America</i>
	\$	\$
Spices	320,000	-
Ivory	310,000	350,000
Cloves	100,000	134,500
Copal	13,500	153,750
Sandal-wood	3,000	-
Coconuts	2,700	-
Hippo-teeth	2,000	-
Cowries	1,500	230,000
Rafters	1,200	-
Rhino-horn	800	-
Beeswax	700	-
Ebony	500	-
Sundries	25,000 ⁶⁷	-

XI

Unlike the Arabs, Indian merchants do not appear to have established any comparable settlements on the Swahili coast. 'Wadebuli' tradition in Zanzibar, however, seems to suggest the settlement of immigrants from Dhabol, variously identified as being in the south or west of India, during the pre-Portuguese period.⁶⁸

Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese navigator, who anchored off the coast of Mombasa on 7 April 1498, came across Indian Christians, described as tawny men, who wore but little clothing, grew long beards and long braided hair and ate no beef. Malindi received the Portuguese with open arms. Its king sent the Portuguese captain a Christian pilot, who was a native of Gujarat, called Malema Cana or Mallim Kana.⁶⁹

Unless more evidence is forthcoming, it is difficult to conjecture that there was a considerable Indian commercial community on the Swahili coast. The residence of Indian merchants on this coast was perhaps more seasonal than permanent before the nineteenth century. Morice, writing in 1770s, does not describe any Indian commercial community at the Swahili ports, although he notices that there was extensive trade with India. By 1811 a considerable number of Indians resided in Zanzibar, many of whom appeared to be wealthy and held the best part of the trade in their hands.⁷⁰

Indian traders from Kutch, Porbandar and Surat had been traditionally active in the Gulf and operated largely from Muscat, where they enjoyed freedom of enterprise and religious toleration. They had won over the confidence of the Imams as financiers and custom collectors and provided the nucleus for the expansion of Indian enterprises in Zanzibar. This process was accelerated by the appointment of one of their number, the firm of Bhima, to the prestigious post of customs collector for Zanzibar.⁷¹

The opening of the British Consulate in Zanzibar in 1841 went a long way in helping British Indian merchants in their commercial enterprise, which had far-reaching

importance in spreading 'legitimate commerce' and stimulating local production in various parts of East Africa. Moreover, the fresh trails of trade blazed by these merchants paved the way for increased immigration of their kith and kin from western India.⁷²

The Sultans of Zanzibar encouraged Indians to come and make their homes in Zanzibar because they wanted the expertise of skilled traders and financiers. In 1844, there were only 800 Indians in Zanzibar town, but by 1870 their number had risen to 3901, a rise of almost 500 per cent in the short span of a little more than a quarter of a century. The composition of the Indian population in 1870 was:

Muslims	3,396
Hindus	474
Goans (Christians)	31
Total:	3,901

The Hindus were exclusively male and clung tenaciously to their own customs. They sought to make their profit through moneylending and shopkeeping. Most of them came from Kutch on the west coast of India and belonged mainly to the Bhatia and Bania sects.⁷³

In 1870, the Muslim population was divided into Khojas, Bohras and Sunni Memons. Constituting the largest group of 535 families, the Khojas hailed chiefly from Kutch and Jamnagar. They adopted the Swahili language and were very progressive in their outlook. They brought their wives with them and raised large families. Their wives used to help tend their shops, making them very prosperous. They were engaged in the import and export trade between East Africa, Arabia and India. The Bohras were the next most numerous Muslim Indians. By about 1829, Bohras from Kutch began to come to East Africa in considerable numbers with their wives and children. Most of them were tinsmiths, locksmiths and ironmongers. Unlike other Indians, they did not usually participate in foreign trade nor did they own ships carrying general merchandise. In 1870, the Sunni Memons were not an economically impor-

tant group. The Goans were Roman Catholics who became clerks, accountants and government employees. Some of them took up boot-making and tailoring.⁷³

The migration of these business communities to East Africa was made possible by their strong community organisations, which helped them in creating long distance commercial networks and facilitated partnerships, commission agencies and dealings in *hundis* or bills of exchange. One such network in the nineteenth century, focussed on the port of Bombay and then carried its thrust across the Indian Ocean to Arabia, Africa and China.⁷⁴

The Khojas, who moved from Gujarat to Bombay, had widespread overseas connections with China, Japan, South East Asia, the Arabian Peninsula and had strong colonies in Muscat, Aden and Zanzibar. Similarly, the Bhatias, having a foothold in Bombay, were to be found in fair numbers in the ports of the Red Sea and the Gulf as well as in Zanzibar, China and Japan. The Gujarati Baniyas were the principal bankers and money changers in Bombay and operated in the commodity markets and had close connections with Burma, the Gulf and Africa.⁷⁴

XII

The advent of European powers in the Indian Ocean ushered in an era of Western dominance based on merchant capitalism followed by industrial capitalism. The rise of industrial capitalism in Europe increased the pace of colonial conquests. Economically, it was their urge to capture markets for finished products and to import primarily agrarian and mineral commodities that provided colonial countries with a major incentive to consolidate that conquests. Industrial capitalism demanded full exploitation of colonial convicts and cheap labour.

The successful occupation of the New World had led to the creation of a plantation type of agriculture that required many strong manual workers. Since the native American Indians proved incapable of surviving under these conditions and an insufficient number of Europeans

migrated, plantation owners turned to negro labour. The slavers who plied their trade well into the nineteenth century obtained natives from the coastal tribes of Africa in exchange for manufactured products.⁷⁵

As early as the 1760s the growth of sugar plantations on the Indian Ocean Islands of Ile de France and Bourbon created a regional demand for slaves which Indian merchants and French traders as well as Portuguese settlers in Mozambique were eager to satisfy. Drawn by low prices, slavers from Brazil, the United States and the Caribbean islands were soon found trading at Mozambique island and Quelimane, the colony's two major ports.⁷⁶

Similarly, Zanzibar was the centre of a thriving business in African slaves during most of the nineteenth century. Purchased at auction in the notorious slave marts, the slaves were also carried by northern Arabs into Iran, Arabia and India. The Government of India abolished the legal status of slavery in 1843 and seventeen years later it made owning or trading in slaves a penal offence.⁷⁷

Abolition of slavery temporarily hit the sugar producing colonies. Several attempts were made to introduce alternative labour. In Mauritius, Indians, under the control of sirdars, filled a gap but certain abuses led to an inquiry in 1837 by the British Government. Five years later, the Government agreed to a system of Indian indentured emigration.⁷⁸ Indentured Indian labour was brought to Natal to work on sugar plantations because Zulus were difficult to recruit and were undependable and inefficient. The original agreement with the Indian authorities called for an indenture of three years. If the indentured coolie wished to stay on as free person, he had to reindenture for a fourth year. Later he was offered a further reward. If he worked on the sugar plantations for a further five years, he was given either a free passage home or the equivalent of its value in public land. Many ex-indentured coolies chose to remain in Africa and entered other occupations, such as coal-mining, railways, etc.⁷⁹ The construction of the Uganda railway was followed by a large scale but short-lived influx of indentured Indians.⁸⁰

Thus, slave labour was replaced by contract labour. Sub-

sequently, India and China became rich reservoirs of indentured labour, which included artisans, surveyors, clerks, masons, carpenters, draughtsmen and coolies. Indian labour was also employed on sugar and tea plantations in South Africa. Recruitment of indentured labour by private firms eventually gave way to recruitment by government agencies. In March 1897 the Uganda railway established its own agency in Karachi and in January 1899 the British East African territories and Nyasaland opened an agency in Bombay. While the Karachi agency was abolished in 1902, the Bombay agency became more important and catered for East Africa, Zanzibar, Uganda and British Central African Protectorates from 1899 to 1912, when it was finally closed. With indentured immigration, the Indian population had grown to 120,000 in Natal, 20,000 in The Cape and 10,000 in the Transvaal. Thereafter, the work of recruitment was assigned to Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. in Bombay.⁸¹

What is more significant is the fact that officially sponsored indentured emigration initiated voluntary emigration from various parts of India, especially central Gujarat and Punjab. These 'Passenger' Indians came over to provide professional services as doctors, lawyers, priests, etc. to their compatriots. The story of much of the subsequent role of Indians in East and South Africa, in fact, can be told in terms of the expansion of their activities, based on the twin foundations of commercial enterprise and subordinate employment laid down during the early colonial period.⁸²

The Indian population was augmented, especially after 1900, by large numbers of 'Passenger' immigrants who were mostly men of commerce and petty trades. They were encouraged by the inauguration of the railways, which eased the problems of transportation and encouraged caravan trade. They fanned out as *dukawalas* (shopkeepers) and construction workers. When a railway was completed, they stayed on in Africa. The Indian community, thus, consisted almost entirely of traders and artisans⁸³ and as such played a vital role in opening up trade in remote areas, in building railways and in financing development.

Like the Indians, European traders and farmers had followed the railways. Nairobi, situated at the base of the Kenya highlands, became the centre of European interests. From the very beginning, European settlers were hostile to the Indian presence and this hostility increased with the passage of time. The grievances of Indians centred around: (a) their exclusion from the highlands; (b) restrictions on their emigration to the territory; (c) their representation in the Legislative Council and (d) their segregation on racial grounds in both commercial and residential areas.⁸⁴

XIII

The Indians in East, Central and South Africa emerged as sizeable communities by the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Most of them had arrived in Africa in response to the demands of white settlers requiring labourers, contractors and suppliers of stores. Moved by a mundane form of imperialism, the white settler communities were determined to establish their superiority over the local Africans and immigrant Indians. Since these Indian communities happened to be British subjects, they functioned within the framework of the British Empire.

The Indian communities in Africa have passed through three phases. Firstly, they attempted to establish their claim to be British citizens in Africa and thereby tried to claim equality with the white communities. This attempt was resisted and repulsed by the white settlers. Secondly, they tried to mobilise the support of the Government of India and as well as that of the Indian nationalist movement. This move was strongly opposed first by the Colonial Office in London and later by the Union Government in South Africa. In the third and last phase, they were told to regard themselves as citizens of the lands where they resided though only meagre tokens of citizenship were offered to them.

The theme of equality was first enunciated by Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State in his despatch of 21 March 1873 which, among other things, stipulated that "the colonial laws and their administration will be such that

Indian settlers... will be in all respect free men with privileges no whit inferior to those of any other class of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the colonies". The same sentiments were repeated by Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, in his despatch of 7 September, 1878. The first major breach in this concept of equality was made two decades later, when the few Indians who qualified for the parliamentary franchise were, as a race, denied any further right to vote.⁸⁵

When this infringement of the concept of equality of Her Majesty's subjects took place in South Africa, Indian nationalism was in its initial stages of development. Indian national leaders were awakened to the situation in South Africa, largely through the efforts of M.K. Gandhi, a barrister trained in London. He arrived in South Africa in 1893 to represent a client in a commercial transaction. The indignities to which he was subjected on the railways and in hotels influenced him to remain and defend the rights of his compatriots. In 1894, when Gandhi first took up the cause of the Natal Indians, he began to correspond with Dadabhai Naoroji, past President of the Indian National Congress, who subsequently made several representations to Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. In June 1894, Gandhi drafted his first petition on behalf of the Indians and in August of the same year he founded the Natal Indian Congress. He made two visits to India in 1896 and 1901-02 and succeeded in enlisting the support of other national leaders for Indians in South Africa. He founded the newspaper, *Indian Opinion* and led a deputation to the Colonial Office in London. He also inspired the formation of the Transvaal British Indian Association and the Cape British Indian Union. In May 1907, he launched his *Satyagraha* or Passive Resistance Campaign, which went a long way to halting the erosion of the rights of Indians in South Africa.⁸⁶

Gandhi's campaigns aroused popular concern in India. From 1894 onwards, resolutions on the grievances of Indians against racial discrimination in Africa were introduced at almost every session of the Indian National Congress. In 1909, G.K. Gokhale, another past President of

the Indian National Congress, organised a South African Passive Resistance Relief Fund. In the summer of 1912, he undertook a personal tour of investigation in South Africa and on his return made Indians acutely aware of the racial discrimination which their countrymen faced in Africa.⁸⁷

Gandhi's Passive Resistance Campaign, supported by Gokhale, resulted in the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1914, which Gandhi hailed as the Magna Carta of Indian liberties in South Africa. But it was interpreted by Smuts as a compromise, whereby most of the Indians would return to their homeland. The Government of India endorsed this view first by stopping indentured emigration to South Africa and subsequently by abolishing the entire system in 1917. Four years later at the Imperial Conference, the Government of India made a strong bid to persuade the other British Dominions to concede that Indians already resident in their midst should be given equal rights alongside the white British population. This proposal was pressed with immense vigour by Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India and was argued persuasively by V.S. Srinivasa Sastri as the representative of India. Canada, New Zealand and even Australia were disposed to accept this concept of Indian equality, in recognition of India's massive contribution to the war effort and in the light of India's new status 'as an equal member of the British Empire'. Smuts, however, completely refused to agree and the resolution was passed with Smuts dissenting. Montagu went on to press Churchill, then Colonial Secretary and Smuts' main ally, to give effect to the resolution on the franchise in Kenya. Under the Devonshire award of 1923, the Kenya Indian community was given inferior representation on a separate communal roll, while Europeans retained their privileged position.⁸⁸

Before Sastri went to London to attend the Imperial Conference, Motilal Nehru, President of the All India Congress Committee cabled in June 1920 to the then Viceroy of India, asking for the Imperial Government's intercession to ensure Indians full status as British subjects.⁸⁹ Similar fervent concern for the welfare of Indians in Africa was expressed by B.D. Chaturvedi. In 1924, he

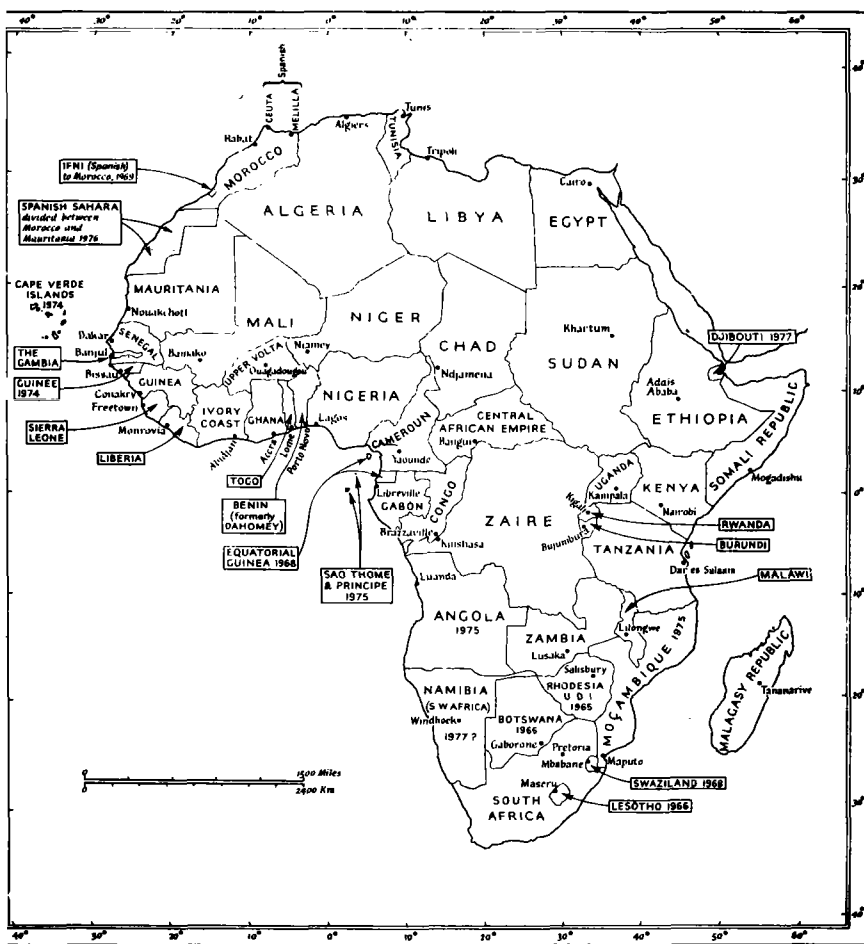
was deputed by the Indian National Congress to study the condition of Indian emigrants in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. His report raised a demand for the safeguarding of their rights and prompted the Indian National Congress to establish the Department of Foreign Affairs for this purpose. Chaturvedi, along with Sarojini Naidu and S.G. Vaze, attended, as representatives of the Indian National Congress, the fifth annual session of the East Africa Indian National Congress held on 19 January 1924.⁹⁰

Meanwhile, on 20 July 1923, Sastri sent a dignified letter to Lord Peel, Secretary of State for India, appealing against the acceptance of a colour bar in British colonies. He argued: "Two, if not more, classes of citizenship will thus become the distinguishing characteristic of the British constitution, classes based on colour, a distinction inimical to the destiny of the commonwealth, the ideal of democracy and the hope of humanity." Lord Delamere and a handful of white farmers forced the British government to back down. Undaunted by these attempts, Sastri attended, as an India delegate, the Round Table Conference between India and South Africa in 1926. This conference resulted in the Cape Town Agreement committing the South African Government to shelve its Class Areas Bill intended to segregate Indians in that country. The Cape Town Agreement did, however, recognise Indians as potentially equal citizens. "The Union Government recognises that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to western standards of life should be enabled to do so".⁹¹

Dr Malan and his colleagues, however, confidently expected that a sizeable proportion of Indian would return to India under the subsidised repatriation scheme and the Government of India promised to assist with their resettlement. Under this scheme, an Agent (later Agent-General) was to reside in the Union to interpret the wishes of the Indian community to the Union Government and to watch the progress of the new scheme of assisted emigration, on the satisfactory working of which a great deal would depend.⁹¹ Subsequently, Sastri was persuaded by the

Governments of India and South Africa to accept the office of the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa to supervise the implementation of the Cape Town Agreement. He successfully served as Indian Agent for two years. In 1929, he was deputed to East Africa to help local Indians to present their case before the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies but the out-come of this mission was disappointing.⁹² In 1931, he gave evidence before the Joint Select Committee of the British Parliament on a closer union of the East African colonies.

During the 1930s, the role of Indian middlemen in East Africa had been narrowed down by a new policy of promoting government marketing boards. This policy was apparently meant to help African producers of raw materials but Indians did not fail to note that the persons appointed to manage these agencies were invariably white. Things came to boiling point in Zanzibar, where a series of ordinances were passed, directed against the Indian mercantile community.⁹³ Tension between the Indian community and the British administration reached their peak in 1937, when legislation was adopted with the object of forcing Asian merchants to purchase all cloves for export from the Clove Growers Association at a price determined by the Association. This radically reduced the share of the profits of the clove trade, since Indian merchants could no longer negotiate prices with the local community of clove growers. The Indian National Association not only proclaimed a boycott of the clove industry in 1937 but also sought and received the support of the Indian National Congress. The latter organised a nation-wide consumer boycott in India against the use of Zanzibar cloves. Since India accounted for more than two-fifths of the total clove exports, this boycott struck deeply at the resources of the Zanzibar Government and created a severe budget deficit.⁹⁴ To enquire into this acute problem, the Government of India despatched a senior official, K.P.S. Menon, who discovered the Zanzibar Indians to be in a state of panic. Subsequently, the Government of India decided to appoint a Trade Commissioner at Mombasa with quasi-diplomatic status.⁹⁵



Independent Africa, 1976

The South African Indian community was also agitated over the Pegging Act of 1943, which was enacted despite Smuts' promise of no legislation in wartime. This Act banned Indians from occupying or purchasing any property within a European residential area. In order to discuss this anti-India legislation, Dr N.B. Khare, former Congress Chief Minister and Overseas Affairs Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, convened an informal conference at New Delhi on 7 July 1943.⁹⁶ He decided to defend the self-respect of Indians in South Africa or to give up his office. He succeeded in having enforcement of economic sanctions against South Africa imposed in November 1944.

With the advent of independence in 1947, India and Pakistan entered the multiracial Commonwealth. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, was of the view that Indians who had settled in British colonial territories must identify themselves with the countries of their choice and must not look over their shoulders to the mother country for assistance. He maintained that Indians would be accepted by the indigenous population only when they demonstrated that they, too, were committed to the future of the country of their choice.⁹⁷

India's independence blazed a trail of liberation for many African countries. The Indian National Congress repeatedly expressed its deepest sympathy with and moral support for African liberation movements. The two movements were akin in their patriotic fervour and anti-colonial upsurge. They, therefore, influenced each other. What impressed the Africans most was the apparent success of the Indian National Congress in unifying diverse groups. The *Lagos Weekly Record*, a pioneer nationalist paper in Nigeria, made the following observations as early as the 1920s: "West Africans have discovered to-day what Indians... discovered 35 years ago, that, placed as they were, under the controlling influence of the foreign power, it was essential to their well-being that they should make a common cause and develop national unity."⁹⁸ Younger West Africans obviously drew inspiration from the Indian National Congress founded in 1885. Following the con-

ference called in Accra by Caseley Hayford, the distinguished barrister and founding father of the Ghanaian nationalism, the West African Congress was established in 1920, largely by the efforts of the younger generation⁹⁹

Besides the Indian National Congress, Gandhi was a significant point of ideological contact between India and Africa in the last few decades of colonial rule in East and West Africa. His impact came as a result of his ideas of non-violence and passive resistance. He regarded non-violence as a method which could as well be suited to Africans as to Indians. He sharpened the technique of *Satyagraha* or passive resistance while he himself suffered the impact of racial discrimination in South Africa. He inspired a number of Africans to adopt these tactics as a method of disengaging from colonial rule.¹⁰⁰

Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana paid tribute to Gandhi for helping to initiate resistance to racism in South Africa through his methods of non-violence and non-cooperation. In the late 1940s, he recommended to his people in the Gold Coast (now Ghana) a policy of "positive action . . . the constitutional application of strikes, boycotts and non-cooperation based on the principle of absolute non-violence as used by Gandhi in India". Kenneth Kaunda of Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) was fanatically attached to Gandhism and opposed the idea of violence as a method of attaining racial justice. Tom Mboya of Kenya and Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika remained inspired by Gandhian ideals for many years, although they thought that Gandhi's methods had their limitations in African conditions.¹⁰¹

While Gandhi influenced Africa's political strategies in the colonial period, Nehru came to influence African diplomatic strategies mainly after independence, although his commitment to African liberation went back to pre-independence days. He was in touch with a number of African leaders, including Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, who had sent a letter to Nehru through a member of the Kenya African delegation to India on the eve of his election as President of the Kenya African Union in June 1947. Nehru sent back a message not only supporting their struggle but

also reminding Indians in Kenya of the need to identify themselves with Africans.¹⁰²

As Prime Minister of Independent India, Nehru invented two principles of diplomacy in the bi-polar world. He first accepted the British monarch as head of the Commonwealth of former British colonies without being the head of state of each member of the Commonwealth. This principle of membership later determined the direction of all African members of the Commonwealth. The second principle was that of non-alignment, implying at that time a refusal to be tied to any military alliance with either block in the Cold War. When Nehru died in 1964, Milton Obote of Uganda addressed his countrymen over the radio and paid solemn tribute to Nehru as 'the founder of non-alignment'.¹⁰²

XIV

Before the recent dawn of independence, practically the entire African continent, with the exception of a few territories, had been subjected to colonial rule by Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Spain, whether as colonies, protectorates, mandated territories or as part of the metropolitan territories of the colonial powers. Practically one quarter of the entire African continent was held under French domination and almost an equal proportion of territories were under British rule. It might, therefore, be useful to give some idea of the administrative structure of the French and British African colonies. This is all the more necessary because the records included in this *Guide* relate mostly to British and partly to French colonies.

The constitutional development of French territories in Africa proceeded on identical lines, except in the case of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, in as much as France regarded her colonies not as independent units but as components of a Greater France. This was a policy of assimilation and direct rule. Before the end of the Second World War, French territories, with the exception of those in North Africa, were divided into two federal types of

administrative units, viz; French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa. The former comprised Senegal, Mauretania, French Sudan (now the Republic of Mali), French Guinea, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Niger and Dahomey. French Equatorial Africa consisted of Gabon, French Congo, Ubangi-Chari (now Central African Republic) and Chad.

Each territory was controlled by a Governor functioning under the overall authority of a Governor-General who resided in Dakar in the case of French West Africa and a Governor-General, stationed in Brazzaville in the case of French Equatorial Africa. Both the Governors-General were responsible to the French Minister for Colonies in Paris. Administration of these territories was carried out directly by France through its own officials until the adoption of the Constitution of the Fourth Republic on 28 September 1946.¹⁰³

After the defeat of Germany in the First World War, her colonies were split up and placed under the mandate of the League of Nations. In West Africa, Britain was given the administration of the Southern and Northern Cameroons, while France was asked to administer the remaining part of the Cameroons which came to be called the French Cameroons. Similarly, the German colony of Togo was split up into French and British Togoland. After the Second World War, these territories came under the United Nations Trusteeship System but Britain and France continued to administer the former mandated territories. The French Trust Territories followed the same pattern of constitutional advancement as did the French colonies. However, the French Cameroons were for some time administered as a part of French Equatorial Africa and Togoland was administered as a part of French West Africa, though both were represented in the French parliamentary institutions. Thus, for more than a century and a half, France dominated the African continent from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Guinea until the upsurge of the nationalist aspirations of her colonies finally succeeded in overthrowing the yoke of colonial rule in the sixth decade of the present century.

Britain, for a long time, followed the practice of leaving the administration of its African territories to trading companies by granting them charters requiring them to maintain peace and good government. In the course of time, these companies began to face competition from other European companies or powers in securing, from native rulers, the right to prospect in their country and to hold land concessions. It was, therefore, natural for the British Government to intervene and assume direct responsibility over its African territories.

In each colony, the head of the administration was a Governor or Governor-General. He was the agent of the British Government in general and of the Colonial Office in London in particular. The degree to which the Governor/Governor-General exercised direct discretionary control constituted the chief distinguishing feature between the colonies. His power was absolute in the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. This is the reason why the Colonial Office exercised close and detailed administrative oversight of the actions of a Governor and the affairs of the colony. From the middle of the nineteenth century, the settlement colonies, including South Africa, progressively obtained autonomy in their domestic and commercial affairs. This resulted in the diminution in the influence of the Governor and the Colonial Office. The Governors of self-governing colonies acted on the advice of their elected ministers. However, they were expected to refer to the Colonial Office all matters affecting the Empire as a whole.¹⁰⁴

Administration of Britain's vast imperial responsibilities was as heterogeneous as the Empire itself. In Whitehall, it was the Foreign Office, Colonial Office, Dominions Office and India Office, which controlled the African and India territories. The Foreign Office had direct imperial administrative responsibilities, such as the oversight of the Sudan until its independence in 1955 and controlling the other products of British participation in the 'Scramble for Africa' in West, East and Central Africa until they were transferred to the Colonial Office between 1900 and 1905. The Foreign Office's main interest, however, was in mat-

ters of empire as they affected Britain's relations with foreign powers.¹⁰⁵

The Colonial Office was responsible for the administration of the various kinds of colonies in Europe, the Americas, Australia, Asia and Africa. In order to deal with its wide ranging responsibilities, it was organised primarily on a geographical basis. Early in the twentieth century, it had the following departments: West Indian, Eastern, West African, South African, North American and Australian. Subsequently, on 1 December 1907, it was reorganised and divided into three departments or divisions, viz; Dominions, Crown Colonies and Legal and General. It was the Crown Colonies Department which dealt with the West Indian, Eastern, West and East African colonies, Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus.¹⁰⁵ It was about this time that the self-governing colonies came to be called Dominions. In most legislative fields, the Dominions were in practice autonomous. The British Parliament, however, continued to legislate intra-imperially.¹⁰⁶

On 11 June 1925, a separate Dominions Office was established and assumed responsibility for the work of the former Dominions Department of the Colonial Office. However, it continued to share the same Minister until 1931 with the Colonial Office. Under the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and his Parliamentary Under-Secretary, it was divided into three departments, each headed by an Assistant Secretary and organised partly on subject and partly on geographical basis.¹⁰⁷

Like the Dominions Office, the India Office functioned under a Secretary of State. It was established in London soon after the Indian Revolt of 1857, which shook the British Empire to its very foundations. Consequently, the Government of India Act of 1858 transferred the government of India from the chartered British East India Company to the British Crown. It also abolished the dual control by the Board of Control and the Court of Directors and in their place created the office of Secretary of State for India. He was assisted by the Council of India consisting of fifteen members. Lord Stanley, the then President of the Board of Control, became the first Secretary of State

for India. Lord Canning, who was the Governor-General of India at that time, received the additional title of Viceroy and thus became the first Governor-General and Viceroy of India, whilst the heads of administration in the provinces continued to be called Governors. The Secretary of State for India, like other ministers, was responsible to the British Parliament and operated from the India Office, functioning in virtual isolation from the administration of the rest of the British Empire. He was also concerned with the interests of Indians living in other British colonies.

XV

While Afro-Indian contacts span many centuries, few records documenting the early period of this long relationship have come down to us. The major part has either succumbed to the ravages of time or migrated to repositories abroad, during the colonial period. Some pre-1857 records are to be found in the National Archives of India as well as in the archive repositories of some of Indian States and Union Territories.

The archives of the Government of India and the private archives of a number of eminent Indians, concentrated in the National Archives of India, contain a wealth of material relating to Africa. These are mostly in English and so such do not present the formidable linguistic difficulties inherent in the records of ancient and medieval India. However, these archives are not arranged on a geographical basis in the National Archives of India and one has to search the indexes of different departments under various heads in order to locate material relating to Africa. In order to exploit these records for reconstructing Afro-Indian history, it is essential to have some idea of the system of record keeping under which they were created or received, maintained and used.

In the early days of the East India Company, the business of a factory, as the Company's trading stations were called, related only to trade and cognate subjects and was dealt with in a Council of which the chief or Governor was the president and the senior factors were members. The

number varied from time to time but was fixed at four, including the Governor-General, by the Regulating Act of 1773. Matters discussed in the Council, together with the orders passed on them, were entered in a register by the Secretary to the Council.

It was customary to include in this register a record of important events at a factory also but these were later eliminated. This register, in its earlier stages, was called the *Diary and Consultation Book* and later the *Consultation Book*. In addition two other registers were maintained, one of copies of letters received and the other of copies of letters issued by the factory. Finally, there were two registers of the *Letters to and from the Court of Directors in England*, bound in separate volumes. The former contained summaries of transactions in India and the latter comprised comments by the directors on the doings of the factories together with instructions for their future guidance and compliance.

As business grew it became necessary to modify this system of record keeping. The registers of letters received and issued were abolished and a new system adopted under which all important business was recorded separately and placed in category 'A'. Each item was given a separate serial number in the table of contents of the monthly proceedings and was printed. All papers of a routine nature were recorded separately under category 'B' and were also given separate serial numbers. They remained in manuscript but their table of contents was printed and affixed to the monthly volume of proceedings. Under this new system, *Consultation* was renamed *Proceedings*.

To ensure that unimportant papers were not intermixed with important ones, *Proceedings* were classified broadly into three categories: those normally dealing with policy questions (designated 'A'), those dealing with important matters other than policy questions (designated 'B') and routine papers, which could be weeded out automatically as soon as they had served their purpose (designated 'C'). Each category of *Proceedings*, bound in monthly volumes, formed a distinct series and was numbered separately. The category to which a paper should belong was decided in

advance. The printing of important *Proceedings*, duly edited, was introduced from 1860. (However, a few papers from 1857 were also printed.) All 'A' *Proceedings* were printed, 'B' *Proceedings* were partly printed and 'C' *Proceedings* remained in manuscript form.

To facilitate disposal of business of the Council of Fort William in Calcutta, the work relating to a department was conducted and the proceedings were then recorded under these heads. As the business of the Council increased, more departments and branches came into existence and their *Proceedings* were recorded under various heads.

Documents to be considered at a meeting of the Council were placed before it by the Secretary, who also drafted the minutes of the proceedings. In these minutes, the list of papers and the orders, resolutions, etc., recorded on them were entered in the order in which the papers had been considered in the Council and were numbered serially. Subsequently, the full account of the transactions of the meeting was entered in a volume, which was placed before the Council at its next meeting for approval and signature by the members. These volumes, which were originally termed *Consultation Books*, were designated as *Proceedings Volumes* and the original documents, from which copies were made, came to be called *Original Consultations*. Summaries of each day's meeting of the Council were also maintained and known as *Body Sheets*. Certain communications which were of a routine nature and were not important enough to be placed before the Council, were replied to directly by the Secretary. Copies of such letters were kept in a separate volume known as the *Order Book*.

The system of recording according to weekly consultations was abolished in 1860 and a new system of subject groupings of documents, of having a monthly record and of dividing papers into important and routine was introduced into all government secretariats by order of the Secretary of State for India. To render the contents of the growing bulk of records easily accessible, *Indexes* were prepared for each series. Unlike modern indexes, they contain abstracts of the documents indexed and were arranged alphabetically under certain broad headings. These indexes

were bound in separate volumes and now serve as finding aids to the original documents.

There was yet another category of records called *Deposit*, which comprised mainly ordinary petitions or only the docket leaves of petitions, the originals of which had been returned to the writers. The covers of forwarding letters received from the other presidencies of Bombay and Madras, were also filed as *Deposit*. All such cases received during a particular month were numbered serially and were then listed. This list was kept with the monthly bundle of the *Deposit* records. The portfolio system for transaction of business was adopted and papers henceforth ceased to be referred to the Council as a whole and began to be disposed of by the Member-in-Charge. Finally, the growing bulk of records was made still more easily accessible through printed indexes, which were prepared by the office concerned for each series. These indexes contain abstracts of documents and are arranged alphabetically under broad heads.

In the course of time, this system underwent a number of modifications. Some of the defects were sought to be remedied by the adoption of a more rational procedure of subject filing, which required files to be opened in accordance with a list of pre-determined subject headings. In 1920, the Hubert Llewellyn-Smith Committee, which was appointed by the Government of India, made recommendations covering the entire field of Secretariat procedure, including allocation of business among departments.

In accordance with the recommendations of that Committee, the File Bureau system was introduced on an experimental basis in 1921. Under this system, all papers relating to a particular subject were kept together. Papers, beginning with the earliest in the file to the latest, were consecutively numbered. This facilitated retrieval of papers and eliminated the risk of any relevant papers being accidentally omitted at the time of submission of the case. This system greatly simplified the processes of registration and indexing, while the centralization of routine work in one self-contained section resulted in increased efficiency. This system was finally adopted by the Govern-

ment of India in 1923 and proved very satisfactory as is evident from the fact that, with minor variations, it is still followed in the Secretariats of the Government of independent India.

XVI

Apart from an understanding of the system of record keeping, effective research on the records requires some knowledge of the rules for access. Under the Archival Policy Resolution of the Government of India of 1972, all records and files selected for permanent preservation are to be transferred to the National Archives 25 years after being closed. The National Archives of India has, however, been unable to accept a large bulk of records for more than two decades due to lack of space. According to the Resolution, non-confidential public records transferred to the National Archives for the period prior to 31 December 1945, and prospectively all such records more than 30 years old, are open to research scholars, subject to such exceptions and restrictions as may be found necessary by the departments concerned in consultation with the Director of the National Archives of India. Ministries/Departments and other offices may, in consultation with the National Archives, grant special access to records not transferred to the National Archives.

Records of the Ministries of External Affairs and Defence relating to areas comprising Arunachal Pradesh (including the eastern sector of the China-India border), Sikkim and Bhutan, areas now comprising Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Tibet and China are open up to 31 December 1913. Similarly, records of the Ministries of External Affairs, Home Affairs, Education, Social Welfare and Culture relating to Jammu and Kashmir (including Gilgit and Chitral) are open up to 31 December 1924. Cartographic records relating to regions outside India require the special permission of the competent authority for consultation.

Foreign scholars wishing to consult records in the National Archives of India, Janpath, New Delhi, 110001,

are required to produce introductions through their diplomatic representatives in India and from their universities or learned institutions together with such further evidence as the Director of National Archives of India may consider necessary. Non-resident scholars wishing to submit their research projects through Indian missions abroad or through foreign institutions in India, are required to obtain the necessary clearance from the Ministry of Personnel, Administrative Reform and Culture, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110002.

The National Archives Search Room is open daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Mondays to Friday except for the Saturday when only a limited service is available from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. The Search Room is closed on 26 January, 15 August and 2 October. Microfilm readers are installed and typing and reprographic facilities are available.

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Chapter 2

HOME DEPARTMENT/ MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (1764-1950)

The history of the Board of Council at Fort William for the management of East India Company's affairs in Bengal goes back to May 1700, when Sir Charles Eyre became the first President and Governor of Fort William at Calcutta. No department with any title came into existence before the beginning of 1764.

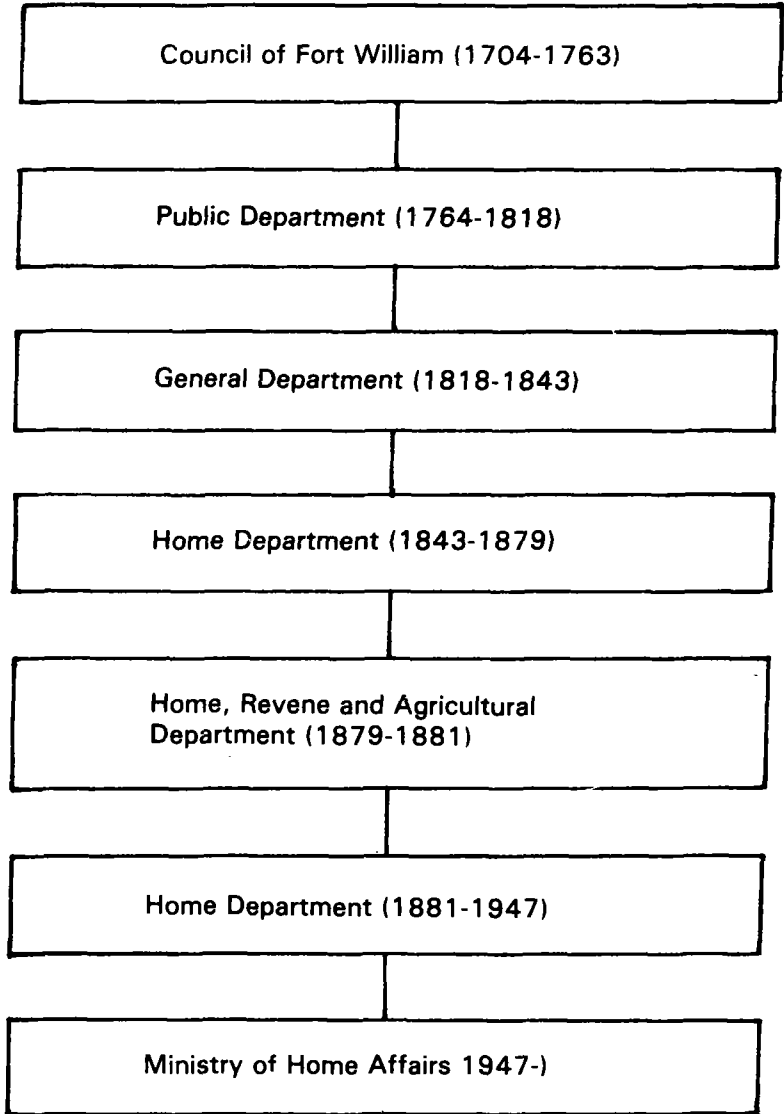
Due to the political instability prevailing at that time, the functions of the Council were reorganised in January, 1764 under two distinct departments, viz. Public and Secret. The public Department was to deal with all business except that which was diplomatic and political in nature, while the Secret Department was made responsible for these two categories of business.

The Public Department was also concerned until March 1771 with the administration of military matters such as conduct of warfare, discipline, executive control, maintenance of internal order, etc. In January 1810, financial functions were separated from the main functions of the Public Department. The name of the Public Department was changed to General Department in June 1818.

In consequence of the passing of the Charter Act of 1833, the Government of Bengal was separated from the Government of India. The Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal became the Governor-General of India with the termination of the monopoly in trade enjoyed so far by the East India Company; it remained henceforth as a governing body.

The General Department was redesignated the Home Department in May 1843 and such matters as Revenue.

**HOME DEPARTMENT AND ITS PREDECESSOR AND
SUCCESSOR BODIES**



Separate Revenue, Police, Judicial, Legislative, Marine, Ecclesiastical, Post Office, Medical, Public Works, Education and General Affairs were placed under its control. The General Department was absorbed into the Home Department as the General Branch. It was designated the Public Branch in 1847.

The Government of India Act of 1858 changed the structure of the Government of India and control of the Government was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown. With the gradual expansion of British territory in India during the Company period, the work of the Home Government increased steadily. In July 1879 the name of the Home Department was changed to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. This Department was again bifurcated into two separate departments in July 1881, viz., Home Department and Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The Home Department (including its predecessor bodies) is the oldest department of the Government of India. With the passage of time, many categories of business were transferred from or to this department. With the attainment of independence on 15 August 1947, British rule in India ended after almost two centuries and a new era in the history of this country commenced. With the setting up of popular government in India, the various Departments of the Central Government Secretariat were designated Ministries. Thus, with effect from 29 August 1947, the Home Department was designated the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The records relating to the above agencies were indexed under the following heads:

To 31 December 1763	:	Council of Fort William
1 January 1764 - 4 June 1818:		Public Department
5 June 1818 - 30 April 1843 :		General Department
1 May 1843 - 30 June 1879 :		Home Department
1 July 1879 - 5 July 1881 :		Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department
6 July 1881 - 28 August 1947 :		Home Department
29 August 1947 -	:	Ministry of Home Affairs

PUBLIC BRANCH (1764 - 1950)
(Shelf length: 1109.64 linear metres)

As stated earlier, in January 1764 the functions of the Council were reorganised under two distinct departments, *viz.*, Public and Secret, which gave rise to two distinct series of records. The Public Department continued to deal with all affairs except diplomatic and political, but its scope gradually came to be narrowed down with further division of its functions leading to the evolution of new branches, new departments and new series of records.

The title of the Public Department was changed to General in June 1818. In May 1843, a new department called the Home Department was created. The General Department was absorbed as the General Branch in the newly created Home Department. Towards the middle of February 1847, the General Branch was redesignated as the Public Branch and continued to function with the same title.

The documents listed below relate mainly to questions and answers in the Indian Legislative Assembly regarding the treatment of Indians in Africa, expedition to Abyssinia, collection of geological and zoological specimens, meteorological observations in Africa, etc. Documents relating to individual cases of repatriation from Africa and applications for the supply of information have normally been excluded.

Additional grant requested by the Bombay Government for the African Asylum, Bombay. (Public Proceedings, 25 November 1864, No. 132, B).

Concessions by the Government to the African Asylum, Saharanpur. (Public Proceedings, 30 January 1865, No. 201, B).

Proposition for the disposal of African slave children captured by slavers. (Public Proceedings, January 1866, No. 261, B).

Arrangements for expedition to Abyssinia. (Public Proceedings, October, 1867, Nos. 77-78, A; November 1867, Nos. 13-15, A).

Sketch plan of the approaches to Abyssinia. (Public Proceedings, 1 February 1868, Nos. 129-130, B).

Intention of the Trustees of the British Museum to procure all valuable manuscripts available in Abyssinia. (Public Proceedings, 15 February 1868, No. 181, B).

Military Department request for translation of a memorandum by Dr. Legrade of the 77th French Infantry, containing suggestions for precautions to be taken by the troops in Abyssinia and 100 copies of it to be sent to that department. (Public Proceedings, 18 April 1868, Nos. 99-101, B).

Adjustment of the pay of the three taxidermists to accompany Mr. Blanford, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, on the expedition to Abyssinia. (Public Proceedings, 25 April 1868, Nos. 73-74; 30 May 1868, Nos. 25, 2057-2058, A).

Geological specimens collected by Mr. T. Blanford in Abyssinia. (Public Proceedings, 1 August 1868, Nos. 13, 2971-2972, A).

Scientific observations of Surgeon H Cook, Meteorologist with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force at Zoulla, Sooree and Senafer. (Public Proceedings, 22 August 1868, Nos. 94, 3321-3322, A).

Intention of Mr. Blanford to remain for two months longer in Abyssinia to visit the Bagos district for the collection of geological and zoological specimens. (Public Proceedings, 22 August 1868, Nos. 5-6; 26 September 1868, Nos. 52-53, 3937-3938, A).

Report by Dr. H. Cook of his meteorological and scientific observations in Abyssinia. (Public Proceedings, 12 September 1868, Nos. 60, 3680, A).

Stay of Mr. Blanford in Abyssinia, for the collection of zoological specimens after the army had left the country. (Public Proceedings, 31 October 1868, Nos. 27-28, 4225-4226, A).

Report on the operations of the Telegraph Department during the Abyssinian campaign. (Public Proceedings, 7 November 1868, No. 46, B).

Copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State to the

Bombay Government regarding the employment of Surgeon Cook, in England in the computation and reduction of the meteorological observations taken by him in Abyssinia. (Public Proceedings, 12 December 1868, No. 90, A).

Pay and allowances of Mr. Blanford charged to the Government of India and expenses incurred on a substitute for him for the Abyssinian expedition. (Public Proceedings, 12 June 1869, Nos. 125, 3809, A).

Mr Blanford's report on the geology and zoology of Abyssinia. (Public Proceedings, 16 October 1869, Nos. 187-188, 6775-6776, A).

Notice to mariners forwarded by Governor of Cape Colony. (Public Proceedings, 29 April 1871, No. 103, B).

Almanac for 1871, Cape of Good Hope. (Public Proceedings, 29 July 1871, Nos. 109-110, B).

Supply to educational institutions and libraries in India of literary and scientific works published in the littoral of the Mediterranean and Egypt. (Public Proceedings, 20 January 1872, Nos. 124-125, 187, B).

Memoranda on cotton growing and cotton cultivation in Egypt. (Public Proceedings, March 1872, No. 297, B).

Report on the results of Mr. Login's experiment in growing cotton on the Egyptian system. (Public Proceedings, March 1872, No. 454, B).

Financial despatch from the Secretary of State sanctioning the supply of copies of books entitled *Travels in Malta, Europe, and Africa*. (Public Proceedings, October 1872, Nos. 353, A).

Request to Government of Bombay to procure two copies of works on East African dialects by Drs. Steer and Kraff. (Public Proceedings, October 1872, Nos. 363-364, B).

Despatch to the Secretary of State forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces regarding price lists of Arabic and Persian works published in Algeria, Egypt, Malta, Syria, Constantinople and Persia. (Public Proceedings, February 1873, Nos. 56-57, 269, A).

Two sets of publications of East African dialects by Dr.

Steer. (Public Proceedings, March 1873, Nos. 15-16, B).

Acknowledgement by the Trustees of the Indian Museum of the receipt of a set of publications on East African dialects by Dr. Steer and a set of photographs of antiquities from Dinajpur by Mr. Ravenshaw. (Public Proceedings, March 1873, No. 563, B).

Papers regarding the value of certain specimens of Zanzibar coal. (Public Proceedings, September 1873, No. 75, B).

Publication in the *Gazette Supplement* of a copy of a letter from the Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar stating that Mombasa was completely freed of the stigma of slave holding. (Public Proceedings, January 1874, No. 158, B).

Publication of a copy of a letter in the *Gazette of India* from the British Political Agent and consul-General at Zanzibar reporting the result of the survey of the river Wami. (Public Proceedings, January 1874, No. 410, B).

Report on gum copal trees and Indian rubber trees found in the territory of the Sultan of Zanzibar, published in the *Gazette Supplement*. (Public Proceedings, March 1874, No. 394, B).

Supply of the *Gazette of India* to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and to the Political Agents at Muscat and Zanzibar. (Public Proceedings, April, 1874, Nos. 108-109, B).

Seizure and confiscation at Aden of arms landed at that port from certain steamers for transhipment to Zanzibar. (Public Proceedings, April 1875, Nos. 12-21, 459-467, A).

Military Department returning a work entitled *Record of the Expedition to Abyssinia*. (Public Proceedings, April 1875, No. 299, B).

General Directory, Cape of Good Hope, 1874. (Public Proceedings, September 1875, Nos. 156-157, A).

Publication of the Zanzibar report for 1873-74 in the *Supplement* of the *Gazette of India*. (Public Proceedings, September 1875, Nos. 161-162, Deposit, A).

Transhipment of arms at Aden for the African coast or other places not in British India. (Public Proceedings,

October, 1875, Nos. 143-152, 1693-1700, A).

General Directory, Cape of Good Hope 1876. (Public Proceedings, December 1876, Nos. 144-145, B).

Pension refused to Sidi Mubarak and others, African slaves formerly in the employ of the ex-King of Oudh (Public Proceedings, March 1878, Nos. 162-163, B).

Employment of some of the Africans formerly in the service of the ex-King of Oudh as watchmen and warders in jails. (Public Proceedings, May, 1878, No. 182, B).

Transshipment of arms and ammunition from Aden to ports on the eastern seaboard of Africa to Reunion and Madagascar. (Public Proceedings, July 1881, Nos. 186-187, 595-597).

Establishment of a branch of the Indian Post Office for the Egypt Expeditionary Force. (Public Proceedings, August 1882, No. 134, B).

Two sets of maps of Egypt received from the Office of the Surveyor-General. (Public Proceedings, August 1882, No. 147-150, B).

Two copies each of publications concerning Egypt received from the Office of the Quartermaster-General. (Public Proceedings, August 1882, Nos. 147-150, B).

Rules regarding the employment of officers of the Indian Government under the Government of Egypt. (Public Proceedings, July 1883, Nos. 196-197, B).

Despatch from the Secretary of State on the subject of the congratulatory addresses to the Queen of Great Britain on the success of the British Army in Egypt. (Public Proceedings, February, 1883, Nos. 17-18, B).

Grant of licences for the transshipment of arms and ammunition in Bombay Harbour arriving there en route for Zanzibar and other ports. (Public Proceedings, October 1883, Nos. 187-191, 2303-2304, A).

Communication from the British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt regarding the despatch of confidential telegrams to him in the Indian Cipher Code. (Public Proceedings, January, 1884, No. 139, B).

Discontinuence of the supply to the Zanzibar Agency of certain Government Gazettes. (Public Proceedings, February 1884, Nos. 61-62 B).

Continuance of the supply of the *Gazette of India* to the Brigadier-General Commanding Indian Brigade, Suakin and the discontinuance of the supply of the *Gazette* to the Field Paymaster, Field Force. (Public Proceedings, November 1885, Nos. 116-117, B).

Extension of the Foreign Deserters Act, 1852, to crews of ships belonging to citizens of the independent state of the Congo. (Public Proceedings, October 1888, No. 299, B).

Powers of the Government of India under the Arms Act to detain arms and supplies taken in Aden, destined for Abyssinia and Shoa. (Public Proceedings, August 1889, Nos. 113-115, B).

Appointment of Colonel K.J.L. Mackenzie, Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for service with the British East African Company. (Public Proceedings, November 1889, No. 82, B).

Despatch from the Secretary of State regarding relief given to a shipwrecked crew by the British Consul at Mozambique. (Public Proceedings, April 1890, No. 120, B).

Application from Mr. T.J. Mitchell on behalf of a London syndicate, connected with the De Beers Mining Company of South Africa, for a grant to him of a concession of the mining rights within four square miles of the Sambalpore District. (Public Proceedings, November 1890, No. 33, B).

Grant of a licence to messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Bombay to export 5,000 detonators to Mombasa for the British East African Company. (Public Proceedings, December 1890, Nos. 188-191, B).

Grant of licence to Messrs Treacher & Co., Bombay to export 400 loaded cartridges from Bombay to Mombasa. (Public Proceedings, December 1890, Nos. 194-197, B).

Correspondence relating to the nationality of Hussein Mirza Mohammad, who claims from the British representative in Cairo British protection as a native of Burma. (Public Proceedings, June 1893, 212-222; 973-983, A).

Communication from the Finance Minister, Cairo, regarding the payment by the Imperial Ottoman Bank,

Calcutta, of a sum of account of articles furnished to the Minister of War. (Public Proceedings, July 1893, No. 246, B).

Application from Oomer Jumal Vuyani for a licence to export from Bombay to Mombasa gunpowder consigned to the British East Africa Company. (Public Proceedings, October 1894, No. 282, B).

Application from Mr. H.H. Johnston, British Commissioner and Consul-General, British Central Africa, for permission to replace Sikh soldiers at present serving in the Protectorate and to visit India before returning to his post. (Public Proceedings, March 1895, Nos. 38-45, B).

Proposed preparation of a reasonably accurate and complete map of Africa. (Public Proceedings, May 1895, No. 35, B).

Bombay Presidency Association representation against Indian revenues being burdened with the cost of Indian troops for Suakin (Sudan) (Public Proceedings, May 1896, Nos. 329-30, B).

Despatch from the Secretary of State regarding a claim made by a naturalised British Indian subject, Mirza Mohamed Ali-Gazaruni, to be registered as a British subject at the Consulate in Cairo. (Public Proceedings, June 1897, No. 152, B).

Regulation for the protection of wild animals in German East Africa. (Public Proceedings, July 1897, Nos. 282-311, 945-88, A).

Powers to be assigned to various officers for administering Indian law in the East African Protectorate. (Public Proceedings, November 1897, No. 363, B).

Charges incurred by the Consul-General, Zanzibar, on account of natives of India from Beira. (Public Proceedings, March 1898, Nos. 39-43, 353-54, B).

East India Association, London, forwarding copy of correspondence relating to the grievances of Indian immigrants into the colony of Natal. (Public Proceedings, June 1898, No. 17, B).

Loan of Indian surveyors to the British Central African Protectorate and the extension of their foreign service

beyond five years. (Public Proceedings, August 1898, No. 123, B).

Triennial relief of three surveyors employed under the British Central African Protectorate. (Public Proceedings, January 1899, Nos. 198-199, B).

Grant of a licence to the Agent in India, Uganda Railway, to export to Mombasa 200 Snider rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition (Public Proceedings, February 1899, Nos. 99-101, B).

Supply from the Bombay Arsenal of one dozen Snider carbines to Mr. G.S. Marsden proceeding to Africa on a shooting expedition. (Public Proceedings, October 1899, Nos. 84-85, B).

Prohibition of British subjects from aiding, abetting or assisting the South African Republic or Orange Free State in the prosecution of hostilities. (Public Proceedings, January 1900, No. 79, B).

Intimation from Mirza Hairat, Editor of the *Curzon Gazette* and Secretary to the Muhamadan Club, Delhi, that prayers were offered by the members of the Club for the victory of the Queen-Empress in the Transvaal. (Public Proceedings, January 1900, Nos. 132-133, B).

Disposal of refugees from Transvaal. (Public Proceedings, February 1900, Nos. 266-72, 393-94, A).

Lord Roberts' request for an official from India who is competent to establish a system for identifying natives in Africa. (Public Proceedings, April 1900, Nos. 268-69, B).

Measures adopted to prevent assistance being rendered to the South African Republic or the Orange Free State in the prosecution of hostilities. (Public Proceedings, April 1900, Nos. 354-374, B).

Resolution passed at a public meeting held at Benares, expressing satisfaction at the British successes in South Africa, the extension of Sir A. MacDonnell's term of office and the recognition of Nagri as the court script. (Public Proceedings, July 1900, Nos. 378-80, B).

Pretoria Day Celebrations. (Public Proceedings, September 1900, Nos. 202-203, 245, A).

Rules regarding the recovery of expenses defrayed in

India on behalf of the African Protectorate administered by the Imperial Government. (Public Proceedings, May 1901, No. 356, B).

Communication from Military Department regarding the question of settlement in South Africa of natives of India and civilian clerks. (Public Proceedings, October 1901, No. 62, 3985, B).

Rules for the settlement of all claims of the African Protectorates on British Foreign Office. (Public Proceedings, October 1901, No. 347, B).

Application from Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Bombay, for permission to export a quantity of gunpowder to Zanzibar by passenger steamer. (Public Proceedings, November 1901, Nos. 102-103, B).

Correspondence with the India Office and Mr. M.Z. Darrah regarding an expedition along the proposed frontier between British East Africa and Abyssinia. (Public Proceedings, November 1901, No. 390, B).

Procedure to be adopted in regard to the claims against East African Protectorates. (Public Proceedings, January 1902, No. 80, B).

Regulation for the grant of pensions and gratuities to subordinate staff employed in South Africa Protectorates. (Public Proceedings, February 1902, No. 37, B).

Intimation from the Secretary of State that all permits and correspondence regarding martial law at Cape Town docks should be addressed to Dock Commandant, Docks, Cape Town. (Public Proceedings, March 1902, Nos. 86-87, B).

Gallant conduct of Herr Bougard, Secretary to the Government of German East Africa, in saving an Indian child from drowning at sea. (Public Proceedings, April 1902, No. 109, B).

List of persons who have been expelled from or given free passages from South Africa, sent by the India Office. (Public Proceedings, April 1902, No. 396, B).

Transmission to England of a congratulatory message from the Taluqdars of Oudh on the occasion of the termination of the South African War. (Public Proceedings, July 1902, Nos. 280-84, B).

Rules for the adjustment of all claims on behalf of the African Protectorates administered by the British Government. (Public Proceedings, December 1902, No. 187, B).

Inquiry by Messrs Shaw, Wallace & Co., as to the rules regarding the grant of permits to persons proceeding to South Africa. (Public Proceedings, January 1903, No. 48, Deposit).

Act passed by the Government of Cape Colony similar to the Australian Immigration Restriction Act, 1901. (Public Proceedings, January 1903, No. 182, B).

Naturalisation of Aliens Ordinance 1902, passed by the Transvaal Government. (Public Proceedings, April 1903, No. 324, B).

Resolutions passed at a public meeting of the residents of Lahore protesting against the proposal to charge India with part of the cost of the army to be maintained in South Africa and against the policy of displacing Indians in Government offices. (Public Proceedings, September 1903, No. 17, B).

Estate of Isuf Omargy, who died at Zeila, Africa. (Public Proceedings, February 1904, Nos. 123-24; July 1904, Nos. 4-15, B).

Acknowledgement of the receipt of the alphabetical list of stations on Indian railways and map of India and Burma by the Agent-General, British Protectorates in Africa, Bombay. (Public Proceedings, July 1904, No. 59, B).

Supply to the Crown Advocate, Mombasa, copies of rules made under Indian Explosives and Petroleum Acts. (Public Proceedings, October 1904, Nos. 45-46, B).

Requisition from the Director of Stores, War Office, Cairo for a copy of the Arms Act rules. (Public Proceedings, April 1905, Nos. 109-10, B).

Supply to the Director of Statistics, Cairo: papers relating to the Census of 1901. (Public Proceedings, February 1906, Nos. 291-292, B).

Parliamentary questions and answers regarding introduction of Indian coolies into the Transvaal. (Public Proceedings, April 1906, No. 276, B).

Parliamentary questions and answers regarding adoption of a nomenclature in official records and documents so as to distinguish "civilized" British Indian subjects from African races. (Public Proceedings, May 1906, No. 3, B).

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India regarding the restrictions imposed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony on the use of trains and trams by Indians and coloured persons. (Public Proceedings, July 1906, No. 254, B).

Parliamentary questions and answers regarding the supply of the report of the proceedings of the deputation on behalf of British Indians in the Transvaal to *The Times*. (Public Proceedings, December 1906, No. 253, B).

Parliamentary questions and answers regarding the health of Indian coolies in Natal. (Public Proceedings, January 1907, No. 69, B).

Provision of the Cape Colony Immigration Act 1906 restricting immigration of Asians into the Colony. (Public Proceedings, February 1907, No. 17, B).

Production of evidence under the Immigration Act by children wishing to join their parents in Natal. (Public Proceedings, March 1907, No. 275, B).

Unrest among Egyptian Muslims. (Public Proceedings, April 1907, No. 66, B).

Parliamentary questions and answers regarding the refusal of renewal of trading licences to British Indian shopkeepers in Natal. (Public Proceedings, April 1907, No. 132, B).

Comments made by Lord Cromer on the Egyptian press. (Public Proceedings, May 1907, No. 10, Deposit).

Census enumeration book used in the Egyptian census, 1907. (Public Proceedings, June 1907, No. 125, B).

Requisition from the Transvaal Government for a copy of the judicial and administrative statistics of British India. (Public Proceedings, September 1907, No. 64, B).

Transvaal Immigration Restriction Bill. (Public Proceedings, October 1907, No. 241, B).

Immigration Act, 1907. (Public Proceedings, March 1908, No. 134, B).

Acknowledgement by the Consul-General, Zanzibar of receipt of a copy of the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, 1901. (Public Proceedings, September 1908, No. 271, B).

Checking of co-habitation with native women on the part of Government officers in colonies and protectorates in Africa. (Public Proceedings, October 1908, Nos. 240-44, 4157-64, B).

Parliamentary questions and answers regarding the indignation meetings held in India at the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal. (Public Proceedings, November 1908, No. 145, B).

Draft of South Africa Act. (Public Proceedings, August 1909, No. 10, B).

Parliamentary questions and answers regarding cancellation of a meeting called by the Sheriff of Bombay to protest against the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. (Public Proceedings, September 1909, No. 235, B).

Resolutions passed at public meetings of the citizens of Bombay regarding injustice to and ill-treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. (Public Proceedings, October 1909, No. 34, B).

Parliamentary questions and answers regarding the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal. (Public Proceedings, December 1909, No. 329, B).

Resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens of Benares regarding the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. (Public Proceedings, January 1910, No. 210, B).

Resolutions passed at a meeting held under the auspices of the District Peoples Association, Madura regarding the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. (Public Proceedings, January 1910, No. 211, B).

Resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Fyzabad regarding the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. (Public Proceedings, February 1910, No. 14, B).

Embarkation from Bengal of indentured emigrants for Natal. (Public Proceedings, April 1910, No. 62, B).

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit forwarding a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Bombay regarding

the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. (Public Proceedings, April 1910, No. 88, B).

Deportation of British Indians from the Transvaal. (Public Proceedings, June 1910, Nos. 7-10, B).

Resolution passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Madras regarding the deportation to India of sixty Indians by the Transvaal government. (Public Proceedings, June 1910, No. 48, B).

Commission from the Indian South African League regarding indentured emigration to Natal. (Public Proceedings, March 1911, No. 228, B).

Resolution passed by Muhammadan Debating Society, Dundee, Natal protesting against a theatrical performance maligning Aurangzeb. (Public Proceedings, December 1911, No. 25, B).

Congratulations from British Indian subjects in the Union of South Africa on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. (Public Proceedings, March 1912, Nos. 67-68, B).

Return by the Agent-General, British Protectorates in Africa, of the Indian Word Code for Foreign State Telegrams. (Public Proceedings, September 1912, No. 38, B).

Indian Emigration Rules. (Public Proceedings, October 1912, No. 65, B).

Resolutions passed at a public meeting in Allahabad on the creation of an Executive Council in the United Provinces, on the treatment of Indians in South Africa and on the separation of judicial and executive functions. (Public Proceedings, September 1913, Nos. 16-18, B).

Territorial, administrative and constitutional changes at Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa. (Public Proceedings, December 1913, Nos. 62-63, B).

Question in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Chaman Lal regarding the total number of Americans resident in India and the amount of property held by Americans and South Africans and the volume of trade done by America and South Africa with India. (Public Proceedings, 1924, File No. 500).

Submission by the Government of Abyssinia to the

League of Nations of a report on the question of slavery. (Public Proceedings, 1924, File No. 564).

Egyptian Nationality Laws. (Public Proceedings, 1926, File No. 10-13).

Question of the precedence of the President and Members of South African delegation (Public Proceedings, 1926, File No. 49(8)).

Question in the Legislative Assembly regarding South Africa. (Public Proceedings, 1926, File No. 224).

British nationality in the Union of South Africa and Naturalization and Status of Aliens Act. (Public Proceedings, 1926, File No. 543).

Appointment of a trade mission to visit certain countries in the Near East and in Africa and to make recommendations for the encouragement of the export of cotton manufactures from India. (Public Proceedings, 1928, File No. 36).

Cabinet appointments made by the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. (Public Proceedings, 1929, File No. 70/29).

Supply to the Government of India of Census Volumes III to VI of the Census of Nigeria, 1931. (Public Proceedings, 1933, File No. 45/28).

Question in the Legislative Assembly asking for a statement showing the number of Americans, South Africans, Australians and Canadians who reside and carry on business in India; decision that the question is not the concern of the Home Department and should be dealt with by the Commerce Department. (Public Proceedings, 1935, File No. 1/103).

Question in the Legislative Assembly regarding South Africa. (Public Proceedings, 1936, File No. 224).

British nationality in the Union of South Africa and Naturalization and Status of Aliens Act. (Public Proceedings, 1936, File No. 542).

Instructions that the Agent-General for India in South Africa should be informed (i) whenever an official or an important non-official from India visits South Africa; and (ii) of any important matters which may form the subject

of correspondence between the Government of the Union of South Africa and India. (Public Proceedings, 1937, File No. 121).

Assumption of the administration of the government of the Union of South Africa by Sir Patrick Duncan. (Public Proceedings, 1937, File No. 169).

Report by the India Office regarding the conferment by the Aga Khan of honorific titles on some of his followers in Zanzibar; enquiry whether any titles have been conferred by the Aga Khan on his followers in India. (Public Proceedings, 1937, File No. 208).

Question raised by South African advisers at the Imperial Conference that all members of the Commonwealth should legislate to define their own nationals. (Public Proceedings, 1937, File No. 355).

Exchange of notes between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa constituting a temporary commercial agreement. (Public Proceedings, 1938, File No. 263).

Decision that one High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa should be the sole channel of communication between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa in all matters including trade, exception being made with regard to communications relating to war supplies. (Public Proceedings, 1941, File No. 184/41).

JUDICIAL BRANCH (1834 - 1941) (Shelf length: 391.60 linear metres)

The history of the Judicial Branch goes back to 1790, when the Revenue Department commenced recording its judicial business separately. This arrangement continued until the end of April 1793 when, as a result of the reforms introduced by a resolution dated 26 April 1793, final separation of the Revenue and Judicial series was effected from 1 May 1793, following the creation of a distinct Judicial Department. Henceforth, all proceedings relating to the administration of civil and criminal justice began to be recorded in the Judicial Department. Two separate sets of

proceedings were started from 1795, one for civil justice and the other for criminal justice (including police) and this system continued until 1815. From 1816 there was a further division of each series into *Lower Provinces* and *Western Provinces*. This lasted until November 1834, when the formation of the Presidency of Agra did away with the necessity for the two series. The *Civil* and *Criminal* series were consolidated into one series from 6 July 1835, although the records continued to be marked *Civil* and *Criminal* for sometime longer.

As a result of reorganisation of the Secretariat of the Government of India in 1843, the Judicial Department became a branch of the Home Department. In addition to judicial matters (civil and criminal), the Judicial Branch also dealt with matters relating to police and to the administration of jails. Police business was separated from the Judicial Branch in 1862 and in May 1888, all matters relating to jails were separated from the Judicial Branch. In September 1941 the Judicial Branch itself was abolished and the major portion of its work was transferred to the Legislative Department. The remaining portion was taken over by the Public and Establishment Sections of the Home Department.

The documents listed below relate mainly to the powers and jurisdiction of the British Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, Egyptian Mixed Tribunals, grievances of Indians in relative to applications for supply of copies of acts and reports have in general been excluded.

Question regarding the jurisdiction of the British Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar over the subjects of Native States in India residing temporarily at Zanzibar and carrying on business within French possessions in East Africa. (Judicial Proceedings, July 1874, No. 205, B).

Apprehension of deserters from merchant ships belonging to the Empire of Brazil and the Regency of Tunis. (Judicial Proceedings, July 1876, No. 228, B).

Suggestion that the British Consul and Political Agent at

Zanzibar exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge over all persons under the protection of the British Consulate. (Judicial Proceedings, January 1879, No. 122, B).

Despatch to the Secretary of State regarding serious crimes committed in Zanzibar by British subjects. (Judicial Proceedings, February 1879, No. 154, B).

Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of Bombay forwarding for Mr. Justice Scott the Queen's warrant allowing him to wear the insignia of the third class of the Order of the Osmanieh conferred by the Khedive of Egypt. (Judicial Proceedings, February 1883, No. 84, B).

Despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1889. (Judicial Proceedings, May 1889, Nos. 34-35, B).

Despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the transfer to the Egyptian Government of Mr. Justice Scott, Judge of the Bombay High Court. (Judicial Proceedings, May 1890, Nos. 387-396, 1095-1119, A).

Messrs Thakurdas, Dharamasi and Cama ask for a reply to their previous letter forwarding a memorial from Rehmoobhyoy Allonamunjee praying for permission to file a suit against the present Sultan of Zanzibar. (Judicial Proceedings, January 1895, Nos. 265-66, B).

Visram Ebrahim & Co. enquire whether Allonamunjee & Co. have been permitted to sue the Sultan of Zanzibar in the Bombay High Court. (Judicial Proceedings, June 1895, Nos. 59-60, B).

Mrs. B. Baker of Cape Town, South Africa, petitions regarding her interest in certain estates in India. (Judicial Proceedings, June 1895, Nos. 259-61, B).

Appeal case from Zanzibar of Messrs C. Pilling & Co. *versus* the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. (Judicial Proceedings, August 1898, Nos. 240-43, B).

Estate of Lieutenant Colonel G.T.F. Dowman, who died in South Africa. (Judicial Proceedings, March 1901, Nos. 55-56, B).

Franz Kuhr, for whose arrest a warrant under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 was issued at Cape Town. (Judicial Proceedings, June 1901, Nos 64-65).

The British Consul-General in Egypt forwards a legal document from the Egyptian Mixed Tribunal for service on F.G Gubbin, resident at Benares. (Judicial Proceedings, December 1901, Nos. 110-11, B).

Egyptian Mixed Tribunal issues legal document for service on Hajji Ismail Allana, merchant of Bombay. (Judicial Proceedings, 1902, Nos. 54-55, B).

Service on Mrs. Gubbin, wife of Major F.G. Gubbin, Benares, of a legal document emanating from Egyptian Mixed Tribunal. (Judicial Proceedings, February 1902, Nos. 232-33, B).

British Agent and Consul-General, Cairo forwards writ received from the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs for service on Hajji Ismail Allana. (Judicial Proceedings, February 1902, Nos. 323-24, B).

Bombay Government reports service on Hajji Ismail Allana of a legal document emanating from the Egyptian Tribunal. (Judicial Proceedings, March 1902, Nos. 93-94; April 1902, Nos. 19-20, B).

Orders issued by the Supreme Court of the Transvaal for service on J.G. Roos and C.J. Roos in India. (Judicial Proceedings, August 1903, Nos. 189-190, B).

Decree issued by the Sultan of Zanzibar for the restriction of immigration. (Judicial Proceedings, January 1906, No. 30, B).

Zanzibar Immigration Restriction Decree, 1905. (Judicial Proceedings, February 1906, No. 68, B).

Letters of request issued by the High Court, Bombay in the suit of Hajji Bibi *versus* Aga Khan and others for execution in German East Africa. (Judicial Proceedings, December 1906, No. 115, B).

Examination of the South Africa Act, 1909 to ascertain whether it necessitates legislation in India. (Judicial Proceedings, May 1909, No. 14, Deposit).

Holding of a public meeting in Bankipore under the presidency of Syed Ali Imam, standing counsel, Bengal to consider the grievances of Indians in South Africa. (Judicial Proceedings, March 1910, No. 204, A. Confidential).

Service of a writ issued by the Egyptian Government to

Messrs, Sreekisen & Co., Calcutta. (Judicial Proceedings, September 1911, Nos. 25-27, A).

Resolution passed at a public meeting held at Madura regarding the question of judicial and executive functions and grievances of Indians in South Africa. (Judicial Proceedings, October 1913, No. 55, B).

Transfer of the appellate jurisdiction exercised by the Bombay High Court over Zanzibar to a Court of Appeal constituted in Zanzibar. (Judicial Proceedings, May 1914, Nos. 296-97, B).

Punjab Government's requisition for reports issued by the British and Egyptian Governments regarding civil, criminal and police administration and working of prisons. (Judicial Proceedings, September 1914, No. 147, B).

The Zanzibar Merchant Shipping Order in Council, 1914. (Judicial Proceedings, September 1914, No. 180, B).

Question of making the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act a permanent measure; exemption of soldiers employed in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, Palestine, Waziristan, Constantinople or in certain parts of Malabar from appearing in courts. (Judicial Proceedings, 1922, File No. 906).

Procedure to be followed in the service of writs issued by the Egyptian Mixed Tribunal upon persons in India. (Judicial Proceedings, 1923, File No. 254).

Reciprocal arrangement for the enforcement of maintenance orders between the Union of South Africa and India. (Judicial Proceedings, 1923, File No. 641).

Letters of request issued by the court in Kenya for service in India. (Judicial Proceedings, 1923, File No. 811).

Letters of request issued by the Egyptian Mixed Tribunal for execution in Bombay in the case of the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Co., Bombay. (Judicial Proceedings, 1924, File No. 196).

Reciprocal arrangements for the enforcement of maintenance orders between India and Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. (Judicial Proceedings, 1925, File No. 20).

Letters of request issued by the Subordinate Judge,

Ballia, for execution in South Africa. (Judicial Proceedings, File No. 507, 1926).

Letters of request issued by the Senior Sub-Judge, Rawalpindi, for execution in Nairobi. (Judicial Proceedings, 1926, File No. 655).

Letters of request issued by the First Class Subordinate Judge, Swat, for the examination of a witness in Johannesburg, Union of South Africa; irregular procedure adopted by the Subordinate Judge in sending the Letters of Request direct to the Union. (Judicial Proceedings, 1926, File No. 655).

Authentication of legal documents for use in the Union of South Africa. (Judicial Proceedings, 1930, File No. 310).

Nationality of children born of polygamous marriages under British Nationality law; cases of children of Bissessar Brohino, Baghdad and Youssef Qamar Din, Cairo. (Judicial Proceedings, 1934, File No. 467).

Order in Council of March, 1934 applying Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1906 in respect of the white slave traffic to Gambia and Gilbert and Ellice Islands. (Judicial Proceedings, 1934, File No. 486).

Authentication of writs and documents intended for use in Abyssinia. (Judicial Proceedings, 1935, File No. 779).

Proposal of the Government of Bombay for the application of the Maintenance Order Enforcement Act, 1921 to certain British territories and Protectorates in Africa. (Judicial Proceedings, 1937, File No. 24/9).

Inquiry by the Agent to the Administrator-General, Zanzibar regarding the Acts passed in India relating to the collection of duty on estates left by deceased persons. (Judicial Proceedings, 1938, File No. 164).

Proposed legislation regulating trusts of land in Kenya; Muslim opinion on the effect of the Wakf property. (Judicial Proceedings, 1939, File No. 56).

EDUCATION BRANCH (1857 - 1910) **(Shelf length: 40.79 linear metres)**

Prior to 1857 business relating to education was dealt with by the Public Branch of the Home Department. In

1857 a separate Education Branch was created to deal with the subject. However, records relating to education from 1854 to 1856 were also retained with the records of the Education Branch. With the creation of a separate Education Department in December 1910, educational matters were taken over by that department.

Applications from the Government of the North-Western Provinces for certain educational works used in schools in the Muslim countries of Egypt, Turkey, Persia, Syria and Algeria. (Educational Proceedings, January 1874, Nos. 5-6. 3-13, B).

Remarks in connection with the request of the Government of the North-Western Provinces for specimens of educational works used in schools in Egypt, Turkey and other Muslim countries. (Educational Proceedings, February 1874, No. 48, B).

The Foreign Department declining the offer made by Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy of Bombay to provide means for education in Zanzibar. (Educational Proceedings, November 1877, No. 2, B).

Elementary schools in India and the books most frequently used in them; information as to these books asked for from the local governments and administrations for the purpose of being supplied through the Secretary of State and the Colonial Office to the Inspector of Schools for the West African Colonies. (Educational Proceedings, December 1889, Nos. 22-23, 1235-1236 A).

Report of the Director of Education for the Orange River Colony on the work of the Education Department, 1908-09. (Educational Proceedings, January 1910, No. 79, B).

POLICE BRANCH (1862 - 1950) (Shelf length: 178.70 linear metres)

Prior to 1862, the administration of police services was dealt with in the Judicial Branch of the Home Department. Due to the increase in the work of the Judicial Branch, a separate Police Branch was created in the Home Department in 1862. In 1947 the Police Branch and Jalis

Branch (q.v.) were amalgamated to form the Police and Jails Section of the Home Department and later named Police-I Section. The documents listed below mainly relate to recruitment of police force in India for British territories in Africa and reports on Indians residing in Africa.

Despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the salaries of Colonel W.P. La Touche and P.H. Vincent, District Superintendents of Police, who have been deputed to Egypt. (Police Proceedings, April 1883, No. 39, B).

Correspondence regarding the recruitment of Indians for service as military policemen under the British East Africa Company. (Police Proceedings, April 1890, Nos. 72-100, 539-554, A).

Recruitment in India for the police force of the British East African Company on the east coast of Africa. (Police Proceedings, April 1890, Nos. 72-100, 539-549, A).

Communication from Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, regarding equipment for the East African Company. (Police Proceedings, June 1890, Nos. 1-18, 1259-1264, A).

Request by Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., for authority to embark at Bombay police recruited by the East African Company. (Police Proceedings, September 1890, Nos. 152-154, 1339, A).

Bombay police prevent the embarkation for Mombasa of the police recruited by the East African Company. (Police Proceedings, June 1890, Nos. 152-54, A).

Ammunition and revolvers issued to the East African Company. (Police Proceedings, September 1890, No. 48, B).

Irregularity committed against the Emigration Act by the embarkation for Mombasa of police enlisted for the East Africa Company. (Police Proceedings, September 1890, Nos. 165-166, B).

Application made by Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Bombay for component parts of Snider Mk. 3 rifles for the British East African Company's Military Police, Mombasa. (Police Proceedings, November 1890, Nos. 41-43, B).

Police Assistant Superintendents in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh not available for service in the East African Protectorate. (Police Proceedings, October 1897, No. 40, 797, A).

Prohibition of immigration into Mozambique. (Police Proceedings, March 1899, Nos. 54-57, B).

Mr. Ryall, Assistant District Superintendent, Punjab Police killed by a lion in Uganda. (Police Proceedings, June 1900, Nos. 98-99, B).

S.W. Hawthorne of Sylhet asks for information about recruitment for General Baden Powell's police in South Africa. (Police Proceedings, January 1902, Nos. 73-74, B).

Requisition for the services of a British Indian Police officer for three years to be Assistant Commandant, Zanzibar Police. (Police Proceedings, May 1910, Nos. 71-85, B).

Conditions set forth by the German Government for the cashing of the bank-notes held by prisoners of war at Ahmednagar and civil detainees at Belgaum, deported from East Africa. (Police Proceedings, July 1917-18, No. 31, B).

Reports on Indians residing in German East Africa who wish to return to India. (Police Proceedings, July 1917-18, Nos. 54-56, B).

Repatriation of German women and children sent from East Africa to India. (Police Proceedings, July 1917-18, Nos. 161-71, B).

Repatriation of certain Indians from German East Africa. (Police Proceedings, July 1917-18, Nos. 211-12, B).

Representation of Albert Man, an Austro-Hungarian prisoner of war at Belgaum, in regard to the action of Zanzibar Government. (Police Proceedings, September 1917-18, No. 25, B).

Reports of steps taken to warn purchasers in East Africa and Mesopotamia of arms of German and Turkish make. (Police Proceedings, May 1919, No. 11, Deposit).

Grant of facilities under the Arms Act and Rules to Miss Angeline, an Italian citizen on her proposed flight from Tunis to Delhi or Calcutta. (Police Proceedings, 1932, Nos. 1-21/LXVIII).

Collection and transmission to the Secretary of State of information required by the South African Government regarding legislation on the subject of the control and regulation of horse racing in India. (Police Proceedings, 1937, Nos. 1-125).

ESTABLISHMENTS BRANCH (1874 - 1950)

(Shelf length: 162.93 linear metres)

Prior to 1874 business relating to establishment (i.e. appointments, pay, leave, conduct rules, retirement of staff, etc) were dealt with in the Public Branch of the Home Department. Due to heavy pressure of work in the Public Branch, a separate Establishment Branch was created in 1874. The branch underwent routine changes from time to time.

Returns showing which members of the Indian Civil Service are of South African, Canadian, Australian or New Zealand origin. (Establishments Proceedings, October 1912, Nos. 127-149, B).

Question in the Legislative Assembly regarding the eligibility of Canadians, Australians, South Africans, Ceylonese, etc. to compete for the Indian Civil Service. (Establishments Proceedings, 1935, File No. 21/9).

Question in the Legislative Assembly regarding the number of Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans and Canadians who reside and do business in India or are in the service of the Government of India. (Establishments Proceedings, 1937, File No. 21/7).

Suggestion that, under the Reciprocity Act, South Africans of non-Indian origin should not in future be appointed to posts and services under the Crown in India. (Establishment Proceedings, File No. 533. 45-Ests, 1945).

Scheme for retiring foreign officials or Indians on the attainment of independence by Egypt, Law 23 of 1923 of the Egyptian Government; question of application of Egyptian tables of compensation to Indian Civil Service and Indian Police officers on the transfer of power. (Establishments Proceedings, File No. 45/59/47-Ests., 1947).

CENSUS BRANCH (1880 - 1923)
(Shelf length: 8.55 linear metres)

The first systematic attempts to ascertain the whole population of India was initiated in 1871. Prior to that year, business relating to censuses was dealt with by the Public Branch of the Home Department. Subsequently, the matter was placed under the administrative control of the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department (1871-1879), Home Department (1881-1910), Education Department (1910-1921), Education and Health Department (1921-1923) and again Home Department (1923 onwards). From 1880 to 1923 Census functioned as a separate branch under the administrative control of its respective departments.

Preliminary Report of the Census of the Cape of Good Hope. (Census Proceedings, December 1891, Nos. 3-7, B).

Additional copy of the Statistical Register, Cape of Good Hope, 1890. (Census Proceedings, April 1892, No. 6, B).

JAILS BRANCH (1888 - 1947)
(Shelf length: 66.20 linear metres)

Prior to 1888 jails were the responsibility of the Judicial Branch of the Home Department. In May 1888 an independent Jails Branch was created. In addition to the administration of jails, the branch dealt with work relating to foreign missionary activities in India between 1922 and 1931. In 1947 the Jails branch was amalgamated with the Police Branch and designated as Police and Jails Section. Subsequently, that section was renamed as Police-I Section. The documents listed below mainly relate to transfer of convicts from East Africa Protectorate to India, extension of Indian Acts to Uganda Protectorate, management of convict stations in Cape of Good Hope.

Director-General of Prisons, Egypt furnished with papers regarding jail industries. (Jails Proceedings, August 1888, Nos. 118-121, B).

Transfer to India of Indian long-term convicts sentenced

in East African Protectorate. (Jails Proceedings, September 1890, Nos. 56-57, 407, A).

Incarceration in India of long-term African convicts from East African Protectorate. (Jails Proceedings, December 1899, Nos. 8-9, 639-40, A).

Department of Revenue and Agriculture regarding the engagement of an ex-prisoner as instructor on jail industries in Mombasa jail. (Jails Proceedings, February 1900, No. 1, B).

Extension of Indian Acts to the Uganda Protectorate. (Jails Proceedings, (Judicial), February 1900, No. 1, B).

General Agent in India for the British East African Pro- of an Indian ex-prisoner to teach jail industries in Mombasa jail. (Jails Proceedings, September 1902, No. 52, B).

Supply to Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope of copies of reports on jail administration in several provinces in India for 1901. (Jails Proceedings, December 1902, Nos. 22-23, B).

Report on Cape of Good Hope prisons and convicts for 1903. (Jails Proceedings, September 1904, Nos. 14-15, B).

Reports on management and discipline of convict stations and prisons in Cape of Good Hope for 1901 and 1902. (Jails Proceedings, February 1904, Nos. 50-54, B).

Report on management and discipline of convict stations and prisons in the Colony of Cape of Good Hope for 1904. (Jails Proceedings, July 1905, Nos. 7-8, Deposit).

Report on management and discipline of convict stations and prisons in Colony of Cape of Good Hope for 1908. (Jails Proceedings, August 1909, Nos. 1-2, B).

Requisition by the Indian Jails Committee for copies of an Act referred to in a book entitled *Recollections and Reflections* published by the Egyptian Government and certain other publications. (Jails Proceedings, August 1920, Nos. 24-28, B).

Removal of restrictions upon the entry of Austrian nationals into Tanganyika. (Jails Proceedings, 1924, File No. 249).

Continuance of the restrictions regarding the entry of Germans into Tanganyika. (Jails Proceedings, 1925, File No. 106).

Deportation or repatriation of Indians from foreign countries in Africa to British territories, question of procedure to be adopted in each case. (Jails Proceedings, 1931, File No. 6-96/27).

POLITICAL BRANCH (1907 - 1941)
(Shelf length: 193.70 linear metres)

Due to the increasing volume of work in the Home Department and because of political unrest in the country, it was found necessary to create a separate Political Branch to deal with this and cognate subjects, hitherto dealt with in the Public Branch of the Home Department. The functions of the Political Branch were originally confined to questions relating to law and order and other problems affecting the internal security of India as a whole. These included preventive measures to suppress the activities of political, communal and anti-government parties. In addition, matters such as control and administration of the law concerning press, books, newspapers, cinematography, movement of foreigners in India and repatriation of Indians abroad were also dealt with in this branch.

Supply of police administration reports of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Punjab and Burma for 1907 to British East Africa Protectorate. (Political Proceedings, June 1909, Nos. 110-111, B).

Memorandum by Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to the case of officials who have been retrenched from the Transvaal and Orange River Colony for reasons of economy. (Political Proceedings, October 1909, Nos. 88-97, 1323-28, A).

POLITICAL (EXTERNAL) SECTION (1941 - 1947)
(Shelf length: 6.50 linear metres)

The functions of the Political Branch described above grew enormously with commencement of the Second World War and it was, therefore, felt necessary on 10 June 1940 to bifurcate this branch into two sections, Political (Internal) and Political (External). On 24 October 1941, the

increase in work connected with the policy of wartime control of foreigners necessitated further subdivision of the Political (External) Section into two sub-sections designated, Political (External) and Political (External, War).

Decision that by virtue of Section 2(a)(iv) of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 all persons duly appointed by a foreign government to exercise diplomatic functions are, irrespective of the government to which they are accredited, exempt from registration. (Political (Ex) Proceedings, 1941. File No. 6-1/18).

Permission to carry on commercial and financial dealings with persons or bodies of persons (whether corporate or unincorporate) carrying on business in the territories formerly known as Italian East Africa. (Political (Ex) Proceedings, 1941, File No. 6/21).

Question whether the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Alexandria should be authorised to grant letters of introduction to the British Consulate at Cairo and the Department of Migration in Palestine to Indians formerly in the Jurisdiction, applying for visas for India. (Political (Ex) Proceedings, 1941, File No. 19/39).

Exchange of notes between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the French Republic for settlement of differences regarding the application of French nationality to British subjects in Tunisia. (File No. 50/5/47-Poll (Ex), 1947).

FINDING AIDS

A Hand Book to the Records of the Government of India in the Imperial Record Department, (1748-1859), ed. A.F.M. Abdul Ali (Calcutta, 1925).

Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India, Part II, ed. S.N. Prasad (New Delhi, 1977).

Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India, Part IV, ed. S.A.I. Tirmizi (New Delhi, 1980).

Government Archives in South Asia: A Guide to National State Archives in Ceylon, India and Pakistan, ed. D.A. Low, J.C. Iltis and M.G. Wainwright (Cambridge, 1969).

Annual Indexes to the Records of the Home Department.

CHAPTER 3

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT/ MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (1783 - 1950)

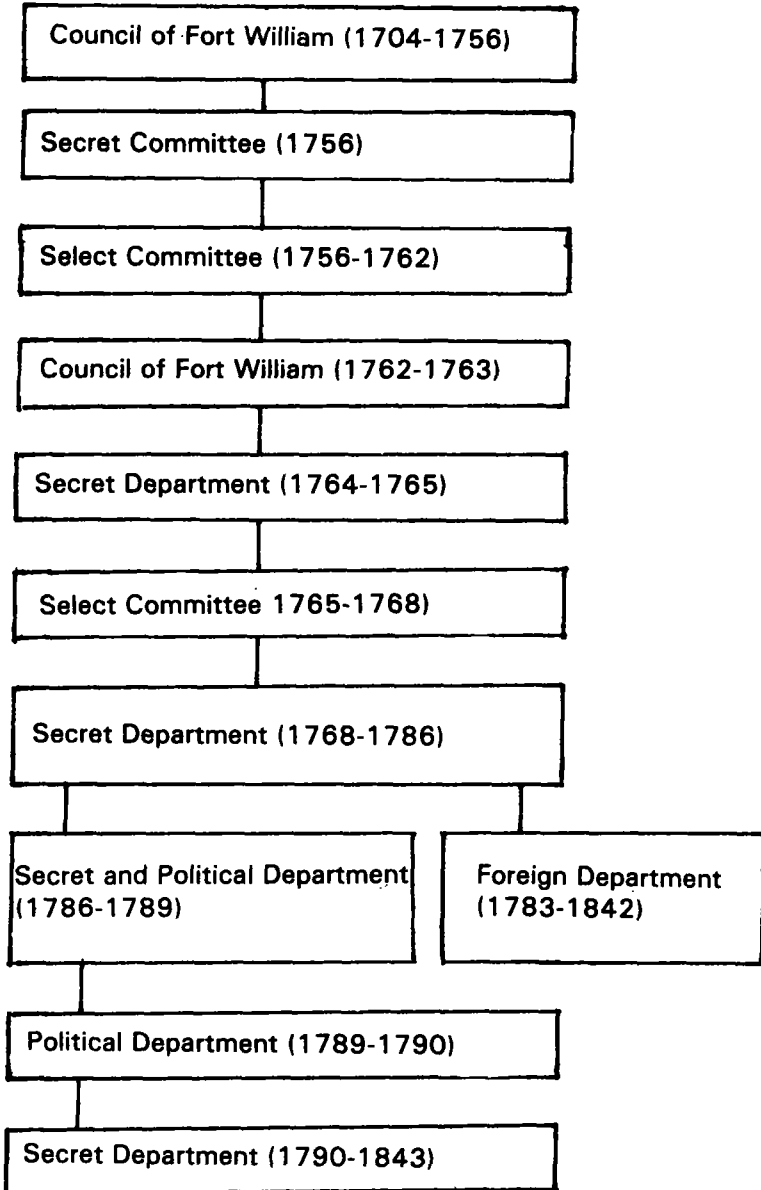
Established under the charter of Queen Elizabeth I, dated 31 December 1600, the East India Company was granted the exclusive privilege of trade in the east. Finding the decrepit Moghul empire tottering to its fall, the Company increasingly involved itself in political adventures. Its factories (trading posts) were soon converted into forts, resulting in conflict with other European companies and Indian princes.

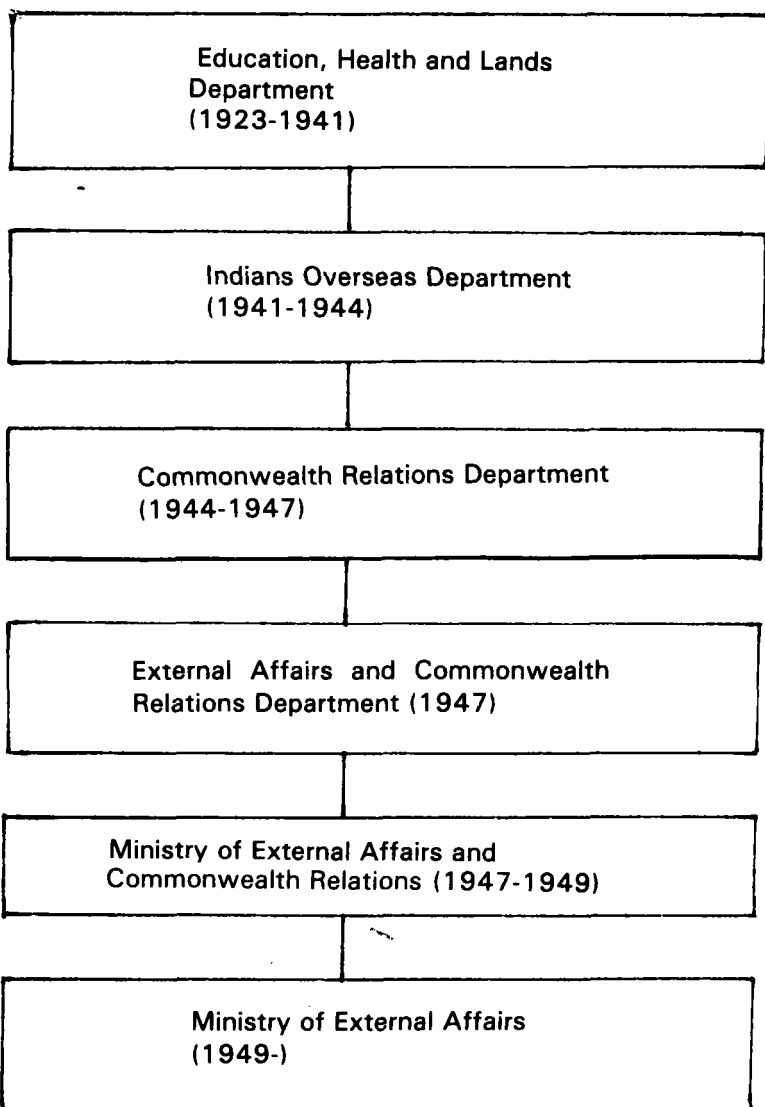
The conflict between Nawab Sirajud Daulah of Bengal and the Council created a new situation for the English in Bengal. The Nawab captured Calcutta on June 20, 1756 and the members of the Council made their escape lower down the Hooghly river to Falta. There the members appointed from amongst themselves a Secret Committee to conduct the political and military affairs of the Company in Bengal as well to maintain their secrecy. Meanwhile, the impending war with France led the Court of Directors in London to appoint a Select Committee, which replaced the Secret Committee.

However, the political eclipse of the English in Bengal was not prolonged. They recovered Calcutta on 2 January 1757 and defeated the army of the Nawab at the Battle of Plassey on 23 June 1757. The Company's position in Bengal, henceforth, underwent a rapid change. The functions of the Select Committee were taken over by the Council of Fort William on 28 December 1762.

From 1 January 1764, the work of the Council was divided between two distinct departments titled Secret and

**FOREIGN DEPARTMENT AND ITS PREDECESSOR AND
SUCCESSION BODIES**





Public. But the records of the Secret and Public Departments were actually separated as from 8 December 1763. This division of functions gave rise to two distinct series of records in the Council, each bearing the name of the respective department. The Secret Department was entrusted with matters relating to diplomatic, political and military affairs but the Department remained in existence for a little more than 16 months, when its functions were taken over by a new Select Committee constituted on 7 May 1765.

The Company secured the Diwani of the province of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from Shah Alam II, the Moghul Emperor in August 1765. A formal distribution of work between the Select Committee and the Council took place a year later on 21 December 1766. The Secret Department did not function between 7 May 1765 and 21 August 1768 but was revived on 22 August 1768. With the passing of the Regulation Act in 1773, the Government of Bengal became the Supreme Government of India. The Select Committee was dissolved on 20 October 1774, and all its functions were taken over by the Secret Department.

On 10 December 1783, the Foreign Department came into existence and the recording of consultations on foreign nations commenced in a separate *Foreign* series. A separate Political Department also came into existence on 15 May 1789, to deal with matters relating to various Indian princely states. Its records, were however, separated from those of the Secret Department from January 1790.

1843 was a landmark in the organisational history of the Secretariat Departments of the Government of India. On May 1 1843 the Secretariat Departments were recognised and a new Foreign Department came into existence to look after external and diplomatic relations of the government. The existing Secret, Foreign and Political Departments were placed under this new Foreign Department as its branches.

The Government of India Act of 1858 changed the structure of the Supreme Government, and its control was transferred from the Company to the British Crown. The

Secret and *Political* series continued till 1859. From January to March 1860, the records of the Foreign Department were classified as *Foreign Consultations* and then from April 1860 to September 1861 as *Foreign Proceedings*.

With the gradual expansion of British rule in India, the activities of the Foreign Department increased steadily. On 1 October 1861, the functions of the Foreign Department were distributed among its six newly created branches, viz; Judicial, Revenue, Finance, Military, General and Political. Again in September 1882, as an experimental measure, these six branches were reduced to four, viz; Internal, External, General and Frontier. The Frontier Branch started functioning from September 1884. Thirty years later, on 1 January 1914, the name of the Foreign Department was changed to Foreign and Political Department and with its gradual expansion many other branches were, from time to time as required, established.

The Government of India Act, 1935 provided an important landmark in the constitutional development of the country. It necessitated several changes in the Central Government Secretariat. The most important of these changes was the splitting up of the Foreign and Political Department into two separate departments with effect from 1 April 1937, viz: External Affairs Department and Political Department. The External Affairs Department dealt with all matters relating to foreign affairs, while the Political Department became responsible for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with the Indian princely states.

Subsequently, when the Interim Government was formed in India on 2 September 1946, the Commonwealth Relations Department, then functioning as an independent department, was combined with the External Affairs Department on 1 June 1947, forming one Department of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

With the attainment of independence on 15 August 1947, British rule came to an end after almost two centuries. The Indian Independence Act, 1947, while recognising the independence of India, divided her into two dominions, India and Pakistan.

The External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department was designated Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations on 29 August 1947. The period after that was marked by a radical alteration and rapid pace of expansion of the Ministry. The Government of India established diplomatic representations abroad; the foreign representations in India increased correspondingly, and multifarious activities in the Secretariat generated new sections.

The Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was renamed as Ministry of External Affairs on 16 March 1949. Since then renamed as Ministry of External Affairs on 16 March 1949. Since then the Ministry has been steadily growing into one of the largest ministries in the set-up of the Government of India, responsible for its relations with countries all over the world.

The records of the different agencies of the Foreign Department have been indexed under the heads noted below:

- 22 August 1756-28 December 1762 : Secret/Select Committee. (The Select Committee did not exist from 29 December 1762 to 6 May 1765)
- 1 January 1764 - May 1765 : Secret Department.
- 22 August 1768 - 30 April 1843 : (From 7 May 1765 to 21 August 1768, the functions of the Secret Department were taken over by the Select committee. From 1 May 1843, the Secret Department, became a branch of the newly created Foreign Department, *vide* item No. iii, below.
- 1 May 1843-31 December 1913 : Foreign Department.
- 1 January 1914-31 March 1937 : Foreign and Political Department.

- 1 April 1937 – 31 May 1947 : External Affairs
Department
- 1 June 1947 – 28 August 1947 : External Affairs and
Commonwealth Relations Department
- 29 August 1947-15 March 1949 : Ministry of External
Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.
- 16 March 1949 : Ministry of External
Affairs.

SECRET/SELECT COMMITTEE (1756-62: 1765-74)
(Shelf length: 3.00 linear metres)

The invasion of Calcutta on 26 June 1756 and its capture by Sirajud Daulah, Nawab of Bengal, compelled the Governor to escape with most of the members of the Council lower down the river Hooghly to Falta, where the Council continued to meet on board the schooner *Phenix*. In order to maintain secrecy of their political and military affairs, the Members of the Council constituted from among themselves a Secret Committee.

The first meeting of the Secret Committee was held on 22 August 1756. The Committee continued to function till 10 December 1756. The Secret Committee was replaced by Select Committee, which held its first meeting on 21 February 1759; this Committee continued to operate till 28 December 1762, when its functions were taken over by the Council of Fort William at Calcutta. A new Select Committee was constituted on 7 May 1765 with Robert Clive as Governor. The Select Committee continued to function till October 1774, when its functions were taken over by the Secret Department under the Regulating Act of 1773.

The records of these Committees furnish a narrative of political and military situation in India of that time. They also contain information about the naval activities of European powers in Asia and Africa and afford glimpses into the condition so far as they had a bearing on the Company's commercial and political interests. The entries below relate to Anglo-French naval activities in and

around Africa.

Arrival of English ship *Elizabeth* at Madagascar. (Select Committee, 1757, pp. 201 & 204).

English expeditions proposed against the French at Madagascar (Select Committee, 1761, Vol. 7, pp. 95-100; Vol. 8, pp. 99-104).

French activities at Cape of Good Hope (Select Committee, 1761, Vol. 7, pp. 262-263; 1769, pp. 372-373; 1771, p. 255).

Ship *Lamotte* leaves Cape of Good Hope. (Select Committee, 1761, Vol. 7, p. 263; Vol. 8, p. 295).

French ship *Fortune* sails from Cape of Good Hope for French Islands (Select Committee, 1762, p. 35).

English ship *South Sea Castle* brings information about French ships at Cape of Good Hope (Select Committee, 1762, p. 35).

Captain T. Larkins of the *Lioness* informs the British of the French warships at Cape of Good Hope destined for French islands (Select Committee, 1769, p. 325).

Military preparations of the French in Madagascar (Select Committee, 1769, pp. 323-435; 1770, pp. 193 & 389; 1771, p. 329).

Ship *Hector* sails from Mauritius to Cape of Good Hope (Select Committee, 1772-73, p. 103).

SECRET DEPARTMENT/BRANCH (1764 - 1859) (Shelf length: 361.64 linear metres)

The Secret Department was created on 1 January 1764 and became a branch of the Foreign Department, when the latter came into existence on 1 May, 1843. The records relate to political affairs, naval activities, military designs and transactions with European powers and other foreign nations.

Ship *Lioness* at Cape of Good Hope. (Secret, 1769, p. 19; 11 November 1776, No. 1 (b).)

Ship *Calcutta* on way to Bombay from Cape of Good Hope. (Secret, 30 November 1778, No. 3).

French ships at Cape of Good Hope. (Secret, 24 July 1780, No. 7; 22 September 1780, No. 4).

British ship *Belleisle* on way to Cape of Good Hope. (Secret, 22 September 1780, No. 4).

Danish ship *Copenhagen* leaves Cape of Good Hope. (Secret, 22 September 1780, No. 4).

Russian intrigues in Egypt. (Secret, 21 December 1835, No. 4).

Gold fields situation and sugar-cane cultivation in Egypt. (Secret, 15 May 1839, No. 41).

Egyptian claim on central Arabia. (Secret, 17 July 1839, Nos. 84-85).

Measures for securing British possessions on African coast. (Secret, 26 October 1840, Nos. 14-17).

Peace established between Egypt and Turkey. (Secret, 22 March 1841, Nos. 33, 38 & 40).

Suppression of slave trade carried out between Africa and various parts of the Gulf and Red Sea. (Secret, 19 April 1841, Nos. 16-17; 29 June 1842, Nos 74-79).

British relations with native states on African coast. (Secret, 19 April 1841, Nos. 16-17).

Slave trade on the coast of Abyssinia. (Secret, 16 August 1841, Nos. 19-21; 11 May 1844, Nos. 29-32).

Religious customs of the Christians in Abyssinia. (Secret, 20 July 1842, Nos. 12-28).

Views of European powers on Abyssinia. (Secret, 17 May 1843, Nos. 11-19).

Damage caused by earthquake in Abyssinia. (Secret, 17 May 1843, Nos. 11-19).

Portuguese settlements on the coast of Africa. (Secret, 16 March 1844, Nos. 9-12).

Summary of land and naval forces in Egypt from 1846 to 1850; formation and cost of a regiment of Egyptian cavalry; cost of a regiment of Egyptian artillery in 1848; promotion of a regiment of Egyptian infantry in 1850; Egyptian military force in April 1850; particulars of the Egyptian navy; revenues and disbursements in Egypt in 1848; details of army organisation in Egypt; Lieutenant-Colonel Le Mesurier's military report on Egypt; list of Arab tribes in Egypt; relative position of the French and the English in Egypt; expediency in placing the growing

influence of England on a permanent footing in Egypt; promotions in Egyptian army regulated by interest and not merit; also handsome exterior is best recommendation to advancement. (26 December 1851, Nos. 127-154).

Memoir on military resources and fortifications of Egypt by Colonel Outram; influence of France there; purpose to which that influence may be directed and means at disposal of the British for opposing them. (Secret, 26 December 1851, Nos. 85-126).

Defensive means which French generals are likely to adopt in Egypt. (Secret, 26 December 1851, Nos. 91-120).

Minute by Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of India on Colonel Outram's memorandum on Egypt. (Secret, 26 December 1851, No. 125).

Proposed occupation of Egypt in the event of dismemberment of Turkey. (Secret, 27 January 1854, Nos. 32-34).

Politics and commerce in Abyssinia. (Secret, 31 August 1855, No. 26; 28 December 1855, Nos. 104-105).

French designs on Africa. (Secret, 28 December 1855, Nos. 104-105).

Despatch for Secret Committee No. 1880 of 1857 relative to the passage of British troops through Egypt. (Secret, 29 January 1858, No. 670, S.C.).

Political state of Zanzibar. (Secret, 29 October 1858, Nos. 59-60).

Minutes of Thomas Outram on design of the French on Egypt. (Secret, 28 October 1859, Nos. 10-20).

FOREIGN BRANCH (1783 - 1859) **(Shelf length: 49.80 linear metres)**

The Fort William Council at Calcutta resolved on 10 December 1783 to record its proceedings on foreign nations in a separate *Foreign* series under the charge of the Secretary of the Secret Department. From 1 January 1819 to 24 August 1842, the *Foreign* series was known as *General Department - Foreign Proceedings* as the Secretary in the General Department during this period was responsible for the activities recorded in the series. On 24 August 1842, the *Foreign* series was combined with the *Political* series. A

new Foreign Department in the Government of India came into existence on 1 May 1843 and the combined establishment became a branch of that department.

The *Foreign* series include a large number of documents on African affairs. The documents listed below relate mostly to missions sent to Egypt, suppression of slave trade, 1840-1851.

Mission from Muscat to Egypt. (15 January 1840, Nos. 18-19, F.C.).

Differences between Johana and Madagascar. (Foreign, 25 January 1841, Nos. 9-11).

Captain Graham's Mission to the Pasha of Egypt. (Foreign, 16 May 1842, Nos. 52-54, F.C.; 29 June 1842, Nos. 119-120).

Disputes between rulers of Africa and Arabia. (Foreign, 7 October 1843, Nos. 33-35).

Agents of the Church Missionary Society on the East Coast of Africa recommended to protection of Muscat. (Foreign, 13 June 1845, Nos. 18-22).

Colonel Southerland's memoir regarding wild tribes of South Africa. (Foreign, 25 October 1845, Nos. 6-8).

Slave exports from Zanzibar. (Foreign, 18 July 1846, Nos. 39-44, F.C.).

Measures for suppression of slave trade in Zanzibar. (Foreign, 7 August 1847, Nos. 352-354).

Suppression of the slave trade carried on between Africa and various parts in the Gulf and Red Sea. (Foreign, 1 December 1849, Nos. 16-66).

Report of the death of Abbas Pasha and the succession of Said Pasha to the viceroyalty of Egypt. (Foreign, 25 August 1854, Nos. 20-21).

Pasha of Egypt to be received with royal honours and treated with distinction at Aden, should he visit that place. (Foreign, 22 March 1856, No. 4).

Acceptance by the Egyptian Government of the establishment of telegraphic communication through Egypt. (Foreign, 7 November 1856, Nos. 95-97).

French attempts to carry on slave trade with East Africa. (Foreign, 31 December 1858, Nos. 395-398).

Kharita (letter) from the Governor-General of India to the Sultan of Zanzibar approving of his efforts to suppress the slave trade. (Foreign, 14 January 1859, No. 27; 16 December 1859, Nos. 6-9, F.C.).

Settlement of differences between rulers of Zanzibar and Muscat. (Foreign, 3 June 1859, Nos. 21-28).

Correspondence connected with the affairs of Zanzibar. (Foreign, 17 June 1859, Nos. 1-11).

Increase in the traffic in slaves on the east coast of Africa. (Foreign, 9 September 1859, Nos. 25-26).

Discovery of a plot to assassinate the Sultan of Zanzibar, arrest and confinement of the would-be assassin. (Foreign, 23 December 1859, Nos. 11-12).

Slave trade carried on at the Portuguese port of Eboo in the Mozambique channel. (Foreign, 23 December, 1859, Nos. 15-16).

POLITICAL BRANCH (1790 - 1859) (Shelf length: 821.72 linear metres)

The Secret Department was reorganised on 31 May 1786 and the title of the *Secret* series was changed to *Secret and Political*. On 15 May 1789, the *Secret and Political* series was changed to *Political* series under the charge of the Secretary in the Secret Department. The *Political* series from May to December 1789 is, however, retained with the Secret Department, while the same series from January 1790 onwards is preserved under the nomenclature *Political* series. The *Political* series is mainly concerned with the subjects usually of political nature, i.e. correspondence with the Presidents of Councils of other Presidencies, the Agents or Residents at the courts of various Indian Princes, etc. On 24 August 1842, the *Foreign* series was combined with the *Political* series. A new Foreign Department came into existence on 1 May 1843 and the combined establishment became a branch of that department.

Egyptian troops capture Acre and Damascus. (Political, 19 November 1832, Nos. 16-17).

American trade with Zanzibar. (Political, 8 May 1834, Nos. 25-26, P.C.; 29 May 1834, Nos. 6-11).

Climate, inhabitants, produce, revenue and trade of Zanzibar. (Political, 8 May 1834, Nos. 25-26, P.C; 29 May 1834, Nos. 6-11).

Political condition of tribes on the north-east and east coasts of Africa. (Political, 6 February 1834, No. 10; 5 March 1835, Nos. 18-19).

Political condition of Abyssinia. (Political, 5 March 1835, Nos. 18-19).

Russian intrigues reported in Egypt. (Political, 5 October 1835, Nos. 16-26).

Designs of the Pasha of Egypt against Baghdad. (Political, 13 February 1839, Nos. 2-5 P.C.).

Persia's intrigues in Egypt. (Political, 27 November 1839, No. 26).

FOREIGN CONSULTATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS (1860 - 1861)

(Shelf length: 14.80 linear metres)

Prior to January 1860, the regular series of records in the Foreign Department were classified as *Foreign Consultations*, *Political Consultations* and *Secret Consultations*. The *Political and Secret Consultations* were discontinued in 1859. From January to March 1860, the records were classified simply as *Foreign Consultations*. From April 1860 to September 1861, they were reclassified as *Foreign, Part-A Proceedings* and *Foreign, Part-B Proceedings*.

Proceedings of the Emperor of Abyssinia towards the French in that country; detention of Bishop de Jacobis. (Foreign Consultations, 23 March 1860, Nos. 12-13).

Alleged intention of the French Government to interfere on behalf of Dejai Nagoosee in the affairs of Abyssinia. (Foreign Consultations, May 1860, Nos. 1-2 and 379-380, Part-A).

Report by the British Consul in Zanzibar of outrages committed by savage tribes of the coasts of North Africa; emancipation of slaves of British Indian subjects. (Foreign Consultations, May 1860, Nos. 286-291, Part-A).

Threatened attack by the French on Zanzibar. (Foreign Consultations, June 1860, Nos. 277-280, Part-A).

Report on the trade of Zanzibar for 1859. (Foreign Consultations, October 1860, Nos. 217-219, Part-B).

Report of the Political Resident at Aden on the state of affairs in Abyssinia. (Foreign Consultations, October 1860, Nos. 302-303, Part-A).

Operation undertaken by the King of Abyssinia against the rebels in Tigre to avenge the death of Mr. Plowden. (Foreign Consultations, March 1861, Nos. 138-139, Part-B).

Question regarding regulation of succession in Zanzibar. (Foreign Consultations, April 1861, Nos. 26-46, Part-A).

Differences between the rulers of Zanzibar and Muscat; arbitration by the British Government. (Foreign Consultations, April 1861, Nos. 26-46, Part-A).

Disarming of the rebellious provinces in Abyssinia by the King. (Foreign Consultations, May 1861, Nos. 349-350, Part-B).

POLITICAL BRANCH (1861 - 1884; 1923 - 1937) **(Shelf length: 170.60 linear metres)**

The recording of *Political Consultations* in the Foreign Department was discontinued in December 1859. From January 1860 to September 1861, the records in the Foreign Department were classified simply as *Foreign Consultations and Proceedings*. With the increase in work in the Foreign Department, this system of recording of papers underwent another change. From October 1861, six distinct branches were created in the Foreign Department, *viz*: Judicial, Revenue, General, Finance, Military and Political and the relevant papers were dealt with in these branches.

In September 1882, the system of recording of papers was changed and the Foreign Department was divided into four branches, *viz*: Internal, External, Frontier and General but the former subject-headings were not abolished until August 1884.

From September 1882 to August 1884, the proceedings of each branch began to be recorded separately with the initial letter of the name of the branch added to the record

headings mentioned above. Thus, the Political Branch proceedings from September 1882 to August 1884 were recorded as e.g., 'A' *Political-E* (i.e. External), 'S' *Political-G* (i.e. General), 'A' *Political-I*, (i.e. Internal).

From September 1884, the subject headings, *Political, Judicial, Revenue, Finance and Military* were abolished and the records in the Foreign Department were, henceforth, classified simply as *Internal, External, Frontier and General*.

The Political Branch ceased to exist from September 1884 and most of its functions relating to Africa were taken over by the External Branch.

The branch was revived in 1923 in the Foreign and Political Department but remained concerned solely with the affairs of the India princely states.

The documents listed below mainly relate to slave trade, suppression of slavery, state of affairs in various countries in Africa, indigo and opium cultivation, expeditions and explorations, treaty relations, rebellions in Africa.

Sample of indigo manufactured at Zanzibar from wild plants. (Political, November 1862, Nos. 31-32, A).

Suppression of slavery on the east coast of Africa. (Political, July 1864, Nos. 107-108, A).

Treaty concluded between England and Madagascar. (Political, November 1866, Nos. 3, B).

Affairs in Abyssinia. (Political, August 1867, Nos. 21-28 and 106-107, A).

Slave trade in Zanzibar. (Political, March 1868, No. 8, B; October 1868, No. 4, B; June 1869, Nos. 76-78, A).

Readjustment of currency in Zanzibar. (Political, May 1868, No. 3, B; October 1868, Nos. 497-498, A; November 1868, No. 7, B; February 1869, Nos. 278-279, A; May 1869, No. 1, B).

Efforts made by the Sultan of Zanzibar to check the traffic of slaves. (Political, July 1868, Nos. 83-87, B).

Information connected with the Portuguese settlement of Mozambique. (Political, November 1866, Nos. 107-108, A).

Financial condition of Zanzibar State. (Political, December 1871, Nos. 261-262, A).

Arrival of the English members of the Livingstone Search Expedition at Zanzibar. (Political, June 1872, Nos. 261-263, A).

Slave trade at Madagascar. (Political, June 1872, Nos. 684-686, A).

Measures adopted by the British Government for the suppression of slave trade on the east coast of Africa. (Political, July 1872, Nos. 369-372, A).

Outbreak of rebellion in Abyssinia. (Political, October 1872, Nos. 30-42, A).

Particulars regarding the search expedition of Dr Livingstone; Dr Livingstone's account of his explorations in Central Africa. (Political, November 1872, Nos. 51-57, A).

Settlement of differences between the Sultans of Johar and Zanzibar in respect of Comoro Islands. (Political, July 1873, No. 7, B).

Liberation of slaves at Mombasa and Malindi. (Political, November 1873, No. 30, A).

Birth of a son to the Sultan of Zanzibar. (Political, December 1873, No. 86, B).

Movements of British ships of war near Zanzibar and east coast of Africa (Political, July 1874, Nos. 11-12, B; August 1874, No. 47, B; September 1874, No. 189, B; May 1875, Nos. 225-228, B).

Disturbances at Mombasa (Political, October 1874, No. 45, A).

Bombardment of the fort of Mombasa by British forces. (Political, May 1875, Nos. 167-174, A).

Military resources of the Sultan of Zanzibar (Political, June 1875, Nos. 9-18, A).

Slave trade at Mozambique. (Political, October 1874, Nos. 96-99, A).

Dr Kirk's proceedings at Tanga for emancipation of slaves. (Political, January 1876, Nos. 234-235, A).

Egyptian interference on Somali coast. (Political, February 1876, No. 1, A).

Affairs in Zanzibar. (Political, March 1876, Nos. 8-9, B).

Opium cultivation in Mozambique. (Political, May 1878,

Nos. 34-39, A; July 1878, No. 377, A; April 1880, Nos. 153-155 and 206, A; September 1880, No. 206, A).

Transshipment of arms and ammunition by the French Government for an expedition of exploration into Central Africa. (Political, May 1878, No. 51, B).

King Leopold of Belgium sends M. Dutalia as the pioneer of a second expedition into Africa. (Political, May 1879, No. 311, B).

Poppy farming in South Africa. (Political, May 1880, No. 143, A).

Report on working of the new laws regarding slave trade in Zanzibar. (Political, June 1880, Nos. 96-98, A).

Disturbed state of affairs at Zeila (Somali Coast). (Political, August 1880, Nos. 19-20, A).

Murder of two Englishmen while heading an elephant expedition in the interior of Africa. (Political, November 1880, Nos. 53-54, A).

Traffic in slaves between the African coast and the shores of the Red Sea. (Political, November 1880, Nos. 58-64, A).

Affairs in Mombasa. (Political, July 1882, Nos. 275-280, A).

Landing of French soldiers at Madagascar. (Political, August 1882, Nos. 251-253, A).

Shoa's matrimonial alliance with Abyssinia. (Political, January 1883, Nos. 138-139, E).

Status of subjects of Indian native states in Zanzibar. (Political-E, February 1883, No. 268, A).

British Indian traders' petition about murder of Bhimji Bhujani at Mombasa. (Political-E, May 1883, Nos. 277-284, A).

Treaty of Commerce and Friendship between the King of Portugal and the Sultan of Zanzibar. (Political-E, July 1883, No. 249 and 254, A).

Explorations of M. Revoil through East Africa. (Political-E, August 1883, No. 202, A; October 1883, No. 447, A; December 1883, No. 320, A).

Decline of Eastern African slave trade. (Political-E, September 1883, Nos. 87-88, A).

Measures adopted by the Sultan of Zanzibar for redressing the grievances of British Indian subjects at Mombasa. (Political-E, September 1883, Nos. 349-350, A).

Basis on which the Egyptian Government is prepared to enter into treaty with King John of Abyssinia for cession of the territory of Baghors. (Political-E, February 1884, Nos. 30-33, A).

Treaty relations between Egypt and Abyssinia. (Political-E, February 1884, Nos. 244-246, A).

Mandi rebellion in Sudan. (Political-E, March 1884, Nos. 191-193, A).

French claims to ports on African coast of Red Sea. (Political-E, April 1884, Nos. 62-65, A; August 1884, Nos. 338-367, A).

Failure of expedition of M. Revoil into Southern Somali country. (Political-E, April 1884, Nos. 137-138, A).

Affairs on the Somali coast. (Political-E, June 1884, Nos. 644-653, A; August 1884, Nos. 197-265, A).

Reported revival of the slave trade between Oman and Zanzibar. (Political-E, August 1884, Nos. 135-43, A).

Abandonment of Egyptian jurisdiction on the Somali coast; French claims to ports on the African coast of the Red Sea. (Political-E, August 1884, Nos. 338-367, A).

Despatch of a party to East Africa by the Maharaja of Kolhapur to procure wild animals and birds. (File No. 52 (2) Political 1925).

The use of the "Indian flag" by small craft in Madagascar. (File No. 726-Political/1927).

Proposed visit of Wali Muhammad, Secretary, State Council, Bhopal to Sudan. (File No. 478-Political/1929).

Request from Rana of Jhalawar for inclusion of his name in the delegation to South Africa as a representative of the Indian States. (File No. 636-Political/1931).

Appointment of Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Vice President, State Council, Jodhpur as Agent of the Government of India in South Africa. (File No. 337-Political/1932, Secret).

Visit of Prince Moulay Mohamad Soad el Dine of Jiboumi el Idrissi-el-Hassani of Morocco to certain Indian

states with the object of securing pecuniary assistance. (File No. 190-Political/1935-Secret).

Desire of Isamel Hobaya for recognition by the State of Cutch of his illegitimate children by a native woman of Madagascar. (File No. 292-Political/1936).

Question of treatment of Italian missionaries in British territory (including Indian States) *vis-a-vis* the treatment of British missionaries in Abyssina. (File No. 311-Political/1937-Secret).

REVENUE BRANCH (1861 - 1884) (Shelf length: 23.50 linear metres)

The Revenue Branch was created in the Foreign Department in October 1861. It mainly dealt with business relating to revenue, which fell outside the jurisdiction of the Home Department and the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department of the Government of India. In September 1884, the branch was abolished and its responsibilities distributed amongst the Internal, External, Frontier and General branches.

Tax levied on produce belonging to British subjects in Zanzibar. (Revenue-B, June 1872, Nos. 30-33; Revenue-A, January 1873, Nos. 28-30; Revenue-A, May 1873, Nos. 6-26).

Approval of the Secretary of State for India of Dr. Kirk's proceedings in regard to the local transit-tax levied on produce taken from one part of Zanzibar to another. (Revenue-A, August 1873, No. 10).

FINANCE BRANCH (1861 - 1884) (Shelf length: 17.60 linear metres)

The Finance Branch was created in the Foreign Department in October 1861 and was responsible solely for financial matters. In September 1884, the branch was abolished and its responsibilities were distributed amongst the Internal, External, Frontier and General branches.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly's report on the financial condition of Zanzibar. (Finance-A, May 1862, Nos. 8-9).

Favourable report by the British Consul on the financial condition of Zanzibar. (Finance-A, November 1862, Nos. 17-18).

Appointment of a Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar; appointment of an Assistant Surgeon in lieu of an Apothecary at Zanzibar. (Finance-A, December 1862, Nos. 43-45).

Introduction of the Indian rupee into the territory of Syud Majid of Zanzibar as a legal tender. (Finance-A, November 1863, Nos. 3-4).

Colonel Pellys deputation to the Zanzibar Mission. (Finance-B, January 1873, Nos. 66-67).

Zanzibar Agency accounts to be submitted to the Comptroller-General from April 1873. (Finance-B, May 1873, Nos. 35-36).

Account of salary to be provided for Assistant Political Agent at Zanzibar. (Finance, March 1876, Nos. 27-28).

Adjustment of cost of repairs to steamers of the Sultan of Zanzibar. (Finance-B, January 1877, Nos. 24-25).

Reduction in the expenditure of the Zanzibar Agency and proposals for raising judicial fees. (Finance, December 1880, Nos. 33-35).

MILITARY BRANCH (1861-1884) (Shelf length: 5.60 linear metres)

The Military Branch was created in the Foreign Department in October 1861 and was responsible for the organisation and discipline of the armed forces under the jurisdiction of the department. In September 1884, the branch was abolished and its responsibilities distributed amongst the Internal, External, Frontier and General branches.

Offer of service of 1st Regiment, Central India Horse for expedition to Abyssinia. (Military-A, August 1867, Nos. 1-2).

Service of Bengal Cavalry at Sangar for Abyssinia. (Military-A, September 1867, Nos. 7-12).

Desire of the Bhopal Battalion to join the expedition to Egypt. (Military-B, August 1882, Nos. 23-24).

Adjustment on charges connected with the expedition to Egypt (Military-B, August 1882, No. 25).

Precis of the arrangements connected with the despatch to Egypt of the Indian contingent (Military-E, March 1883, No. 1).

JUDICIAL BRANCH (1861 - 1884)

(Shelf length: 15.70 linear metres)

The Judicial Branch was created in the Foreign Department in October 1861 and was responsible for such judicial business as fell outside the jurisdiction of the Home Department. In September 1884, the branch was abolished and its responsibilities distributed amongst the Internal, External, Frontier and General branches.

Judicial papers of Consul-General and Political Agent in Zanzibar. (Judicial-A, June 1879, Nos. 11-18).

Disposal of serious crimes committed at Zanzibar by British subjects. (Judicial-A, January 1880, Nos. 1-2).

Order in Council regarding consular jurisdiction and consular court fees at Zanzibar. (Judicial-A, September 1880, Nos. 9-23).

Exercise of jurisdiction of King of England in the territory of the Sultan of Zanzibar; proposed table of court fees to be levied under the new Order in Council for Zanzibar. (Judicial-A, September 1881, Nos. 1-12).

Murder committed by Shaikh Adam, Hospital Apprentice of the Agency at Zanzibar. (Judicial-E, August 1883, Nos. 1-3, A; Judicial-E, June 1884, Nos. 10-11).

GENERAL BRANCH (1861 - 1950)

(Shelf length: 248.65 linear metres)

The General Branch established in 1861 dealt with establishment matters and correspondence of a general nature.

In September 1882, the system of recording of papers was changed and the Foreign Department was divided into four branches, viz; Internal, External, Frontier and General and a brief account of the changes in nomenclature of record series in the branches created at this time

will be found POLITICAL BRANCH (1861 - 1884; 1923 - 1937) above.

From September 1884, the papers were recorded as previously as 'A' and 'B' proceedings, till the new filing system was introduced in 1922-23.

The documents listed below mainly relate to Dr Livingstone's explorations and his death, disabilities of Indians, slave trade, construction of telegraph lines, cultivation of rubber plants, coconuts and poppies, irrigation and passport visa regulations in Africa.

Growth of cultivation of sugar by contract in Zanzibar. (General-A, July 1864, Nos. 25-26; August 1864, Nos. 71-72).

Notes on Abyssinia by M. Gilbert, formerly French Consul at Massawa. (General-A, March 1868, Nos. 133-136).

Coal found on the mainland in the dominions of Sultan of Zanzibar. (General-B, June 1872, Nos. 51-52; July 1872, Nos. 272-273).

Dr Livingstone's movements and complaints proffered by him in his letter to Dr Kirk. (General-A, July 1872, Nos. 31-41).

Dr Livingstone's account of his explorations in Central Africa. (General-A, September 1872, Nos. 64-66).

Construction of a beacon and planting coconut trees on the island of Latham. (General-B, December 1873, No. 170).

Particulars regarding the death of Dr Livingstone. (General-B, January 1874, No. 195; General-A, February 1874, Nos. 14-15 and 911).

Lieutenant Murphy's arrival in Zanzibar with Dr Livingstone's remains. (General-A, February 1874, Nos. 16-1).

News report from Zanzibar. (General-A, February 1874, No. 16).

Jail in Zanzibar. (General-A, April 1874, Nos. 6-8).

Gold and copper mines at Katanga. (General-B, June 1875, Nos. 123-124).

Movement of British ships-of-war on Zanzibar station

and east coast of Africa. (General-B, August 1875, No. 172; September 1875, No. 175).

Sanitary rules for Zanzibar. (General-A, August 1875, Nos. 12-14; November 1875, Nos. 53-54).

Rules for performance of marriage ceremony in Zanzibar. (General-B, January 1876, Nos. 3 and 85).

Establishment of Egyptian Courts of First Instance for Alexandria and Zagazing. (General-A, March 1876, Nos. 33-35).

Consular jurisdiction suspended in Egypt. (General-A, March 1876, Nos. 33-35).

Memorandum on postal service between Zanzibar, Aden and Natal for 1875. (General-B, April 1876, No. 163).

Status of Indians in Zanzibar. (General-A, January 1877, Nos. 2-3).

Entry of French transport *Cher* into the canal of Cairo. (General-B, June 1877, Nos. 31-32).

Entry of Dutch gunboat *Batavia* into Suez Canal bound for Persian Gulf. (General-B, August 1877, Nos. 13-14).

Entry of American gunboat *Ranger* into Suez Canal bound for Hong Kong. (General-B, August 1877, Nos. 15-16).

Scheme of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy of Bombay for promoting education in Zanzibar and adjacent coast. (General-A, October 1878, Nos. 99-101).

Egyptian Government's proposed regulations against pilgrims and pilgrim ships during pilgrimage season. (General-A, November 1878, No. 37).

Report on copal digging near Dar-es-Sallam; report on Indian rubber plants on coast near Dar-es-Sallam. (General-B, March 1879, Nos. 95-98).

Lieutenant O'Neill appointed British Consul at Mozambique. (General-B, April 1879, No. 407).

Notification of treaty concluded between British and Egyptian Governments for suppression of slave trade. (General-A, October 1879, No. 4).

Inauguration of the telegraph line between India and Zanzibar. (General-B, February 1880, Nos. 63-66).

Completion of telegraphic communication between Aden and the Cape of Good Hope through Zanzibar, Mozambique and Delgoa Bay. (General-B, February 1880, No. 259).

Report on slave trade at Zanzibar; report on the Indian rubber plants at Zanzibar. (General-B, June 1880, Nos. 132-135).

Opium farming in East Africa, Mozambique. (General-A, January 1881, Nos. 2-5).

Disposal of Jail building at Zanzibar. (General-B, February 1881, Nos. 158-159).

Poppy cultivation in Mozambique. (General-A, May 1881, No. 87; General-A, August 1881, No. 26).

Intended pilgrimage of Sultan of Zanzibar to Mecca. (General-E, June 1883, Nos. 10-11).

Opium manufacture in Mozambique. (General-A, November 1881, No. 1; August 1882, Nos. 189).

Detention of ship *Abyssinia* at Zanzibar and refusal of mails. (General-A, January 1882, Nos. 22-27).

Death of eldest son of the Sultan of Zanzibar. (January 1882, No. 274).

Arrival of two French vessels at Zanzibar. (General-B, January 1882, No. 343).

French maps of Egypt and Suez Canal. (General-B, July 1882, No. 180).

Map of Lower Egypt. (General-B, August 1882, Nos. 214-215).

Report on the postal service at Zanzibar. (A-General-E, December 1882, Nos. 3-27).

Destruction of the Massasi Mission Station by the Mkwangwara tribe in September 1882. (A-General-E, January 1883, No. 1).

Mr Holmwood's visit to Comoro Islands in connection with the suppression of slave trade. (A-General-E, February 1883, Nos. 8-12; June 1883, Nos. 72-105).

Dr Shepperd's report on Zambezi opium. (A-General-E, May 1883, Nos. 26-28).

Movements of Mr Thomson as Commander of the Royal Geographical Society's expedition to Lake Victoria. (A-General-E, July 1883, Nos. 65-66).

Issue of the new customs tariff by the Portuguese Governor-General of Mozambique and its effect upon the trade between East Africa and British India. (B-General-E, September 1883, Nos. 1-2).

Cultivation of poppies on the Zambezi by the Mozambique Opium Growing and Trading Co. (A-General-E, February 1884, No. 43).

Report on Somaliland by Lieutenant Wheeler. (B-General-E, May 1884, Nos. 138-39).

Employment of Captain C.F. Mirchin of the Political Department with the British forces in South Africa. (General, August 1900, Nos. 22-24, p. 23).

Necessity for British Indians migrating to Portuguese East Africa to provide themselves with passports. (General, October 1907, Nos. 27-29, p. 51).

Emigration from India to Zanzibar; undesirability of rendering compulsory the possession of passports in case of all intending emigrants from India. (General, November 1908, Nos. 31-35, p. 39).

Purchase of a mosque and school on Claremont Flats, Cape Town by Haji Umar Harun. (General, December 1908, Nos. 106-107, Part-B).

Issue of passports to Indian emigrants to Zanzibar. (General, May 1909, No. 145, Part-B, printed).

Course to be adopted in respect of registration of British Indian residents in Madagascar. (General, February 1910, No. 74, Part-B, printed).

Transfer of Lado enclave to the Sudan Government. (General, October 1910, Nos. 295-296, Part-B).

Conditions under which persons can be admitted to Cape Colony and Transvaal (South Africa). (General, December 1910, Nos. 61-66, Part-B).

Engagement of coolies for German south-West Africa. (General, August 1912, Nos. 79-80, Part-B).

Exchange of official publications between the Government of India and the Government of Mozambique. (General, August 1912, Nos. 184-187, Part-B).

Procedure for recovery of the cost of telegrams issued on behalf of the Imperial Government of the African Protectorates. (General, August 1912, Nos. 189-192, Part-B).

Engagement of Arab labourers for British East Africa. (General, December 1913, Nos. 66-68, Part-A).

Deportation to India of two Baluchis convicted of elephant-poaching and introducing arms into Sudan. (General, March 1914, Nos. 160-161, Part-B).

Transfer of the appellate jurisdiction exercised by the Bombay High Court over Zanzibar to a court constituted in Zanzibar. (General, June 1914, Nos. 3-9, Part-A).

Procedure arranged by the Government of India to facilitate the admission into the Union of South Africa of the wives and minor children of Indian residents in that country. (General, September 1914, Nos. 269-270, Part-B).

Outbreak of plague in the Tarka and Queenstown districts of the Cape Province in South Africa. (General, October 1914, Nos. 120-122, Part-B; July 1915, Nos. 111-112, Part-B).

Cession of plague in South Africa. (General, November 1914, Nos. 204-206, Part-B; September 1915, No. 45, Part-B).

Proposed publication of school maps for use in Egypt. (General, November 1914, No. 158, Part-B).

Question whether passports should be granted to persons proceeding to Egypt. (General, October 1915, Nos. 96-97, Part-B, printed).

Passports unnecessary for lascar crews sailing to Port Said for transshipment; permits required for lascar crews going to Zanzibar. (General, August 1916, Nos. 19-33, Part-A).

Passports not necessary for troops, regular followers or persons with military and civilian duties connected with Indian expeditionary forces proceeding to British East Africa. (General, November 1916, Nos. 6-22, Part-A).

Proclamations regarding Immigrants Regulations, Northern Rhodesia. (General, December 1916, Nos. 24-25, Part-B, Printed).

Immigration procedure to be followed by Indians residing in South Africa, while on a visit to India, to obtain a certificate of relationship to facilitate the admission into the Union of South Africa of their wives and children

under the age of 16 years. (General, January 1917, Nos. 103-104, Part-B).

Condition under which wives and children of Indians domiciled in South Africa should be permitted to proceed to that country. (General, December 1917, Nos. 5-7, Part-B, Printed).

Proposed exchange of publications between the Egyptian Government and the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad. (General, December 1917, Nos. 27-28, Part-B).

Removal of restrictions against entry into Egypt of wives and families of officers of British and Indian services serving there. (General, April 1919, Nos. 116-172, Part-B).

Proposed aerial communication with Egypt. (General, May 1919, Nos. 172-174, Part-B).

Disturbances in Egypt. (General, June 1919, Nos. 170-210, Part-B, Secret; October 1919, No. 43, Part-B, Secret).

Exclusion of Bolsheviks from South Africa. (General, July 1919, Nos. 1-14, Part-B, Printed).

Grant of permission to Glen George, Chief Engineer of the Bengal Coal Company to visit the salt factory at Port Said. (General, July 1919, Nos. 205-211, Part-B).

Application from Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Bombay for exemption from passport regulations of personnel recruited for East African Railways. (General, August 1919, No. 207, Part-B).

Question of eligibility for the grant of peace remissions of certain prisoners from Somaliland confined in jails in the Bombay Presidency. (General, October 1919, Nos. 94-96, Part-B).

Withdrawal of restrictions on the grant of passports for German East Africa to persons not in government or railway service and their families. (General, October 1919, Nos. 215-254, Part-B).

Procedure to be followed in granting passports to ladies proceeding to Egypt with their governesses, nurses and Indian servants. (General, October 1919, Nos. 264-273, Part-B).

Proposal of K.K. Chanda to move a resolution in the Legislative Council as to the securing of German East and

West Africa for colonisation by Indians and its subsequent withdrawal. (General, February 1920, Nos. 203 and 206, Part-B).

Statement showing the conduct of certain Somali prisoners while confined in Bombay Presidency jail. (General, April 1920, No. 192, Part-B).

Supply of information to the Resident of Baroda regarding alteration in the immigration policy of the Government of South Africa. (General, June 1920, No. 78, Part-B).

Decision to dispense with passports in the case of Arabs and Somalis leaving Aden for British, French and Italian Somaliland, Eritrea, etc. (General, August 1920, Nos. 217-222, Part-B).

Policy of the Government of India in regard to emigration to British South Africa. (General, September 1920, Nos. 17-18, Part-B, Printed).

Repatriation of certain Indians from Tanganyika territory and Dar-es-Salaam. (General, October 1920, Nos. 183-186, Part-B).

Appointment of Sir H.A. Byatt as Governor of Tanganyika territory. (General, November 1920, No. 62, Part-B).

Murder of a Greek subject at Durban; question whether the Government of India should take any action on behalf of the Greek Consul at Calcutta in regard to the murder at Durban of S.G. Moussouris, 2nd Captain of the Greek steamer *Achilles* by N. Kazanourakis. (General, January 1921, Nos. 51-52, Part-B).

Report of Sir Benjamin Robertson regarding proposed colonisation by Indian agriculturists of parts of the Tanganyika territory. (German East Africa). (General, July 1921, No. 217, Part-B).

Weekly notes on the progress of plague and other infectious diseases in Egypt. (General, July 1921, No. 221, Part-B).

Procedure to be followed in granting visas and passports to persons proceeding to Egypt. (General, August 1921, Nos. 149-163, Part-B).

League of Nations papers on mandate for East Africa, German Samoa, German South-West Africa, Nauru; joint recommendations of the British and French Governments as to the future of former colonies of Togo and Camerouns; draft of the British mandate for part of Togoland. (General, November 1921, No. 55, Part-B).

Nationality of children of British Indian subjects born in Madagascar. (General, January 1922, Nos. 455-457, Part-B. File No. 200-G/1922-23).

Terms under which passports could be issued to person desiring to proceed to Egypt for employment. (General, File No. 114-G/1922-23).

Procedure regarding the claims of Indians for admission into the Union of South Africa of their wives and minor children. (General, File No. 121-G/1922-23).

Disabilities of Indians in Belgian Congo. (General, File No. 455-G/1922-23).

Proposed repatriation to India of certain persons born in India who are confined in mental hospitals in South Africa. (General, File No. 315-G/1922-23).

Incidence of cost of maintenance of Somali prisoners in the Bombay Presidency. (General, File No. 448-G/1922-23).

Complaints of Indian merchants at Zanzibar against the system of passports for entry into India. (General, File No. 955-G/1922-23).

Passports for Indian officials of the Government of Uganda Protectorate. (General, File No. 1053-G/1922-23).

Mozambique Immigrant Regulations. (General, File No. 1254-G/1922-23; 299-G/1924).

Procedure in regard to the grant of passport facilities for entry into the Union of South Africa or South-West Africa. (General, File No. 690-G/1925).

Issue of passports to persons permanently established in Sudan. (General, File No. 57-G/1925).

Grant of passports and visas for persons proceeding to Egypt or Sudan. (General, File No. 57-G/1926).

Prohibition against admission into the Union of South Africa of minor children of domiciled Indians unaccompanied by their mothers. (General, File No. 767-G/1927).

Proposed establishment of Egyptian Consulate at Bombay. (General, File No. 35-G/1928).

Procedure for grant of passports and visas to persons proceeding to Egypt (General, 67-G/1928, Secret).

Arrangements for the admission into the colony of Southern Rhodesia of the wives and minor children of Indians. (General, File No. 209-G/1928).

Convention between the British Government and the Portuguese Government in Mozambique in regard to the recruitment and transportation of Portuguese native labour into the territories of the Union of South Africa. (General, File No. 271-G/1928).

Passport and Visa Regulation in force in Abyssinia. (General, File No. 154-G/1929).

Liberian Immigration Regulations; application of Section 14-A of the New Aliens Residence Act. (General, File No. 310-G/1929).

Group visas for student parties proceeding to the Union of South Africa under the auspices of the International Confederation of Students. (General, File No. 391-G/1929).

Regulations to be complied with by Indian immigrants to Madagascar before they can be granted visas by the French consular authorities for proceeding there. (General, File No. 269-G/1932).

Foreign Office circulars containing names of former enemy aliens naturalized in South-West Africa. (General, File No. 281-G/1932).

Fees for visas granted to Liberian nationals. (General, File No. 136-G/1933).

Passports for Indians proceeding to the Union of South Africa. (General, File No. 191-G/1933).

Passport and visa facilities for British women cabaret artistes desirous of performing in Egypt. (General, File No. 178-G/1934).

Request from the Iraq Government that no visa should be given to Abbas Hibni, ex-Khedive of Egypt. (General, File No. 196(2)-G/1934).

Issue of passport to Portuguese nationals proceeding to

Goa from East Africa. (General, File No. 226-G/1934).

Certificates of nationality and identity for seamen who are coloured persons or natives belonging to the Union of South Africa or South-West Africa. (General, File No. 236-G/1934).

Enquiry by the Consul-General of Netherlands, Calcutta and Simla regarding the Egyptian rite of the Olo Mysteries, an inner Secret Circle of the so-called Theosophical Free Masons Society in Madras. (General, File No. 453-G/1934).

Aliens naturalised under the South-West Africa Aliens Act, 1928; amendments to the list. (General, File No. 236-G/1935).

Authentication of writs and other documents intended for use in Abyssinia. (General, File No. 579-G/1935).

Anti-small-pox measures adopted by the Union of South Africa. (General, File No. 209(4)-G/1936).

Foreign Office circular laying down the procedure for dealing with intending immigrants to the Union of South Africa. (General, File No. 167-G/1937).

Irregular travel documents issued to British protected persons by the Government of Italian Somaliland and visas by British authorities in Kenya. (General, File No. 172-G/1937).

Grant of transit visas for Egypt to Russian Jews proceeding to Palestine. (General, File No. 392(4)-G/1937).

List showing licensed music-halls and cabarets in Egypt concerning the grant of passport and visa facilities for British women cabaret artistes desirous of performing in Egypt. (General, File No. 392(13)-G/1937).

Decision that the Egyptian Consul at Bombay is the sole authority in India for the issue of Egyptian passports and visas for Egypt. (General, File No. 113(2)-G/1938).

Passport facilities for persons desiring to proceed to Spain or Spanish Morocco. (General, File No. 133-G/1938).

Grant of travel facilities to the Abyssinians; decision that so long as the British Government continues to recognise the existence of Ethiopia as an independent

state, unexpired passports issued by the Ethiopian authorities must be regarded as valid national documents. (General, File No. 136-G/1938).

Foreign Office circular regarding abolition of visas for Cyprus for Sudanese passport holders. (General, File No. 144-G/1938).

Foreign Office circular regarding the grant of free visas for Egypt to the delegates to the forthcoming International Leprosy Conference to be held in Cairo, 1938. (General, File No. 172(2)-G/1938).

Question and answer in the Indian Legislative Assembly regarding British Indian subjects repatriated from Ethiopia during 1936 and 1937. (General, File No. 361-G/1938).

Grant of visas for Egypt to German and Austrian Jews; Egyptian Ministry of Interior to be consulted in all cases of ordinary as well as transit visas being granted to such persons. (General, File No. 555-G/1938).

Draft Consular Convention between the United Kingdom and Egypt. (General, File No. 669-G/1938).

Instructions for the grant of visas to holders of German and Austrian passports and German refugees proceeding to Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, South-West Africa and to British colonies, protectorates and mandated territories. (General, File No. 703-G/1939).

Information from the Egyptian Consul in Bombay regarding the birth of a daughter to Queen Farida of Egypt. (General, File No. 20-G/1940).

Air mail correspondence between India, South Africa and United Kingdom. (General, File No. 203-G/1940).

Arrangements for the issue of Egyptian visas to certain press representatives. (General, File No. 526(45)-G/1940).

Intimation that Egyptian visas should not be granted on certain Belgian passports; instructions that all Egyptian visas issued before 7 May 1940 were annulled; instructions that Egyptian visas are not to be granted to Italians or the subjects of neutral states that are known not to be in sympathy with the allied cause, without a special authorization by the Ministry of Interior, Cairo. (General, File No. 590(2)-G/1940).

Arrangements for grant of Egyptian visa to P.T. Chandra, editor of *Tribune*, Lahore, in order to enable him to visit Indian troops in Egypt. (General, File No. 590(3)-G/1940).

Grant of passport facilities for travel to East African colonies to certain persons. (General, File No. 612(13)-G/1940).

Grant of visas to persons prohibited from leaving the Union of South Africa or the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa. (General, File No. 275-G/1941).

Issue of entry permits and trading licences to commercial travellers to South Africa. (General, File No. 339(6)-G/1941).

Instructions for the grant of passport facilities for British Somaliland. (General, File No. 364-G/1941).

Instruction regarding travel facilities for Aden and *via* Aden to British Somaliland or any other country. (General, File No. 205(5)-G/1942).

Decision to grant transit visas for Egypt and Iran on all diplomatic passports in future. (General, File No. 213(15)-G/1942).

Request from the Consulate of Egypt at Bombay for the information regarding rules and regulations pertaining to exploitation of the forests in India. (General, File No. 2(19)-G/1943).

Decision that the Governments of Bengal and Sind and the Chief commissioner of Delhi are authorised to grant transit visas for Egypt to allied nationals travelling on urgent war business. (General, File No. 213(9)-G/1943).

Question of grant of transit visas for Egyptian evacuees desiring repatriation to Libya. (General, File No. 231 (53)-G/1943).

Procedure for the grant of passport facilities for French Somaliland. (General, File No. 214(53)-G/1943).

Air passage for Fouad Bey, Egyptian Minister, and party. (General, File No. 196(18)-G/1944).

Grant of visas for French North Africa. (General, File No. 233(3)-G/1944).

Sea passage to Africa for Portuguese military personnel.

(General, File No. 198(85)-G/1945).

Enquiry made by Nawanager Durbar regarding yellow fever inoculation certificates for passengers who enter into East African countries. (General, File No. 86(7)-G/1946).

Accommodation at Cairo for the Ambassador, officers and staff of the Indian Embassy in Egypt. (General, File No. 42(49)-G/1947).

Censorship regulations in case of air transit passengers in Egyptian territory. (General, File No. 2(184)-G/1948).

Export of jute and jute goods quota for the year ending 25 June 1949 to South Africa. (General, File No. 11(6)-G-II/1948).

Message of good wishes for the New Year to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia. (General, File No. 35(6)-G II/1948).

Proposal for purchase of land in British East Africa for building office and residential accommodation for the staff of the Legation of India. (General, File No. 6(217)-G-I/1949).

Compendium for the period ending 30 September 1950 from the Legation of India in Ethiopia. (General, File No. 6(30)-G-I/1950).

SECRET HOME (S.H.) PROCEEDINGS (1868-1871) (Shelf length: 0.25 linear metres)

The Secret Despatches from the Secretary of State for India addressed to the Foreign Department of the Government of India are retained as a separate series. These despatches were sent from the Home Government in England and were, therefore, named as *Secret Home Proceedings* to distinguish them from the *Secret India Proceedings*.

Zanzibar subsidy and the possibility of its disposal in connection with the slave trade question. (Secret Home Proceedings, 1869, Nos. 11-12).

Mission to Sultan of Zanzibar bearing letters and presents for him from the Queen of England and Lord Clarendon. (Secret Home Proceedings, 1869, Nos. 11-12).

Affairs in Zanzibar. (Secret Home Proceedings, 1869, No. 77).

Appointment of a commission to enquire into matter connected with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. (Secret Home Proceedings, July-December 1869, Nos. 113-114).

Question of relieving the Sultan of Zanzibar from payment of Muscat subsidy. (Secret Home Proceedings, 1870, Nos. 57 and 199).

Irregularity in postal communication with Zanzibar. (Secret Home Proceedings, 1870, No. 57).

Consul-General in Egypt reports his conversation with the Khedive on the subject of the alleged proceedings of the Emir of the Azeers. (Secret Home Proceedings, 1871, Nos. 8-9).

Transfer to the Imperial Government of the superintendence of the Zanzibar Agency. (Secret Home Proceedings, 1871, Nos. 28-29).

Intention of the Egyptian to erect batteries at Suez. (Secret Home Proceedings, 1871, Nos. 43-44).

Annexation of Zanzibar to the Indian Empire; interference with the succession in that country disapproved by the Secretary of State for India. (Secret Home Proceedings, 1871, No. 123).

SECRET INDIA (S.I.) PROCEEDINGS (1869-1871) (Shelf length: 0.50 linear metres)

The Secret India Proceedings consist of the secret proceedings of the Foreign Department and of the despatches addressed from that Department to the Secretary of State for India. These are retained as a separate series. The *Secret India Proceedings* form the counter-part of the *Secret Home Proceedings*.

Report of Mr Rassam's mission to Abyssinia. (Secret India Proceedings, July-December 1869, Nos. 7-10).

Report of Mr Cameron's proceedings at Abyssinia. (Secret India Proceedings, July-December 1869, Nos. 7-10).

Advances to Syud Toorkee debited to Zanzibar subsidy. (Secret India Proceedings, 1869, Nos. 195-240).

Plot at Muscat for an intended attack on Zanzibar. (Secret India Proceedings, 1870, Nos. 64-67).

Threatened invasion of Zanzibar from Oman. (Secret India Proceedings, 1870, Nos. 184-188).

Syud Majid's imbecility and ineptitude in the conduct of the government; his intrigues against Syud Azam of Muscat. (Secret India Proceedings, 1870, No. 135).

Policy of the Indian Government in regard to Zanzibar and Muscat. (Secret India Proceedings, 1870, No. 186).

Observation of the Government of India on the various suggestions contained in the report of the Commission on the Slave Trade on the east coast of Africa; disagreement with the suggestion of the Commission that any loss of revenue, resulting from measures which the Sultan of Zanzibar may adopt for the suppression of the traffic, should be made good to him from the subsidy payable to Muscat. (Secret India Proceedings, 1870, No. 214).

Indian Government's renewed request to have the existing relations between it and the Political Agency at Zanzibar completely severed. (Secret India Proceedings, 1870, Nos. 339-527).

Syud Majid's illness and death and succession of Syud Burgash's to the sultanate (Secret India proceedings 1870, Nos. 516-17).

Syud Burgash's accession to throne of Zanzibar. (Secret India Proceedings, 1871, Nos. 6-8).

Syud Burgash's attitude and bearing changed towards British Agency at Zanzibar. (Secret India Proceedings, 1871, Nos. 19-20).

Severence of relations between Government of India and Zanzibar. (Secret India Proceedings, 1871, No. 33).

Bombay Government's proposal for the annexation of Zanzibar and for placing another ruler on the throne. (Secret India Proceedings, 1871, Nos. 10-21).

SECRET PROCEEDINGS (1871 - 1882) **(Shelf length: 3.25 linear metres)**

The recording of papers in the Foreign Department under the head *Secret Consultations* was discontinued in 1859. However, the *Secret Proceedings* were revived from 1868 and classified under the following different heads:

- (i) Secret Home (S.H.) Proceedings (1868-1871)
- (ii) Secret India (S.I.) Proceedings (1869-1871)
- (iii) Secret Miscellaneous (S.M.) Proceeding (1870-1871)
- (iv) Secret Proceedings (1871-1882), and
- (v) Secret-Supplementary (S.S.) Proceedings (1878-1881).

Nos. (i), (ii), (iii) and (v) mentioned above were renamed as *Secret Proceedings*, i.e. No. (iv) from July 1871 to August 1882. The documents bearing on Africa in Nos. (i), (ii) and (iii) have been listed in the proceeding pages. No. (iv) contains many documents on Africa. No. (v) mostly deals with Anglo-Afghan relations.

The documents listed below relate mainly to slave trade, expeditions against Abyssinia, relations between African countries from amongst the *Secret Proceedings* series (see (iv) above).

Muzinger's proceedings in connection with the propagation of Roman Catholic religion in Abyssinia. (Secret, September 1872, Nos. 11-14).

Sir Bartle Frer's views on the slave trade and slavery in Egypt. (Secret, March 1873, Nos. 22-24).

Egyptian expedition against Abyssinia. (Secret, March 1873, Nos. 140-148; Secret, June 1873, Nos. 356-363).

Relations of Egypt with the tribes of Yemen. (Secret, March 1873, Nos. 155-198).

Memorandum on the state of slave trade and slavery in Egypt. (Secret, June 1873, No. 43).

State of affairs in Mozambique. (Secret, June 1873, No. 222).

Khedive's projected expedition against Abyssinia. (Secret, June 1873, Nos. 356-363).

Memorandum on the slave trade and slavery in Abyssinia. (Secret, June 1873, No. 43).

Slave trade between Africa and Arabian ports. (Secret, June 1873, Nos. 156-185 B).

Slave trade in the Portuguese possessionson the east coast of Africa. (Secret, June 1873, Nos. 233-234).

Blockade of the island of Zanzibar. (Secret, June 1873, Nos. 348-352).

Sketch of the east coast of Africa from Pungwe to Rovuma river visited by Captain Elton. (Secret, June 1874, Nos. 354-357).

Egyptian interference on the littoral of Africa. (Secret, October 1874, Nos. 24-40).

Affairs in Zanzibar. (Secret, July 1875, Nos. 10-11).

Egyptian claim to the Somali coast; Egyptian designs against Abyssinia. (Nos. 2-18).

Egyptian sovereignty over Somali coast. (Secret, September 1876, Nos. 14-53).

Definition of line of frontier between Egypt and Zanzibar. (Secret, February 1877, Nos. 8-15).

Appointment by the Khedive of Col. Gordon as Governor-General of Sudan. (Secret, June 1877, Nos. 44-48).

Egyptian Government's orders regarding navigation of Suez Canal during Russo-Turkish War (1877). (Secret, July 1877, Nos. 92-95).

Convention between the Khedive and the British Government regarding Somali coast. (Secret, December 1877, Nos. 1-16).

Alleged designs of the Russians against the Suez Canal. (Secret, January 1880, Nos. 85-86; Secret, February 1880, Nos. 4-7).

Relations between Egypt and Abyssinia. (Secret, January 1880, Nos. 87-119).

Question of ceding Zeila (Somali coast) to the Italian Government. (Secret, February 1880, Nos. 146-149).

Mission of Gordon Pasha to King John of Abyssinia. (Secret, March 1880, Nos. 18-23).

Alleged desire to unite the Governments of Muscat and Zanzibar. (Secret, June 1880, Nos. 180-190; September 1880, Nos. 170-172).

Relations between Muscat and Zanzibar. (Secret, April 1881, Nos. 86).

Measures at Aleppo to intercept seditious newspapers en route to Turkey. (Secret, September 1881, Nos. 179-185).

Bedouin and Fellah tribes in the neighbourhood of Aleppo. (Secret, October 1881, Nos. 6-14).

Intelligence of political events on the Somali coast. (Secret, January 1882, Nos 399-405).

Assistance rendered by British officers to French scientific mission to Somali coast. (Secret, January 1882, Nos. 434-436).

Wishes of the Sultan of Zanzibar in regard to succession. (Secret, March 1882, Nos. 34-42; August 1882, Nos. 27-31).

Affairs on the Somali coast. (Secret, April 1882, Nos. 233-273; May 1882, Nos. 389-608).

Massacre of an exploring party en route from Assab to Abyssinia. (Secret, May 1882, Nos. 389-608).

INTERNAL BRANCH (1882 - 1936) (Shelf length: 488.90 linear metres)

The Internal Branch was created in the Foreign Department in September 1882. It mainly dealt with internal matters. The records of this branch are arranged into two groups, viz. secret and non-secret records, and are titled *Secret Internal* and *Internal*. The Internal Branch was transferred to the Political Department on 1 April 1937 and thereafter dealt mainly with affairs of the Indian princely states.

Proposed visit of Sir Salar Jung to Egypt. (Internal-B, May 1887, Nos. 47-48).

Proposed marriage of Sir Salar Jung with one of the ex-Khedive's daughters. (Secret-I, June 1887, Nos. 152-155).

Particulars regarding Abdur Rasul, an emissary of Maharaja Dalip Singh at Cairo and information about Sudan intrigues carried by certain Egyptian, Turkish and French officials. (Secret-I, May 1888, Nos. 41-49).

Licence to Edwart, Latham & Co., Bombay to export dynamite and detonators to Mombasa. (Internal, April 1893, Nos. 99-102, p. 329).

Offer of Maharaja Vizianagram of a lakh of rupees towards the expenditure consequent on the despatch of Indian troops to Suakin (Egypt). (Internal, September

1896, Nos. 158-160, Part-B).

Proposed employment of the Bikaner Imperial Service Camel Corps against the Somalis. (Internal, October 1898, Nos. 84-86, Part-B).

Provisional prohibition of immigration into Mozambique of natives of India. (Internal, February 1899, No. 413, Part-B).

Maharaja of Bikaner's wish to be allowed to volunteer for service in the Transvaal. (Internal, January 1890, Nos. 75-76, Part-B).

Offer by the Patiala Council of Regency of horses for South Africa. (Internal, March 1891, Nos. 215-216, p. 645).

Overcrowding of steamers running between East Africa and India. (Internal, August 1891, No. 66, Part-B).

Tamatave. (Madagascar) declared free of plague; withdrawal of Venice Convention Regulations. (Internal, August 1900, Nos. 179-183, Part-B).

Grant to Col. Bentson of the full pay of his appointment as Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, while serving in South Africa. (Internal, July 1901, No. 70, Part-B).

Foreign jurisdiction: case of Staples *versus* the Queen in Matabeleland. (Internal, May 1902, No. 277, Part-B, Printed).

Offers in connection with the Somaliland expedition. (Internal, May 1903, Nos. 1114-1115, Part-B).

Offers by Bikaner, Bahawalpur and Bhavanagar of their Imperial Service Troops for service in Somaliland. (Internal, August 1903, Nos. 28-29, p. 115).

Despatch from Bikaner of reinforcements for the detachment of the Bikaner Camel Corps serving in Somaliland. (Internal, October 1903, Nos. 108-120, p. 283).

Depot charges incurred by the Bikaner Camel Corps while on field service in Somaliland. (Internal, February 1905, Nos. 46-47, Part-B).

Proposed admission to Mayo College, Ajmer of two Abyssinian princes. (Internal, March 1906, Nos. 219-223, Part-B).

Agreement made by the Mysore Darbar for the sale in Egypt of timber from their forests. (Internal, May 1907, No. 420, Part-B).

Cases of sleeping sickness in India imported from Uganda and other parts of Africa to be reported to the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government of India. (Internal, June 1909, NOs. 128-129, Part-B).

Application from the Sultan of Zanzibar for exemption from customs duty on goods forwarded for his personal use while travelling in foreign countries. (Internal, July 1910, Nos. 225-226, Part-B).

Rendition of fugitive offenders between Zanzibar and the British Protectorates of East Africa, Uganda and Somaliland. (Internal, September 1911, No. 302, Part-B).

Outbreak of plague at Durban. (Internal, February 1912, Nos. 277-279, Part-B; June 1912, Nos 159-164, Part-B).

Durban declared free of plague. Removal of quarantine restrictions at Port Natal. (Internal, August 1912, Nos. 257-259, Part-B).

Proposed supply on payment by the Bikaner Darbar of 250 riding camels from the Imperial Service Camel Corps to the Somaliland Protectorate. (Internal, January 1914, Nos. 57-65, Part-B).

Visit of Prince Yousuf Kamal Pasha, cousin of the Khedive of Egypt, to India. (Internal, April 1914, No. 13, Deposit).

Arrangements in regard to extradition between India and Abyssinia. (Internal, August 1914, Nos. 32-67, Part-A).

Offer of Maharaja Scindia to organise a convalescent home in East Africa for Indian troops at the front. (Internal, April 1915, Nos. 61-76, Part-B).

Proposed visit of Prince Yusuf Kamal, cousin of the Khedive of Egypt to Kashmir for ovis shooting in spring, 1915. Customs authorities at Bombay instructed to pass weapons brought out by the Prince. (Internal, April 1915, Nos. 355-361, Part-B).

Congratulatory messages from Indian rulers on the surrender of Germans in South-West Africa. (Internal, October 1915, Nos. 120-129, Part-B).

Despatch to Egypt by the Bikaner Darbar of three additional companies of the Bikaner Camel Corps; expression of high appreciation from the Viceroy of India. (Internal, February 1917, Nos. 5-14, Part-B).

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EXTERNAL BRANCH (1882 - 1948) (Shelf length: 788.55 linear metres)

The External Branch was created in the Foreign Department in September 1882. The records of this branch are arranged into two groups, viz; Secret and Non-Secret records and are titled as *Secret External* and *External*. The largest number of records relating to Africa currently in the National Archives of India are to be found amongst the records of this branch. The records of this branch beyond the year 1948 are not yet transferred to the National Archives of India, and are still retained with the Ministry of External Affairs.

The documents listed below relate to conventions between countries, Italy's relations with Abyssinia, delimitation of frontiers, state of affairs, slave trade, missions, military operations, trade, mining, construction of railways, immigration, explorations, condition of Indians in Africa.

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The Porte urged to ratify Anglo-Egyptian Convention; removal of the Sultan of Tadjourah (Somali coast). (Secret-E, April 1883, Nos. 92-167).

Italian sovereignty over Abyssinia recognised by Egypt. (Secret-E, May 1883, Nos. 81-89).

Proceedings in connection with raid by Abyssinian troops on Massawa. (Secret-E, May 1883, Nos. 299-302).

Italian sovereignty over Assab Bay. (Secret-E, July 1883, Nos. 265-267).

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Administration of the Somali coast. (External-A, August 1885, Nos. 155-161).

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State of affairs at Harrar, intention of the King of Shoa to attack. (Secret-E, December 1885, Nos. 129-186).

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Annual report of deaths of Indians in Madagascar. (External, File No. 2(2)-x/1947).

Confiscation of Indian stocks by French authorities in Madagascar; question of intervention by the Government of India. (External, File No. 2(3)-x/1947).

Cotton crop in Sudan; representative of the Government of India on Arbitration Panel, 1946-47. (External, File No. 6--x/1947).

Report of the Government of Indian delegation to East Africa on the proposed immigration restrictions in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. (External, File No. 7-x/1947).

Rules governing the entry of Indians into Portuguese East Africa; supply of jute goods to Portuguese East and West Africa. (External, File No. 7(2)-x/1947).

Government of India's representatives on Arbitration Panel for East African cotton crop, 1946-47. (External, File No. 7(3)-x/1947).

Export of gift parcels from French establishments in India to the "Association des Francais", Liberia. (External, File No. 26(31)-x/1947).

Portuguese East Africa; export of gunnies to Lourenco Marques by Damodar, Mangagi & Co., Nova Goa. (External, File No. 46(38-x/1947).

Export of 432 bales of cotton handloom piece-goods to French North Africa by Government of French India. (External, File No. 48(21)-x/1947).

Request for export of 1,90,000 jute bags to Mozambique for shipment of copra to Switzerland. (External, File No. 48(24)-x/1947).

Export of jute bags to Portuguese West Africa; application from J.I. Valentin Mendes. (External, File No. 48(33)-x/1947).

Information Series, Madagascar. (External, File No. 51(14--x/1947).

Award of five Indian scholarships to East African students. (External, File No. 54(74)-x/1947).

Jurisdiction of War Crimes Commission over crimes committed during Italo-Abyssinian War. (External, File No. 54(76)-x/1947).

Supply of cotton to Ethiopia. (External, File No. 55(7)-x/1947); File No. 56(7)-x/1947).

Representation to the United Nations regarding the operation of the International Trusteeship System with respect to Eritrea. (External, File No. 56(4)-x/1947).

Diplomatic relations between Dominion of India and the Republic of Liberia. (External, File No. 58(2)-x/1947).

Request from the Universal African National Movement Inc. of New York for the Prime Minister's moral support to the movement for a voluntary immigration settlement project of people of African blood and descent in the West to the Republic of Liberia. (External, File No. 8(2)-x/1948).

Goodwill mission to Ethiopia; exchange of letters between the Governor-General of India, Prime Minister of India and Emperor of Ethiopia. (External, File No. 10(9)-x/1948).

Information Series, Tangiers. (External, File No. 48-x/1948).

FRONTIER BRANCH (1884 - 1946) (Shelf length: 317.90 linear metres)

The Frontier Branch of the Foreign Department came into existence in September 1884 and dealt mainly with matters relating to Afghanistan, Central Asia, Kashmir frontier, Baluchistan, Khorasan and Seistan.

The documents listed below mainly relate to visits of very important persons from Africa to India, the export of sheep from Afghanistan to South Africa and persons seeking entry into or employment in Africa.

Arrival at Cairo of Sardar Muhammad Jagheri Hazara; instruction to British Minister not to give him pecuniary aid. (Frontier, June 1903, Nos. 204-205, Secret, p. 149).

Enquiry of the Protector of Emigrants, Karachi addressed to the British Agent in Kabul, concerning the heirs of one Shah Saiyid, an Afghan emigrant, who died in British East Africa. (Frontier, March 1910, Nos. 8-9, Part-B).

Proposed visit to India of Amir Abdullahi Sadik of Abyssinia. (Frontier, May 1915, Nos. 42-49, Secret).

Prohibition of Afghan subjects from residing in South Africa and Australia. (Frontier, File No. 432-F/1927).

Proposal of Egyptian Government to appoint a separate Minister to Afghanistan and consequent withdrawal of Afghan Minister from Egypt, leaving the legation in charge of a Secretary. (Frontier, File No. 348-F/1935).

Export of karakul sheep from Afghanistan to South Africa. (Frontier, File No. 185-F/1936-Confidential).

Grant of facilities and courtesies to the Egyptian Minister-Designate to Afghanistan during his journey through India. (Frontier, File No. 416-F/1937).

Visit to India of Abdur Rahman Azzam Bey, Egyptian Minister. (Frontier, File No. 600-F/1937).

Exchange of agreement of friendship between Liberia and Afghanistan and Brazil. (Frontier, File No. 128-F/1938).

Grant of passports and visas for temporary residence in South Africa to prospective immigrants to other countries. (Frontier, File No. 703(2)-F/1939).

Distribution in tribal areas of North-West Frontier of the Pashtu translation of an anti-Islamic Italian song published in the Egyptian paper *Al Fath*. (Frontier, File No. 773-F/1940).

Reported attempt of the German legation in Kabul to get into direct touch with the Egyptian Government. (Frontier, File No. 817-F/1940).

Proposal that a Pathan guerilla force for service in Abyssinia be raised from volunteers among Frontier Militia. (Frontier, File No. 875-F/1940-Secret).

Information furnished to British Ambassador in Cairo about Monsieur Hackin of the French archaeological delegation in Afghanistan. (Frontier, File No. 123-F/1941).

Appointment of Egyptian Charge d'Affaires, Kabul as Egyptian Consul at Bombay and appointment of a new Egyptian Charge d' Affaires in his place. (Frontier, File No. 284-F/1942-Secret).

Arrangements for transmission of Free French Delega-

tion, Cairo to Free French Representative at Kabul. (Frontier, File No. 303-F/1942).

Undesirable passages in the communications of the Afghan Minister, Cairo. (Frontier, File No. 426-F/1942).

Proposed appointment of Amin Fouad Bey as Egyptian Minister, Kabul. (Frontier, File No. 710-F/1942).

Publication in the Afghan press of a telegram from the King of Afghanistan to the King of Italy in which the latter was referred to as Emperor of Abyssinia; reference held to be entirely in order, coming as it does from the head of a neutral state. (Frontier, File No. 787-F/1942).

Wish of Egyptian Minister, Kabul to obtain liquor from India. (Frontier, File No. 483-F/1943).

Intercept about trade between Tangier and Afghanistan. (Frontier, File No. 266-F/1944-Secret).

Question in the Indian Legislative Assembly about restriction imposed by African administration on entry of wives of Indians unless able to speak English and curtailment of period for which persons settled there can absent themselves without having to apply for readmission. (Frontier, File No. 331(9)-F/1946).

Sample of cotton required for experimental cultivation from Egypt by Afghan Government. (Frontier, File No. 600-F/1946).

ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH (1908 - 1950)

(Shelf length: 152.80 linear metres)

The Establishment Branch was created in the Foreign Department in September 1908 to deal with matters relating to the establishment and accounts of the whole department. The branch went through various reorganisations and it was divided into II and III sections in March 1947 and March 1949 respectively. Records later than 1951 are not yet transferred to the National Archives of India and are retained by the Ministry of External Affairs.

The documents listed below deal mostly with arms traffic, employment of legation guards and creation of the post of Indian High Commissioner in East Africa.

Situation in Somaliland. (Establishment, June 1912, No

138, Part-B, Secret).

Affairs in Somaliland and Abyssinia. (Establishment, November 1912, Nos. 159-166, Part-B, Secret).

Deputation of Captain W.E. Brierley, and Captain J.W.H.D. Tyndall to accompany the Maharaja of Datia on his trip to British East Africa and Uganda. (Establishment, December 1912, Nos. 3-5, Part-A).

Arms traffic through Djibuti into Somaliland. (Establishment, October 1913, Nos. 215-221, Part-B, Secret).

Rules regarding employment of Indian cavalry detachments as legation guards in Abyssinia. (Establishment, December 1913, Nos. 77-78, Part-B).

Deputation of Captain W.E. Brierley to accompany Prince Youssef Kamal Pasha, cousin of the Khedive of Egypt, during his visit to India. (Establishment, August 1914, Nos. 233-251, Part-B, Secret).

Amount of pension to be contributed from Indian revenues to Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department, whose services are in the first instance lent to a British Protectorate in Africa or elsewhere on ordinary foreign service terms and who eventually resign from the service of the Government of India and continue in the employment of the Protectorate. (Establishment, March 1916, Nos. 111-114, Part-B, Printed).

Revised rules regarding the employment of Indian cavalry detachments as legation guards in Abyssinia. (Establishment, 1917, No. 166, Part-B).

Proposed deputation of Mr. Crowfoot, Principal of Gordon College, Khartoum to discuss with the Mesopotamian educational authorities the best means of helping them from Egypt. (Establishment, January 1919, Nos. 280-281, Part-B, Secret).

French and Italian policies in North Africa. (Establishment, July 1919, No. 51, Part-B, Secret).

Leave and pension contribution for officials of the Egyptian and Sudan Governments employed in Mesopotamia (India Office Papers). (Establishment, July 1919, Nos. 116-117, Part-B, Secret).

Question of the relief of legation guard at Addis Ababa. (Establishment, October 1919, No. 80, Part-B).

Deputation to Egypt of F. Gabbie, and Dr. G.C. Simpson in connection with the Upper Nile Irrigation Commission. (Establishment, May 1920, Nos. 746-761, Part-B, Printed).

Repatriation of Turkish prisoners of war via Egypt. (Establishment, June 1920, No. 260-267, Part-B).

Contradiction of report about restrictions on import of the Quran into Morocco. (Establishment, June 1920, Nos. 380-385, Part-B).

Extension of tenure of appointment of E. Baring as Secretary to the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa for another year with effect from 31 March 1931; question of the appointment of W. le B. Egerton to succeed Mr. Baring. (Establishment, File No. 71(9)-E/1931).

Grant of travelling concessions to officers of the Government of India and the British Army serving in India, travelling on leave over the Sudan Government railway system. (Establishment, File No. 9(11)-E/1936).

Arrangement of air passage for certain members of Indian delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relation Conference in Cairo. (Establishment, File No. 17 (10)-E/1942).

Enquiry regarding South African nationals employed in offices under External Affairs Department. (Establishment, File No. 27(61)-E/1943).

Delegation of Muhammad Mujeeb of Jamia Milia Islamia as Government of India's representative to the Centenary Celebration of Republic of Liberia; question of providing dollar exchange. (Establishment, File No. 17(4)-EII/1947).

Tochi and South Waziristan Scouts: grant of service bonus. (Establishment, File No. 33(11)-EI/1947).

Goodwill mission to Ethiopia; terms of deputation of members. (Establishment, File No. 14(23)-EII/1948).

Indian High Commission in the Union of South Africa: change of headquarters of the office from Johannesburg to Pretoria. (Establishment, File No. 4(5)-EIII/1949).

Creation of the post of the Commissioner for the

Government of India in East Africa. (Establishment, File No. 51(6)-E-III/1949).

Annual General Report from the Commissioner for the Government of India in East Africa. (Establishment, File No. 12(3)-E-III/1950).

- Proposed establishment of branches of Asian Women's Association in various centres in British East Africa. (Establishment, File No. 12(5)-E-III/1950).

Indian delegation to the preliminary conference between the representatives of the Governments of India, Pakistan South Africa. (Establishment, File No. 34-E-III/1950).

WAR BRANCH (1914 - 1920) (Shelf length: 42.35 linear metres)

The War Branch was created in 1914, on the outbreak of World War I, in the Foreign and Political Department to deal with activities connected with the war. It ceased to exist in March 1920. The documents listed below relate mainly to situations, trade restrictions, Arab risings, German intrigues in Indian countries during the First World War.

Preparations by Turkey for advance on Egypt. (Secret, War, February 1915, Nos. 31-100).

Statements showing the casualties among Gurkha battalions serving in Europe and Egypt. (War, April 1915, Nos. 1-65, Part-B).

Establishment of an international telegraph service at El Arich in Egypt. (War, April 1915, Part-B, Secret).

Prohibition of export from India of copper wire and lead to Addis Ababa. (War, May 1915, Nos. 153-156, Part-B).

Status of Egyptian natives and ports; recognition of British Protectorate over Egypt; deposition of Abbas Hilmi Pasha and recognition of Prince Hussain Kamal Pasha as Khedive of Egypt. (Secret, War, May 1915, Nos. 165-171).

Endeavours of Germans to create rising in Egypt. (Appendix I to Notes, Secret, War, May 1915, Nos. 165-171).

Manifestations of loyalty to the British by Muslim

inhabitants of Zanzibar, Sudan, British East Africa. (War, June 1915, Nos. 38-47, Part-B, Secret).

Despatch by Pan-Arab leaders in Cairo of agents to certain centres. (Secret, War, June 1915, Nos. 135-147).

Decision that Port Said is to be regarded as British territory in regard to all prohibitions and licences issued in connection with exports and imports during the war and that is no need for declaration of ultimate destination in case of shipments to Egypt. (War, July 1915, Nos. 105-107, Part-B, Secret, printed).

Proposal to restrict the export of wheat and flour to Afghanistan, Goa and Pondicherry from Africa. (Notes, Secret, War, July 1915, Nos. 145-149).

Turkish emissaries entrusted with the duty of proclaiming a *Jihad* (Holy war) against Great Britain, France and Russia in Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, India and Afghanistan. Inflammatory manifesto inciting Egyptians in the name of Islam to assist the Turks. (Secret, War, July 1915, Nos. 176-194).

Arrangements in regard to Italian Red Sea traffic and trade between India and Eritrea; proposed blockade of Turkish Red Sea ports. (Secret, War, August, 1915, Nos. 178-200).

Report of Philip Graves, former *Times* correspondent at Constantinople regarding Turkish military preparation and political intrigues, having an attack on Egypt as their objective. (War, December 1915, Nos. 7-8, Deposit, Secret).

Rumour of a general Muslim rising throughout Barbary from Morocco to the frontier between Tripoli and Egypt. (War, December 1915, No. 12, Deposit, Secret).

Proposed deportation to India of Indians detained in Egypt. (War, December 1915, Nos. 38-39, Part-B, Secret, printed).

Proposed shipment of wheat flour to Djibuti and Italian Somaliland. (War, December 1915, Nos. 74-82, Part-B, printed, Secret).

German mission to Abyssinia under Herr Leo Frobenius; information about Prince Aziz Hasan of Egypt; information regarding Joseph Go'dner, Mohammad Housny, Mahmoud Ismail, Abdul Hamid Masri,

Mohammad el Gawaly, Mustapha el Falaky, Ali el Shaiatz, Ahmed Tallat, Egyptian suspects in Switzerland. (War, December 1915, Nos. 119-125, Part-B, Secret, printed).

Alleged revelations of Ahmed Riza Bey relative to anti-English intrigues in Egypt and Constantinople. (War, February 1916, No. 30, Part-B, Secret).

Proposed deportation to Mokalla of British Indian subjects and German subjects in Zanzibar. (Secret, War, February 1916, No. 396).

Proposed formation of an Arabian Bureau in Cairo. (Secret, War, March 1916, Nos. 196-265).

Shipment for export of Rs. five lakhs in silver to Egypt. (War, May 1916, Nos. 101-105, Part-B, Secret, printed).

German intrigues in Abyssinia. (War, February 1916, No. 26, Part-B, Secret; War, May 1916, No. 110, Part-B, Secret).

Proclamation issued to Arabs in Sudan, Arabia and Western Desert by the Military Intelligence Department, Cairo regarding future intentions of the British Government in Arabia. (Secret, War, May 1916, Nos. 304-310).

Pamphlet addressed to the Egyptian nation alleged to be written by Sheikh Abdel Aziz Shawish describing atrocities committed by the English in Egypt. (War, May 1916, No. 341, Part-B, Secret).

Procedure to be followed in connection with the departure of pilgrim ships from Egypt to Jeddah. (Secret, War, June 1916, Nos. 223-314).

Trade between India and Italian Red Sea ports subject to certain restrictions. (Secret, War, June 1916, Nos. 406-423).

Code address adopted for the Arab Bureau in Cairo and Basrah. (War, August 1916, Nos. 131-132, Part-B, Secret).

Impressions created by the Arab rising in Zanzibar, Morocco, Algeria and Tunis. (Secret, War, September 1916, Nos. 248-441).

Official pamphlet comprising photographic reproductions of German anti-Islamic documents captured at Moshi, German East Africa. (Secret, War, October 1916, Nos. 449-456).

List of persons and firms in Egypt with enemy interests licensed by the Egyptian Government to carry on business for the purpose of liquidation only. (War, January 1917, Nos. 2-5, Part-B, Secret, Printed).

Attempts by Germans to run supplies to Africa from the Dutch East Indies, Manila and probably America. (War, January 1917, Nos. 71-74, Part-B, Secret).

Effect of the Aden Export Regulations on the trade of Indian merchants in Abyssinia. (War, January 1917, No. 150, Part-B, Secret).

Proposed restriction on the navigation of Italian sambulks between Aden and Somaliland. (Secret, War, February 1917, Nos. 44-46).

Visit to India of Archbishop Thorgoon, the representative of Armenian Patriarchate in Egypt. (Secret, War, February 1917, Nos. 47-51).

Army Department Proceedings regarding application for the release of prisoner of war Otto Adolph Fleck on the ground that he is a member of the Medical Corps, German Colonial Army in East Africa. (War, February 1917, No. 105, Part-B, Secret).

Attitude of the Sudanese towards Arab revolt; report of the Inter-Departmental Conference on the proposed establishment of an Arab Bureau in Cairo; note on the custom of sending the Holy Carpet from Cairo to Mecca appointment of colonel Wilson, Governor of Port Sudan, to act as medium of communication with the Sherif of Mecca. (Secret, War, March 1917, Nos. 1-175).

Relaxation of restrictions regarding entry of Indians into Egypt; question of trade between Egypt and other ports of the British Empire. (War, March 1917, No. 4, Deposit, Secret).

Measures taken to recover from German firms in East Africa sums forcibly taken from the Aga Khan's agents. (War, March 1917, Nos. 272-274).

Note on Pan-Islamic movements compiled in Cairo from Egyptian sources. (Secret, War, June 1917, Nos. 1-46, Appendix F to Notes).

Transfer to Egypt of Armenian prisoners of war in

India. (War, June 1917, No. 14, Part-B, Secret).

Procedure to be adopted for the entry of Indian traders into Egypt. (War, September 1917, No. 33, Part-B, Secret, printed).

Report from the Arab Bureau, Cairo on the military situation. (War, September 1917, No. 133, Part-B, Secret).

Memorandum by A.B. Fforde on the linking up of "R" Bureau, Cairo with India. (War, November 1917, No. 3, Part-B, Secret, printed).

Despatch of Arab prisoners of war to Egypt. (War, November 1917, No. 39, Part-B, Secret).

Request of British East African Government for supply of 20,000 Maria Theresa dollars from Aden. (War, November 1917, Nos. 63-67, Part-B, Secret).

Supply of information to Egypt as to how much money is sent to India from the Hejaz. (War, November 1917, No. 68, Part-B, Secret, Printed.)

Supply of coal to Egypt. (Secret, War, December 1917, Nos. 304-308).

German intrigues in Abyssinia. (War, January 1918, No. 215, Part-B).

Permission granted to certain Somaliland traders to come to Bombay for trade purposes. (War, March 1918, Nos. 485-488, Part-B, Secret).

Suspension of parcel post from India to Egypt, British East Africa, Zanzibar, French Somali coast, Italian Somaliland, Abyssinia and Portuguese East Africa. (War, March 1918, No. 492, Part-B, Secret).

Withdrawal of 58th Rifles from Egypt and their exchange with 55th Rifles in East Africa. (War, June 1918, No. 10, Part-B, Secret).

Prevention of the publication in Egypt of a statement by Theodore Roosevelt regarding Armenia, Palestine and Syrian Christians. (War, December 1918, Nos. 61-62, Part-B, Secret).

Representations from Cardinal de Hastman on the subject of German missionaries sent from Africa for internment in India. (War, December 1918, No. 298, Part-B, Secret).

Repatriation of Turkish civilian officials in Egypt. (War, February 1919, No. 6, Part-B, Secret).

Recording of statement of Indian soldiers and followers who are alleged to have been maltreated by the enemy while in East Africa. (War, May 1919, Nos. 1-8, Part-B, Secret).

Establishment of an Arab Bureau in Cairo. (War, June 1919, Nos. 43-136, Part-B, Secret).

Blue book detailing German ill-treatment of natives of South-West Africa. (War, July 1919, Nos. 401-407, Part-B).

Arrangements made by the Government of India for payment to firms in India of money due to them from Egyptian Government through the National Bank. (War, September 1919, Nos. 91-101, Part-B).

Affairs in Abyssinia and Egypt. (War, October 1919, Nos. 369-426, Part-B, Secret).

Grant of political rights to natives in Algeria. (War, November 1919, Nos. 123-128, Part-B).

Recognition by Peace Conference of British Protectorate of Egypt. (War, November 1919, No. 133, Part-B).

Arms legislation to prevent the import and export of arms to Egypt. (War, November 1919, No. 214, Part-B).

Situation Abyssinia; Italian and French activities in Abyssinia; proposed abolition of Capitulations Commission of Egypt. (War, November 1919, Nos. 216-246, Part-B, Secret).

Formation of a new Egyptian Cabinet. (War, December 1919, No. 160, Part-B, Secret).

Exports to Portuguese East Africa. (War, January 1920, Nos. 46-47, Part-B, Secret).

Removal of restrictions of exports from India to Italian Somaliland; cancellation of orders requiring shipments to French Somaliland to be routed via Aden. (War, January 1920, Nos. 60-64, Part-B, Secret).

Deputation of irrigation officers from Egypt to Mesopotamia. (War, January 1920, No. 299, Part-B, Secret).

Decision not to publish the *Fatwa* (decree) issued by the Grand Mufti of Egypt regarding Bolshevism. (War, February 1920, No. 299, Part-B, Secret, Printed).

Removal of restrictions on parcel post between India and French and Italian Somaliland, Zanzibar, British East Africa, Egypt and Uganda. (War, March 1920, No. 39, Part-B, Secret).

Removal of restrictions on parcel post between India, Abyssinia and Portuguese East Africa. (War, March 1920, No. 39, Part-B, Secret).

REFORMS BRANCH (1920 - 1922, 1928 - 1934) (Shelf length: 9.00 linear metres)

The Reforms Branch was created in February 1920 and was concerned mainly with all matters relating to reforms in the Indian princely states. It was abolished in 1922 and its functions transferred to the Political and Internal Branches. The Reforms Branch was revived in April 1928 and again abolished in 1934, when its functions were redistributed to the Political and Internal Branches.

Supply of representative pelts of Kashmir goats to Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa. (Reforms, File No. 119-R/1929).

Supply to Egyptian Government by Mysore and Kashmir Darbar of specimens of cocoons of different species of silk-worms and publications on the silk industry in those states. (Reforms, File No. 201-R/1930).

Supply of an elephant by Mysore Darbar to the Cairo Zoological Gardens. (Reforms, File No. 220-R/1930).

ACCOUNTS BRANCH (1922 - 1950) (Shelf length: 44.25 linear metres)

The "Accounts" portion of its functions was separated from the Establishment Branch in 1922. The Accounts Branch was mainly concerned with accounts and budgets.

Recruitment of four non-commissioned or ex-noncommissioned officers of the India Army for service under the Abyssinian Government. (Accounts, File No. 10(9)-A/1924).

Rules for the employment of the Indian cavalry detachments as legation guards and escorts in Abyssinia. (Accounts, File No. 10(10)-A/1924).

Continuance of the payment by the Government of India of the share of pay of clerks in the Addis Ababa consulate. (Accounts, File No. 183-A/1938).

Arrangements for crediting £ 166,930 incurred by the Indian Government Trade Commission, Alexandria on account of hotel bill of the Indian delegation to UN General Assembly during their enforced halt at Cairo to office account. (Accounts, File No. 188-A/1947).

Indian Goodwill Mission to Ethiopia: submission of accounts. (Accounts, File No. 5(6)-A/1950).

Expenditure incurred in connection with the Indian Cotton Delegation to Egypt, Sudan and East Africa, December 1949. (Accounts, File No. 5(18)-A/1950).

MID-ASIA BRANCH (1923 - 1924)

(Shelf length: 9.00 linear metres)

In April 1923, the title of the External Branch in the Foreign and Political Department was changed to Mid-Asia Branch. This branch was short-lived, and in May 1925, it was again redesignated as Near-East Branch.

Visit of Crown Prince of Persia to Egypt. (Mid-Asia, File No. 981-M/1922-23).

Request of certain Russian refugees to be sent to Tanganyika for settlement refused. (Mid-Asia, File No. 1099-M/1922-23).

HONOURS BRANCH (1923 - 1937)

(Shelf length: 12.50 linear metres)

Matters relating to honours and awards were previously dealt with by the General Branch in the Foreign Department. With the increase in the volume of work in the General Branch, it was bifurcated into two branches, General-A and General-B and the "Honours" work was allotted to the latter. In April 1923, the General-A Branch was renamed as General Branch and the General-B Branch as Honours Branch, which ceased to exist in April, 1937. The honours and titles responsibilities of the Honours Branch were then transferred to the Office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Question to grant permission to M.D. Mehta to accept and wear the decoration of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar conferred upon him by the Sultan of Zanzibar. (Honours, File No. 210-H/1925).

Proposed conferment of Ethiopian decorations upon British officers and officials in connection with the visit of the Emperor of Ethiopia to British Somaliland and Aden. (Honours, File No. 36(6)-H/1933).

Shooting trip of the Maharaja of Sarguja to East Africa in 1935. (Honours, File No. 11(19)-H/1935).

Undertaking by the Egyptian government not to confer honours on Indians without previous reference. (Honours, File No. 35-H/1936-Secret).

NEAR EAST BRANCH (1925 - 1944) **(Shelf length: 75.50 linear metres)**

The Mid-Asia Branch which was created on 3 April 1923 in the Foreign and Political and Department was redesignated as Near East Branch on 1 May 1925. It continued to exist till 1944.

The documents listed below relate mainly to internal situation in African countries, visit of Indian leaders to Africa, treaties of amity and commerce, Al-Azhar University in Cairo, annual reports, exports and imports and Italo-Abyssinian relations.

Affairs in Egypt and Sudan. (Near East, File No. 176-N/1924-25; 176(2)-N/1927).

Survey of Cairo-Karachi air route by representatives of Imperial Airways. (Near East, File No. 256-N/1924-25, Secret).

Activities in Egypt and in Turkey of Dr M.A. Ansari and Hakim Ajmal Khan. (Near East, File No. 293-N/1924-25).

World Muslim Conference held in Cairo and Mecca in 1926 to consider the question of Khilafat (Caliphate) and the future of Hejaz. (Near East, File No. 345-N/1926, Secret).

Payment for work performed on landing grounds in the Persian Gulf sector of the Egypt-India Air Service. (Near East, File No. 420-N/1926).

Egyptian Nationality Laws; national status of Cypriot residents in Egypt. (Near East, File No. 825-N/1927).

Grant of permission to the children of late Sayyid Khaled, son of Sultan Sayyid Bargash of Zanzibar to visit or live in that Protectorate. (Near East, File No. 850-N/1927).

Treaty provisions applicable to the Sultanates of Zanzibar and Muscat. (Near East, File No. 105-N/1928).

Proposed Egypt-India air service by the Imperial Airways. (Near East, File No. 117-N/1928).

Treaty of amity between Persian and Egyptian Governments. (Near East, File No. 210-N/1928).

Proposal to create a Polish Legation at Cairo. (Near East, File No. 310-N/1928).

Question of *Wakfs* in Egypt. (Near East, File No. 312-N/1928).

Visit of Pandit Motilal Nehru and later of Mohammed Ali to Egypt; formation of a Young Men's Moslem Association in Egypt. (Near East, File No. 313-N/1928).

Egyptian affairs. (Near East, File No. 323-N/1928).

Petition of Dimi Singh & Brothers regarding business affairs in Egypt. (Near East, File No. 382-N/1928).

Passports for Egypt, Palestine, Syria, etc. (Near East, File No. 50-N/1929).

Supply of intelligence reports to the Zanzibar Government. (Near East, File No. 435-N/1929).

Proposed withdrawal of British protection and assistance to Elie Haim Suleiman Daoud, resident in Egypt and reported to be a notorious and persistent drug trafficker. (Near East, File No. 75-N/1930).

Anglo-Egyptian Provisional Commercial Agreement. (Near East, File No. 270-N/1930).

Visit of Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Aden to Abyssinia to attend the coronation of the Emperor there. (Near East, File No. 305-N/1930).

Proposed replacement, free of cost, of a deceased elephant which was purchased by the Zoological Gardens, Cairo, from the Government of the Maharaja of Mysore. (Near East, File No. 309-N/1930).

Proposed use of Kamaran as a base for air patrols in connection with the control of slave trade in the Red Sea. (Near East, File No. 156-N/1931).

Reorganisation of Al-Azhar University in Egypt. (Near East, File No. 251-N/1931).

Treaties of friendship between Egypt and Persia. (Near East, File No. 317-N/1931).

Wish of the Iraq Government to appoint Dr Abdullah Beg Al Damluji and Dr Ahmed Beg Dadri as Iraq Consul General in Cairo and Honorary Vice-Consul of Iraq in Alexandria. (Near East, File No. 342-N/1931).

Egyptian charitable subvention to Hewjaz. (Near East, File No. 392-N/1931).

Visas for Somalis desirous of proceeding to Bahrain and Kuwait. (Near East, File No. 434-N/1931).

Proposed visit of the sons of Nizam of Hyderabad to Egypt. (Near East, File No. 528-N/1931).

Annual report on Egypt and Sudan, 1930. (Near East, File No. 529-N/1931. Secret).

Article in *Vir Bharat* of Lahore regarding Mr Gandhi and Egyptian leaders. (Near East, File No. 649-N/1931).

Affray between Somalis and Persians at Bahrain. (Near East, File No. 658-N/1931).

Request from Egyptian authorities to be furnished with sample packets of different varieties of groundnuts cultivated in India. (Near East, File No. 666-N/1931).

Accounts of a visit of Mr Gandhi to Rome and his passage through Port Said. (Near East, File No. 742-N/1931).

Grant of facilities for Dr Ahmad Mahmoud Abdel Meguib delegated by the Egyptian Government to the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in Calcutta to study treatment of leprosy. (Near East, File No. 262-N/1932).

Deportations from Abyssinia under the Abyssinian Order in Council. (Near East, File No. 339-N/1932).

Visit of the Emperor of Ethiopia to Aden and expenditure incurred by the Chief Commissioner, Aden in entertaining him. (Near East, File No. 25-N/1933).

Supply on payment of indigo seeds to Egyptian Government (Near East, File No. 304-N/1933).

Removal from register of British subjects in Egypt of the names of undesirable individuals of supposed Indian origin. (Near East, File No. 445-N/1933).

Service of judicial documents from the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Eastern Bank Ltd, Bombay. (Near East, File No. 449-N/1933).

Foreign Office blue books for 1934 on Egyptian affairs, received informally from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy. (Near East, File No. 13(2)-N/1934-Secret).

Annual report on Egypt, 1933. (Near East, File No. 203-N/1934).

Proposed flight by Egyptian national, Mohamed Hazek Mahmoud from Cairo to Karachi. (Near East, File No. 229-N/1934).

Grant of permission to Lieutenant M.C.A. Hannidker to visit Egyptian Sudan. (Near East, File No. 327-N/1934).

Grant of permission to Major H.A. Spencer to visit Sudan en route to the United Kingdom. (Near East, File No. 339-N/1934).

Visit of the King of Italy to Aden on his way to the Italian Somaliland. (Near East, File No. 343-N/1934).

Visit of Major A.B. Gibson to Sudan en route to U.K. (Near East, File No. 370-N/1934).

Transmission of a secret document to the British High Commissioner for Egypt regarding illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs. (Near East, File No. 395-N/1934-Confidential).

Foreign Office blue books on Egyptian affairs for 1935, received informally from Private Secretary to the Viceroy. (Near East, File No. 73-N/1935-Confidential).

Admission of foreign students to the Egyptian University and other higher schools in Egypt. (Near East, File No. 89-N/1935).

Proposed visit of Dr Mustafa Kamal of Egypt to leper hospitals in India. (Near East, File No. 127-N/1935).

Commercial relations with Egypt. (Near East, File No. 236-N/1935).

Alleged restriction on the recruitment of non-British labourers for employment in Eritrea in view of the strained relations between Italy and Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 285-N/1935).

Treatment of belligerent war vessels and merchant ships carrying war materials in case of outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Abyssinia; question of supply of warlike equipment to Italy. (Near East, File No. 298-N/1935).

British Foreign Office circular containing instructions to consular officers regarding categories of persons eligible for grant of passports to Sudan. (Near East, File No. 311-N/1935).

Representation by Afghan Minister in Egypt regarding Egyptian diplomatic representation in Afghanistan. (Near East, File No. 321-N/1935).

Measures taken in India to prohibit the bringing into India by sea or by land of certain species of animals and birds with a view to protecting the fauna and flora of Africa. (Near East, File No. 366-N/1935).

Proposed use of Sudan defence forces outside Sudan Territory. (Near East, File No. 378-N/1935).

Emigration from Aden to Italian colonies or to Abyssinia; control over emigration of British subjects and British protected persons. (Near East, File No. 381-N/1935-Confidential).

Safety of British subjects in Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 382-N/1935-Confidential).

Question of recruitment of Indian labour for constructing roads in Italian Somaliland. (Near East, File No. 383-N/1935-Confidential).

Foreign Office blueprints concerning affairs in Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 385-N/935; 385(2)-N/1935-Confidential; 385(3)-N/1935-Confidential; 385(4)-N/1935-Confidential; 496-N/1935).

Question in the Indian Legislative Assembly by A.C. Datta, Member of Legislative Assembly with regard to Indian population residing and doing business in Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 386-N/1935).

Question in the Indian Legislative Assembly regarding

steps proposed to be taken by the Government of India to protect the life and property of Indians in Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 387-N/1935; 388-N/1935; 389-N/1935; 391-N/1935; 442-N/1935).

Situation arising out of Italo-Ethiopian conflict and its bearing on the situation in India. (Near East, File No. 396-N/1935-Confidential).

Question in the Indian Legislative Assembly by Asaf Ali, Member of Legislative Assembly as to whether the Government of India is prepared to permit any Indian medical mission (Red Cross, Red Crescent or Red Swastika) to proceed to Abyssinia in the event of outbreak of hostilities there. (Near East, File No. 409-N/1935).

Question in the Indian Legislative Assembly by B.K. Das asking that correspondence, if any, that has passed between the Government of India and the British Government regarding the line of action in case of war between Italy and Abyssinia be laid on the table. (Near East, File No. 441-N/1935).

Short notice question in the Indian Legislative Assembly by Mr Satyamurthi regarding despatch of Indian troops to strengthen the legation guard at Addis Ababa in the event of outbreak of Italo-Abyssinian War. (Near East, File No. 445-N/1935).

Question in the Council of State by Sir Phiroze Sethna regarding the protection of Indian residents in Abyssinia in the event of Italo-Abyssinian War. (Near East, File No. 455-N/1935).

Annual report on Abyssinia, 1934. (Near East, File No. 470-N/1935).

Report from the Secretary, Khuddami ul Islam Society, Chittagong regarding alleged persecution of Muslim adherents and students by the Rector of Al-Azhar University, Egypt. (Near East, File No. 472-N/1935).

Reaction of foreign countries on Abyssinian situation. (Near East, File No. 473-N/1935).

Question in the Indian Council of State by P.N. Saprú regarding the Indian troops despatched to Abyssinia and the number of Indians there. (Near East, File No. 474-N/1935).

Appointment of Mohamed el Moufti el Gazaierli Beg as Egyptian Minister at Kabul in addition to his duties as Egyptian Minister at Tehran and Baghdad. (Near East, File No. 479-N/1935).

Passport facilities for persons desiring to proceed to Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 482-N/1935).

Annual report on Egypt, 1934. (Near East, File No. 505-N/1935-Confidential).

Supply of varieties of ganja to the High Commissioner for Egypt for research purposes in the Egyptian University. (Near East, File No. 511-N/1935).

Private offers of financial help from British Indian subjects to Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 527-N/1935-Confidential).

Italo-Abyssinian dispute; reaction of Abyssinian opinion to the crisis in Abyssinia and in the League of Nations. (Near East, File No. 536-N/1935-Confidential).

Proposed resolution in the Indian Council of State regarding despatch of reinforcements to the legation guard at Addis Adaba. (Near East, File No. 548-N/1935).

Existing mail arrangements with Abyssinia and the proposed modifications, if necessary. (Near East, File No. 559-N/1935).

Italo-Abyssinian dispute; volunteers for war service. (Near East, File No. 565-N/1935).

Disapproval in the form of a resolution by C.U. Committee, Engaudiwo, South Malabar on the threatening attitude of Italy against Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 573-N/1935).

Memorandum on problems likely to arise in the event of outbreak of war between Italy and Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 581-N/1935-Secret).

Repatriation of stranded Indians from Addis Ababa. (Near East, File No. 588-N/1935).

Proposal from the Indian Medical Association, Calcutta to volunteer assistance to Abyssinian Government by provision of ambulances. (Near East, File No. 613-N/1935-Confidential).

Note on Colonel Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh, a

member of the Nepalese ruling family and his trip to Addis Ababa as an agent of Japan. (Near East, File No. 619-N/1935-Confidential).

Petition from Said Bano, resident of Kashmir claiming maintenance from her husband who was residing in Cairo. (Near East, File No. 634-N/1935).

Relaxation in certain respects of the passport regulations to Indian merchants wishing to establish in Egypt. (Near East, File No. 692-N/1935).

Indians in Italian Somaliland; arrest of Mohamed Ali Ibrahimji. (Near East, File No. 6-N/1936).

Situation in Egypt and Sudan. (Near East, File No. 60-N/1936).

Disturbances in Egypt for the restoration of the constitution of 1223. (Near East, File No. 60-N/1936).

Foreign Office prints regarding Italo-Abyssinian dispute. (Near East, File No. 91-N/1936).

Offer of services by the Aga Khan to go to Egypt in a private capacity and do whatever he can to render the treaty and final settlement possible between the British Government and the Egyptian Government (Near East, File No. 99-N/1936-Confidential).

Decision of the Egyptian authorities to relax their passport regulation in certain respects. (Near East, File No. 104-N/1936).

Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. (Near East, File No. 170-N/1936-Confidential)

Visas for Egypt to officials of Imperial Airways Ltd. (Near East, File No. 197-N/1936).

Grant of visas for Egypt on Nansen passports. (Near East, File No. 221-N/1936).

Question in the Indian Legislative Assembly by T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar enquiring if any Indians were killed in the Italo-Abyssinian conflict and whether any properties belonging to Indians were destroyed. (Near East, File No. 274-N/1936).

Commercial agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, (Near East, File No. 284-N/1936).

Reported return of Satya Narain Sinha a correspondent of *The Tribune*, Lahore and *Nachrichten Agentur Informacis*, Budapest from Addis Ababa to India, accompanied by Murray Gow Pardy, a South African journalist. (Near East, File No. 294-N/1936).

Adjustment of receipts and charges in connection with the detachments of units, etc. sent overseas for service in Abyssinia, Aden and Sudan. (Near East, File No. 326-N/1936).

Atrocities alleged to have been met with by Italian prisoners at the hands of Abyssinians. (Near East, File No. 332-N/1936).

Request of the Consul for Abyssinia at Bombay that visas should be refused to Greek businessmen in Abyssinia planning visits to India in search of work. (Near East, File No. 344-N/1936).

Question of the disposal of the sum raised by Mrs Bapsy Sabawala of Bombay for the Abyssinian Medical Relief Fund. (Near East, File No. 356-N/1936).

Splendid work performed by the British legation guard of Indian Infantry during the grave emergency in Addis Ababa; removal of extra detachment of Indian troops from Addis Ababa. (Near East, File No. 383-N/1936-Confidential).

Conclusion of treaty between Saudi Arabia and Egypt. (Near East, File No. 348-N/1936-Confidential).

Question in the Indian Legislative Assembly by S. Satyamurti enquiring whether India was represented at the Committee of League of Nations dealing with the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. (Near East, File No. 364-N/1936).

Resolutions passed by the inhabitants of Salem under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, Salem and the Kerala Muslim Conference, Cannanore regarding the crisis in Abyssinia and the affairs of the League of Nations. (Near East, File No. 395-N/1936).

Repatriation from Aden to India of British Indians, who arrived there as destitutes from Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 403-N/1936).

Question in the Indian Legislative Assembly by M.A.

Ayyengar regarding the amount spent on Indian military detachment sent to Abyssinia during Italo-Abyssinian War and the amount contributed by the British Government towards it. (Near East, File No. 455-N/1936).

Question in the Indian Legislative Assembly by T.S.A. Chettiar regarding the effect of Italian victory in the Italo-Abyssinian War over trade, properties and safety of Indian settlers in Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 461-N/1936).

Question in the Indian Legislative Assembly by S. Satyamurti regarding the part played by India in the meeting of the League of Nations held after the conquest of Ethiopia by Italy. (Near East, File No. 477-N/1936).

Attack by Saudi Arabia against the application of international quarantine measures in Egypt to pilgrims proceeding from Mecca to Egypt. (Near East, File No. 505-N/1936).

Request from Fazl Ahmad Faizi for permission to stay in Egypt or to be sent to Afghanistan. (Near East, File No. 516-N/1936).

Question in the Indian Legislative Assembly by Asaf Ali enquiring if the Indian Government had communicated to the League of Nations the views of the people of India to the effect that they regard the virtual inaction of the League in the Italo-Abyssinian War as a complete betrayal of a weak member of the League. (Near East, File No. 536-N/1936).

Difficulties experienced by British firms in Abyssinia in obtaining foreign exchange. (Near East, File No. 580-N/1936-Confidential).

Question in the Indian Council of State by R.B. Lala Ram Saran Das regarding the loss of lives and property of Indians in the recent war in Abyssinia and Spain. (Near East, File No. 632-N/1936).

Appointment of Shaikh Fauzan as Sabiq as Charge d' Affaires to King of Egypt. (Near East, File No. 667-N/1936).

Proposed visit to India of an Egyptian mission delegated by the Al-Azhar University, Cairo. (Near East, File No. 688-N/1936).

Transfer of veterinary Service of the International Quarantine Board to the Egyptian Government. (Near East, File No. 734-N/1936).

Question in the Indian Legislative Assembly by S. Mangal Singh about the opinion expressed by the delegates at the last meeting of the League of Nations regarding the conquest of Abyssinia and raising of sanctions against Italy. (Near East, File No. 30-N/1937).

Proposed reduction of foreign legations in Addis Ababa. (Near East, File No. 35-N/1937).

Persian Gulf and Red Sea Naval Intelligence Reports, 1937. (Near East, File No. 40-N/1937-Secret).

Special measures in respect of troops serving in Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 52-N/1937).

Disposal of a sum of £ 148.15 collected in Bombay for Medical Relief Fund in Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 63-N/1937).

Financial and economic conditions in Abyssinia (Near East, File No. 83-N/1937-Secret).

Invitation to Egypt on behalf of India to apply for membership of the League of Nations. (Near East, File No. 155-N/1937).

India Office prints regarding Italo-Abyssinian War. Italian propaganda among Muslims. (Near East, File No. 232-N/1937-Secret).

Further papers regarding the treaty between Egypt and Saudi Arabia. (Near East, File No. 252-N/1937-Secret).

Recognition *de jure* of the Italian annexation of Ethiopia. (Near East, File No. 280-N/1937-Secret).

Visit to India of an Egyptian mission delegated by the Al-Azhar University, Cairo. (Near East, File No. 296-N/1937).

Sheikh of Kuwait's proposed visit to Cairo. (Near East, File No. 438-N/1937).

Liquidation of the affairs of consular courts in Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 638-N/1937).

Questions and answers in the Indian Legislative Assembly regarding Indian traders in Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 651-N/1937).

Training of Saudi Arabian aircraft mechanics in Egypt; proposed British Air mission to Saudi Arabia. (Near East, File No. 13-N/1938-Secret).

Affairs in Egypt and Suez Canal Policy. (Near East, File No. 49-N/1938-Secret).

Supply of information relating to the Gulf to the Arab Agency at Cairo to promote British prestige in the Near East. (Near East, File No. 49(1)-N/1938-Secret).

Question of the proclamation of the King of Egypt as Caliph. (Near East, File No. 50-N/1938-Secret).

India Office prints regarding affairs in Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 87-N/1938-Secret).

Surrender of British extra-territorial jurisdiction in Ethiopia. (Near East, File No. 87(1)-N/1938).

Financial and economic conditions in Abyssinia, 1938. (Near East, File No. 140-N/1938).

Activities of Pastori, an Italian subject in Cairo, Iraq, Palestine and the Gulf. (Near East, File No. 163-N/1938).

Revision of expenditure on British diplomatic and consular representation in Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 173-N/1938).

Anniversary of King Farouk's accession to the throne of Egypt. (Near East, File No. 191-N/1938).

Prolongation of commercial agreements concluded between the Egyptian Government and the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. (Near East, File No. 233-N/1938).

Question in the Indian Council of State by Raja Yuveraj Datta Singh regarding an order which forbids white persons in Abyssinia to enter restaurants and bars which serve natives and the effects caused by that order on Indians. (Near East, File No. 274(1)-N/1938).

Question in the Indian Legislative Assembly by Mr Satyamurti regarding recognition of the Italian conquest of Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 274(2)-N/1938).

Question in the Indian Council of State by Raja Yuveraj Datta Singh regarding the firm Mohammad Ali & Co., Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 291(1)-N/1938).

Liquidation of the firm of Mohammad Ali & Co.,

Abyssinia; settlement of the firm's claim against the Italian Government; expulsion of Akbar Ali Shamsuddin Mohammad Ali, British Indian merchant from Abyssinia. (Near East, File No. 296-N/1938-Secret).

Facilities granted by the Italian authorities in Ethiopia for pilgrimage to Hejaz. (Near East, File No. 347-N/1938).

Liquidation of the affairs of the consular courts at Addis Ababa. (Near East, File No. 359-N/1938).

Adjournment motions in the Indian Legislative Assembly regarding recognition of the conquest of Abyssinia by Italy. (Near East, File No. 394-N/1938).

Veterinary service of International Quarantine Board; transfer to Egyptian Government, British circulars regarding veterinary diseases to be sent to Egyptian Minister of Agriculture. (Near East, File No. 437-N/1938).

Imposition of sanctions against Italy for her invasion of Abyssinia; debate in the Home of Commons. (Near East, File No. 504-N/1938-Secret).

Application of the Treaty of Commerce & Navigation, 1883 to Italian East Africa; securing privileges in Ethiopia for Italians and for goods produced in India on the recognition of Italian sovereignty. (Near East, File No. 507-N/1938-Secret).

Training of Saudi Arabian pilots and mechanics of Italian Air Mission to Saudi Arabia in Egypt. (Near East, File No. 189-N/1939-Secret).

Visit of General Parey Scarlett and other Indian Army Officers to Egypt. (Near East, File No. 293-N/1939).

Invitation extended to the Egyptian Government by the All India Oriental Conference to be held at Hyderabad (Andhra) in 1939. (Near East, File No. 322-N/1939).

Offer of assistance to the Egyptian Government for the construction of Mecca-Jedda-Medina road and the provision of water and electric light for Mecca. (Near East, File No. 347-N/1939-Secret).

Appointment of Mohammad Sadeq al Mujaddadi as Envoy Extra-ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Afghanistan in Egypt. (Near East, File No. 354-N/1939).

Complaints made against Azhar students of the Egyptian Ahmadiya Sect and the formation of a committee to

examine and report on the principles of the Ahmadiya Sect. (Near East, File No. 367-N/1939).

Establishment of a Middle East Intelligence Centre at Cairo; supply of information to that Centre. (Near East, File No. 371-N/1939-Secret).

Appointment of Mohammad Sadiq al Mujaddadi, Afghan Minister at Jeddah as Afghan Minister at Cairo. (Near East, File No. 403-N/1939-Secret).

Saudi wish to revise agreement with the Sudan Government and Cable & Wireless Ltd. for the working of the Jeddah-Port Sudan Cable. (Near East, File No. 413-N/1939).

Request by the Faiz i Huseni Society, Baghdad for the exemption of Borah pilgrims to Egypt from making deposits and for official recognition of the Society by the Egyptian Government. (Near East, File No. 452-N/1939).

Notes on war publicity material sent with their Daily summaries by the Middle East Intelligence Centre, Cairo. (Near East, File No. 491-N/1939-Secret).

Establishment of a Middle East Intelligence Centre: Cairo Daily Summaries. (Near East, File No. 510-N/1939-Secret).

Question of the formation of an Arab Federation comprising Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. (Near East, File No. 532-N/1939-Secret).

Supply of onion bags to Egyptian Government from India. (Near East, File No. 533-N/1939).

Payments of the Zanzibar subsidy to the Sultan from Muscat treasury. (Near East, File No. 593-N/1939-Secret).

Decrees issued by the Egyptian Government prohibiting the importation of vegetables, fresh or conserved, butter and other commodities unless accompanied by a certificate stating that the commodities contain no harmful substance. (Near East, File No. 633-N/1939).

Proposed alliance between Egypt, Iraq and Turkey. (Near East, File No. 112-N/1940-Secret).

Supply to the Consul for Egypt at Bombay of samples of official seals and signals used by the customs authorities in India on certain goods in transit through India. (Near East, File No. 140-N/1940).

Supply of teak wood and cotton waste to Egyptian Government (Near East, File No. 160-N/1940).

Question in the Indian Council of State by Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru regarding the cost of the Indian troops serving in Egypt (Near East, File No. 491-N/1940).

Extradition Treaty proposed between the United Kingdom and Egypt and Extradition Agreement between Transjordan and Egypt. (Near East, File No. 502-N/1940).

Inspection by the Indian Stores Department of coloured cotton waste on behalf of the Egyptian Government (Near East, File No. 652-N/1940).

Request from the Egyptian Government for supply of flax seeds. (Near East, File No. 653-N/1940).

Supply of sand bags to Egypt. (Near East, File No. 654-N/1940).

Shipment of jute sacks to Egypt for use on behalf of the British Government (Near East, File No. 655-N/1940).

Enquiry by the Consul for Egypt at Bombay regarding restrictions placed on certain imports from Egypt into India; grant of an Open General Licence No. V allowing permission to all persons to import manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and raw cotton from Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan into India. (Near East, File No. 659-N/1940).

Question of supply of potato seeds to Egypt. (Near East, File No. 661-N/1940).

Report regarding the attitude of the Egyptian people towards the war and the bombing of Berbera. (Near East, File No. 662-N/1940-Secret).

Summary review of political situation in Egypt. (Near East, File No. 19-N/1941-Secret).

Political review of developments in Egypt and the attitude of the Egyptian Government, 1940. (Near East, File No. 20-N/1941-Secret).

Proposal that a street in India should be named after King Farouk of Egypt. (Near East, File No. 218-N/1941).

Grant of facilities to the Egyptian Consul for the shipment of bales of skins from Calcutta. (Near East, File No. 647-N/1941).

Supply of paper to the Egyptian Government. (Near East, File No. 649-N/1941).

Assumption of duties as Sea Transport Officer, Port Said by Mr Priston on 16 May 1941. (Near East, File No. 650-N/1941).

Shipping facilities for shipments to Egypt. (Near East, File No. 652-N/1941).

Introduction of a system of certificates of arrival of goods despatched from India by overland route from Basra to Egypt via Haifa. (Near East, File No. 653-N/1941-Secret).

Minting of coins for Egyptian Government. (Near East, File No. 655-N/1941).

Refusal to grant export licences for rayon yarns to Egypt. (Near East, File No. 657-N/1941).

Purchase of iron and steel from India for the Egyptian State Railways. (Near East, File No. 659-N/1941).

Requirements of plywood for the Egyptian State Railways. (Near East, File No. 660-N/1941).

Supply of pig iron to Egypt for the use of the Egyptian State Railways. (Near East, File No. 833-N/1941).

Export of oil filter cloths for the Egyptian Government. (Near East, File No. 834-N/1941).

Supply of flooring powder for the Egyptian State Railways. (Near East, File No. 836-N/1941).

Enquiry from British Ambassador in Cairo regarding the availability of the Egyptian flax for export. (Near East, File No. 3(172)-N/1942).

Supply of potato seeds to the Government of Egypt. (Near East, File No. 3(184)-N/1942).

Requirements of British Ambassador in Baghdad in respect of publicity material produced in Egypt. (Near East, File No. 34-/1942/Secret).

Requisitioning of nails by Naval Officer in charge of East Africa and Zanzibar. (Near East, File No. 102-N/1942).

Request from the Egyptian Consul-General for the supply of commodities from India. (Near East, File No. 575-N/1942).

Request from the Government of India (Department of Education, Health and Lands) to the Egyptian Government for the supply of Arabic Braille Code with a need to devise a uniform Braille Code for school for the blind in India. (Near East, File No. 580-N/1942).

Proposed installation of a wireless station in Egypt by USA. (Near East, File No. 594-N/1942-Confidential).

Imposition of one anna per pound additional duty of customs on raw cotton imported into British India from Egypt. (Near East, File No. 595-N/1942).

Supply of cotton piece-goods to Egypt. (Near East, File No. 3(156)-N/1943).

Refusal to grant export permit for *New Method Dictionary* to Ministry of Education, Government of India. (Near East, File No. 3(194)-N/1943).

Coinage for the Egyptian Government due to shortage of small coins there. (Near East, File No. 21(1)-N/1943-Confidential).

Imports of Egyptian cotton to India. (Near East, File No. 423-N/1943).

Enquiries made by the Egyptian Consulate at Bombay regarding manufacture of cotton cloth having the qualities of wool. (Near East, File No. 428-N/1943).

Arrangements for carrying Egyptian pilgrims from Suez to Jeddah and back. (Near East, File No. 491-N/1943-Confidential).

Agricultural conference at Cairo; Khan Bahadur Afzal Hussain, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, Lahore and C.H. Parr, Imperial Agriculturist, New Delhi to represent India. (Near East, File No. 314-N/1944).

WAR SECTION (1939 - 1946)

(Shelf length: 19.00 linear metres)

A War Section was created in the External Affairs Department in August 1939 to deal with affairs relating to war. The Section continued to exist till June 1946, in order to wind up its affairs. The documents listed below relate mainly to distribution of publicity materials, activities of intelligence agencies and censorship and restrictions.

Decision by Swedish Government to safeguard the interests of South Africa in Germany and of Germany in Egypt during the war. (War, File No. 70-W/1939-Secret).

Distribution for publicity of summaries and articles published in the Egyptian press received from Middle East Intelligence Centre, Cairo. (War, File No. 74-W/1939-Secret).

Middle East Intelligence Centre, Cairo, distribution of newspapers for propaganda purposes. (War, File No. 74(2)-W/1939).

Establishment of a Security Intelligence Section on the staff of the GOC in Middle East, Cairo, to collect information and to keep all concerned informed of movements and activities of enemy agents. (War, File No. 121-W/1939-Secret).

Political tendencies of the Egyptian press; distribution for propaganda purposes. (War, File No. 3(4)-W/1940-Secret).

Supply of articles from India to the Railway Administration in Tanganyika. (War, File No. 8(12)-W/1940).

Reconstitution of the Conference of East African Governors in order to provide a more effective coordination of resources in the common war effort of the East African dependencies. (War, File No. 8(16)-W/1940).

Censorship interception in Portuguese Mozambique. (War, File No. 11(15)-W/1940-Secret).

Ordinance issued by the German Government for dealing with enemy property; declaration of Egypt and Iraq as enemy states by the German Government. (War, File No. 11(30)-W/1940-Secret).

Correspondence between Poomal Bros (India), Cairo and their firm in Bombay regarding export of sovereigns to Egypt. (War, File No. 11(216)-W/1940-Secret).

Correspondence of International Moslem Correspondence Club, Cairo. (War, File No. 11(245)-W/1940-(Secret, Egypt imports; censorship interception regarding trade route via Basra. (War, File No. 11(307)-W/1940-Secret).

Censorship interception: number of Japanese and other matters of trade in Egypt. (War, File No. 11(403)-W/1940-Secret).

Censorship interception; conditions in Portugal and Portuguese East Africa. (War, File No. 11(456)-W/1940-Secret).

Censorship interception; conditions in Spain and Spanish Morocco. (War, File No. 11(472)-W/1940-Secret).

Action to be taken in respect of French India and French colonies in Africa in the event of war with France. (War, File No. 67(3)-W/1940-Secret).

Suspension of postal services between India and Madagascar. (War, File No. 11-W/1941).

Permission to import into India certain restricted goods manufactured or produced in Belgian Congo. (War, File No. 16(3)-W/1941).

Enquiries from Teheran regarding possibility of employment of certain Greeks in Allied War Production Centre, Eritrea (East Africa). (War, File No. 20(7)-W/1941-Secret).

Memorandum regarding the position of French firms in Egypt. (War, File No. 32(7)-W/1941-Secret).

Censorship interceptions in Africa and condition of India, etc. (War, File No. 39(16)-W/1941-Secret).

Intercepted information that Japanese boats carry letters from Italian ports in Africa and post them in Japan for Germany. (War, File No. 39(17)-W/1941-Secret).

Information regarding air raid precautions in Egypt and the effects of the recent air raids in Alexandria. (War, File No. 42(7)-W/1941).

Detention of Gerald Thomas Dobeson, Captain of S.S. *Wray Castle* in French Guinea. (War, File No. 59(31)-W/1941-Secret).

Contripation of British subjects in Egypt and Latin American countries. (War, File No. 26(12)-W/1942-Secret).

Evacuation of British and Allied subjects from Middle East countries, i.e. Egypt, Persia, Iraq and Palestine. (War, File No. 27(9)-W/1942-Confidential).

Egypt censorship interception and affairs relating thereto and to Palestine. (War, File No. 39(25)-W/1942-Secret).

Proposed questions in the Council of State in India by G.S. Motilal about Egyptian, South African, Australian

and British forces fighting in various theatres of war and the number of Indian officers and soldiers sent to Middle East. (War, File No. 59(25)-W/1942).

Lifting of ban on private telegraphic traffic from India to Ethiopia; enquiry from Governor, State Bank of Ethiopia. (War, File No. 11(31)-W/1943).

Goods for Export Trade Control of Ethiopia. (War, File No. 15(146)-W/1943).

Request from the Consulate for Egypt at Bombay that Geovani Florani, an Italian prisoner of war at Dehra Dun be informed that his application to the Egyptian Government claiming Egyptian citizenship had been rejected. (War, File No. 31(6)-W/1943).

Censorship interceptions; matters relating to Ethiopia, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. (War, File No. 42(14)-W/1943-Secret).

African censorship interception and Africans. (War, File No. 42(33)-W/1943-Secret).

Contributions towards the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund from Belgian Congo, East Africa, Persia and Fiji. (War, File No. 43(32)-W/1943).

Request from the Egyptian Government through its Consulate at Bombay for the air raid precautions publications issued by the Central Government or the provincial governments; questionnaire of the Egyptian Government on air raid precautions in India. (War, File No. 49(9)-W/1943).

Disallowance of a question in the Legislative Assembly of India by Abdur Rashid Chowdhry regarding India's share in the war spoils from Libya, Tripolitania and Tunisia. (War, File No. 59(34)-W/1943).

Postal parcels to West African forces in India containing war comforts; reciprocity by West African Governments to Indian troops. (War, File No. 59(55)-W/1943-Secret).

Enquiry from British Consul-General, Tananarive, regarding abuse of procedure for remitting subscription by Chinese nationals in Madagascar to Chinese Patriotic Fund in Chungking. (War, File No. 59(56)-W/1943-Secret).

Export of cotton, yarn and piece-goods to Abyssinia. (War, File No. 159(8)-W/1943-Confidential).

Request from Belgian Consul-General for the export of foot-wear materials to Belgian Congo. (War, File No. 15(152)-W/1944).

Censorship interceptions in Madagascar. (War, File No. 42(6)-W/1944-Secret).

Censorship interceptions in Ethiopia. (War, File No. 42(15)-W/1944-Secret).

Fortnightly censorship reports on Africa, Far East, Middle East and Australia. (War, File No. 42(2)-W/1945).

EXTERNAL PUBLICITY SECTION (1943 - 1950) **(Shelf length: 2.25 linear metres)**

The External Publicity Section was set up in 1943 to deal with press publicity in foreign countries. It was bifurcated into External Publicity (Publicity) and External Publicity (Administrative) Sections in October 1948 and abolished in 1950. The documents listed below relate mainly to reports on Indians in South Africa and publicity materials from other African countries, etc.

Supply of publicity material to the Ministry of Information, Nairobi, East Africa Command. (External Publicity, File No. 585-EPI/1945).

Memorandum on the position of Indians in South Africa. (External Publicity, File No. 24-EPI/1947).

Publicity Organisation of the Government of India in Mombasa for the year 1948-49. (External Publicity, File No. 277(9)-EPI/1947).

Despatch of news about India to Middle Eastern countries including Egypt through the Globe News Agency in India. (External Publicity, File No. 601(27)-EPI/1948).

Periodical publicity from the Press Attache in Cairo. (External Publicity, File No. 371(8)-XP/1948).

Request from a paper in Cairo for a brief history of women's movement in India, pictures of women leaders, etc. for an article about Indian women. (External Publicity, File No. 372(2)-XP/1948).

Treatment of Indians in South Africa; statement by U.S.

Congressman Emmanuel Celler. (External Publicity, File No. 680(1)-XP/1948).

Supply of films and projector to Cairo; proposal to send dancing troupe to Cairo. (External Publicity, File No. 706(30)-XP/1948).

Comments from Cairo regarding external broadcasts by All India Radio. (External Publicity, File No. 712(15)-XP/1948).

Political appreciation of Cairo. (External Publicity, File No. 371(14)-XPP/1948).

Subsidising of reprinting and translating in to Arabic of books on India in Egypt. (External Publicity, File No. 372(1)-XP/1948).

Plan for a tour of India by Egyptian journalists. (External Publicity, File No. 375(1)-XPP/1948).

Proposal to conter Anglo-Indian propaganda in Cairo by two methods: (i) by buying space in local papers and/or (ii) by entertainment on a lavish scale. (External Publicity, File No. 380-XPP/1948).

Treatment of Indians in South Africa; supply of pamphlets to overseas posts. (External Publicity, File No. 23-9(1)-XP/1948).

Programmes on Nairobi Radio Station. (External Publicity, File No. 2(4)-31-XP(P)/1949).

Film publicity in South Africa; question of permission for the export of films to South Africa. (External Publicity, File No. 7(1)-24-XP(P)/1949).

Material published in the Egyptian press as a result of the visit of Egyptian delegation to India. (External Publicity, File No. 9-1/4-XP(P)/1949).

Publicity report from Nairobi. (External Publicity, File No. 14(1)-31-XP(P)/1949).

Visit of Egyptian and Iranian journalists to India. (External Publicity, File No. 426(1)-XP(A)/1949).

Invitation to a party of Indian journalists by Egyptian Government. (External Publicity, File No. 4/5/3-XPP, Parts I & II/1950).

Publicity in South Africa. (External Publicity, File No.

agreements, trade, agricultural products, visit to Faud University at Cairo, and a repatriation scheme.

Proposed repatriation to Egypt of Madame Anna Kerwin, a Greek subject in India. (Middle East, File No. 10(5)-ME/1944).

Proposed admission of Indian students to the Faud I University in Egypt; special concession given to Aligarh University. (Middle East, File No. 161(10)-ME/1944).

Claims by Indian traders for damages caused by Italians during their occupation of Abyssinia. (Middle East, File No. 9(1)-ME/1945).

Decision to pay the Zanzibar subsidy for Muscat into the Sultan of Muscat's account with the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay. (Middle East, File No. 13(119)-ME/1945).

Proposed Pan-Islamic Congress to be held at Cairo. (Middle East, File No. 23(25)-ME/1945).

A copy of a report on a tour of Africa and Middle East by a joint British Ministry of Civil Aviation-British Overseas Airways Corporation Mission. (Middle East, File No. 23(40)-ME/1945-Secret).

Draft treaties of establishment and navigation between Governments of U.K and Egypt. (Middle East, File No. 23(48)-ME/1945).

Request from the Faculty of Arts at Faud I University to select a lecturer in Urdu for the Institute of Oriental Languages. (Middle East, File No. 24(8)-ME/1945).

Samples of barseem seeds required by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi from United Kingdom Commercial Corporation, Cairo. (Middle East, File No. 26(8)-ME/1945).

Position of Indians in Ethiopia. (Middle East, File No. 30(1)-ME/1945).

Export permit for seed rice for the farm of Emperor of Ethiopia. (Middle East, File No. 42(8)-ME/1945).

Grant of an export licence for export of surgical instruments from India to Egypt required for use in hospitals in Egypt. (Middle East, File No. 43(12)-ME/1945).

Import Assistance Recommendation for goods required for Persian Gulf from South Africa. (Middle East, File No. 52(29)-ME/1945).

9(2)-26-XPP/1950; File No. 9(2)-81-XPP/1950).

Publicity in Addis Ababa. (External Publicity, File No. 10(2)-42-XPP/1950).

Proposal from Padmya Devi to arrange for a dance troupe to East Africa. (External Publicity, File No. 10(4)-14-XPP/1950).

Publicity report from Information Officer, Nairobi. (External Publicity, File No. 20(4)-81-XPP/1950).

Communal exploitation of privately produced films and Indian documentaries in Egypt. (External Publicity, File No. 21(3)-32-XPP/1950).

FAR EASTERN SECTION (1944 - 1946)

(Shelf length: 3.50 linear metres)

The Far Eastern Section was created in 1944. Although geographically the Far East region mainly signified China and Japan, some material relating to Africa is to be found amongst the Section's records. In July 1946, the Far Eastern Section ceased to exist and its functions were distributed amongst other sections, mainly External Section.

Traffic between East Africa and other places and in Portuguese India. (Far Eastern, File No. 154-FE/1944-Secret).

Restrictions on the movements of foreigners in Madagascar and dependencies. (Far Eastern, File No. 112-FE/1945).

Anglo-French Agreement for the re-establishment of the internal administration of Tangier. (Far Eastern, Files Nos. 1178-FE/1945; 1178-FE/1946).

Question of appointment of Indian Consular Representative in Madagascar. (Far Eastern, File No. 203(4)-FE/1946).

Export of jute and jute goods to Belgian Congo. (Far Eastern, File No. 1094-FE/1946).

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

SECTION (1944 - 1946)

(Shelf length: 2.00 linear metres)

During the last phase of the Second World War, the Post-War Reconstruction Section was created in the Exter-

naL Affairs Department in July 1944 to deal mainly with post-war reconstruction schemes and policy. The section ceased to exist in July 1946.

Agreement between United Kingdom and Egypt regarding civil aviation. (Post-War Reconstruction, File No. 10(12)-PWR/1946).

Permission for a survey flight by TWA from Cairo to Bombay and Karachi. (Post-War Reconstruction, File No. 10(17)-PWR/1946).

Question in the Indian Legislative Assembly by Prof. N.G. Ranga regarding South Africa's claim that former German territory of South-West Africa should be incorporated in the Union Territory. (Post-War Reconstruction, File No. 12(17)-PWR/1946).

South African question in the United Nations Assembly. (Post-War Reconstruction, File No. 14(25)-PWR/1946).

CENTRAL ASIAN SECTION (1944 - 1948) (Shelf length: 4.50 linear metres)

The Central Asian Section was created in the External Affairs Department in June 1944 to handle matters mainly connected with the Central Asian countries. In March 1949, it was renamed China, Japan and Korean Section.

Question of appointment of a Gurkha Officer as Band Master in Tanganyika Police; decision of Nepal Government that if a Gurkha Officer goes to Tanganyika, he would not be granted *Pani Patiya* and would remain an outcaste for life. (Central Asian, File No. 692-CA/1945).

Reported intention of Wali of Swat to attack Darel and Tangier. (Central Asian, File No. 260-CA/1947).

MIDDLE EAST SECTION (1944 - 1950) (Shelf length: 2.50 linear metres)

The countries from Afghanistan to the east of Egypt and Turkey in the west formed what came to be called the Middle East region. It was on this concept that the Near East Branch (created in 1925) was redesignated as Middle East Section in 1944 in the External Affairs Department. The documents listed below relate mainly to treaties,

Air mail service between India and Ethiopia; complaint made by Indian Association in Addis Ababa through British Legation alleging delay in the transmission of air mail letters. (Middle East, File No. 1(2)-ME/1946).

Question in the Legislative Assembly by P.B. Gole regarding losses suffered by Indian merchants in former Italian territories in Africa. (Middle East, File No. 7(9)-ME/1946).

Indian delegation to the Cairo Regional Air Navigation meeting (Middle East, File No. 7(12)-ME/1946; File No. 8(12)-ME/1946).

India Office prints regarding reports and returns regarding Egypt. (Middle East, File No. 8-ME/1946).

Press cutting regarding Egypt. (Middle East, File No. 8(1)-ME/1946).

Correspondence between the British Government and the Egyptian Government concerning the prolongation of existing arrangements regarding Egyptian Foreign Exchange requirements. (Middle East, File No. 8 (1) - ME/1946).

- Anglo-Egyptian Treaty; question whether there is any treaty or Agreement between India and Egypt for the reciprocal enforcements of judgements. (Middle East, File No. 8(5)-ME/1946).

Enquiry made by the Egyptian Ministry of Commerce, Cairo, through Consul General of Egypt in India about the condition, price and trade probabilities of barley crop in India. (Middle East, File No. 8(6)-ME/1946).

Visit of Dr R. Sankaran, Cotton Botanist, Sind Government to Egypt to study cotton research work. (Middle East, File No. 8(7)-ME/1946).

Negotiations for bilateral air transport agreement between United Kingdom and Egyptian Government. (Middle East, File No. 8(9)-ME/1946).

Shipment of Egyptian cotton from Alexandria to India and prospects of steamers obtaining cargo on return journey. (Middle East, File No. 8(11)-ME/1946).

Invitation from Dean of Faculty of Science, Foud I University, Cairo to Prof J.N. Mukherjee of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, as a Visiting Professor

during 1946-47. (Middle East, File No. 8(14)-ME/1946)

Request by the Egyptian Consul General, Bombay, regarding the export of sesame to Egypt rejected. (Middle East, File No. 8(15)-ME/1946).

Grant of permission to Chairman, Tata Lines, who with some officials of the company wished to attend International Air Transport Association Conference at Cairo on 29 October 1946. (Middle East, File No. 8(16)-ME/1946).

Proposed visit to Foud I University, Cairo, by Prof. S. Sreehari Rao of Andhra University. (Middle East, File No. 8(19)-ME/1946).

Trade connections between India and Ethiopia; disabilities of Indian traders in Ethiopia; their grievances; visit of the Ethiopian commercial delegation to India; question of fixation of export quotas of cotton piece goods for Ethiopia. (Middle East, File No. 9-ME/1946).

Permission refused to Santdas Pakerdas to enter and remain in Libya. (Middle East, File No. 9(5)-ME/1946).

Question of purchasing wheat and other cereals from Ethiopia. (Middle East, File No. 9(8)-ME/1946).

Proposed visit of K. Dutt to Abyssinia in connection with the purchase of maize for the manufacture of starch in India negatived. (Middle East, File No. 9(9)-ME/1946).

Claim of the heirs of Lal Khan Sher Khan, deceased to his estate in Tanganyika and possession of Power of Attorney by M/s Noor Muhammad Khandil and Jan Muhammad Dost Muhammad, Indian nationals at Karachi. (Middle East, File No. 18(11)-ME/1946).

Deputation of Muhammad Afzal, Cotton Research Botanist, Lyallpur, to Egypt and Sudan for studying Cotton Seed Control Organisation. (Middle East, File No. 19-ME/1946).

Rumours that Government of India have begun negotiations with the Ethiopian trade delegation regarding supply of 40,000 tons of wheat and other cereals. (Middle East, File No. 23(19)-ME/1946).

Visit of Mr. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee to Cotton Research Institute, Cairo, (Middle East, File No. 24(4)-ME/1946).

Deputation of H.P. Mathrain, Superintending Engineer to U.K. and USA in connection with purchase of machinery and later on to Egypt to see barrages and dams on the Nile (Middle East, File No. 24(4)-ME/1946).

Disposal of seed rice purchased by M/s Turner Morrison & Co. Ltd., Bombay for the Ethiopian Emperor's farm at Addis Ababa. (Middle East, File No. 40. 40(12)-ME/1946).

Enquiry from the Egyptian Consul General regarding export of tea. (Middle East, File No. 40(14)-ME/1946).

Enquiry from the Consul General for Egypt for the export of caustic soda to that country. (Middle East, File No. 41(17)-ME/1946).

Position regarding the export of Iranian goods to South Africa *via* Bombay; decision that transhipment of these goods at Indian Ports should not be allowed. (Middle East, File No. 45(6)-ME/1946).

Egyptian regulations for military personnel transiting in or disembarking in Egypt. (Middle East, File No. 7(3)-ME/1947).

Export of jute goods from Iraq to South Africa. (Middle East, File No. 11(11)-ME/1947).

Quarantine regulations for pilgrims returning to Egypt from Saudi Arabia. (Middle East, File No. 17-ME/1947).

Information sought by Consul General for Egypt at Bombay regarding social problems in India especially those arising out of war and the way those are dealt with. (Middle East, File No. 23-ME/1947).

Prospects for improvement of shipping facilities between India and East Africa. (Middle East, File No. 23(8)-M(E)/1949).

Relaxation of emigration restrictions to East Africa; Indian Deputy Minister's note. (Middle East, File No. 23(15)-M(E)/1950).

Particulars of returned emigrants in the Union of South Africa. (Middle East, File No. 29-M(E)/1950).

South African Repatriation Scheme; repatriates from South Africa. (Middle East, File No. 29(2)-M(E)/1950).

PASSPORT/PASSPORT AND VISA SECTIONS

(1946-1950)

(Shelf length : 2-7.5 linear metres).

Prior to the year 1946, the business relating to issue of passports was the concern of the General Section in the External Affairs Department. In February 1946, a separate Passport Section was created to deal with all matters relating to Passports and visas. In May 1947, the Passport Section was bifurcated into two separate sections, viz. Passport and Visa I, and Passport and Visa II Sections.

The records on grant or refusal of passports and visas to individuals are periodically weeded out. A few specimen documents concerning Africa which are now available in these sections are noted below:

Revised instruction regarding grant of passports and visas for the Union of South Africa. (Passport, File No. 4(3)-P/1947).

Procedure for obtaining Entry Permits for Ethiopia. (Passport, File No. 6(3)-P/1947).

Difficulties experienced by Indian residents of Madagascar in obtaining Passport facilities. (Passport and Visa, File No. 1(29)-PV(I)/1948).

Procedure governing the entry into India of the nationals of Union of South Africa. (Passport and Visa, File No. 1(35)-PV(I)/1948).

Deportations of Indians from South Africa.

Passport and Visa. File No. 1(22)-PV(I)/1949.

CO-ORDINATION AND CONFERENCES SECTION

(1946-1947)

(Shelf length: 2.50 linear metres)

The Co-ordination and Conferences Section was created in the External Affairs Department in July 1946 mainly for consideration of references from delegations to international meetings and co-ordination of directives. In March 1947, the section was split up into two sections viz, (i) UNO-I and (II) UNO-II Sections.

A few documents available in this section pertaining to Africa are mentioned below:

Proposal of the Government of the Union of South Africa to incorporate South-West Africa in the Union. (Co-ordination and Conference, File No. 6(12)-C.C. (Secret)/1946).

Indian question in South Africa; appeal to the UN Organisation. (Co-ordination and Conference, File No. 6(22)-C.C. (Secret)/1946).

Activities of Ashwin Chowdhury in the USA on behalf of the South African Indian Passive Resistance Council; enquiry from the Ambassador in Washington about his connection with the Government of India. (Co-ordination and Conference, File No. 7(3)-C.C. (Secret)/1946).

Paris Peace Conference: Claims of Egypt and Iran against Italy. (Co-ordination and Conference, File No. 10(23)-C.C. (Secret)/1946).

NORTH EAST FRONTIER SECTION (1946-1949)
(Shelf length: 3.00 linear meters)

The North East Frontier Section was created in the External Affairs Department in July 1946 mainly to deal with subjects concerning Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan and North East Frontier Tribal Areas.

The following document relating to Africa is available in this section:

Grant of visas for Tibet: Government of South Africa's wrong impression thereon. (North East Frontier, File No. 2(2)-NEF/1947).

BALUCHISTAN AND PERSIAN GULF SECTION
(1946-1947)
(Shelf length: 0.25 linear meters)

The Baluchistan and Persian Gulf Section was set up in the External Affairs Department in June 1946, taking over the work mainly relating to Baluchistan and Persian Gulf from the Middle East Section. In August 1947, the functions assigned to this section were again transferred to Arab World and Turkey Section and Pakistan Section.

The following document on Africa is available in this section:

PICAO Regional Meeting for the Middle East at Cairo.

(Baluchistan and Persian Gulf, File No. 7(89)-BPG/1946).

FAR EAST AND AMERICA SECTION (1946-1949)
(Shelf length: 3.00 linear metres)

The Far Eastern Section of the External Affairs Department ceased to exist in July 1946 and some of its work was taken over by the newly created Far East and America Section. In March 1949, the Far East and America Section was renamed as Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand Section.

Only a few documents concerning Africa, which are available in the Far East and America Section, are noted below:

Surplus medical stores available in East Africa. (Far East and America, File No. 702(9)-FEA/1946).

Abstention of Siamese Delegate during South Africa debate in UNO. (Far East and America, File No. 291-FEA/1947).

PROTOCOL SECTION (1946-1950)
(Shelf length: 3.25 linear meters)

The Protocol Section was created in June 1946 in the External Affairs Department. The Section mainly dealt with appointments of foreign Consular Officers in India, facilities for foreign diplomatic and Consular representatives in India, compilation of general instructions covering diplomatic procedure, accommodation for foreign diplomatic representatives, ceremonials, etc. After attainment of Independence, this section also became responsible for the work connected with recognition of heads of foreign diplomatic missions in India.

Some documents concerning Africa which are available in this section are noted below:

Enquiry by the Consul General for Egypt at Bombay regarding customs exemptions and privileges allowed to him; exemption on a Buick motor car belonging to the Consul General for Egypt. (Protocol, File No. 4(50)-Py/1947).

Arrival, reception and presentation of credentials by the Egyptian Ambassador in India. (Protocol, File No. 3(22)-Pt/1948).

Signatures of protocol on South African Act signed on 14 September 1948 for the accession of signatories of the final Act of 30 October 1947 by various Governments. (Protocol, File No. 1(22)-Pt/1949).

Signature by the Union of South Africa of protocol modifying provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade subjects. (Protocol, File No. 1(31)-Pt/1949).

Letter of Credence and Commission for appointment of A.A.A. Fyzee as Ambassador of India in Egypt. (Protocol, File No. 1(51)-Pt/1949).

Permission for the use of private liquor by the Egyptian Ambassador in India and his diplomatic staff and their guests in hotels. (Protocol, File No. 5(220)-Pt/1949; File No. 12(76)-Pt/1949).

Visit to various places in India of Nils Mangard, Assistant Advocate General of the Ethiopian Government and arrangements connected therewith. (Protocol, File No. 8(23)-Pt/1949).

Precedence of Ambassadors in the Union of South Africa. (Protocol, File No. 10(13)-Pt/1949).

Arrangements for despatch of diplomatic bags of the Ethiopian Legation in India from New Delhi to Bombay and vice versa. (Protocol, File No. 12(99)-Pt/1949).

Request for the establishment of an Egyptian Consulate at Calcutta. (Protocol, File No. 2(6)-Pt-II/1950).

Customs and other privileges to officers and staff of Indian Legation at Addis Ababa. (Protocol, File No. 9(8)-Pt-II/1950; File No. 9(19)-Pt-II/1950).

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION SECTIONS (1947-1950)

(Shelf Length: 9.00 linear metres)

In March 1947, the Co-ordination and Conference Section in the External Affairs Department was split up into two sections, viz. (i) United Nations Organisations I and (ii) United Nations Organisation II Sections. The sections dealt with the general policy questions, preparation of briefs, etc. relating to UNO. The files of UNO-II Section for the years 1949-50 have

not been transferred to the National Archives of India.

The following documents concerning Africa are available in these sections:

United Nations Organisation—I Section

Treatment of Indians in South Africa. (United Nations Organisation, File No. 2(19)-UNO I/1947-Secret).

Egyptian complaint against United Kingdom in the Security Council. (United Nations Organisation, File No. 3(10)-UNO-I/1947).

Question of trusteeship Agreement in the General Assembly; consideration of proposed new South West African question. (United Nations Organisation, File No. 4(4)-UNO-I/1947-Secret.

Application from the Government of Ethiopia for intervention of the Government of India at the 4th Session of the Economic and social Council in favour of giving economic assistance to Ethiopia. (United Nations Organisation, File No. 5(6)-UNO-I/1947.

Letter from Lodon representative of the WAFD Party of Egypt concerning submission of Egyptian case to UNO; appeal to Government of India to denounce the rule of Ministry in Egypt. (United Nations Organisation, File No. 14(47)-UNO-I/1947.

Radio speech by Field Marshal J.C. Smuts given on 18 December 1946 on the work of South African delegations to the Paris Peace Conference and the United Nations General Assembly Session in New York.

(United Nations Organisation, File No. 17(3)-UNO--I/1947).

Food and Agriculture Organisation Meeting held from 28 October to 2 November 1948 at Nairobi, Kenya. (United Nations Organisation, File No. 8(41)-UNI/1948).

Accession by Ethiopia to the International Opium Convention. (United Nations Organisation, File No. 5(145)-UNI/1949).

Tenth Session of the Economic and Social Council; study of economic situation and desirability of establishing an

Economic Commission for Africa. (United Nations Organisation, File No. 5(187)-UNI/1949-Secret).

Prof. Humayan Kabir's visit to East Africa to advise on the setting up of a university there. (United Nations Organisation File No. 11(59)-UNI/1949).

Trusteeship Council Resolution No. 110(v) at the 11th Session of Trust Territories on higher education in the Trust Territories in Africa. (United Nations Organisations, File No. 5(135)-UNI/1950-Secret).

United Nations Organisation-II Section

United Nations Trusteeship Agreement for the British Mandated Territories of Togoland, the Cameroons and Tanganyika; Australian Mandated Territory of New Guinea; French Mandated Territories of Togoland and the Cameroons; Belgian Mandated Territory of Ruanda-Urundi; and New Zealand Mandated Territory of Western Samoa. (United Nations Organisation, File No. 1(3)-UNO II/1947).

Petitions received from Togoland Associated by the Trusteeship Council concerning French Togoland and British Togoland. (United Nations Organisation, File No. 3(6)-UN-II/1947).

Petitions from the Overseas Settlers Associations concerning Cameroons under British administration. (United Nations Organisation, File No. 3(12)-UN-II/1947).

Report of the Government of India; UNO Resolution ignored by South Africa. (United Nations Organisation, File No. 9(42)-UNO-II/1947).

Third Regular Session in the UN General Assembly regarding treatment of Indians in Union of South Africa. (United Nations Organisation, File No. 1(62)-UN II/1948).

RESEARCH AND INTELLIGENCE SECTION (1947-1949)

(Shelf length: 2.75 linear metres)

The Research and Intelligence Section was created in the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations

in 1947. The section was concerned with preparation of general briefs on international affairs, compilation of Fortnightly Intelligence Summaries based on materials received from the Indian Missions abroad etc. The files pertaining to post-1949 period have not been transferred to the national Archives of India.

The following documents on Africa are available in the section:

Reports from Egypt. (Research and Intelligence, File No. 6-R&I/1940).

Reports from East Africa. (Research and Intelligence, File No. 29-R&I/1948).

Reports from South Africa. (Research and Intelligence, File No. 30-R&I/1948).

Reports from Ethiopia. (Research and Intelligence, File No. 58-R&I/1948).

Report on British East Africa. (Research and Intelligence, File No. 24-R&I/1949).

ARAB WORLD AND TURKEY SECTIONS (1947-1949)

(Shelf length: 3.00 linear metres)

The Arab World and Turkey Section was set up in the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department in August 1947. In March 1949, this section was split up into two separate sections, viz. Arab World and Turkey-I Section and Arab World and Turkey-II Section. The records pertaining to post-1949 period have not been transferred to the National Archives of India.

The following documents relating to Africa are available in these sections. The documents mainly relate to intelligence reports, agreements, export, press cuttings, information regarding agricultural products, etc:

Political Intelligence Fortnightly Summaries of Africa, Middle East and South-East Europe for the year 1947, (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 3(3)-AWT/1947).

Export of jute to Egypt (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6-AWT/1947).

Proposed supply of ordinary beans, *Vicia Faba* to Egyptian Government. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(1)-AWT/1947).

Egyptian Sterling Balances. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(2)-AWT/1947).

Civil Aviation Agreement between Egypt and United Kingdom. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(3)-AWT/1947).

Exchange of Ambassadors between Governments of India and Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(6)-AWT/1947).

Press cuttings regarding Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(7)-AWT/1947).

Request from the Consul General for Egypt at Bombay for models and legislation regarding assaying of gold, silver and other materials. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(8)-AWT/1947).

Supply of cholera vaccine to Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(10)-AWT/1947).

Resolution submitted by the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly by the delegation of Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(11)-AWT/1947).

Negotiations of a bilateral agreement with Egypt regarding air lines. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(12)-AWT/1947).

Refund to the Kuwait Government cost of 144 bags of sugar stated to have been short shipped from East Africa. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 20(2)-AWT/1947).

Extracts from *Cairo News* (in Arabic); the remarks of British Magazine *Tank* that Pakistan would seek close relations with Turkey which would result decidedly in Russia's displeasure with Pakistan foreign policy. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 23(22)-AWT/1947).

Meeting of the Middle East Regional Conference to the International Labour Organisation to be held at Cairo from 24 to 29 November 1947. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 23(33)-AWT/1947).

Correspondence with Krishanlal Chhotatal Mehra, Cairo regarding Indian diplomatic representation to Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 23(43)-AWT/1947).

A memorandum on some of the specific problems for Indian Ambassador's attention in Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 23(44)-AWT/1947).

Request from the Consul General for Egypt at Bombay for information regarding spinning and weaving industry in India. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 25-AWT/1947).

Export permit for sending live plants to Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 44(18)-AWT/1947).

Report from the British Middle East Officer, Cairo on the locust situation in the Middle East. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 50(1)-AWT/1947).

Report pertaining to the visit of H.L. Khanna, Ministry of Food to Egypt, Ethiopia and Iraq. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 4(3)-AWT/1948).

Proposed question by Mahavir Tyagi about the authenticity of a speech by Indian Ambassador in Egypt regarding India's attitude towards that country. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 5(7)-AWT/1948).

Constitutional reforms in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(2)-AWT/1948; 6(3)-AWT/1948).

Exchange of Argentine maize with Egyptian rice. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(4)-AWT/1948).

Visit of two Egyptian editors to Pakistan; their activities and propaganda. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(5)-AWT/1948).

Treaty or agreement between India and Egypt for reciprocal enforcement of judgements. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(9)-AWT/1948).

Reports from Indian Ambassador in Cairo. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(10)-AWT/1948).

Reports from Press Attache to the Indian Embassy in Cairo. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(1)-AWT/1948).

Press cuttings received from Indian Embassy in Egypt.

(Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(13)-AWT/1948).

Invitation of Egyptian journalists to India. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(17)-AWT/1948).

Fortnightly reports from the Indian Emabssay in Cairo. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(18)-AWT/1948).

Egyptian Government's enquiry as to whether India could supply them arms and ammunition. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(21)-AWT/1948-Secret).

Proposal to send delegation to Egypt to negotiate the purchase of long staple cotton on a barter basis. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(22)-AWT/1948).

Exchange of Professors with Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6 (35)-AWT/1948).

Report of the Egyptian Cotton Market from Indian Embassy at Cairo. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6(42)-AWT/1948).

Complaint by the Consul of Egypt at Bombay against certain articles published in the "Blitz", "News Magazine" and "Sunday Standard". (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6 (44)-AWT/1948).

Import of perfumeries and toilet requirements from Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6 (47)-AWT/1948).

Brief note on the agricultural condition in Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6 (54)-AWT/1948).

Request from Ibrahim Kadr Bey, Under Secretary of States, Egypt for the purchase of a pair of Indian rhinos for the Zoological Gardens, Cairo. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6 (55)-AWT/1948).

Question whether an agreement should be entered into governing the principles under which the transfer of capital from India to Egypt and vice-versa may be allowed. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 6 (60)-AWT/1948).

Proposed Charter of light to East Africa by Mistry Airways. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7-AWT/1948).

Proposal of Egyptian Trade Delegation's visit to Pakistan in October 1948. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 15 (10)-AWT/1948.)

Visit of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur to Cairo en route to Geneva to attend the World Health Assembly. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 15 (12)-AWT/1948).

Visit to Cairo on 23 September 1948 of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, London, (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 15 (12) - AWT/1948).

Indian Prime Minister's visit to Cairo. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 15(15)-AWT/1948).

Talks for the revision of Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 16(2)-AWT/1948).

Chartered flight to East Africa on a "Special Company's Flight", England and USA by Indians Overseas Air Lines Ltd. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 22(5)-AWT/1948).

Representation from Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Bombay, regarding conditions in Port, Said, Suez Canal, Alexandria and Oran. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 23 (10) - AWT-1948).

Press cutting regarding Anglo-Arab League Treaty to be discussed in Cairo. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 23(15)-AWT/1948).

Export of groundnut kernels and groundnut oil to Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 38(5)-AWT/1948).

Restrictions on the export of drugs and medicines to Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 39 (5)-AWT/1948).

Delegation to the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee at Cairo. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 115 (1)-AWT/1948).

Information regarding Cotton Museum in Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(3)-AWT/1949).

Alleged deputation of Egyptian Ulema (scholars) to India and Pakistan. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(6)-AWT/1949).

Blueprints from Commonwealth Relations Office, London regarding Suez Canal and Egyptian Companies Law. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(8)-AWT/1949).

Letter from Indian Trade Commissioner, Alexandria, enclosing a statement of account for procurement of food

stuffs for the Government of India. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(11)-AWT/1949).

Letter from Mohamed Kazam of "Al-Ahram" newspaper, Cairo, enclosing a copy of his book "The Sun in Morning" written in Arabic and treating the life of Mahatma Gandhi (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(12)-AWT/1949).

Blueprints from Commonwealth Relations Office, London regarding Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(15)-AWT/1949).

Note by Miss Rama Mehta on armistice talk between Israel and Egypt, and Egypt, Israel and Transjordan. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 32(8)-AWT/1949).

Fortnightly report on economic affairs from Indian Embassy in Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 37(4)-AWT/(Secret)/1949).

Arab World and Turkey-I Section

Notices to Airmen issued by the Egyptian Government. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 1(9)-AWT-I/1949).

Blueprints from Commonwealth Relations Office, London regarding Nile waters. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(22)-AWT-I/1949).

Constitution of the new Egyptian Cabinet. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(23)-AWT-I/1949).

The Egyptian Cotton Market Report from the Indian Embassy at Cairo. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(26)-AWT-I/1949).

Information regarding the plans and equipments etc. of USA Medical Research Unit in Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(31)-AWT-I/1949).

Drainage of low lying areas by pumping: Scheme conceived by the Egyptian Government. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(32)-AWT-I/1949).

Review of Egyptian Press received from the Indian Press Attache at Cairo. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(34)-AWT-I/1949).

Customs concessions on reciprocal basis to Trade Representative in Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(39)-AWT-I/1949).

Information asked for by the Central Board of Irrigation,

Simla regarding statistics of Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(40)-AWT-I/1949).

Press cuttings from the Egyptian Gazette dated 4 February 1940 regarding "Fighting the Farm Pest". (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(44)-AWT-I/1949).

Relations between the United Kingdom and Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(45)-AWT-I/1949).

Constitutional reforms in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(46)-AWT-I/1949).

Agreement with the Egyptian Radio for Permission to monitor the External Services of All India Radio and to furnish fortnightly reports direct to the Chief Engineer, All India Radio, New Delhi. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(52)-AWT-I/1949).

Discussion between the Secretary General (Sir Girija Shankar Bajpai) of the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations and the Egyptian Ambassador in India on 24 June 1949 regarding closer co-operation among Asian countries etc. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(54)-AWT-I/1949).

Extracts from various reports regarding Egypt and Pakistan. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(55)-AWT-I/1949-Secret).

Samples of wild cotton seeds for the Director General of the Cotton Museum of Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(57)-AWT-I/1949).

Note on the military situation in Egypt prepared by G.H. Janson, Press Attache, Embassy of India at Cairo as background information for Indian Military Attache there. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(59)-AWT-I(Secret)/1949).

The report of the Egyptian Government for the year 1949 concerning the plans and programmes in matters of alimentation and agriculture; list relating to production, consumption and external commerce of basic product for the year 1950-51. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(60)-AWT-I/1949).

Reciprocal agreement concluded between the U.K. and the Egyptian Government relating to the grant of "National" treatment in the matter of compensation in respect of war damage to British property in Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(63)-AWT-I/1949).

Information regarding fruit and fruit product regulations and acts of private nurserymen in Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(68)-AWT-I/1949).

French pamphlet containing Moustapha EI Nahas Pasha's message of warning against renewal of martial law already existing in Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(70)-AWT-I/1949).

Inspection of cotton waste for the Egyptian Government. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(71)-AWT-I/1949).

Settlement of the late Dr. Syed Hussain's account with the Government of India; transportation of his personal effects from Egypt to India. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(73)-AWT-I/1949).

Complaint by France to the International Court of Justice instituting proceedings against Egypt in accordance with Article 13 of the Montreux Convention of 1937 regarding abolition of capitulations in Egypt. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(76)-AWT-I/1949).

Request by the Embassy of India at Cairo to the Royal Egyptian Government for the use of Cypher by the Indian Trade Commissioner in conformity with the normal regulations. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(79)-AWT-I/1949).

Suggestion from the Egyptian Ambassador in India for the India Festivals at Cairo in December 1950; proposal for sending a troupe of dancers and singers to Cairo. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(80)-AWT-I/1949-Secret).

Participation of Egyptian Government in the Conference of the International Seminar on Rural Education being held in Mysore (India). (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(81)-AWT-I/1949).

Question of presenting greetings to King Farouk on the occasion of his re-marriage. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(82)-AWT-I/1949-Secret).

Competition to be held by Found I Institute for the Arabic Language, Cairo, to encourage literary productions for the year 1950-51. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(83)-AWT-I/1949).

Authorisation asked for from the Egyptian Government by the Air India International for increasing In Jia U.K. Service by one each fortnight upto November 1949 and thereafter a

weekly service. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(86)-AWT-I/1949).

Biographical notes on Members of Cabinet and other outstanding personalities of Egypt received from the Embassy of India, Cairo. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 7(92)-AWT-I/1949).

Allocation of jute goods quota to Egypt for the year ending 25 June 1949. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 10(10)-AWT-I/1949).

Export of Sugar to Egypt; request from the Royal Egyptian Embassy, New Delhi. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 13(4)-AWT-I/1949).

Arab World and Turkey-II Section

Disposal of ex-Italian colonies in Africa. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 47(4)-AWT-I/1949).

Reactivation of Meliabile Air Field near Tripoli (Libya) for use by United States Air Transport Command. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 47(11)-AWT-I/1949-Secret).

General Assembly documents on ex-Italian colonies. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 47(15)-AWT-I/1949).

Presentation of two booklets covering the educational position in Arabian Morocco under the French Imperialism by Abdus Salam Abou Izzeh EI Jafri, President of the Society, for liberation of Arabian Morocco in Lebanon, to the Prime Minister of India, through the Indian Embassy at Cairo. (Arab World and Turkey, File No. 70(90)-AWT-I/1949).

EUROPE SECTION (1947-1949)

(Shelf length: 4.50 linear metres).

In March 1947, the External Branch in the External Affairs Department was split up into two sections, viz, (i) External Section, and (ii) Europe Section. In March 1949, the Europe Section was reamed as Europe I Section and the External Section as Europe II Section.

The following documents relating to Africa are available in the Europe Section:

Notification by Belgian Government asking for declaration of Belgian and Belgian Congo securities held by

persons in India; cases of Messrs, Mohammed Ifthekar Hussain and Jal B. Reporter. (Europe, File No. 4(2)-EUR/1947).

Export of jute bags from Belgium to South Africa; request of the Government of India to stop the export. (Europe, File No. 28(11)-EUR/1947).

AFRICA SECTION (1949)

(Shelf length: 1.50 linear metres)

In March 1949, the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was redesignated as Ministry of External Affairs, and the two wings, viz, (i) External Affairs Wing and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Wing are combined. From the same date, the Overseas I Section of the Commonwealth Relations Wing was renamed as Africa Section to deal with the work connected with Africa. Shortly afterwards in 1949 the Africa Section was split up into sections, viz, (i) Africa-I and (ii) Africa-II.

The following documents relating to Africa are available. The documents mainly relate to condition of Indians in South Africa, East Africa and Belgian Congo, Durban riots, trade, Indo-Ethiopian relations, etc:

Properties and funds of the old Natal Indian Congress founded by Gandhi. (Africa, File No. 17 (37)-AFR/1949). AFR/1949).

Extension of jurisdiction of the Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa, to Belgian Congo, question of establishment of an Indian Consulate in Belgian Congo. (Africa, File No. 26(1)-AFR-Part-I/1949).

Disabilities of Indians in Belgian Congo (Ruanda Urundi. (Africa, File No. 26(1)-AFR-Part-II/1949).

Proposal by Hindu Mandal Usumbra (Belgian Congo) for extending jurisdiction of the Government of India and Commissioner in British East Africa to Belgian Congo; appointment of Apa B. Pant, Government of India's Commissioner in British East Africa as Consul General for Belgian Congo, (Africa, File No. 26(11)-AFR/1949).

The French Mexican Resolution on the question of treatment of Indians in South Africa recommending a

sound table conference adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in May 1949; reactions to the resolution. (Africa, File No. 2-AFR-I/1949).

Round table conference with South Africa in terms of United Nations General Assembly Resolution of 14 May 1949; items for consideration in the conference. (Africa, File No. 2-2-AFR-I/1949).

Meeting between the Prime Ministers of India and South Africa; suggestion by the Prime Minister of South Africa (Dr. Malan) that repatriation was the effective solution for the Indian problem in South Africa. (Africa, File No. 17(57)-AFR-I/1949).

Extracts or reports, memoranda, resolutions, etc. regarding South Africa (Miscellaneous), (Africa, File No. 4-AFR-I/1949).

Asiatic Land Tenure Act in South Africa; appointment of two Departmental Committees to consider proposals for tightening up of provisions of 1946; Joint Report of the Asiatic Land Tenure Laws Amendment Committee; Recommendation for segregation on lines of Group Areas Legislations. (Africa, File No. 5-AFR-I/1949).

Introduction of the Immigration Bureau Transfer Bill, 1949, (Africa, File No. 5 (1)-AFR-I/1949).

Prohibition of Mixed Marriage Bill, 1949 in South Africa, (Africa, File No. 5(2)-AFR-I/1949).

Union of South Africa Citizenship Act, 1949; note on what categories of Indians in South Africa are Union nationals. (Africa, File No. 5 (5)-AFR-I/1949).

Deportations of Indians from South Africa. (Africa, File No. 7-3-AFR-I/1949).

Repatriation of Indians from South Africa; remarks by Dr. Donges that Cape Town Agreement and the Colonisation Scheme have failed because of lack of co-operation by the Government of India; a critical examination of the allegations with reference to steps taken by the Government of India to discharge their obligations. (Africa, File No. 7-4-AFR-I/1949).

Trade ban on imports from or exports to South Africa; requests for exemption from the application of the working of trade ban. (Africa, File No. 13 (1)-AFR-I/1949).

Relaxation of trade ban for the export of books to South Africa, (Africa, File No. 13 (4)-OSI-AFR-I/1949).

Allotment of jute goods quota for the period from 26 June 1949 to 25 December 1949 for African countries, (Africa, File No. 13 (12)-AFR-I/1949).

Trade ban against South Africa; reports on resumption of trade relations by Pakistan with South Africa. (Africa, File No. 13-27-AFR-I/1949).

Import of seeds of *Strychnos innocus* from South Africa for the Government of Madras. (Africa, File No. 13-30-AFR-I/1949).

Proposal to introduce a revisal scheme in place of existing instructions for the prevention of re-export of Indian goods from the intermediary countries to the Union of South Africa by the Ministry of Commerce with a view to remove unnecessary restrictions affecting India's exports. (Africa, File No. 13 (34)-AFR-I/1949).

Shots of scenes of films on Durban riots and of the life of non-Europeans in South Africa; attempts to secure films. (Africa, File No. 15-AFR-I/1949).

Anti-Indian riots in Durban; statement by the Prime Minister in the Constituent Assembly; casualties; Indian attitude towards Indo-African dispute; enquirey commission on Durban riots; comments on reports. (Africa, File No. 17(1)-OSI/AFR-I (Parts I&II)/1949-Secret).

Appointments of South African nationals to public services; enquiry about South African nationals by High Commissioner for India in U.K. (Africa, File No. 17(2)-OSI/AFR-I/1949).

Relief for victims of Durban riots; donations by the Government of India and the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. (Africa, File No. 17(4)-OSI/AFR-I/1949).
General Party Politics in South Africa. (Africa, File No. 17-5-OSI-AFR-I/1949).

Note on Durban riots; distribution to Indian Embassies. (Africa, File No. 17(7)-OSI-AFR-I/1949).

Relief admissible to victims of the Durban riots under Children's Act of 1937 and Disability Grant Act, 1946. (Africa, File No. 17(11)-AFR-I/1949).

Establishment of an office of the South African Indian Congress in Bombay. (Africa, File No. 17(20)-AFR-I/1949).

Foreign Money Order Service between India and South Africa. (Africa, File No. 17(21)-AFR-I/1949).

Miscellaneous paper chippings regarding South Africa and other literature. (Africa, File No. 17-23-AFR-I/1949).

Formation of Natal Indian Union Nationalists Party a new political party in South Africa. (Africa, File No. 17(29)-AFR-I/1949).

Conference of Commonwealth Engineering Institutions proposed to be held in April 1950 at Johannesburg. (Africa, File No. 17-31-AFR-I/1949).

Question of African housing; proposals for expropriation of Indian lands from Cato Manor and other areas. (Africa, File No. 17(32)-AFR-I/1949).

Proposal of the Commissioner for the Government of India in British East Africa for appointment of non officials as honorary Vice Consul in Tanganyika and Zanzibar. (Africa, File No. 18(11)-OSI-AFR-I/1949).

Matters relating to land settlement in Tanganyika. (Africa, File No. 21(1)-OSI-AFR-I/1949).

Settlement of Indians in East Africa; proposal from M.P. Chitale. (Africa, File No. 23(4)-47-OSI-AFR-I/1949).

Reports concerning Ruanda-Urundi from Indian Embassy in Belgium and other Embassies etc. (Africa, File No. 26(2)-AFR-I/1949, Parts I & II).

Jute and jute goods quota for Belgian Congo for half year ending 25 June 1949. (Africa, File No. 26(5)-AFR-I/1949).

Complaint of Hindu Association in Ruanda-Urundi, Belgian Congo in respect of cremation grounds for Hindus in Usumbra. (Africa, File No. 26(10)-AFR-I/1949).

Information regarding Pottery School in Gold Coast. (Africa, File No. 27(1)-OSI/AFR-I/1949).

Question of treatment of Indians in South Africa; consideration whether the item should be proposed for inclusion in the Agenda of the Fourth Session (September

1949) of the UN General Assembly. (Africa, File No. 33(6)-AFR-I/1949).

Question and answer in Constituent Assembly of India on Durban riots; arrest of G. Shaw, a European for incitement of natives in riots. (Africa, File No. 30(4)-OSI-AFR-I/1949).

Exchange of students between India and Egypt; proposal for a tour of India by Egyptian students. (Africa, File No. 35(20)-AFR-I/1949).

Question in the UN General Assembly Fourth Session (1949) on South-West Africa; proceedings, debates and resolutions. (Africa, File No. 36(1)-OSI/AFR-I/1949).

Opening of diplomatic relations between India and Ethiopia. (Africa, File No. 42(2)-AFR-I/1949).

Recruitment of Indian teachers for service in Ethiopia. (Africa, File No. 42(3)-AFR-I/1949).

Agreement (Comd 6585) regarding British Military Administration in the Ogaden Province of Ethiopia and the 'Reserved Area' of Ethiopia encircling French Somaliland; withdrawal from Jugjiga from 15 April 1949. (Africa, File No. 42(5)-AFR-I/1949).

Report of the Indian goodwill mission to Ethiopia. (Africa, File No. 42(8)-AFR-I/1949).

Proposed establishment of a scheduled Air Service between Addis Ababa and Bombay. (Africa, File No. 42(9)-AFR-I/1949).

Invitation to Indian talent and capital for the economic development of Ethiopian agriculture, commerce and industry. (Africa, File No. 42(10)-AFR-I/1949-Secret).

Jute goods quota of Ethiopia for half year ending 25 June 1949. (Africa, File No. 42(11)-AFR-I/1949).

Recruitment of Indian teachers, doctors, nurses, engineers etc. for service in Ethiopia; report of the goodwill mission to Ethiopia. (Africa, File No. 41(15)-AFR-I/1949).

Reports concerning Ethiopia from Indian Missions abroad and various other sources. (Africa, File No. 42(16)-AFR-I/1949).

Competition for the construction of Imperial Palace in Addis Ababa. (Africa, File No. 42(17)-AFR-I/1949).

Desire of the Emperor of Ethiopia to visit India conveyed to the leader of the Indian goodwill mission to Ethiopia. (Africa, File No. 42 (22)-AFR-I/1949).

Publications and pamphlets pertaining to Ethiopia presented to the Government of India by the Imperial Ethiopian Government. (Africa, File No. 42 (24)-AFR-I/1949).

Export of cotton piece goods and yarn to Ethiopia
Complaint by Indian exporters in respect of exchange difficulties in Ethiopia. (Africa, File No. 42 (35)-AFR-I/1949).

Desire expressed by the Emperor of Ethiopia for recruitment of Indian doctors, nurses, technicians etc. to the Indian goodwill mission to Ethiopia in the year 1948. (Africa, File No. 42(27)-AFR-I/1949).

Invitation to Indians for establishment of housing and building societies in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. (Africa, File No. 42 (28)-AFR-I/1949).

SIAM, INDO-CHINA AND MALAYA SECTION (1949)

(Shelf length : 0.25 linear metres)

The Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was designated as Ministry of External Affairs in March 1949 and from the same date the Emigration Section in the Commonwealth Relations Wing was renamed as Siam, Indo-China and Malaya Section

A few documents noted below relating to Africa are available in this Section:

Emigration to East Africa; recruitment of artisans for East African railways and harbours by M/s Mackinnan Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. (Siam, Indo-China and Malaya, File No. 23(2)-SIM(E)/1949).

Exemption from security deposits for emigration to Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia. (Siam, Indo-China and Malaya, File No. 23(3)-SIM(E)/1949).

Emigration to East Africa; representation from the Provincial Ahmadiyya Muslim Association regarding applicability of the Indian Emigration Act to Pakistan nationals. (Siam, Indo-China and Malaya, File No. 23(49)-SIM(E)/1949).

IRAN AND AFGHANISTAN SECTION (1947-1950)
(Shelf length: 3.50 linear metres)

The Iran and Afghanistan Section was set up in the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department in August 1947 to deal with matters mainly relating to Iran, Afghanistan and Afghan refugees living in India.

The following two isolated files connected with South Africa are also retained along with these records:

A note on the situation in India, by Sir Shafat Ahmad Khan, High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa. (Iran and Afghanisatn, File No. 1/1939).

Situation reports of Indians in South Africa. (Iran and Afghanisatn, File No. 1/A/1944).

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS SECTION (1947-1950)
(Shelf length: 2.00 linear metres)

The Economic Affairs Section was created in the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department in July 1947 to deal with all economic issues affecting foreign policy of the Government of India.

A few documents relating to Africa which are available in this section are noted below:

Trade negotiations with Egypt. (Economic Affairs, File No. 14(3)-EA/1949-Secret).

Monthly Commercial Report on Egypt. (Economic Affairs, File No. 6(7)-EA/1950).

Monthly Commercial Report on East Africa. (Economic Affairs, File No. 6(14)-EA/1950).

UNITED KINGDOM SECTION (1949-1950)
(Shelf length: 1.00 linear metres).

The Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was designated as Ministry of External Affairs in March 1949, and the two wings, viz, (i) External Affairs Wing and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Wing, were combined. From the same date, the Overseas V Section of the Commonwealth Relations Wing was renamed as the United Kingdom Section.

Only a few documents relating to Africa which are available in this Section are noted below:

Cut motion by Seth Govind Dass regarding conditions of Indians in Commonwealth countries, especially in South Africa. (United Kingdom, File No. 43(9)-U.K./1949).

Indian cotton delegation to Egypt, Sudan and East Africa (United Kingdom, File No. 21 (48)-U.K./1950).

OTHER GROUPS OF RECORDS
PERSIA DESPATCHES (1834-1867)
(Shelf length: 4.80 m linear metres)

This group of papers is a collection of copies of letters from the British Envoy in Persia addressed to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, the Secretary of State for India and others, and (ii) letters received by the British Envoy from the Persians. The despatches mainly relate to political, commercial, and military situation in Persia and the Middle East. The papers also throw light on international disputes, agreements, abolition of slave trade, Russian interests in Persia and other varied subjects. Extracts from letters, gazette notifications, English translations of letters in Persian, German, French and Russian are also included in this collection.

No index or subject-list of this collection of papers is available at present. The following document bears reference to African affairs:

Letter (copy) dated 16 November 1946 from Lieutenant Colonel J. Sheil to Hazi Mirza Aghassee regarding traffic of slaves on the coast of Africa. (Persia Despatches, Vol No. 14).

NOTES (1860-1905)
(Shelf length: 15.00 linear metres)

This collection of "Notes" consists mostly of duplicate copies of important printed notes, memorands, reports, minutes, narratives, telegrams, etc. on various subjects, which form part of the proceedings of the Foreign Department. The excess printed copies (in some cases more than one) of these notes etc. are grouped together and formed into an artificial collection.

No subject-list is available on this collection at present. However, the Transfer List (Register No. 38, pp 1-266) which is for official use only, bears the subjects of the records in brief, but mostly without dates.

The following papers bear reference to African affairs:

Proceedings connected with Sir B. Frer's report on his mission at Zanzibar, Mozambique, Shuhur, Mukalla, and the measures taken by the Government for the suppression of the slave trade in the Gulf, etc. (1872-1873) (Notes, No. C-386/460).

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS AND SANADS (1759-1946)

(Shelf length: 5.00 linear metres)

The National Archives of India has in its custody a distinct collection of treaties, engagements and sanads etc. These are preserved in two groups: (i) 1759-1890 and (ii) 1880-1946. A printed catalogue of the first group (i.e. 1759-1880, 1890) entitled "*List of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads in the custody of the Imperial Record Department*" (pp 1-47) was published in 1941).

The printed catalogue includes 317 items of documents, a few of them which relate to Africa are noted below:

Original Provisional Treaty of Commerce in Arabic (accompanied by an English version and papers connected therewith) concluded on 28 May 1810 with Muhammad Ali Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, by Mr. Benzoni on the part of the Government of India. (The Government of India declined to ratify this treaty) (Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Item No. 266).

Treaty with the Chiefs of the Tribe of Habrawals (Africa) dated 6 February 1827 (In English and Arabic) (Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Item No. 109).

Articles and Peace of Friendship concluded between the Habrawal Tribe of Somalis on the one part and Brigadier William M. Coghlan, Political Resident at Aden on behalf of the East India Company on the other, dated 7 November 1856 (Ratified by the Governor General-in-Council on 23 January 1857).

Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Item No. 304).

Original Mijjertain Somali Convention dated 31 March 1879 (Ratified on 23 May 1880). (Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads, Item No. 207-a).

The second group of treaties, conventions and other allied documents in various languages (1880-1946) comprise 25 bundles (517 covers and 2 rolls). The languages include English, French, Russian, Portuguese, Chinese, Spanish, Arabic, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, Tibetan, Gujarati, Turkish, Bhutanese and Japanese. A register with brief subjects of these documents is available (in manuscript. The documents are yet to be listed with detailed description.

The following document in this group has bearing on Africa:

Note No. 2859 dated 11 December 1939 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to British Legation regarding fourth conference on measures to combat Moroccan Locust Pest (1938-39) (One Persian manuscript with English translation (typed). (The Proceedings of the Conference, however, are not enclosed with the Note).

SOUTH AFRICA PAPERS (1924-1950)

(Shelf length: 9.50 linear metres)

This collection of papers on South Africa was received from the High Commission of India in the Union of South Africa (through the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India). No Index or subject-list of the papers is available.

The papers include various subjects relating to Africa and are listed below:

Monthly appreciation from E. Baring, Secretary to the Agent of the Government of South Africa, Cape Town, 27 July 1929. (South Africa Papers, File No. 109-Misc/SA/1924-25).

Proceedings of conference between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa, Cape Town, December 1926 February 1932. (South Africa Papers, File No. 26-A/H/C./SA/1926).

Documents relating to condonation of Indians who had illicitly entered the Union of South Africa (published by

the South African Indian Congress, Kimberley, 6 June 1928) (South Africa Papers, File No. 155-27-28/Misc/SA/1927-28).

Round Table Conference on the Indian question in South Africa. (South African Papers, File No. 24-A/H.C./S.A/1927).

Agent's Fortnightly Demi-Official Letters. (South African Papers, File No. 48-Misc/1927-31).

Annual reports (1927-34) of the High Commission of India in South Africa. (South Africa Papers, File No. 2-A/H.C./S.A./1927-34).

Appointment of Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi as Agent of the Government of India in South Africa. (South Africa Papers, File No. 8-0.R./1929).

Visit of Ali Brothers (Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali) to the Union of South Africa. (South Africa Papers, File No. 128-Misc/1929).

The Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Bill, commonly known as "The Transvaal Asiatic Bill, 1930. (South Africa, Papers, File No. 111/Misc/1930).

South African Indian Congress Miscellaneous Papers (Mixed marriages, white women's employment, Indian employees in South Africa Papers, File No. 1-A/H.C./S.A./1937).

Broome Commission; alleged penetration by Indians into European areas; maps (photostats) memos, statements, etc. (South Africa Papers, File No. 244/1940-43).

CAPE TOWN PAPERS (1949-1950)

(Shelf length: 0.75 linear metres)

Cape of Town in South Africa witnessed many Indian activities and riots. This collection of papers of the High Commission of India in the Union of South Africa mainly consists of press clippings from local newspapers (like 'Cape Times', 'Cape Arugs', etc.), cyclostyled materials, printed brochures and typescripts on the anti-Indian activities and anti-Indian riots in South Africa. No index or subject-list of these papers is available.

A few specimens of these papers are given below:

Anti-Indian activities in South Africa; protection movement in the Transvaal, 1949; incitement to violence

against the Indians (Cape Town Papers, File No. 19-2/1949/Cape Town, Vol. I).

Durban riots, 1949 (Cape Town Papers, File No. 19(2)/1949-Cape Town, Vol II and Cape Town Papers, File No. 19-5/1949/Cape Town).

Commission of enquiry into the riots of Durban, 1949 (Cape Town Papers, File No. 19-3/1949-Pt II/Cape Town).

Problem of housing on account of occupation by Africans of Indian houses in Cato Manor Area (Cape Town Papers, File No. 19-6/1949-Cape Town).

Economic condition of the Union of South Africa. (Cape Town Papers, File No. 20-1/1949-Cape Town).

Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act, 1949 (Cape Town Papers, File No. 23-1/1949-Cape Town).

South African Indian Congress Conference, 19 Session, 15 to 17 September, 1950 at Gandhi Hall, Fox Street, Johannesburg (Cape Town Papers, File No. 83-7/1950-Cape Town).

Inter-Provincial Restrictions on Indians (Cape Town Papers, File No. 89-1/1950-Cape Town).

ILIMISCELLANEOUS RECORDS (1630-1950) (Shelf length: 40 linear metres)

The Miscellaneous Records (1630-1953) a separate group of heterogeneous but valuable records, fall outside the regular series of records of the Foreign Department. These records are not grouped with the records of any particular branch or section of the department, but are retained separately.

The following volume amongst the Miscellaneous Records includes a dispatch dated 9 January 1897 from Governor of Natal to Lord Elgin II, Governor General of India on Indian unrest in South Africa. The volume also includes local newspaper clippings from *The Times of Natal*, *The Natal Witness*, *The Natal Mercury*, etc. (31 December 1896-16 January 1897) on migration of Indians to Natal and Indian unrest there, with reference to the activities of M.K. Gandhi (Foreign Department-Miscellaneous Records, Volume No. 401 (1896-97))

GUIDES HANDBOOKS

A Hand-Book to the Records of the Government of India in the Imperial Record Department (1748-1859) ed., A.F.M. Abdul Ali, Calcutta, 1925. Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India, Part III, ed. S.N. Prasad. Government Archives in South Asia : A Guide to National and State Archives in Ceylon, India and Pakistan, ed. D.A. Low, J.C. Iltis and M.D. Wainwright, Cambridge, 1969.

PRESS LISTS/DESCRIPTIVE LISTS

Press Lists of Records belonging to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, Series I: Select Committee (1756-74), Calcutta, 1917.

Press Lists of Records belonging to the Foreign Department: Secret Department, Vol. I (1763-65, 1768-75), Calcutta, 1918 Descriptive List of Secret Department Records:

Vol II	(1776-80)	New Delhi,	1960
Vol III	(1781-82)	New Delhi,	1972
Vol IV	(1783)	New Delhi,	1971
Vol V	(1784)	New Delhi,	1972
Vol. VI	(1785-86)	New Delhi	1972
Vol. VII	(1787-88)	New Delhi	1973
Vol. VIII	(1789-90)	New Delhi,	1974
Vol. IX	(1791-95)	New Delhi	1974

INDEXES (GENERAL):

Index to Foreign and Political Department Records:

Vol I	(1756-80)	New Delhi,	1953
Vol II	(1781-83)	New Delhi,	1968

Index to Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Decennial :	1830-39
" :	1840-49
" :	1850-59
" :	1860-69
Sexennial :	1870-75
Quandrennial :	1876-79

Quinquennial : 1880-84

Quinquennial : 1885-89

Annual : 1890-1913

Index to Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department :

Annual : 1914-21

Bi-annual : 1922-23

Quadrennial : 1924-27

Annual : 1928-36

Index to Records of the External Affairs Department

Annual : 1937-46

Index to Records of the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

Annual : 1947-48

Index to Records of the Ministry of External Affairs

Annual : 1949-50

INDEXES (BRANCH/GROUP-WISE)

Secret Department/Branch (Manuscript) 1772-1859)

Secret Committee Despatches from Court of Directors (Manuscript) (1824-26) (One combined volume)

Governor General's Proceedings (Ootacamund) (Manuscript) (1834)

Foreign Department/Branch (Manuscript) (1784-1840).

Political Department/Branch (Manuscript) (1775-1859, 1862-67).

Index and Abstract of Letter from Court of Directors (Manuscript) (1824-26, 1835-39) (2 combined volumes).

Index and Contents of Letters to Court of Directors (Manuscript) (1829-31, 1833) (2 volumes).

Government General's Proceedings (Ootacamund) (Manuscript) (1834).

Quinquennial :

Secret Proceedings (Printed) (1876-80).

Summary Inventories of the Secret Proceedings (Vols. 1-24) (Manuscript) (1796-1811).

Lists of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads in the Custody

- of the Imperial Record Department (1759-1890), New Delhi, 1941.

List of Treaties, Conventions and other allied documents in various languages (1880-1946)-A Register in manuscript.

* It is more convenient for research workers to consult the Decennial, Sexennial, Quadrennial and Quinquennial Indexes than the Annual Indexes from 1830 to 1889.

Judicial Branch	(Printed)	(1862-67)
Revenue Branch	(Printed)	(1862-67)
Finance Branch	(Printed)	(1862-68)
Military Branch	(Printed)	(1862-67)
General Branch	(Printed)	(1862-67)
Political Branch	(Printed)	(1862-67)

CHAPTER 4

INDIANS OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT (1941 - 1944)

A large number of British Indian Subjects and those of Indian princely states used to proceed to countries overseas to engage in skilled and unskilled work. In 1837 the Government of India passed the first general act regulating emigration from India. Indians were scattered throughout Africa as well as in other countries. But owing to the absence of a permanent and satisfactory departmental arrangement at the headquarters of the Government of India, the interests of Indians abroad suffered greatly. Emigration of Indians to other countries was a matter dealt with by various departments of the Government of India from time to time. It was dealt with by Home Department from 1830 to 1871. It was moved to Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department on 6 June 1871; to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department on 1 July 1879; to Revenue and Agricultural Department on 6 July 1881; to Commerce and Industry Department on 1 March 1905 and then to Commerce Department on 1 March 1920. On 5 July 1920, the control of emigration was divided between Commerce Department and Foreign and Political Department. On 3 August 1921, the major portion of the work dealt with in Commerce Department was transferred back to Revenue and Agricultural Department. In November 1921 the remaining portion was handed over to Industries Department (redesignated Industries and Labour Department in April 1923). On 16 April 1923, the Education, Health and Lands Department was formed and emigration became the responsibility of the Overseas Branch of this department.

INDIAN OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT AND ITS PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

Home Department (1843-1871)

**Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce
Department (1871-1879)**

**Home, Revenue and Agricultural
Commerce Department (1879-1881)**

**Revenue and Agricultural Department
(1881-1905)**

**Commerce and Industry/Commerce
Department (1905-1921)**

**Revenue and Agricultural Department
(1921-1923)**

**Education, Health and Lands
Department (1923-1941)**

**Indians Overseas Department
(1941-1944)**

**Commonwealth Relations
Department (1944-1947)**

**External Affairs and Commonwealth
Relations Department (1947)**

**Ministry of External Affairs and
Commonwealth Relations (1947-1949)**

The protection of Indians domiciled in other parts of the world (notably in British Dominions), of Indians seeking admittance into these territories in breach of the provisions of local legislation or subjected to unfair, discriminatory or oppressive administrative action, had loomed large on the political horizon of India. Indian public opinion, both inside and outside the country, had for many years urged the necessity of creating a portfolio or department (other than education or Health and Lands Departments) in the Government of India, to deal with the problems of Indians abroad and keep the Government and people of India in close touch with the general condition and political, social and economic wellbeing of their fellow countrymen. An Indians Overseas Department was, therefore, created on 14 October 1941 to deal with the regulation of emigration from India to various parts of the world and especially to Commonwealth countries, the problems of emigrants, immigration of Indians from Commonwealth countries, pilgrimage to Hejaz and other allied subjects. The Indians Overseas Department was renamed Commonwealth Relations Department on 30 March 1944.

OVERSEAS SECTION (1941 - 1944) **(Shelf length: 4.25 linear metres)**

Prior to the formation of the Indians Overseas Department in October 1941, business relating to Indians in foreign countries and emigration of Indians were dealt with in the Overseas Section of the Education, Health and Lands Department. The Overseas Section continued to function as a part of the Indians Overseas Department from October 1941. The records listed below relate mainly to the appointment of High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa and his activities, position of Indians in South Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, trade with South Africa, activities of Natal Indian Congress.

Demi-official correspondence between Members of the Indian Assembly and High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, April 1942 to December 1942. (Overseas, File No. 2/42-OS, K.W. Confidential).

Annual Report, 1941, High Commissioner of India in Union of South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 4/42-OS).

Discontinuance of quarterly reports of emigrants returning from South Africa to Bombay. (Overseas, File No. 6/42-OS).

Discontinuance of quarterly reports of emigrants returning from South Africa to Bengal. (Overseas, File No. 6-1/42-OS).

Discontinuance of quarterly reports of emigrants returning from South Africa to Sind. (Overseas, File No. 6-2/42-OS).

Appointment of Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan as High Commissioner for India in Union of South Africa in succession to Sir Rama Rau. (Overseas, File No. 10-4/42-OS, Confidential).

Supply of publication to the Library of Parliament, Cape Town and Provincial Council of the Transvaal. (Overseas, File No. 13/42-OS).

Request from Director of the National Zoological Gardens, South Africa for the gift of a young female Indian elephant. (Overseas, File No. 16/4/42-OS).

Proposal of Imerial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, for appointment in India of an officer of the Immigration Department in South Africa, negatived. (Overseas, File No. 16-6/42-OS).

Amendment to the National Emergency Regulation under War Measures Act, 1940; commander of Non-European Services in South Africa; defence forces. (Overseas, File No. 16-8/42-OS, Confidential).

Indians landed in South Africa as a result of enemy action at sea; advances made by South African Government; refund of maintenance and repatriation charges. (Overseas, File No. 16-9/42-OS).

Report to Private Secretary to the Viceroy about arrival in South Africa of High Commissioner for India in Union of South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 16-10/42-OS).

Complaints made by M.G. Natesa Chettiar regarding discrimination against Indians in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 16-11/42-OS).

Swami Bhwani Dayal's complaint regarding ban on entry into India of South African newspapers *Indian Views* and *Indian Opinion*. (Overseas, File No. 16-12/42-OS).

Treatment of Indians on board ships touching at South African ports; colour bar incidents; appointments of Douglas Buchanan and Major Steud as Liaison Officers at Cape Town and Durban respectively to look after the welfare of Indian visitors. (Overseas, File No. 16/14/40-OS, Confidential).

Questions and answers regarding South Africa; position of Indians in South Africa in the event of grant of dominion status to India. (Overseas, File No. 16-15/42-OS).

K.S. Maini's request for return to South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 16-16/42-OS).

Report on Rural Dealers Licensing Committee, Natal and Zululand. (Overseas, File No. 16-19/42-OS).

Indians landed in South Africa as a result of enemy action; exemption from immigration restrictions applicable to Asians. (Overseas, File No. 16-20/42-OS).

Attitude of Indians in South Africa towards the war. (Overseas, File No. 16-21/42-OS).

Admission of South and East African Indian students to Indian colleges for higher medical and engineering education. (Overseas, File No. 16-22/42-OS).

Enquiry regarding the South African estate of Amin Chand, deceased. (Overseas, File No. 16-25/42-OS).

Sir Raza Ali's proposed visit to South Africa, after the death of Lady Raza Ali. (Overseas, File No. 16-29/42-OS).

Grant of advance by High Commissioner for India in Union of Government to certain European employees of Indian Ordnance Department and of firms in India stranded in South Africa as a result of enemy action. (Overseas, File No. 16-30/42-OS).

Attempt by High Commissioner for India in South Africa for reconciliation of differences between Natal Indian Congress, Natal Indian Association and South African Indian Congress. (Overseas, File No. 16-31/41-OS & K.W., Confidential).

Indian soldiers serving as anti-aircraft gunners on

merchant ships in South Africa; arrangements for purchase of clothing. (Overseas, File No. 16-40/42-OS).

Agitation by Indian community in South Africa against Durban City Council Housing Scheme; River Side area; rejection of scheme by Durban Corporation. (Overseas, File No. 16-43/42-OS & K.W., Confidential).

Recognition of status as equal to the status of European officers holding similar posts in South Africa; proposal to make representation to South Africa Government dropped. (Overseas, File No. 16-44/42-OS).

Manilal Gandhi's enquiry regarding welfare of his parents in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 16-46/42-OS).

Tightening of censorship and confiscation of copies of *Azad patrika*. (Overseas, File No. 16-49/42-OS., Confidential).

Report and broadcast speech by Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, High Commissioner for India in the Union of and his visit to Indian troops in Libya. (Overseas, File No. 16-51/42-OS, Confidential).

Permission for return to India of Dr Y.M. Dadoo, leader of Transvaal Indian Congress. (Overseas, File No. 16-56/42-OS).

Grant of £ 250 towards running of missions and clubs for Indian seamen at Cape Town, Durban and East London. (Overseas, File No. 16-57/42-OS).

Note on duties and functions of High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 16-58/42-OS).

Issue of permits and trading licences to commercial travellers in South Africa; case of Hassanalli Cassamalli Javeri. (Overseas, File No. 18-1/42-OS).

Proposed appointment of Ram Chandra as High Commissioner for India in Union of South Africa as successor to Sir Rama Rau, I.C.S.; appointment of D.E.R. Muir to carry out duties of High Commissioner and grant of special pay to him. (Overseas, File No. 20/40-OS, K.W., Confidential).

The Defence Regulations, 1942 regarding conscription of Indians in Kenya. (Overseas, File No. 80-3/42-OS).

Tanganyika Trade Unions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941, (Overseas, File No. 82/42-OS).

Bills to amend the Asiatics (Marriage, Divorce and Succession) Ordinance, Tanganyika, 1923. (Overseas, File No. 82-3/42-OS).

Request from Tanganyika Government for grant of permission to certain workers of F.F. Christian & Co., Bihar, to enter the colony; relaxation of general orders restricting emigration of Indian labour. (Overseas, File No. 83/42-OS).

Deputation from Association of Indian Merchants in Abyssinia and Eritrea regarding passport facilities. (Overseas, File No. 83/42-OS).

Nyasaland National Science (Amendment) Ordinance, 1941. (Overseas, File No. 83-1/42-OS).

Censor intercepted correspondence of M.H. Ismail, Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa with Karimjee Jivanjee & Co., Mombasa. (83-2/42-OS).

Shipping difficulties regarding school books for Indian schools in East Africa; issue of certificates; representation from Jamna Das Mehta. (Overseas, File No. 83-3/42-OS).

Complaint by Ranchhodda Chatrabhuj Shah regarding grievances of Indians in Italian Somaliland. (Overseas, File No. 83-4/42-OS).

Censorship excerpt relating to regulations imposed by Government of Portuguese East Africa on Indians conducting business. (Overseas, File No. 83-6/42-OS, Confidential).

Zanzibar Defence (Registrations of Adult Male Persons) Regulations. (Overseas, File No. 84/42-OS).

Revision of custom dues in India; enquiry of Government of Southern Rhodesia regarding comforts for troops sent from Rhodesia. (Overseas, File No. 85-9/42-OS).

Enquiries regarding relations of Indian residents in Union of South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 106-41/42-OS).

Annual Report, 1942 of High Commissioner for India in Union of South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 4/43-OS).

Extension of South Africa Government scheme of cost of living allowance to office staff of High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 8-5/43-OS).

Proposal from High Commissioner for India in South

Africa regarding construction of India House, as official residence for High Commissioner at Pretoria. (Overseas, File No. 8-10/43-OS).

Supply of Indian Legislature's publications to the Library of Parliament, Cape Town. (Overseas, File No. 11/43-OS).

Certificates of identity of Indians from South Africa on temporary visits to India; extension of periods of validity; request of South African Indian Congress to consider applications sent direct; elimination of Provincial Government's consultation. (Overseas, File No. 12-7/43-OS).

Provision for facilities to J.R.K. Modi and party on arrival at Cape Town; delay in intimating date of arrival to Liaison Officers. (Overseas, File No. 14/43/OS).

Entry into South Africa of British military officers reverting to unemployment; fulfilment of conditions of immigration; civil evacuees from Far East of South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-3/43-OS).

Discussion by National Defence Council on Trading and Occupation of Land (Transvaal and Natal) Restriction Act, 1943; proceedings of 1943 session. (Overseas, File No. 14-15/43-OS).

Representations from non-officials bodies on the new Peggung Bill (Transvaal and Natal Trading and Occupation of Land Restriction Bill, 1943). (Overseas, File No. 14-5/43-OS, Part II).

Reciprocal arrangements for registration in South Africa and India. (Overseas, File No. 14-6/43-OS).

Case of Jinabhai Haribhai *versus* Ganpat Haribhai *alias* Ganpat Ratanji in Transvaal Supreme Court. (Overseas, File No. 14-7/43-OS).

Note on Indian politics and personalities in South Africa by Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-8/43-OS).

Responsibility for taking action in matters affecting officers of Government of Burma in South Africa; cases of F. Marshall and W. Poster. (Overseas, File No. 14-12/43-OS, Confidential).

Conditions for entry of European British subjects into South Africa; necessity of obtaining prior permission of South African Government in cases under Section 4, Act 22 of 1913; objection by South African Government on arrival at Durban of J.B. Bott. (Overseas, File No. 14-17/43-OS).

Strike by Indian employees of Dunlop factory in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-18/43-OS).

Alleged disowning of South African Indians by Indian soldiers in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-19/43-OS).

Request from National Zoological Gardens of South Africa for supply of an Indian elephant; Travancore Government's offer for exchange of Indian cow-elephant with African cow-elephant. (Overseas, File No. 14-21/43-OS).

Field Marshal Smut's offer of supply of certain foodstuffs to India for Bengal famine relief as a gesture of goodwill; appeal of High Commissioner in South Africa to the South African public for funds; contributions by Indians and Europeans towards official and non-official relief funds. (Overseas, File No. 14-22/43-OS).

Admission of Indian students for clinical courses in Faculty of Medicine, University of Cape Town. (Overseas, File No. 14-26/43-OS).

Appointment of commission to go into entire question of Indian needs in Natal, foreshadowed by Minister for Interior in South Africa in his Assembly speech on Pegging Bill, 1943. (Overseas, File No. 14-24/43-OS).

Apprehensions regarding appointment of Mr Clarkson as Minister in the Department of Interior in Natal for his anti-India views. (Overseas, File No. 14-29/43-OS).

Conditions for Asians and non-Asians wishing to visit South Africa temporarily or permanently. (Overseas, File No. 14-30/43-OS).

South African Government's refusal to supply petrol rations to Indian visitors to South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-35/43-OS).

Indian hospital at Durban; non-availability of Indian matron and Indian nurses. (Overseas, File No. 14-36/43-OS).

Instructions from Government of India to various Agents-General and High Commissioners in South Africa. List of references. (Overseas, File No. 14-41/43-OS).

Ban on entry into India of *Indian Opinion*, a weekly South African newspaper; release of copies addressed to Indians Overseas Department. (Overseas, File No. 14-43/43-OS).

Export of cotton piece-goods and yarn; South African Government's certificate of essentiality; proposal for taking up Government of India's system of export licenses with that of South African Government's essentiality certificates; fixing of ceiling prices of cotton textile manufactures for export purposes. (Overseas, File No. 14-44/43-OS).

Anti-Indian speeches by Sir Dunan Mackenzie, formerly Resident in Hyderabad and B.C.C. Bean, formerly Divisional Superintendent, Indian State Railway. (Overseas, File No. 14-47/43-OS).

Natal Post-War Works and Reconstruction Commission: interim reports. (Overseas, File No. 14-49/43-OS).

High Commissioner for India's broadcast from South Africa on Bengal in the light of Eastern strategy. (Overseas, File No. 14-50/43-OS).

List and particulars of South African nationals in government and of quasi-government employees. (Overseas, File No. 14-52/43-OS).

Supply of information to Union of South Africa about Indian films (Hindustani versions); exemption from customs duty. (Overseas, File No. 14-56/43-OS).

Proposal for expropriation of property owned by Indians in River Side housing scheme dropped. (Overseas, File No. 14-57/43-OS).

Proposal regarding arrangements for special radio service for Indians in South Africa dropped. (Overseas, File No. 14-58/43-OS).

Discriminatory clauses proposed in amendments to City of Durban Savings Department Bill. (Overseas, File No. 15/43-OS).

Advances made by High Commissioner in South Africa

for boarding and lodging expenses of the stay of Reinald Knight in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 16-5/43-OS).

Note on the duties and functions of High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 16-58/42-OS).

Representation of Government of India to Government of South Africa regarding legislation to extend period of operation of Asiatics (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act, 1939 and to prohibit acquisition of property by Indians in certain areas in Natal, particularly in Durban. (Overseas, File No. 17/43-OS).

Government of India's denial of reported speech by Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, High Commissioner for India in South Africa on possibility of appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 20/43-OS).

Deputation of Colonel Neate, representative of Relief and Refuge Association from Cairo to India, regarding establishment of office in Karachi. (Overseas, File No. 26-84/43-Political (Evacuation)).

Travel difficulties of non-official travellers to North Africa. (Overseas, File No. 44/43-OS).

Difficulties of Indian merchants in obtaining permits for re-entry into Ethiopia; proclamation to regulate and control immigration into Ethiopia. (Overseas, File No. 49/43-OS).

Food shortage in Kenya; complaints of representative from East African Indian Congress against machinery set up for control of food supplies and non-inclusion of an Indian in the organisation. (Overseas, File No. 51-1/43-OS).

Indian War Welfare Organisation and Indian Women's League in Kenya; report, 19 December 1940 to 31 December 1942. (Overseas, File No. 51-2/43-OS).

Resolution of East African Indian National Congress adopted at the conference held in December 1942. (Overseas, File No. 51-3/43-OS).

Statistics on Indians proceeding to and returning from Kenya, January to December 1943. (Overseas, File No. 51-4/43-OS).

Shortage of ghee (butter oil) in Kenya; request from Mombasa Ghee Distributors Association for export from India rejected. (Overseas, File No. 51-5/43-OS).

Resolution and suggestions of Indian Educational Council in Kenya. (Overseas, File No. 51-6/43-OS).

Dispute in Kenya over government order asking for trade returns; grievances of Indian piece-goods merchants in connection with control of prices of unbleached cotton piece-goods. (Overseas, File No. 51-7/43-OS).

Convention of St Germain -en-Laye, 1919 and its bearing on Kenya (High Land) Order in Council, 1939; proposed Regional Commissioner for colonial administration; representation from East African Indian National Congress. (Overseas, File No. 51-8/43-OS).

Resolutions adopted by Tanganyika Indian Conference, December 1942. (Overseas, File No. 53-4/43-OS).

Asiatic (Marriage, Divorce and Succession) Ordinance, 1943 in Tanganyika. (Overseas, File No. 53-5/43-OS).

Ordinance to amend the Asiatic Officers Pensions Ordinance, 1932 in Tanganyika; ordinance to amend the European Officers Pension Ordinance. (Overseas, File No. 53-10/43-OS).

Request for free passage for students of Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Bwada, who were the survivors of S.S. *Tilawa* in Tanganyika. (Overseas, File No. 53-11/43-OS).

Grant of priority passages from India to Tanganyika for five teachers. (Overseas, File No. 53-16/43-OS).

Proposal for incorporation of Seychelles into colony of Kenya. (Overseas, File No. 54/43-OS, Confidential).

Donation by Indian community in Mavunga, Madagascar to the distress relief fund of Viceroy of India. (Overseas, File No. 54-1/43-OS).

Proceedings of VIIIth Session of Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry held at Kisumu, Kenya, August 1943. (Overseas, File No. 54-2/43-OS).

Speech delivered by British Resident in Zanzibar in Legislative Council, 6 July 1943. (Overseas, File No. 55-1/43-OS).

Indians temporarily absent in Nyassaland Protectorate;

certificates of identity; extension of period of their validity; case of Sulaiman Adam Hassan; press communique on the project. (Overseas, File No. 56/43-OS).

Report by British consul at Beira regarding Indians in Mozambique. (Overseas, File No. 75-11/43-OS).

Position of Indians in Belgian Congo; their grievances. (Overseas, File No. 75-12/43-OS).

Annual Report, 1942, Agent for Natal Indian Congress in India, Swami Dhawani Dayal Sanyasi. (Overseas, File No. 75-13/43-OS, Confidential).

Question in Indian Legislative Assembly by Dr P.N. Banerjee on action taken by government on debate in Central Legislative Assembly on Pegging Legislation in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 76-12/43-OS).

South Africa - draft reciprocity rules by G.V. Deshmukh. (Overseas, File No. 76-14/43-OS).

Question in Indian Legislative Assembly by G.V. Deshmukh regarding South African banks, insurance companies and other South African firms trading in India. (Overseas, File No. 76-18/43-OS).

Questions and answers in Council of State by Raja Yuvraj Datta Singh on Pegging Legislation in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 77-4/43-OS).

Proposal of Ram Saran Gupta in Legislative Assembly for recall of High Commissioner for India in South Africa; enforcement of Reciprocity Act 1943, against South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 78/43-OS).

Resolution in Council of State by P.N. Saprú for details of Anti-Indian Legislation passed by the Government of South Africa; enforcement of the Reciprocity Act, 1943 against South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 78-1/43-OS).

Resolutions passed at XVIth Sesion of South African Indian Congress. (Overseas, File No. 81/43-OS).

Indian Emigration Act, 1922 on skilled workers: breach of contracts of employment by employers; complaint of Messrs Kishanchand Chellaram regarding employees recruited for their Accra branch. (Overseas, File No. 84-5/43-OS, Confidential).

Proposals from Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya and

Uganda for creation of corporation with monopolistic rights to handle textile imports from India; agreement reached with Africa Shippers Association, Bombay. (Overseas, File No. 161/43-OS).

Anti-Indian legislation in South Africa; informal conference of non-officials. (Overseas, File No. 167/43-OS).

Examination of Reciprocity Act, 1943 with a view to applying it to South Africa; Reciprocity (Amendments) Act, 1943, as passed by legislature. (Overseas, File No. 170/43-OS).

Application of Reciprocity (Amendment) Act, 1943; representations and congratulations for Pretoria Agreement. (Overseas, File No. 170-1/43-OS).

Completion of tenure of office of D.E.R. Muir, Secretary to High Commissioner for India in South Africa; appointment of successor. (Overseas, File No. 173/43-OS).

Unity among Indians in South Africa; revival of Natal Indian Congress founded by M.K. Gandhi in 1896. (Overseas, File No. /43-OS).

Evacuees from Far East to South Africa; cash advance given by High Commissioner for India in South Africa; recovery of advance payment made. (Overseas, File No. 180-1/43-OS).

Liquor laws in South Africa; exemption of restrictions on Indians. (Overseas, File No. 186/43-OS).

Proposed amendment of Government of India Act for purposes of Reciprocity Act; proposal for exclusion of South African Europeans from Indian franchise negatived. (Overseas, File No. 201/43-OS).

Draft reciprocity rules; permission for Mrs Pearl Aschman of South Africa to enter India. (Overseas, File No. 201-2/43-OS).

Demi-official correspondence between the Member for Overseas and the High Commissioner for India in South Africa from 31 December 1943 to 23 February 1945. (Overseas, File No. 2/44-OS), Parts IV, Confidential).

Annual Reports, 1933-1940 of the Agent-General for India in Union of South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 4/44-OS).

Annual Report, 1943 of High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 4-1/44-OS).

Monthly progress of expenditure by Office of High Commissioner for India in South Africa, 1944-45. (Overseas, File No. 7/44-OS).

Correspondence regarding official headquarters for High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 8-4/44-OS).

Proposal regarding construction of India House, an official residence for High Commissioner for India in South Africa and staff at Pretoria postponed. (Overseas, File No. 8-6/44-OS).

Grant of special pay to J.W. Meldrum to carry on current duties on expiry of term of Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 8-7/44-OS).

Passage arrangement customs and censorship facilities for R.M. Deshmukh, High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 8-8/44-OS).

Diplomatic privileges and courtesies extended by Government of South Africa to High Commissioner for India in South Africa and his gazetted staff; question of reciprocity postponed. (Overseas, File No. 8-9/44-OS).

Instructions for R.M. Deshmukh, High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 8-11/44-OS).

Instructions regarding grant of passports and visas for South Africa; decision that a reference by passport-issuing authorities to Government of India is not necessary in case of persons possessing D.I. forms or in case of British subjects who have been granted entry permit by South African authorities. (Overseas, File No. 10-4/44-OS).

Supply of Indian Legislative debates to Library of Parliament, Cape Town. (Overseas, File No. 11/44-OS).

Extension of period of validity of certificate of identity to Indians from South Africa; refusal of South African Government to grant general extension; shipping arrangements for return of South African Indians; question of securing passages for such Indians by Portuguese ship *S.S. Nyasa*. (Overseas, File No. 12-4/44-OS).

Appointment of G.H. Caplin as a part-time publicity officer, attached to High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-1/44-OS).

Reports of Social and Economic Planning Council and Social Security Committee, South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-5/44-OS).

Proposal for founding an Indian boarding school at Bhuffsite (South Africa); European opposition. (Overseas, File No. 14-6/44-OS).

Recruitment of discharged personnel of Indian battalion in South Africa to Indian army rejected. (Overseas, File No. 14-13/44-OS).

Priority passages for teachers of Hindu Seva Samaj School, Pretoria. (Overseas, File No. 14-13/44-OS).

Supply of additional copies of *Indian Information* for publicity purposes to High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-15/44-OS).

Anti-Pass Law agitation in South Africa; warning of Yusuf Dadoo, Indian leader in the Transvaal. (Overseas, File No. 14-16/44-OS).

Types of Indian cotton available for export; rates of protective tariffs levied on cotton piece-goods imported into India; enquiry from Industrial Department Corporation of South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-17/44-OS).

Restrictions on export of books to South Africa; exemption of religious books or books required for use in educational institutions run for benefit of Indians abroad. (Overseas, File No. 14-19/44-OS).

Minor concessions to Indians in South Africa; old age pensions; exclusion of Indians from liquor law restrictions; Indian marriages; diplomatic immunities and Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Bill. (Overseas, File No. 14-23/44-OS).

Conditions of entry into South Africa; deposits by people seeking entry. (Overseas, File No. 14-25/44-OS).

Visit to India from South Africa and question of claim to Indian domicile. (Overseas, File No. 14-26/44-OS).

Admission of Indian students to clinical courses in Faculty of Medicine, University of Cape Town. (Overseas, File No. 14-26/43-OS).

Proposal to close down tea estates in Natal postponed. (Overseas, File No. 14-27/44-OS).

Research by Mr Cooppan for a thesis on "The Education of Indians in Natal"; request for certain information regarding early education of Indians in Natal and British Guiana. (Overseas, File No. 14-29/44-OS).

Order for cotton piece-goods to Messrs Shahdad and Sons, Srinagar from Messrs Engen Klein, Cape Town; refusal of Assistant Foreign Trade Controller, Karachi, to permit shipment. (Overseas, File No. 14-30/44-OS).

Naturalisation of members of (Overseas, File No. forces in (Overseas, File No. on termination of hostilities; British subjects not required to take out naturalisation. (Overseas, File No. 14-31/44-OS; 15-31/44-OS).

Indians desirous of permanently settling in South Africa and East Africa; purchase of land and acquisition of trading rights. (Overseas, File No. 14-32/44-OS).

Restrictions on import into India of certain banned provisions from South Africa; control scheme for import of foodstuffs on quota basis; instructions regarding exports to South Africa issued to High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-36/44-OS).

Export of textile goods to South Africa; complaints regarding quality, etc. (Overseas, File No. 14-37/44-OS).

Indian problem in South Africa-summary. (Overseas, File No. 14-39/44-OS).

Import into India of mercury, manganese and chrome from South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-40/44-OS).

Export of cotton piece-goods and yarn from India to South Africa; South African Government's certificates of essentiality; proposal for linking up Government of India's system of export licences with that of South African Government's essentiality certificates; fixing of prices of yarn (Export Control Order, 1944). (Overseas, File No. 14-44/44-OS).

Memorandum on Indian penetration into South Africa by E.R. Browne, Member of Provincial Council for Durban (Gardens). (Overseas, File No. 14-46/44-OS).

South African and East African Indian students and

their admission to medical and engineering colleges in India. (Overseas, File No. 14-48/44-OS).

Indian Old Age and Indigent Pensions Scheme (South Africa); increase in rate of relief. South Africa 14-50/44-OS).

Non-European Seamen's Club at Port Elizabeth, Cape Province; supply of reading material for Indian seamen. (Overseas, File No. 14-51/44-OS).

Treaty series of Union; Nos. 1 and 6 of 1943 and No. 1 of 1944 (South Africa). (Overseas, File No. 14-52/44-OS).

Immigration into South Africa; enquiries by Major R. Rose, M.C. (Overseas, File No. 14-54/44-OS).

Housing Act Amendment Bill (South Africa). Interview of Natal Indian Congress officials with High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-55/44-OS).

Halai Memon community; enquiry regarding certain customs on occasion of weddings; ban on export of silk and *Jaree* from India to South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-56/44-OS).

Export of goods to South Africa; difficulties experienced by representatives of South African Indian merchants in India. (Overseas, File No. 14-57/44-OS).

Arrangements for increased distribution of coal supplies in India; enquiries from Government of South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-60/44-OS).

Export of school text-books for Natal; request for permit from Ramasamy Padiachy of Stagner, Natal. (Overseas, File No. 14-59/44-OS).

Supply of publications on post-war reconstruction in India to High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-61/44-OS).

Representatives from non-official bodies on Indian problem in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-62/44-OS).

South African Government's objection to appointment of G.H. Caplin as a part-time publicity officer in Indian High Commissioner's Office in South Africa; proposal for paying honorarium for writing a book supporting Indian cause. (Overseas, File No. 14-63/44-OS).

Economic sanctions against South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-64/44-OS; File No. 18/44-OS).

Exemption from Indian income tax of South African Dominion personnel serving in India; question of withdrawal of concession as retaliatory measure postponed. (Overseas, File No. 14-70/44-OS).

Visit of Manilal Gandhi to India; precautionary measures against his views on position of Indians in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-71/44-OS).

Instructions issued by Department of Interior, Government of South Africa regarding grant of passports and visas. (Overseas, File No. 14-73/44-OS).

South Africa Residential Property Draft Ordinance; opposition by Natal Indian Congress; supply of a copy of Draft Ordinance to Secretariat of the Governor-General (Public). South Africa 14-76/44-OS).

Ban on circulation of *South African Opinion* in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-77/44-OS).

Legislation in South Africa on marriages between passenger Indians and immigrant Indians; Indian Marriages Validation Bill. (Overseas, File No. 14-78/44-OS).

Ordinances passed in Natal in 1944 on segregation of Indians; position of Indian High Commissioner in South Africa vis a vis Indian community; right of Government of India to make representations to safeguard the interests of Indians. (Overseas, File No. 14-85/44-OS).

Pretoria Agreement; Residential Property Regulation Ordinance, 1944; Natal Housing Ordinance, 1944; Provincial and Local Authorities Explication Ordinance, 1944, memorandum submitted by Natal Indian Congress. (Overseas, File No. 14-88/44-OS).

Enquiries regarding valuation of land and dwelling house of late Adam Mohammed Molla in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-88/44-OS).

Pamphlet on status of Indians in South Africa by Rev. Pitt Banerjee; objection raised by High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 14-89/44-OS).

Delegation of powers to High Commissioner for India

in South Africa for expenditure during parliamentary session. (Overseas, File No. 14-91/44-OS).

Admission of Indian students from South Africa and East Africa to medical and engineering colleges in Delhi, representations. (Overseas, File No. 14-99/44-OS).

Pamphlet prepared by Bureau of Public Information on Indian question in South Africa; proposal for wide circulation in United States of America and United Kingdom and other countries negatived. (Overseas, File No. 15-1/44-OS).

Indian question in South Africa; proposed segregation in legislation in the Transvaal dropped. (Overseas, File No. 15-1/44-OS).

Statement of export and ordinary expenditure, November and December 1943 by High Commissioner for India in S. (Overseas, File No. 16/44-OS).

Statement of extraordinary expenditure by High Commissioner for India in South Africa, January to March 1944. (Overseas, File No. 16-1/44-OS).

Statement of extra ordinary expenditure, September to November 1944 of High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 16-4/44-OS).

Reciprocity Act; imposition of ban on the employment of South Africans in higher public services in India. (Overseas, File No. 20-1/44-OS).

The Reciprocity Act, 1943; recorded proceedings of Legislative Department on South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 20-2/44-OS).

Message from Dr N.B. Khare for Emergency Conference of Natal Indian Congress. (Overseas, File No. 21/44-OS).

Hindu Mahasabha Conference in South Africa; message from Dr N.B. Khare. (Overseas, File No. 21-1/44-OS).

Memorandum submitted by Natal Indian Congress to Natal Post-War and Reconstruction Commissioner. (Overseas, File No. 21-2/44-OS).

South Africa: memoranda submitted by Natal Indian Congress to Natal Indians Judicial Commission (Broome Commission) on civil status, education, public health and housing. (Overseas, File No. 51/44-OS).

Priority passages East-Africa and South-Africa. (Overseas, File No. 51/44-OS).

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Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India, Part III, ed. S.N. Prasad (New Delhi, 1979).

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CHAPTER 5

Commonwealth Relations Department (1944 - 1949)

The Indians Overseas Department, which was created on 14 October, 1941 mainly to regulate emigration and immigration between India and British Commonwealth countries and pilgrimage to Hejaz, was renamed Commonwealth Relations Department on 30 March 1944. Previously India's relations with the British Empire countries had been conducted partly by the Indians Overseas Department and partly by the Commerce Department. Henceforth, the Commonwealth Relations Department was entrusted with the conduct of relations between India and the Dominions in addition to other functions inherited from the Indians Overseas Department. The External Affairs Department, for all practical purposes, was an agent of the British Government in the United Kingdom responsible for conducting the foreign relations of the British Empire with countries on India's frontiers. With the formation of the Commonwealth Relations Department, the responsibility of the External Affairs Department for the conduct of relations with these countries and areas and of the Commerce Department for the conduct of commercial relations with all countries, however, remained unchanged.

The Commonwealth Relations Department was mainly responsible for conduct of relations between India and the Dominions, welfare and safeguarding of interests of Indians proceeding to or domiciled in other parts of the British Commonwealth, administration of the Indian Emigration Act and the rules framed thereunder, regulation of emigration from India to other parts of the British Commonwealth, administration of the Reciprocity Act,

1943 and the Reciprocity (South Africa) Rules, 1944 framed thereunder, pilgrimage to Hejaz, Iraq, etc.

The Indians Overseas Department had under its control the Government of India's representatives in South Africa, Malaya, Ceylon and Burma. With the formation of the Commonwealth Relations Department, representatives were appointed from time to time in other Commonwealth countries.

The actual overseas work of the External Affairs Department and the Commonwealth Relations Department differed in technique by reason of the fact that while the former was concerned with India's relations with foreign countries, the latter dealt with areas in the British Commonwealth. Both the departments were concerned with a growing number of activities which are at best parallel and frequently identical and in these the highest possible degree of co-ordination was desirable. Administrative convenience needed a single department to conduct India's foreign relations, whether with Commonwealth countries or others. The Commonwealth Relations Department was, therefore, combined with the External Affairs Department on 1 June 1947 to form one Department of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations with two distinct wings, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Wings. On 29 August 1947, the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department was designated as Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. During the years 1948-49 (till March 1949), the C.R. Wing functioned through as many as 17 sections. On 16 March 1949, the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was renamed Ministry of External Affairs, and its two wings External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations were merged.

EMIGRATION SECTION (1944 - 1948) **(Shelf length: 1.20 linear metres)**

The Emigration Section was created in the Commonwealth Relations Department in October 1944, mainly to deal with the administration of the Indian Emigration Act,

1922 and South African Repatriation Scheme. These functions were discharged by provincial governments till September 1944 as agents of the Central Government. From October 1944, the functions were taken over directly by the Central Government to ensure that all problems relating to emigration were dealt with on a uniform and all-India basis and in order to reorganise emigration establishments in India. These functions were discharged by the Commonwealth Relations Department from that date through the Controller-General of Emigration, New Delhi, concurrently appointed as ex-officio Joint Secretary of the Department. The Controller-General of Emigration carried out his work through Protectors of Emigrants and Controllers of Emigration at various places in India.

East African Immigration Regulations, 1944; appointment of Agent of Government of India in East Africa. (Emigration, File No. 1-2/45-Emi).

Suggestions by Special Officer and Protector of Emigrants, Madras for issue of orders for preferential treatment to South African repatriates in matter of employment and for transfer of Natal Emigration Agency from Pamys. (Emigration, File No. 19/45-Emi).

Colonisation scheme for repatriates from South Africa. (Emigration, File No. 19-2/45-Emi).

Office of Special Officer for South African Repatriates and Protector of Emigrants, Madras; Inspection Report for the period ending 1 January 1946. (Emigration, File No. 21/46-Emi).

Conditions for entry of Indians into Ethiopia; purpose of deposit under Section 16 of Indian Emigration Act. (Emigration, File No. 26-16/46-Emi).

Statistics on Indian emigrants to South Africa. (Emigration, File No. 26-56/46-Emi).

Accounts of Natal Emigration Agency at Madras for 1945-46. (Emigration, File No. 31-3/46-Emi).

HAJJ SECTION (1944 - 1948)**(Shelf length: 2 linear metres)**

The Indians Overseas Department was renamed Commonwealth Relations Department in March 1944 and the subject of Hajj pilgrimages dealt with in its Hajj and General Section became the responsibility of the latter department. The Hajj and General Section was renamed Hajj Section in 1945.

The Commonwealth Relations Department was combined with the External Affairs Department in June 1947 to form the Department of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. The department was designated as Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations in August 1947. It was again renamed Ministry of External Affairs in March 1949, and from the same date the name of Hajj Section was changed to Arab World and Turkey II Section.

South African pilgrims; question of allotment of Hajj passages by Indian pilgrim ships and grant of transit visas under South African Reciprocity Rules. (Hajj, File No. 11-3/46-Hajj).

Request by South African Indian Congress delegation for sea passage to South African Hajj pilgrims proceeding to Hejaz during Hajj season. (Hajj, File No. 11-10/46-Hajj).

Question whether passengers passing through Anglo-Egyptian Sudan by air returning to India should produce yellow fever inoculation certificate. (Hajj, File No. 19-7/46-Hajj).

OVERSEAS SECTION (1944 - 1946)**(Shelf length: 4.50 linear metres)**

The Indians Overseas Department was renamed Commonwealth Relations Department on 30 March 1944 and was entrusted with the responsibility of dealing with the conduct of relations between India and the Dominions in addition to the business earlier allotted to the Indians Overseas Department. The Overseas Section of the Indians

Overseas Department continued to function in the Commonwealth Relations Department from April 1944. As the volume of work increased, the Overseas Section was split up into Overseas, I, II, III, IV and V Sections in 1946.

The records listed below deal mainly with reports from High Commissioner for India in South Africa, reports of the South African Indian Congress and East African Indian National Congress, Indians in South Africa and Kenya, trade with South Africa, Indian students in South Africa and reciprocity rules.

Monthly reports, 1945 of High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 1/45-OS).

Half-yearly reports, 1944 of High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 43/45-OS).

Annual report, 1944 of High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 4/45-OS).

South Africa; reports of Protector of Emigrants, Natal, 1944. (Overseas Section, File No. 5/45-OS).

Memorandum on outline of post-war reconstruction in South Africa; reports of Social and Economic Planning Council, National Health Services Commission and Reconstruction Committees. (Overseas Section, File No. 6/45-OS).

Interim reports of Natal Indian Judicial Commission (Broome Commission). (Overseas Section, File No. 6/45-OS).

Report of South African National Congress on post-war planning of social welfare work at University of Witwatersrand. (September 1944); supply of a copy to Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan. (Overseas Section, File No. 6-3/45-OS).

Memorandum submitted by South African Indian Congress to Indian delegation to Commonwealth Relations Conference held in February 1945, (Overseas Section, File No. 7/45-OS).

Memorandum submitted by Natal Indian Congress to Mr Hofmyre in connection with proposed legislation of South African Government to amend Section II of Housing Act (Overseas Section, File No. 7-1(Overseas Section, File No.

Appointment of G. Heaten Nicholls, formerly Administrator of Natal, as High Commissioner for South Africa in London. (Overseas Section, File No. 10-1/45-OS).

Private Secretary to High Commissioner for India in South Africa; conversion of the post into First Assistant Secretary; appointment of Mr Cleary for six months. (Overseas Section, File No. 10-2/45-OS-II, Pt. II).

Proposal for appointment of a publicity officer to High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 10-6/45-OS).

South Africa: Reciprocity Rules, 1944; supply of copies to provinces. (Overseas Section, File No. 13/45-OS).

South Africa Reciprocity Rules, 1944; entry of A.H. Roberts of Director-General of Supplies, Government of South Africa, amendment to Rule 2 B(I). Rules to exempt diplomatic representatives and trade commissioner from provision of rules. (Overseas Section, File No. 13-1/45-OS).

Reciprocity Rules and Reciprocity (Natal and Transvaal) Rules, 1944; cases arising under consolidated statement; number of South Africans in India. (Overseas Section, File No. 13-9/45-OS).

Entry into India of South African finances; enquiry from Trade Commissioner for South Africa in India. (Overseas Section, File No. 13-11/45-OS).

South African residents in India before promulgation of Reciprocity Rules, 1944; question whether they require entry permits. (Overseas Section, File No. 13-12/45-OS).

Reciprocity (South Africa) Rules, 1944; regulations framed under Rule 19. (Overseas Section, File No. 13-16/45-OS).

Grant of temporary permits to employees of British Overseas Airways Corporation domiciled in South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 13-17/45-OS).

Quarterly returns of permits issued to South African nationals under Reciprocity (South Africa) Rules, 1944. (Overseas Section, File No. 13-53/45-OS).

Representations from non-official bodies regarding problems and disabilities of Indians in South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 14/45-OS).

Indian question in South Africa; Indian delegation to San Francisco; talks of Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar with Field Marshal Smuts; proposal for grant of communal franchise. (Overseas Section, File No. 14-1/45-OS).

Representation by the Transvaal Indian Congress to South African Government regarding Transvaal Indian Housing Scheme. (Overseas Section, File No. 14-2/45-OS).

False use of description "Constantia" on bottled wines of Australian origin sold by Messrs Spencer & Co., Ltd., Madras; complaints from Messrs Bertrams High Constantia (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town. (Overseas Section, File No. 22-1/45-OS).

Restriction of importation of tea into South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 22-2/45-OS).

Export of monkeys from India to South Africa for medical research; permission to South African Institute of Medical Research. (Overseas Section, File No. 22-3/45-OS).

Permission granted for export of books for University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. (Overseas Section, File No. 22-4/45-OS).

Import of cattle from South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 22-4/45-OS).

Post-graduate course in geography in Indian university; request from M.B. Naidoo, Shastri College, Durban for supply of information. (Overseas Section, File No. 23-3/45-OS).

Admission of students from South Africa and East Africa into medical and engineering colleges in India; method of nomination. (Overseas Section, File No. 23-4/45-OS).

Admission of South and East South African Indian students into medical and engineering colleges in India; reservation of places. (Overseas Section, File No. 23-5/45-OS).

Medical and engineering degrees; proposal regarding reciprocal recognition by Governments of India and Union of South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 23-6/45-OS).

Admission of Indian students from South Africa into medical course at Andhra University; policy of South Africa of India. (Overseas Section, File No. 23-7/45-OS).

Distribution of Indian information films in South Africa; request from Union Bureau of Information. (Overseas Section, File No. 24/45-OS).

Pamphlet on Natal Indian problems by Mrs Mabel Palmer of Natal University College; proposal of High Commissioner for India in South Africa to distribute copies. (Overseas Section, File No. 24-1/45-OS).

Publicity regarding Indians in South Africa; proposal to grant a subsidy to G.M. Caplin for writing a book on Indian problem dropped. (Overseas Section, File No. 24-2/45-OS).

Return of Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, High Commissioner for India from South Africa; censorship and customs facilities. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-8/45-OS).

Trade agreement and other treaties between Governments of South Africa and United Kingdom. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-10/45-OS).

Passengers going to South Africa; yellow fever inoculation; arrangements at Bombay. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-11/45-OS).

Appointment of A.H. Handfer as South African Trade Commissioner in India. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-12/45-OS).

Indian delegation to San Francisco Conference; supply of memoranda on Indian question; enquiry from South African Indian Congress whether Indian question would be raised in the Conference. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-13/45-OS).

Indian office accomodation in Cape Town; extension of lease for two years. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-14/45-OS).

Import of foodstuffs from South Africa; half yearly statement of requirements. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-14/45-OS).

Arrangement for diplomatic bag services between India and High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-16/45-OS).

Refusal of some Indian firms to entertain contracts of exports to South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-20/45-OS).

Discrimination against Indians; resolution of Natal Indian Congress urging Government of India not to send High Commissioner for India to South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-21/45-OS, Confidential).

Disputes regarding sites in South Africa for Indian Technical College and Islamic School. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-23/45-OS).

Supply of maps of Burma fronts to South African Bureau of Information. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-25/45-OS).

Indian labour employed on tea estates of Sir J.L. Hulett & Sons Ltd., Natal; information from High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-26/45-OS).

South African nationals in armed forces in India; position after release from forces; question of acquiring Indian domicile; case of Captain M.B. Gardner. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-27/45-OS).

Coordination scheme of export of cotton piece-goods and yarn from India to South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-30/45-OS).

South African House of Assembly debates on vote for Department of Interior, Cape Town, agreement of policy of South African Government housing scheme for Indians. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-32/45-OS).

Visit of R.M. Deshmukh, High Commissioner for India in South Africa to India for consultation with Government of India. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-34/45-OS).

Procedure regarding entry of Europeans (non-Asians) into South Africa from India. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-37/45-OS).

Sale of municipal land by tender for occupation by Asians in Pietermaritzburg; boycott by Natal Indian Congress. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-40/45-OS).

Proposal for broadcasting programme for Indians in South Africa dropped. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-38/45-OS).

Enquiries regarding alleged prevalence of typhoid in Khed. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-41/45-OS).

Proposal for abolition of Office of Protector of Indian Immigrants, Natal and Indian Medical Tax. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-44/45-OS).

Recognition of South African degrees for purposes of further studies. (Overseas Section, File No. 30-46/45-OS).

East Africa Defence (Immigration) Regulation, 1944 under Emergency Powers (Defence) Act; question whether regulation is renewable annually. (Overseas Section, File No. 101/45-OS).

Grant of permit to export tea seeds to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. (Overseas Section, File No. 101-6/45-OS).

Information regarding emigration to East Africa; enquiry from N.T. Raju. (Overseas Section, File No. 101-7/45-OS).

East African Governors Conference, Nairobi; inoculation against yellow fever in East Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 101-8/45-OS).

Restrictions on sailings by women and children from India to East Africa; enquiry from Kenya and Uganda Railway Asian Union as to the date from which restrictions were imposed. (Overseas Section, File No. 101-11/45-OS).

Colonial Office papers on inter-territorial organisation in East Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 101-15/45-OS).

Immigration restrictions in East Africa; resolutions passed by Indian community of Zanzibar. (Overseas Section, File No. 101-24/45-OS).

Discrimination against Indians in respect of higher appointments in Kenya; application from Charan Singh of Kenya and Uganda Railway for a post in India. (Overseas Section, File No. 102/45-OS).

Budget speech delivered in Kenya Legislative Council by K.R. Paroo, 28 November 1944 affecting interests of overseas Indians; question of appointment of an Agent in East Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 102-1/45-OS).

East African Indian National Congress; demi-official

correspondence with Mr Shamsuddin on grievances of Indians in East Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 102-2/45-OS).

Deputation of African and Overseas Merchants Chamber, Bombay; interview with Member, Commonwealth Relations Department; discussion on various subjects including Pepping Act in South Africa, Pan-African Federation, immigration regulations in East Africa; goodwill mission to East African and Middle Eastern territories. (Overseas Section, File No. 102-3/45-OS).

Constitutional changes in Kenya; reorganisation of administration of Kenya. (Overseas Section, File No. 102-13/45-OS).

Proposal by V.V. Kalikar, President, Indian Overseas Central Association, New Delhi to hold a meeting of Standing Emigration Committee to consider proposals for reorganisation of administration of Kenya. (Overseas Section, File No. 102-14/45-OS).

Enquiries regarding recruitment of teachers, etc. for educational institutions in Kenya. (Overseas Section, File No. 102-15/45-OS).

Reports of Kenya Settlement Schemes Committee, 1944. (Overseas Section, File No. 102-16/45-OS).

Report of East African Indian National Congress. (Overseas Section, File No. 102-20/45-OS).

Entry Report of Settlement Schemes Committee, Kenya, 1944. (Overseas Section, File No. 102-28/45-OS).

Labour strikes and disturbances in Uganda; death of one Indian; report of Commission of Enquiry. (Overseas Section, File No. 103/45-OS).

Proposal to prospect for diamonds in Tanganyika. (Overseas Section, File No. 104-19/45-OS).

Sudan Plantation Syndicate on Gezira Scheme; supply of information to Sind Government. (Overseas Section, File No. 108-2/45-OS).

Close association between Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia; setting up of Standing Central African Council; question of India's representation on African Air Council. (Overseas Section, File No. 112-1/45-OS).

Permit to export cotton piece-goods and blankets to Nyasaland; request from Messrs K.D. Rawal & Co., Bombay. (Overseas Section, File No. 112-2/45-OS).

Request for supply of Historical Reports concerning Somaliland. (Overseas Section, File No. 117/45-OS).

Grant of advance of £600 to West African Liaison Section, General Headquarters, India in connection with visit of West African press representatives to West African Division and East African Divisions in India and Burma. (Overseas Section, File No. 118/45-OS).

Immigration of Muslim missionaries, Basharat Ahmed Bashir and Mohammed Ishaque Soofi of Ahmediyya Movement; instructions from Government of Sierra Leone. (Overseas Section, File No. 118-1/45-OS).

Restrictions in Nigeria on Indian traders for maintaining certain proportion of stock of textiles. (Overseas Section, File No. 118-2/45-OS).

Visit of Major H.P. James, Senior Resident of Nigeria to West African troops in India and Burma; tour programme. (Overseas Section, File No. 118-3/45-OS).

Question in Legislative Assembly by K.S. Gupta on resolution of Natal Indian Congress and resignation of Indian Member from Natal Indian Judicial Commission. (Overseas Section, File No. 137-5/45-OS).

Question in Legislative Assembly on contact made by R.M. Deshmukh, High Commissioner for India in South Africa, with Union Government authorities and position of Indians in South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 137-6/45-OS).

Question in Legislative Assembly regarding economic sanctions against South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 137-17/45-OS).

Question in Legislative Assembly on position of Indians in South Africa; recall of High Commissioner for India in South Africa for retaliatory measures to be taken. (Overseas Section, File No. 137-18/45-OS).

Question in Legislative Assembly on the Indian question in South Africa; instructions to Indian delegation to San Francisco Conference. (Overseas Section, File No. 137-21/45-OS).

Question in Legislative Assembly by Hossinbhai A. Laljee on admission of Indian students from South Africa and East Africa into Indian universities. (Overseas Section, File No. 137-29/45-OS).

Question in Council of State; statement by Mr Sturrock regarding disabilities of Indians in South Africa in respect of travel. (Overseas Section, File No. 138-1/45-OS).

Adjournment motion in Legislative Assembly regarding the failure of government to enforce economic sanctions against South Africa and recall of High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section, File No. 139-1/45-OS).

Supply of names and addresses of heads of medical departments in South Africa and New Zealand. (Overseas Section, File No. 152-25/45-OS).

Speech of the President, Africa and Overseas Merchants Chamber, at annual general meeting on 14 February 1945; immigration into East Africa; deputation of deputies and experts of East African Governments to Madagascar, Aden and Sudan. (Overseas Section, File No. 152-42/45-OS).

OVERSEAS I SECTION (1947 - 1949)

(Shelf length: 2 linear metres)

The Overseas I Section was created in the Commonwealth Relations Department in 1946 mainly to deal with the conduct of relations with the Union of South Africa and to look after the rights of Indians in East Africa, comprising Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and in West Africa, the administration of the Reciprocity Act and the rules made thereunder, etc. The Overseas I Section was renamed Africa Section in the Ministry of External Affairs in March 1949. The records listed below deal mainly with reports of the High Commissioner for India in South Africa, Indian question in South Africa, presentation of case regarding Indians in South Africa before U.N.

Monthly reports of High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 1/46-OS-I).

Annual report of the High Commissioner of India in South Africa for 1943-44. (Overseas Section I, File No. 1-2/46-OS-I).

Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bill in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 5-46/46-OS-I).

Visit of South African Indian delegation to India in connection with Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bill, South Africa; memorandum submitted to Viceroy. (Overseas Section I, File No. 5-1/46-OS-I).

Pamphlet on Indian question in South Africa issued by Durban City Council and reply by South African Passive Resistance Council. (Overseas Section I, File No. 5-3/46-OS-I).

Delegation from South African Indian Congress and Passive Resistance Council to New York in connection with South African Indian case before U.N.; names of members of delegation. (Overseas Section I, File No. 5-5/46-OS-I).

Budget for 1947-48 of South African Government. (Overseas Section I, File No. 7/46-OS-I).

Recall to India of R.M. Deshmukh, High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 8-4/46-OS-I).

Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bills; termination of trade agreement with South Africa; economic sanctions and recall of High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 9/46-OS-I).

Move by South African Indian Congress to request Government of South Africa and Government of India to convene a round table conference; split in Indian community; two delegations to be sent to U.N.; attitude of South Africa of India. (Overseas Section I, File No. 9-1/46-OS-I).

Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bills, South Africa; press notes presenting Indian case issued by Government of India. (Overseas Section I, File No. 9-4/46-OS-I).

Grievances of Indian residents in South Africa; representation from F.A. Devenfer against Government of

South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 10-8/46-OS-I).

Quota of jute allotted to South Africa; shipment of jute to South Africa; representation from South African Indian Congress delegation. (Overseas Section I, File No. 11/46-OS-I).

Statement showing disabilities of Indians in South Africa; chronological statement of South African legislation about Indians, supplied by High Commissioner for India in South Africa; material used for preparation of memorandum to United Nations General Assembly regarding disabilities of Indians inherent from legislation in pre-Union colonies of South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 11/46-OS-I).

Cases of refusal of trading licences to Indians in South Africa; question of employment of Indians in public service in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 11-1/46-OS-I).

Passages for members of South African Congress and their families. (Overseas Section I, File No. 13-2/46-OS-I).

Supply of wattle bark and wattle extract from East Africa; import licence granted to Messrs Raj Chand Brothers. (Overseas Section I, File No. 19-1/46-OS-I).

Economic sanctions against South Africa; various enquiries and suggestions. (Overseas Section I, File No. 19-2/46-OS-I).

Ban on import of East South African horses into British India; enquiry regarding restrictions. (Overseas Section I, File No. 19-5/46-OS-I).

Economic sanctions against South Africa; correspondence with Marwari Association, Calcutta. (Overseas Section I, File No. 19-8/46-OS-I).

Trade sanctions against South Africa; export of gunny bags from Goa to Portuguese East Africa by Damodar Mangalji; reduction of gunny bags quota to Portuguese India. (Overseas Section I, File No. 19-9/46-OS-I).

Trade ban against South Africa; possibility of re-export of jute bags from Portuguese East and West South Africa; understanding given by Government of Portugal against any re-export to South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 19-10/46-OS-I).

Quota of jute allotted to 55; shipment of jute; representation from South African Indian Congress delegation. (Overseas Section I, File No. 19-11/46-OS-I).

Proposal for reciprocal recognition of medical and engineering degrees of Indian and South African universities. (Overseas Section I, File No. 20/46-OS-I).

The Indian Question in South Africa by Violet Wethrell. (Overseas Section, File No. 20/46-OS-I).

Publicity material sent by Press Information Bureau to the Office of High Commissioner for India in South Africa for passive resisters. (Overseas Section I, File No. 21-1/46-OS-I).

Seventeenth annual session of South African Indian Congress. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-4/46-OS-I).

Office of High Commissioner for India in South Africa; move to Cape Town and return to Johannesburg; recalling of High Commissioner to India; instructions to other departments regarding mode of addressing correspondence to High Commissioner. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-6/46-OS-I).

Procedure for correspondence between High Commissioner for India in South Africa and other departments of Government of India. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-7/46-OS-I).

South African Indian Congress delegation to India; proposal to sanction expenditure from Government hospitality fund for entertainment. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-9/46-OS-I).

"Indians in South Africa"; broadcast talks by Sir B. Rama Rau from All India Radio, Bombay. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-15/46-OS-I).

Proposal for establishment of Indian Immigrant Association; various party feuds in Natal Indian Congress. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-21/46-OS-I).

Facilities and arrangements for South African Indian delegation to India. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-22/46-OS-I).

Note explaining how and which class of Indians are South African nationals. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23/24/46-OS-I).

Treaty series of Union of South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-27/46-OS-I).

Request from Gandhi-Tagore Lectureship Trust, South Africa, for grant of entry permit to Prof. Shanti Raman Joshi of Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur City for lectures on religion; permission refused by South Africa Government. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-29/46-OS-I).

Report from High Commissioner for India in South Africa regarding hardships of Indians in Portuguese East Africa with regard to their movements to and from India. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-29/46-OS-I).

Visit of South African Indian delegation to India; arrangements in India; invitation to Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Sir Syed Raza Ali and Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan to meet the delegation. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-30/46-OS-I).

South African Indian students going to England; complaint by High Commissioner for India in London regarding their lack of information about admission into educational institutions in United Kingdom. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-31/46-OS-I).

South African Indian students proceeding to United Kingdom for higher studies; supply of information regarding conditions of entry into schools and colleges in United Kingdom; proposal of High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-34/46-OS-I).

Census of South Africa, 1946; statistics supplied by High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-38/46-OS-I).

Transvaal Passive Resistance Council; J.N. Singh, Secretary of Council; contravention of Immigrants Regulation Act by residents in the Transvaal without permit and their deportation. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-41/46-OS-I).

South Africa memorandum on Indian housing, education and employment submitted by the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-42/46-OS-I).

Question whether one of the grounds of the Boer War was ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-46/46-OS-I).

Indians in South Africa; publicity pamphlet proposed to be issued by South African Government in United States of America; proposal for issuing a counter publicity pamphlet. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-47/46-OS-I).

Arrangements for diplomatic bag services between India and High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-50/46-OS-I).

Question whether African edition of *Duniya* should be produced in view of economic sanctions against South Africa negatived. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-53/46-OS-I).

Indian question in South Africa before United Nations General Assembly; memorandum prepared by H.S.L. Polak; demi-official correspondence with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Leader of Indian delegation to U.N. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-54/46-OS-I).

South African Indians and their leaders; communication from Sir Shafaat Ahmed Kha. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-56/46-OS-I).

Note on constitutional history of various provinces of South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 2057/46-OS-I).

Capte Town Agreement, 1927; Government of India's acceptance of term "Western Standard of Life" for Indians in South Africa; question whether it meant protection of European population. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-58/46-OS-I).

Interviewing of crown witnesses by defending counsel; law and practice in India; information asked for the Government of South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-59/46-OS-I).

Convention between British Government and South African Republic, 1884. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-60/46-OS-I).

Indians in South Africa; diary of important events and correspondence. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-61/46-OS-I).

Return of passports issued to fresh immigrants from India to Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-1/46-OS-I).

Future policy in regard to East Africa; speech by A Creech Jones, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the Fabian Colonial Bureau. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-4/46-OS-I).

Whereabouts of late A.K. Lobu, Second Echelon, East African Corps and question of maintenance of his family in India. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-4/46-OS-I).

Bill regulating immigration into East Africa; proposal to send delegation to East Africa headed by Raja Sir Maharaj Singh. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-5/46-OS-I).

Bill regarding immigration into East African territories; suggestions, requests and representations from private bodies and individuals. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-6/46-OS-I).

Suggestion by U.K. Oza that legislation on Immigration Bill in East Africa affecting status and special interests of Indians should be postponed till question of India's independence is settled. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-12/46-OS-I).

Indian delegation to East Africa in connection with Immigration Bills; travelling and daily allowances for members. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-13/46-OS-I).

Indian delegation in connection with East African Immigration Bills; personal message from the Viceroy to Sir Phillip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya and Chairman of East African Governors' Conference. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-14/46-OS-I, Confidential).

Bills to control immigration in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar; Admission of Male Persons Regulation, 1944, Kenya; supply of copies to Commonwealth Relations Department (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-15/46-OS-I).

Indian delegation to East Africa headed by Sir Maharaj Singh; passage and other arrangements. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-16/46-OS-I).

Report by Indian delegation to East Africa, headed by Sir Maharaj Singh in connection with new Immigration Bills in East African territories; action taken by Govern-

ment of India on report. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-18/46-OS-I).

Discrimination against Indian insurance companies doing third party insurance business in East Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-19/46-OS-I).

Delegation of East African Indian Congress and African and Overseas Merchants Chamber, Bombay, in connection with East Africa Immigration Bill. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-23/46-OS-I).

Report by Sir Wilfred Woods on his special fiscal survey of East Africa, issued by the East Africa Governors' Conference. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-26/46-OS-I).

Entertainment given to Indian delegation at Blue Room Ltd., Nairobi; payment of bill. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-29/46-OS-I).

Note on Colonial Paper No. 1919 regarding inter-territorial organisation in East Africa with background, included in the *Weekly Directive and Background* issued by the Information and Broadcast Department. (Overseas Section I, File No. 24-32/46-OS-I).

Indians proceeding to and returning from Kenya; statistics, January to December 1945. (Overseas Section I, File No. 25-8/46-OS-I).

Monthly returns of passports issued to ex-prisoners of war and internees of British as allied nationals. (Overseas Section I, File No. 25-13/46-OS-I).

Supply of cartoon to High Commissioner for India in South Africa for publicity. (Overseas Section I, File No. 23-25/46-OS-I).

Special message to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Premier of Interim Government of India from African leaders in Kenya. (Overseas Section I, File No. 25-25/46-OS-I).

Report and accounts of East African Indian National Congress, Mombasa submitted to its eighteenth session. (Overseas Section I, File No. 25-26/46-OS-I).

Allegation of discrimination by A.K. Kani against Kenya Government for not allowing Ramji Daya and Ladha Bhagvanji to land at Mombasa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 25-27/46-OS-I)

Resolution passed at a meeting of Indian Muslims in Mombasa regarding celebrations held by Hindu community, on 2 September 1946 in connection with the formation of Interim Government in India. (Overseas Section I, File No. 25-28/46-OS-I).

Resignation by Mr Shamsuddin from the Governor's Executive Council, Kenya; enquiries by Government of India. (Overseas Section I, File No. 25-33/46-OS-I).

Presidential address and resolution passed at eighteenth session of East African Indian National Congress. (Overseas Section I, File No. 25-30/46-OS-I).

Food parcels sent to India by East African Indian National Congress, Nairobi for famine relief; exemption from import licence and payment of custom duty. (Overseas Section I, File No. 25-38/46-OS-I).

Recruitment in India of teachers for Indian schools under Education Department, Uganda Protectorate. (Overseas Section I, File No. 26/46-OS-I).

Concern of Indian community in Uganda for its safety; fear of riots; reference from High Commissioner for India in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 26-1/46-OS-I).

Propaganda by Europeans against Indians in East Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 26-1/46-OS-I).

Indian information films; request from Information Officer, Government of Uganda for supply. (Overseas Section I, File No. 26-2/46-OS-I).

Re-imposition of the Defence (Admission of Male Persons) Regulations, 1944 in East Africa; representation by Government of India for withdrawal. (Overseas Section I, File No. 27/4/46-OS-I).

Proposal of British Government to bring terms of trusteeship for the three territories of Tanganyika, Pondoland and Cameroons before the General Assembly of the United Nations at its General Meeting, September 1946. (Overseas Section I, File No. 27-15/46-OS-I).

Export of onion seeds from India to Tanganyika. (Overseas Section I, File No. 27-16/46-OS-I).

Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Aga Khan; proposed export of 50 tons of galvanised corrugated sheets to

Dar-es-Sallam. (Overseas Section I, File No. 27-22/46-OS-I).

Note of Joint Secretary, Commonwealth Relations Department on attitude to be adopted by Government of India in regard to constitutional future of Tanganyika. (Overseas Section I, File No. 27-23/46-OS-I).

Southern Rhodesia's proposal to introduce legislation to provide for restrictions on sale to or occupation of land by Europeans and non-Europeans. (Overseas Section I, File No. 30-13/46-OS-I).

Death of Governor-General of Southern Rhodesia, Admiral Sir Campbell Tait; question as to formalities to be observed. (Overseas Section I, File No. 30-15/46-OS-I).

Export licences for officers' tents in Southern Rhodesia. (Overseas Section I, File No. 30-20/46-OS-I).

Sudan Passport Ordinance governing entry of Indians into Sudan for temporary and permanent settlement. (Overseas Section I, File No. 31-3/46-OS-I).

Import of 200 tons of coffee from East Africa into Ceylon; agreement by Indian Coffee Board with Government of Ceylon to supply 1200 tons of coffee per year. (Overseas Section I, File No. 36-3/46-OS-I).

Export of gunny bags from Ceylon to South Africa; question and answer in Legislative Assembly. (Overseas Section I, File No. 36-24/46-OS-I).

Notes on Indian interests and problems in Italian East Africa, British Somaliland and Ethiopia, prepared for A.V. Pai, on the occasion of his attending the Peace Conference at Paris. (Overseas Section I, File No. 39-1/46-OS-I).

Request by Government of Gold Coast for increased export of jute negatived. (Overseas Section I, File No. 40-1/46-OS-I).

Constitutional reforms in West Africa, Nigeria, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. (Overseas Section I, File No. 40-2/46-OS-I).

Gold Coast Government's request for beer bottles. (Overseas Section I, File No. 40-3/46-OS-I).

Bringing into Nigeria of subversive literature from India. (Overseas Section I, File No. 40-4/46-OS-I).

Question and answer in Legislative Assembly on proposed incorporation of South-West Africa into Union of South Africa; suggestion to oppose proposal at meeting of United Nations; arrangement for wide publicity. (Overseas Section I, File No. 41/46-OS-I).

Government of India's attitude at United Nations to proposal of South Africa that territory of South-West Africa be incorporated into Union of South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 41-1/46-OS-I).

List of territories in Africa; supply to Public Health Commissioner, Government of India. (Overseas Section I, File No. 45/46-OS-I).

Request from Port Hajj Committee, Bombay regarding Priority passages for African Hajj Pilgrims. (Overseas Section I, File No. 45-1/46-OS-I).

Question and answer in Legislative Assembly regarding permit taken by P.R. Pather under Pegging Act to occupy a home in Durban. (Overseas Section I, File No. 69/46-OS-I).

Question and answer in Legislative Assembly on the number of cases of permits granted to Indians under Pegging Act; position regarding legislation proposed to replace Pegging Act. (Overseas Section I, File No. 69-2/46-OS-I).

Question and answer in Legislative Assembly regarding Indians in Natal and the Transvaal and on municipal and parliamentary franchise. (Overseas Section I, File No. 69-3/46-OS-I).

Question and answer in Legislative Assembly on reciprocity measures taken against South Africans in India. (Overseas Section I, File No. 69-4/46-OS-I).

Question and answer in Legislative Assembly regarding placing of South African Indian question before United Nations and Security Council. (Overseas Section I, File No. 69-11/46-OS-I).

Adjournment motion in Legislative Assembly regarding recall of High Commissioner for India in South Africa and termination of Trade Agreement with South African Government. (Overseas Section I, File No. 69-14/46-OS-I)

Various statements made by Members of Legislative Assembly and Council of State on Indians in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 69-15/46-OS-I).

Question and answer in Legislative Assembly regarding franchise of Indians in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 69-16/46-OS-I).

Question and answer in Legislative Assembly regarding restriction on entry of Indians into East Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 69-17/46-OS-I).

Question and answer in Legislative Assembly; Sardar Mangal Singh on Passive Resistance movement by Indians in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 69-18/46-OS-I).

Question and answer in Legislative Assembly; Seth Govind Das on administration of East Africa, rights of Indians to citizenship and holding of property in East Africa and South Africa and on move by Field Marshal Smuts to annex East Africa to Union of South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 69-20/46-OS-I).

Question and answer in Legislative Assembly; Pandit Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal on passive resistance movement of Indians in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 69-24/46-OS-I).

Question and answer in Legislative Assembly; Sardar Mangal Singh on position of Indians in South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 69-25/46-OS-I).

Question and answer in Legislative Assembly regarding incorporation of South-West Africa into Union of South Africa. (Overseas Section I, File No. 69-29/46-OS-I).

Memorandum on the position of Indians in South Africa, submitted to the United Nations General Assembly; release to press and public. (Overseas Section I, File No. 78/46-OS-I).

Future of mandated territories in Africa under the Trusteeship Council of U.N. (Overseas Section I, File No. 78-1/46-OS-I).

Presentation of the case regarding Indians in South Africa before U.N., appointment of a legal adviser and two assistants, G.S Pathak, R.K. Dave and Mehrotra,

advocates of Allahabad High Court. (Overseas Section I, File No. 78-2/46-OS-I).

South African case before U.N. (Overseas Section I, File No. 78-4/46-OS-I).

Question of treatment of Indians in press release of South African Government that it was domestic affair. (Overseas Section I, File No. 78-6/46-OS-I).

Request from Prof. N.G. Ranga, for passport to visit Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, etc. (Overseas Section I, File No. 79-4/46-OS-I).

Passengers in first and second classes who travelled to East Africa, West Africa, South Africa and Australia; supply of statistics to Senior Trade Commissioner in India. (Overseas Section I, File No. 79-11/46-OS-I).

Renewal of lease for 1947 of office premises of High Commissioner for India in South Africa in Johannesburg and Durban. (Overseas Section I, File No. 88/46-OS-I).

OVERSEAS II SECTION (1946 - 1949) (Shelf length: 4.75 linear metres)

The Overseas II Section was created in 1946 in the Commonwealth Relations Department mainly to deal with business concerning the welfare of Indians proceeding to or settled in Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Ceylon, Hong-kong, British North Borneo, West Indies and Canada.

Resolution in Legislative Assembly by Prof. N.G. Ranga for sending goodwill mission to Eastern and Western African countries. (Overseas Section II, File No. 103-7/46-OS-II).

FINDING AIDS

Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India, Part III, ed. S.N. Prasad, (New Delhi, 1979).

Government Archives in South Asia: A Guide to National State Archives in Ceylon, India and Pakistan, ed. D.A. Low, J.C. Iltis and M.G. Wainwright (Cambridge, 1969).

Annual indexes to the records of the Commonwealth Relations Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations 1944-1948, (C.R. Wing).

CHAPTER 6

Military/Army/Military Supply/ Defence Department (1771-1936)

(Shelf length: 1060 linear metres)

By the end of the seventeenth century, the East India Company had managed to establish three chief fortified settlements in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, each functioning separately under a President who was also Commander-in-Chief of its own regiments. In 1748 a Commander-in-Chief was appointed for the entire forces in all three Presidencies.

Until mid-1756 and again in 1763, the Public Department was in charge of the administration of military affairs, whilst one or the other branch of the Foreign Department governed policy according to its jurisdiction in particular cases. In March 1771 a Controlling Military Committee was formed at Calcutta which took over the administrative functions of the Public Department. The Committee was abolished towards the end of February 1774. It was revived three years later as the Military Board. The Public Department was re-entrusted with its previous responsibilities during the intervening years. In fact, the Public Department never entirely ceased its concern with internal defence until 1786, when the military secretariat was replaced by two new departments, the Secret and Military Department and the Military Department of Inspection. The former was designated as Military Department after May 1789 and the latter was abolished in 1793 when its duties were divided between the Military Department, the Adjutant-General and the Town Major.

The Charter Act of 1833 introduced far-reaching changes in the administration of India. It was in that year that the Military Department was transferred to the Government of

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT AND ITS PREDECESSOR AND
SUCCESSOR BODIES**

Public Department
(Till 1763)

Secret Department (1764-1771)

Controlling Military Committee
(1771-1774)

Public Department (1774-1777)

Public Department/Military Board
(1777-1786)

Secret and Military Department/
Military Department of Inspection
(1786-1789)

Military Department (1789-1906)

**Army Department/Military Supply Department
(1906-1909)**

Army Department (1909-1936)

Defence Department (1936-1944)

**Defence Department/War Department
(1944-1945)**

**Defence Department
(1945-1947)**

**Ministry of Defence
(1947 -)**

India. In 1867 the Marine Branch was transferred to the Military Department, which also dealt with matters relating to government studs and improvement of breed of horses and cattle but this business was transferred to the Revenue agriculture and Commerce Department in 1871 and horse breeding was transferred to the Revenue and Agriculture Department in 1889.

As a result of controversy between the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener and the Viceroy, Lord Curzon the Military Department was replaced in 1906 by the Army Department and the Military Supply Department. In 1909 the latter was abolished and its business taken over by the Army Department. In 1923 the Air Force came under the charge of the Army Department which in 1936 became the Defence Department. Eight years later, a new Defence Department was set up and the old Defence Department was redesignated as the War Department. At the end of the Second World War, the two departments were amalgamated as the Defence Department, which became the Ministry of Defence when India attained independence in 1947.

The documents listed below relate mainly to various aspects of the Abyssinian, Egyptian, Suakin and Sudan expeditions, operations in Somali coast and British East Africa, information about maps and plans, army medical administration in Africa, treatment and disposal of prisoners of war.

Records up to 1938 have been transferred to the National Archives of India and are arranged in accordance with the "Proceedings" system used in the department up to that date. Since there were no branches in this department, the records relating to Africa from 1860 to 1936 are listed below in a chronological sequence.

Arrangements for passing a regiment of dismounted Dragoons through Egypt, which it is proposed to send in the vessels expected at Suez to receive artillery destined for China. (Proceedings, 13 January 1860, Nos. 110-112).

Call for documents from the Adjutant-General's office at Simla on the cases of officers implicated in the affair at

Cairo. (Proceedings, 1 to 7 March 1861, No. 135).

Report of state of affairs in connection with negotiations for release of captives detained by Emperor of Abyssinia. (Proceedings, April, 1867, B, No. 430).

Bombay Government requested to furnish Government of India with a complete return of all arms including guns and materials of war furnished from Bombay Presidency together with a nominal list of all staff or other officers in the Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, Nos. 11,1510).

List of the establishment sanctioned for office of Treasurer of Field Force in Abyssinia. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 218).

Arrival of Advance Brigade at Sonafe for Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 227).

memo by Sir R. Napier, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay regarding embarkation of Bengal troops proceeding to Abyssinia. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, Nos. 229, 229A).

Copies of charter parties of vessels for Abyssinian expedition as also of sailing orders and instructions issued to them. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, Nos. 454-59, 1015-45, 1046-57).

Final proceedings of the Transport Committee on the stores and cargo of the steamer *Bengal* and ship *Winchester* chartered for conveyance of Headquarters, 21st Punjab Infantry and 10th Bengal Lancers to Abyssinia. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, Nos. 461, 471).

Arming muleteers for Abyssinian expedition with swords from Bombay Arsenal. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, Nos. 703-4, 1827-28).

Journal kept by Col. Merewether, Resident and Commanding Reserve Field Force, Abyssinia expedition. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, Nos. 802-3, 812).

Survey of immediate neighbourhood of Zeila and progress of Field Force arriving in Abyssinia. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 804).

Report of Officer Commanding, Advance Brigade, Abyssinian Field Force on condition of troops and stores since their arrival at Annesley Bay. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 805).

Notes by Assistant Quartermaster-General on road from Abyssinian expedition camp near Zeila to Hodeida. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 806).

Despatches from Secretary of State relating to arrangements and details adopted in England in connection with Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, Nos. 817-19).

Transport Committee report on the stores of the *Water Witch* chartered to convey 10th Bengal Cavalry to Abyssinia. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 1063).

Opinion of the Commander-in-Chief in India on the minutes by Sir R. Napier in connection with the expedition to Abyssinia as regards route to be taken and employment of British cavalry with the force. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 1070).

Full details of number, grades and pay of corps of workmen for Abyssinian expedition to be communicated to Controller of Military Accounts. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 1074).

Sanctioned scale of establishment for railway to be constructed in lowland Abyssinia, to be furnished by Chief Engineer at Bombay to Controller of Military Accounts. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 1083).

Treasure for Abyssinian Expeditionary Force. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 1099).

Construction of railway in Abyssinia to be entrusted to Lieutenant Morewethen, Adjutant to the Sappers and Miners. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 1100).

Sketch showing position of Abyssinian Field Force on 22 November 1867. (Proceedings, February 1868, B, No. 122).

Way batta to the Naval Force, Abyssinian expedition, Indian Regulations named by Commodore Health still in force under certain conditions. (Proceedings, February 1868, B, No. 131).

Further measures of detail which have been adopted in England in connection with Abyssinian Expeditionary Force. (Proceedings, February 1868, B, No. 141).

Purchase of barges for expedition to Abyssinia. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 161).

Commissariat Officer to be retained in Egypt to get supplies for troops in event of prolonged occupation of Abyssinia. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 164).

Offer of the Nawab of Junagarh to provide 30 or 40 lacs of hay for expedition to Abyssinia. (Proceedings, February 1868, B, No. 184).

Message from Secretary of State reporting shipment of treasure to the Resident at Aden for Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 185).

Reports of progress of engineering operations in Abyssinian expedition to be sent by every mail to Bombay Government. (Proceedings, February 1868, B, No. 188).

Position and duties of Controller of Supply and Transport for Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, February 1868, B, No. 200).

Embarkation report, 3rd Brigade, Abyssinian Field Force. (Proceedings, February 1868, B, No. 214).

Supply of swords and sword-belts from Madras to Aden for Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 229).

Medical arrangements for Army works Corps, Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 404).

952,000 Austrian dollars forwarded to Political Agent, Aden for expedition to Abyssinia. (Proceedings, February 1868, B, No. 409).

Satisfaction of British Government with way in which Bombay Government has carried out the arrangements entrusted to it in organising the Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, February 1868, B, No. 944)

Return showing number of European officers of Bombay Presidency serving in Abyssinian expedition, (Proceedings, February 1868, B, Nos. 1079-81).

Distribution return and sketch map of Abyssinian Expeditionary Force; journal of the Deputy Quartermaster-General of the force, 29 December 1867 to 18 January 1868. (Proceedings, February 1868, B, Nos. 1352-55).

Accounts of expenditure incurred in Bengal and Madras on account of Abyssinian expedition to be sent to Office of Military Accounts at Bombay. (Proceedings, January 1868, B, No. 1686).

Return for Bengal and Bombay Presidencies showing number of European officers with Native Regiments in Expeditionary Force in Abyssinia. (Proceedings, February 1868, B, Nos. 1912-13).

Intimation from Bombay Government that Sir R. Napier has applied for 26th Regiment and remarks on disposal of drafts expected from England for Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, March 1868, B, Nos. 1291-1300).

Report on working of Departments of Supply and Transport, Abyssinian Field Force. (Proceedings, March 1868, B, No. 1325).

Correspondence from Bombay Government on subject of volunteering of British Regiments proceeding to Abyssinia, sent for perusal to Commander-in-Chief. (Proceedings, March 1868, B, Nos. 1333-34).

Additional instructions issued by Admiralty to Captain Tryon, Principal Transport Officer, Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, March 1868, B, Nos. 2033-34).

Reinforcements of British troops for Abyssinian expedition; proposal by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Napier to obtain them from Malta, owing to the difficulty in securing them from India. (Proceedings, March 1868, B, Nos. 216-217).

Enquiry whether necessary orders have been given to Controllers of the three Presidencies on the subject of the consolidated statements prepared at Bombay of all expenses incurred in India on account of Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, March 1868, B, Nos. 2411-14).

Sailing orders issued to Bombay steamer engaged for Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, March 1868, B, Nos. 2634-36).

Despatches from Lieutenant-General Sir R. Napier, Commander-in-Chief of Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, addressed to Bombay Government, 15, 17 and 23 February and 3, 10, 11 March 1862 on various subjects connected with expedition. (Proceedings, April 1868, B, Nos. 360-61-68, 637-41, 844).

1493 camel drivers despatched from Bombay to Zeila and 1400 ordered to be sent from Punjab for Land

Transport Corps in Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, April 1868, b, No. 982).

Sanitary reports on Abyssinian Field Force camp at the place of disembarkation at Annesley Bay. (Proceedings, April 1868, B, Nos. 986-87).

Report on state of transport train by Centre of Supply and Transport, Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, April 1868, B, No. 988).

Controller-General of Military Expenditure furnished with copies of some resolutions by Bombay Government connected with Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, April 1868, B, No. 1088).

Statements of actual and estimated expenditure of Abyssinian expedition to March 1868, furnished by Bombay Government to Secretary of State. (Proceedings, April 1868, B, Nos. 1472-73).

Despatches from Bombay Government and from Sir R. Napier to Secretary of State regarding Abyssinian expedition; reports furnished on route from Musjee to Attala and of the several departments in the Quartermaster-General's Department in Abyssinia. (Proceedings, May 1868, B, Nos. 538-42).

Accounts of marine and military charges for February 1868 in connection with Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, May 1868, B, No. 607-08).

Military despatches from and notes by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Napier, Commander-in-Chief, containing latest intelligence from Abyssinia. (Proceedings, May 1868, B, No. 657).

Quartermaster-General's report of advance reconnaissance on route to Antalo by the Kings Road from camp near fortified enclosures at Addigeret. (Proceedings, May 1868, B, No. 671).

Stated desire of the British General that nothing should be said respecting grant of donation batta to troops in Abyssinia, communicated by Bombay Government to Lieutenant-General R. Napier, Commander-in-Chief. (Proceedings, May 1868, B, No. 750).

Australian steamer or any other powerful steamer to be

chartered to proceed from Bombay against monsoon to Abyssinia; none fit for the work being available in Bengal. (Proceedings, May 1868, B, No. 751).

General order by Sir R. Napier on termination of Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, May 1868, B, Nos. 1292-93).

Reports and statements relating to land transport train in Abyssinia. (Proceedings, June 1868, B, Nos. 213-14).

Correspondence relating to the ports of disembarkation of troops returning from Abyssinia. (Proceedings, June 1868, B, Nos. 546-47).

Report on activities of the several departments of the Abyssinian force under Quartermaster-General's Department. (Proceedings, June 1868, B, No. 552).

Despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir R. Napier, Commander-in-Chief, 14 April 1868 addressed to Secretary of State containing particulars of victory in Abyssinia, death of King Theodore and list of prisoners liberated. (Proceedings, June 1868, B, Nos. 1007-8).

Letter from the Secretary, British India Steam Navigation Company regarding quantity of water that can be condensed by vessels chartered at Calcutta for Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, June 1868, B, No. 1647).

Copies of documents forwarded to Home Authorities by Sir R. Napier in connection with expedition to Abyssinia. (Proceedings, July 1868, No. 360).

Sketch map of route taken by Abyssinian expeditionary force from Zeila to Magdala to be photozincographed and copies furnished to the Quartermaster-General's Department. (Proceedings, July 1868, Nos. 683-86).

Naval forces employed in Abyssinia. (Proceedings, July 1868, Nos. 1012-17).

Copy of despatch addressed by Bombay Government to Secretary of State forwarding papers connected with formation of transport corps for Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, July 1868, No. 1146).

Unusual mortality amongst the *Kahars* on the voyage from Abyssinia to Calcutta in ship *Ophire*; appointment of special committee to enquire fully into causes. (Proceedings, July 1868, Nos. 1486-93).

Publication of extract from *London Gazette* containing Sir R. Napier's despatches in connection with Abyssinian expedition. (Proceedings, July 1868, No. 1518).

Suez caiques to be left in Abyssinia under care of M. Munsinger until season admits of their being safely embarked to India. (Proceedings, August 1868, No. 210).

Memorandum showing movement and progress of troops returning from Abyssinia. (Proceedings, August 1868, Nos. 433, 1432).

Copy of despatch from Sir R. Napier to the Secretary of State on the political aspect of affairs in Abyssinia. (Proceedings, August 1868, B, No. 519 A).

Report of total evacuation of Zeila on 18 June 1868. (Proceedings, August 1868, No. 1130).

Report of the departure to England of Lieutenant Holdich to complete mapping, etc. connected with survey in Abyssinia. (Proceedings, August 1868, No. 1420).

Request of Secretary of State to be furnished with estimated cost of hire of transport and all other charges in detail connected with expedition to Abyssinia. (Proceedings, September 1868, B, Nos. 584-85).

Extracts from *London Gazette*, 10 and 14 July 1868 publishing further despatches from Sir R. Napier making favourable mention of certain officers for good services during campaign in Abyssinia. (Proceedings, September 1868, B, No. 776).

Assistance to be given to Surgeon H. Cook on computation and reduction of his meteorological, geological and physical observations in Abyssinia. (Proceedings, September 1868, Nos. 1600-1).

Abyssinia expedition force in conformity with decision of War Office, London. (Proceedings, September 1868, No. 1661).

Extract from *London Gazette*, 7 August 1868 containing further despatches from Lieutenant-General Lord Napier of Magdala, lately commanding the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force in connection with reports on transport train and highland transport service. (Proceedings, September 1868, No. 1718).

Master-Attendant furnishes to Accountant-General necessary details on account of expedition to Abyssinia. (Proceedings, October 1868, No. 82).

Resolution regarding Bengal Commanding Officers, Major Ellis and Lenel who have returned from Abyssinia and have been permitted by the Bombay Government to return to Bengal Presidency. (Proceedings, November 1868, No. 476).

Report of Lieutenant St. John, R.E. on material and operations of Telegraph Department during the Abyssinian campaign. (Proceedings, November 1868, No. 2406).

Medals granted to the military and naval forces for services which resulted in capture of Magdala. (Proceedings, January 1869, No. 832).

Statistical information by Senior Officer, Indian Medical Department in Abyssinia received from Secretary of State and forwarded to Medical Department. (Proceedings, January 1869, No. 2318).

Survey map of Abyssinia completed by officers of the Survey Department, lately attached to the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force. (Proceedings, March 1869, No. 1769).

Committee reports on mountain battery equipment tables and questions relating thereto and extracts of reports on field equipment (including ambulance and transport conveyances). (Proceedings, May 1869, Nos. 390-96 B).

Statement of steamers and sailing vessels engaged at Calcutta for Abyssinian expedition sent to Secretary of State as called for by House of Commons. (Proceedings, July 1869, B, Nos. 69, 2244-45).

Nominal roll of staff officers of Bengal Brigade, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, who claim the Abyssinian Medal, sent to Secretary of State. (Proceedings, July 1869, B, No. 1143).

Validity of claim to medal by men of Punjab Mule Train and other muleteers, who served in Abyssinia, communicated for favourable consideration of Secretary of State, supported by recommendation of Lord Napier of

Magdala. (Proceedings, November 1869, B, Nos. 184-87, 2223-24).

Correspondence relating to publication of Mr Blanford's report on geology and zoology of Abyssinia sent to Home Department for disposal. (Proceedings, November 1869, B, No. 402).

Information from Secretary of State regarding copies of survey map of Abyssinia which appear to be missing. (Proceedings, 1870, B, No. 971, Table B).

Recoveries to be made from military officers on account of damages done by troops under their command to railway carriages in Egypt. (Proceedings, September 1870, B, No. 977, Table B).

Native doctors attached to 10th Bengal Cavalry are entitled to Abyssinian Medal and do not comewithin denomination 'Non-Combatants of the Permanent Establishment'. (Proceedings, November 1870, B, Nos. 2399-2401, Table B).

Report on transfer fro Egyptian expedition procurable at Kosshir and Red Sea ports. (Proceedings, August 1882, B, Nos. 669-73, Table A).

Report of arrangements for the movement of ships comprising the Squadron on the East Indian Station, with reference to operations to be undertaken in Egypt. (Proceedings, August 1882, B, Nos. 674-83, Table A).

Indian Navy to undertake submarine operations required for removal of obstructions in Suez Canal. (Proceedings, August 1882, B, Nos. 674-83).

Correspondence regarding charges connected with expedition to Egypt, measures to be taken to prevent them being unduly thrown on Indian revenues, received from Finance Department. (Proceedings, October. 1882, B, No. 1284, Table A).

British troops going from India to Egypt to continue to be a charge against Indian revenues from date of landing in Egypt and borne on Indian Establishment, difference between them and other troops being that they would draw English instead of Indian rates of pay and allowances. (Proceedings, October 1882, B, Nos. 1287-88, Table A).

Lieutenant-General Sir H.W. Norman deputed to Egypt with the objective of looking after Indian financial interests and to assist in settlement of incidence of respective charge. (Proceedings, October 1882, B, No. 1634, Table B).

Sketch maps of country between Aleandiz and Kafr Dauai. (Proceedings, October 1882, B, No. 1657, Table B).

War Office map of Egypt received from Quartermaster-General. (Proceedings, October 1882, B, Nos. 1665-68, Table B).

Twenty copies of plans and maps of defences of Alexandria received from Surveyor-General of India. (Proceedings, April 1883, B, Nos. 3498-99, Table B).

Transmission to Secretary of State of consolidated claims by Indian Government against War Office in connection with Egyptian expedition. (Proceedings, January 1884, B, Nos. 256-58, 259-61, 262-63, Table B).

Instructions of Secretary of State for submission to India Office of accounts of Egyptian expedition. (Proceedings, January 1884, B, Nos. 256-58, Table B).

Despatch of Tel-el-Kebir and Suakin (85) clasps to Captain M.K. Martin, 2nd Battalion Cavalry. Return of his Tel-el-Kebir clasp with Egypt (82) medal requested. (Proceedings, January 1884, B, No. 1389, Table B).

Transmission to Secretary of State of remittances for T.E. Hamblyn, F. Tull, Gunners, R.N., in respect of service in Indian Marine turret-ships *Madgala* and *Abyssinia*. (Proceedings, January 1887, B, Nos. 1755-56, Table B).

Correspondence regarding purchase of horses from Cape of Good Hope for army purposes; inexpediency of establishing agency at Cape. (Proceedings, February 1887, B, Nos. 2314-20, Table A).

Transmission to Secretary of State for India of tabulated statement, with vouchers of receipts and charges in connection with expedition to Suakin for September 1886, showing net amount recoverable from War Office. (Proceedings, March 1887, B, No. 293, Table B).

Transmission to Secretary of State for India of statements of sums paid for coal and stores supplied to

ship *Crarwitch* and remaining on board on return to Bombay. (Proceedings, March 1887, B, Nos. 1443-45, Table B).

Report to Secretary of State for India of advance paid in Bombay to Driver R. Harland, who was engaged for expedition to Suakin and his desertion previous to embarkation. (Proceedings, March 1887, B, Nos. 1729-30, Table B).

Transmission to Secretary of State for India of tabulated statement of receipts and charges for March in connection with expedition to Suakin. (Proceedings, March 1887, B, No. 1731, Table B).

Tabulated statement with vouchers, of receipts and charges in connection with expedition to Suakin for the month of October 1886, showing net amount recoverable from War Office, forwarded to Secretary of State for India. (Proceedings, May 1887, B, No. 411, Table B).

Registrar and Superintendent of Records, India Office informed of the despatch of vouchers of receipts and charges in connection with Suakin expedition for October 1886. (Proceedings, June 1887, B, Nos. 957-58).

Correspondence relating to re-establishment of horse trade between India and Cape of Good Hope. (Proceedings, June 1887, B, Nos. 2784-89, Table A).

Transmission to Secretary of State for India of supplementary tabulated statement of receipts and charges in connection with expedition to Suakin for April and May 1886. (Proceedings, July 1887, B, No. 1244, Table B).

Report to Secretary of State for India regarding adjustment of advances amounting to £ 10, 580-17-2 made from Treasury Chest in Egypt to Resident at Aden for supply of camels and drivers during Sudan expedition. (Proceedings, July 1887, B, Nos. 1721-23, Table B).

Report to Secretary of State for India of necessary adjustment of cost of 2,000 mules sent from India to Suakin between Imperial and Indian Governments. (Proceedings, August 1887, B, Nos. 766-70, Table B).

Transmission to Secretary of State for India with replies duly filled in of abstract of examination by War Office on account of expense incurred on behalf of British Govern-

Lieutenant-General Sir H.W. Norman deputed to Egypt with the objective of looking after Indian financial interests and to assist in settlement of incidence of respective charge. (Proceedings, October 1882, B, No. 1634, Table B).

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Report to Secretary of State for India of necessary adjustment of cost of 2,000 mules sent from India to Suakin between Imperial and Indian Governments. (Proceedings, August 1887, B, Nos. 766-70, Table B).

Transmission to Secretary of State for India with replies duly filled in of abstract of examination by War Office on account of expense incurred on behalf of British Govern-

ment in connection with Sudan expedition for August 1885. (Proceedings, November 1887, B, Nos. 810-11, Table B).

Iron Lighter hired to convey camels and other transport animals purchased by the Indian Government for the British force at Suakin; report to Secretary of State for India that charge is being correctly debited to Imperial revenues. (Proceedings, March 1888, Nos. 1201-03, Table B).

Abstract of examination by War Office of accounts of expenses on behalf of British Imperial Government in connection with Sudan expedition for September 1886 returned to Secretary of State for India with necessary replies thereon. (Proceedings, June 1888, Nos. 799-800, Table B).

Memo by Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India on treatment of diseases prevalent among horses at a particular time of the year at Zanzibar. (Proceedings, June 1888, No. 878, Table B).

Equipment and stores brought to India by 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers on their return from Egypt; transmission to the Secretary of State for India of proceedings of inspection and valuation committee which assembled at Cairo prior to embarkation of regiment. (Proceedings, July 1888, Nos. 1164-68, Table B).

Information furnished to Secretary of State for India regarding credits included in accounts; tabulated statements of receipts and charges in connection with the expedition to Suakin for July and August 1886. (Proceedings, September 1888, Nos. 688-89, 1766, Table B).

Abstract of examination in connection with accounts of expedition to Suakin for February 1887, returned to the Secretary of State for India with replies filled in. (Proceedings, September 1888, Nos. 790-93, Table B).

Report of return from Cape of Good Hope of Lieutenant-Colonel W.H. Clarke, Royal Brigade (late Battalion) Engineers and his reappointment as a Deputy Consulting Engineer, Public Works Department and grading as an Executive Engineer, 1st Grade. (Proceedings, December 1888, Nos. 457-60, Table B).

Refusal to sanction police on the Somali coast; exemption from ruling that arms and ammunitions only are to be supplied to police by Ordnance Department (Proceedings, February 1890, Nos. 1247-48, Table B).

Parliamentary question and answer on subject of troops despatched to Somali coast. (Proceedings, May 1890, No. 714, Table B).

Correspondence on recruitment of natives for service with German companies in East Africa. (Proceedings, May 1889, Nos. 1416-17, Table B).

Administration report of Somali Coast, 1888-89. (Proceedings, September 1889, No. 639, Table B).

Operations against Esa tribe in Somaliland, January and February 1890, for disturbances. (Proceedings, November 1890, Nos. 201-08, Table B).

Supply on payment of component parts of Snider rifles Mark 111 for Military Police Force recruited for service under British East Africa Company. (Proceedings, December 1890, Nos. 2551-52, Table B).

Major General A.G.F. Hogg; expression of satisfaction by Secretary of State on judgement and sagacity displayed in equipment of troops in expedition against Esa tribe on Somali coast and instructions issued to them. (Proceedings, January 1891, Nos. 1319-20, Table A).

Report to Secretary of State for India of despatch of one elephant with trappings for presentation to Sultan of Morocco. (Proceedings, January 1891, Nos. 1183-87, Table B).

Instructions for strengthening of posts against threatened disturbances on Africa coast. (Proceedings, July 1891, Nos. 1664-68, Table A).

New pattern of loading rope running through iron rings on camel saddles at present in use with transport camels of army in Egypt; General Officer Commanding, Cairo asked to supply sample together with sketch illustrating working of system. (Proceedings, October 1891, Nos. 31-32, Table B).

Manufacture of portable, defensive *Zareeba* to hold 300 men and accessories to be kept at Aden for use in any future punitive or other expedition to Somali country.

(Proceedings, May 1892, Nos. 444-45, Table B).

Maps and plans of routes in Northern Somaliland prepared by Captain Swayne, Royal Engineers, during his recent surveys in Somaliland; decision that they should be confidential. (Proceedings, June 1893, Nos. 936-37, B).

Native troops to be employed as a rule in all expeditions which may be sent to coerce refractory tribes in Arabian districts in Somaliland. (Proceedings, September 1893, Nos. 336-41, B).

Maps supplied by Dylan & Co, under orders from War Office (Turkish Empire, Lower Egypt, etc.). (Proceedings, January 1895, Nos. 1195-97, Table B).

Map of Africa by Bartholomew, supplied by Messrs Dylan & Co. (Proceedings, January 1895, Nos. 1195-97, Table B).

Report of attack on British outpost to Melemya, British Central Africa. (Proceedings, June 1895, Nos. 1516-17, B).

Expression of satisfaction by Queen-Empress at conduct of Indian force at Suakin during operations in Sudan. (Proceedings, 1897, Suak, Nos. 362-64, A).

Payment for horses, etc. supplied by native states for employment in South Africa. (Proceedings, January 1901, Nos. 991-94, B).

Services of Indian contingent in East African Protectorate, under the command of Captain E.H. Watson, brought to notice of Government of India by Secretary of State. (Proceedings, January 1901, Nos. 1691-92, B).

Circumstances under which passages from India to England should be granted to families of warrant and non-commissioned officers and men serving in South African field operations. (Proceedings, January 1901, Nos. 1861-67, A).

Alteration of classification of *A Short Military Report on the South African Republics* by Captain C.H. Clay from "Secret" to "Public". (Proceedings, February 1901, No. 581, B).

Medical subordinates serving in Uganda; quarterly return ending September 1900. (Proceedings, February 1901, Nos. 823-24, B).

Lieutenant H.F. Kirkpatrick's report of date of his embarkation for Mombasa. (Proceedings, February 1901, No. 1713, B).

Certain medical subordinates deputed to Africa for employment with Uganda Railway and British Central African Protectorate; replacement by others on expiration of their term of service. (Proceedings, February 1901, Nos. 2575-95, B).

Commander F.M. Beawick; transmission to Secretary of State of statement of services rendered by him during the operations against Mazrui rebels in British East Africa up to May 1896. (Proceedings, February 1901, Nos. 2612-16, B).

Permanent retention by Uganda administration of surveying instruments, belonging to the intelligence branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, lent to the Uganda Administration by Captain E.J.E. Swayne while employed with Uganda Rifles. (Proceedings, April 1901, Nos. 1358-59, B).

Appointment of six interpreters with Jubaland Force. (Proceedings, April 1901, Nos. 1732-34, B).

Book entitled *Military Note on the Dutch Republics in Africa* reclassified as "Public". (Proceedings, May 1901, No. 1023, B).

Despatch of two hospital assistants to Berbera for service in Somaliland Medical Department; transmission to Secretary of State for India of a detailed estimate of initial, terminal and monthly recurring charges in connection therewith. (Proceedings, May 1901, Nos. 2916-34, B).

Transmission to Lord Kitchener of statements made by Boer prisoners relating to guns, ammunition and supplies buried in the Transvaal. (Proceedings, July 1901, Nos. 161-62, B).

Tripod mounting for Maxim machine-guns; drawing sent direct to Director of Artillery, Egyptian Army. (Proceedings, July 1901, Nos. 712-13, B).

Certain Sikh soldiers and 21 hospital assistants, permitted to volunteer for another term of service in British Central Africa. (Proceedings, July 1901, Nos. 3146-47, B).

Despatches relating to campaign against the 'Mad Mullah' in Somaliland. (Proceedings, November 1901, No. 1095, B).

Uganda Protectorate; payment of Rs. 31,307-14-4 to Bank of Bombay by the Protectorate's Agent on account of certain ordnance stores handed over by Officer Commanding 27th Bombay Infantry to Protectorate, when regiment returned to India. (Proceedings, December, Nos. 1982-83, B).

Adjustment of expenditure incurred on account of purchase of elephants and accoutrements presented to Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia. (Proceedings, June 1904, Nos. 1370-71, B).

Readjustment of Rs 1,070,000 in connection with cost of movements of regimental units and drafts to and from India since commencement of South African War. (Proceedings, July 1904, No. 266, B).

Berbera to be headquarters of Field Force in Somaliland. (Proceedings, July 1904, No. 266, B).

Report of Commissioners appointed to enquire into military preparations and other matters connected with war in South Africa; receipt of copies and distribution thereof to heads of several departments under Military Department. (Proceedings, September 1904, Nos. 105-13, B).

One section of British Field Hospital after temporary detention in Somaliland sent back to England after demobilisation of field force. (Proceedings, September 1904, Nos. 1314-44, A).

Advance made by War Office on account of expenditure incurred in connection with Somaliland Field Force. (Proceedings, October 1904, No. 1706, B).

Adjustment of expenditure on account of clothing supplied from India to South African Constabulary. Attention invited to para 2 of letter from Controller to Under-Secretary of State for Africa, 5636-H, 5 October 1904, regarding the question whether any adjustment is necessary between India Office and Crown Agents for the Colonies. (Proceedings, November 1904, Nos. 1194-97, B).

Administration report on supply and transport arrangements of Somaliland Field Force from 3 July 1903 to 2 January 1904. Supply of a copy to Director-General, Supply and Transport. (Proceedings, December 1904, Nos. 155-57, B).

Decision that no steps need be taken for provision of a garrison from India for Somaliland on withdrawal of the force from that country until policy of the Home Government is known. (1904, Note No. 89).

Procedure to be followed in regard to adjustment of revenue realised by Field Post Office in Somaliland. (Proceedings, January 1905, Nos. 2227-28, B).

Advance of further sum of £ 100,000 made by War Office on account of expenditure incurred in connection with Somaliland Field Force accounts. (Proceedings, May 1905, No. 57, B).

Cost of the ship *Clive* in connection with her employment for conveyance of Boer prisoners and troops to and from South Africa between January and April 1904; adjustments between Imperial and Indian Governments. (Proceedings, May 1905, Nos. 650-51, B).

Confidential reports on certain officers of Indian Army employed with King's African Rifles. (Proceedings, September 1905, Nos. 906-07, B).

Dynamite for destroying certain forts in Somaliland; arrangements for supply thereof from Aden on demand. (Proceedings, 1905, Nos. 1041-45, B).

Adoption of Suez route for foreign state telegrams to Europe. (Proceedings, September 1905, Nos. 1478-79, B).

Report on working of Army Veterinary Department, Somaliland Field Force, 1903-04. (Proceedings, December 1905, No. 900).

Uganda Protectorate infected with Terypan-Osome disease; troops returning therefrom to be kept under observation and their blood periodically examined. (Proceedings, December 1905, No. 1423, B).

Retention of Indian establishments in Somaliland. (1905, Note, No. 33).

Parliamentary questions and answers regarding

incidence of cost of maintaining troops in South Africa. (1905, Note, No. 63).

War Office rules regarding grant of medals to press correspondents; applicable to correspondents in South African and China wars. (Proceedings, June 1906, Nos. 95-96, B).

Proposal to link India with South Africa Telegraph (Durban-Perth cable telegram) *via* Colombo, Diego Garcia and Rodrigues Island, abandoned on account of heavy subsidy required by Eastern Telegraph Company. (Proceedings, July 1906, No. 901, B).

Importation into Hyderabad of a consignment of 300 swords for use of the Nizam's African Cavalry Guards; decision that export licences for guns can be given by Resident at Hyderabad. (Proceedings, April 1907, No. 1524, B).

Confidential reports on certain officers of Indian Army employed with King's African Rifles. (Proceedings, September 1905, Nos. 906-07, B).

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Retention of (Proceedings, n establishments in Somaliland. (1905, Note, No. 33).

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Correspondence between Colonial, India and War Offices in which it was agreed that there was no objection to use of German East Africa Steam Ship Company's ships for carrying out relief of the Indian contingent, British Central Africa provided no vessels flying British flag are available for this purpose. (Proceedings, May 1907, No. 391, B).

Laskorni (Somaliland) field operations; despatch of troops as a temporary garrison. (Proceedings, March 1909, Nos. 1180-84, B).

Recommendations made to Secretary of State as to classes to be declared eligible for African native army. (Proceedings, July 1909, Nos. 1127-29, B).

Particulars regarding war services of I.F. Chapman, Major-General (retired), in the Chinese and Abyssinian expeditions of 1860 and 1867-68, furnished to the Secretary of State for War. (Proceedings, 1909, Nos. 531-33, B).

Method of arrangement of dining hall and cook houses of British troops in Egypt. (Proceedings, August 1909, Nos. 1677-78, B).

List of certain articles of cloth worn by soldiers during the late South African war. (Proceedings, September 1909, No. 180, B).

Despatch to Somaliland of 127th Baluch Light Infantry to replace certain detachments of King's African Rifles in East Africa. (Proceedings, January 1910, Nos. 653-673, B).

Sanction accorded by Secretary of State to experimental use of Port Sudan during the troping season, 1910-11 for interchange of troops between Mediterranean, Egypt and India. (Proceedings, August 1910, Nos. 1010-11, B).

Appointment of officers as Inspectors of Chinese Coolies in the Transvaal. (Proceedings, August 1910, Nos. 2153-2186, B).

Temporary loan of a site at Aden to Colonial Office for maintaining wireless telegraphic communication with Berbera and necessary staff. (Proceedings, October 1910, Nos. 2466-2488, B).

Deputation of Major A.C. Scott to inspect and report on barracks built for Egyptian troops in Cairo sanctioned. (Proceedings, October 1911, Nos. 1689-95 & Appendix, A).

Proposed recruitment of Baluchis, Persians, Arabs or Negro coolies in Persian Gulf and Muscat by agent of Muhesa Rubber Plantation, an English company in German East Africa. (Proceedings, January 1912, No. 1522, B, Confidential).

Papers regarding horse breeding in South Africa and supply of animals suitable for Indian military requirements. (Proceedings, March 1912, No. 428, A).

Proposals regarding future class composition of Indian contingents in Uganda and Nyasaland submitted to Secretary of State. (Proceedings, April 1912, No. 1590 & Appendix, A).

Proposal to abolish Agency at Bombay for British East African Protectorate as a measure of economy; arrangements in future for carrying out work hitherto performed by Agency in connection with raising of Indian contingents for service in African Protectorates; Director-General, Indian Medical Services to make arrangements in future for supply of members of Indian Medical Department for service in British Protectorates in Africa. (1912, Note No. 570).

Operations against the Marehan Somalis. (Proceedings, March 1914, No. 2205, File No. 8641, B).

The Zanzibar (Merchant Shipping) Order in Council, 1914. (Proceedings, October 1914, No. 1871, B).

Recruitment of Arabs from Aden hinterland for service in East Africa Protectorate. (Proceedings, September 1915, Nos. 2340-43, B, Confidential).

Return of arms taken by additional Indian contingent

for Somaliland Protectorate. (1915, Note No. 277, File No. 4276-II).

Correspondence regarding grant of permanent and pensionable status on subordinate staff of East African and Uganda Protectorates to Asiatic medical subordinates originally obtained from Indian Sub-Medical Department. (Proceedings, June 1916, Nos. 2345-2349, B).

Despatch of three additional companies of Bikaner Camel Corps to Egypt. (Proceedings, December 1916, Nos. 1901-13, File No. 13296, B).

Question and answer in Parliament regarding requisition for supply of modern guns to 21st and 26th Mountain Batteries in Egypt. (1916, Note No. 202).

Report on treatment by Germans of British prisoners and natives in German East Africa. (Proceedings, January 1918, No. 1210, B).

Decision that matrons employed in Indian general hospitals in East Africa shall receive pay at Rs 275 per month. (Proceedings, January 1918, Nos. 2427-29, B).

Delegation of powers to Director, Medical Service in India, to correspond with civil administrations direct regarding transfer, return, etc. of assistant surgeons and compounders for employment in Mesopotamia or East Africa. (Proceedings, January 1918, No. 2750, B).

Petition from Major P.F. Baumstark, No. 1686, prisoner of war, regarding payment of certain allowance due to him whilst in East Africa. (Proceedings, January 1918, Nos. 3861-63 & Appendix, B).

Inquiry regarding Captain A.K. Sinha, Indian Medical Service, reported missing in East Africa. (Proceedings, February 1918, Nos. 1346-1350 & Appendix, B).

Thanks of Army Council for services rendered by Haratpur Imperial Service Infantry in East Africa. (Proceedings, February 1918, Nos. 1484-86 & Appendix, B).

Allocation of money to officials of Protectorate of German East Africa, now prisoners of war at Ahmednagar. (Proceedings, February 1918, Nos. 1611-12 & Appendix, B).

73rd Carnatic Infantry: (1) proposal to relieve Indian

Army from furnishing detachment in Somaliland; (2) question regarding pay, etc., of the 5th Infantry proceeding to Somaliland from East Africa. (Proceedings, February 1918, Nos. 1745-50 & Appendix, B).

Proceedings of Board assembled for the purpose of reporting upon various claims for losses at Tanga, East Africa. (Proceedings, February 1918, Nos. 1798-99 & Appendix, B).

Indian troops serving with East African expeditionary force. (Proceedings, February 1918, Nos. 1854-56 & Appendix, B).

Appreciation of services of Kashmir Imperial Service Mountain Battery and Faridkot Imperial Service serving with East African expeditionary force. (Proceedings, March 1918, No. 2662, B).

Sanction accorded for provision of two kit lorries and seven motor ambulances for use of Indian sick in hospitals of East Africa. (Proceedings, April 1918, Nos. 578-79 & Appendix, B).

Sanction for provision of four hundred light vans for service in East Africa and for granting of free passage to and from East Africa for Mr. Maceney, mechanic of the Willy-Overland Co. (Proceedings, April 1918, Nos. 619-20, B).

Sanction for provision of one Ford car, two light van cars and two 3 ton lorries for aeroplane flight transferred from Egypt to India. (Proceedings, April 1918, Nos. 625-29 & Appendix, B).

Transfer of five Packard and five Peerless lorries from East Africa to India; sanction for employment together with necessary supervising personnel from No. 8 Mechanical Transport Corps, Bombay, for the period of the war. (Proceedings, April 1918, No. 990, B).

Supply of 30 Lieutenants (temporary), Indian Medical Services for duty with Indian units in Egypt. (Proceedings, May 1918, Nos. 3611-13, B).

Supply on payment of Bikaner camel saddlery by Depot of the Bikaner Camel Corps, required by Egyptian expedition forces. (Proceedings, May 1918, Nos. 3275-78 & Appendix, File No. 5217, B).

Proposed grant of land on a canal in Punjab to family of the late Sudhu Naian, Lieutenant-Assistant Surgeon killed in action in East Africa, while attached to 2nd Kashmir Infantry; method of selection of Imperial Service Troops for land and other remnants after the war. (Proceedings, May 1918, No. 4032, B).

Deficiencies in medical stores supplied from Medical Store Depot, Bombay, to Government of East Africa Protectorate and Zanzibar. (Proceedings, June 1918, Nos. 1-20, B).

Letter from Swiss Legation in London for communication to Dr Arning, a German subject captured in East Africa and interned in Egypt. (Proceedings, July 1918, No. 1454 & Appendix, B).

Proposal that all transport on India-Egypt and India-Basrah runs be fitted with tanks to carry oil fuel to enable stocks at Bombay and in Egypt to be replenished. (Proceedings, August 1918, No. 707, File No. 2950 (R.S.), B).

Proposed purchase of ordnance mules for Indian mountain batteries due to return from East Africa. (Proceedings, August 1918, Nos. 825-27 & Appendix, File No. 456 (1), B).

Pay of British staff officers while serving in Egypt and during the period of transit from France to Egypt. (Proceedings, August 1918, Nos. 1651-55, B).

Intimation that contributions for pension will be recovered from British subordinates in respect of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons transferred to British East African Protectorate and not from Nyasaland. (Proceedings, September 1918, No. 4078, B).

Correspondence relating to rank of certain captured German officers of German East African Colonial Forces. (Proceedings, October 1918, No. 1478, B).

Pay of Deputy-Director of Postal Service in Egypt and East Africa. (Proceedings, October 1918, No. 1690 & Appendix, B).

Award of Croix de Chevalier de L'Ordre de La Couronne de Belgique to Captain H. Hammik for services in East Africa. (Proceedings, November 1918, No. 435, File No. 442, B).

Question of despatch to India from Egypt of delegates to enlist Arab volunteers. (Proceedings, November 1918, No.3 582 & Appendix, B).

Royal Air Force: (a) distinguishing badge for South African personnel; (b) pilot's badge of silver gilt to be worn as a substitute for the embroidered badge; introduction of puttees. (Proceedings, December 1918, No. 501 & Appendix, File No. 9419, B).

Provision of interpreters for censorship staff in British East Africa. (Proceedings, December 1918, Nos. 1920-40 & Appendix, B).

Supply of 30 Assistant Surgeons to Egypt to be replaced by Royal Army Medical Corps non-commissioned officers. (Proceedings, December 1918, Nos. 3359-94, B).

Demand from War Office for 100 Indian Medical Service officers for Egypt. (Proceedings, December 1918, Nos. 3359-94, B).

Proposal to employ hospital ships in China and Sudan for convenience of passengers from India to United Kingdom. (Proceedings, May 1919, Nos. 607-08, File No. 14746, B).

Rewards for Indian ranks in connection with despatch from Commander-in-Chief, East African Force on final operations in German East Africa. (Proceedings, June 1919, Nos. 1876-84 & Appendix, B).

Particulars of scheme for settlement of British soldiers in East African Protectorate. (Proceedings, August 1919, No. 1982, B).

Award of Order of British India, 1st and 2nd Class, to certain Indian officers serving with the Egypt expeditionary force from 19 September 1918 to 31 January 1919. (Proceedings, September 1919, Nos. 1383-84 & Appendix, B, Confidential).

All matters concerning property of prisoners of war captured in East Africa to be addressed to Custodian of Enemy Property, Dar-es-Sallam; (2) question regarding the health and movements of German civilians at present in former German East Africa to be addressed to Secretary to the Administration of Dar-es-Salaam. (Proceedings,

October 1919, Nos. 2065-66 & Appendix, B).

Temporary Indian Medical Service officers for Egypt; recruitment of additional 36 for service in Egypt. (Proceedings, 1919, Nos. 2904-10, B).

Appointment of Indian school masters for Indian units of Egyptian expeditionary force for education of signallers and non-commissioned officers sanctioned. (Printed). (Proceedings, December 1919, Nos. 1801-04 & Appendix, B).

Request from the Assistant Director, Inland Water Transport, Dar-es-Salam for two motor or steam launches, one motor boat, etc. (Note No. 728 of 1919).

Additional supply of vernacular newspapers to Indian troops in Egypt and Palestine. (Proceedings, March 1920, Nos. 1925-27 & Appendix, B).

Correspondence about return of certain Roman Catholic missionaries to India from East Africa for internment. (Proceedings, 1920, Nos. 2224, B).

Appointment of commission to enquire into question of the treatment accorded to British and Indian prisoners of war in East Africa. (Proceedings, August 1920, Nos. 3523-3571 & Appendix, B, Confidential).

Smuggling of *charas* into Egypt from Egypt. (Proceedings, December 1920, Nos. 2037-40 & Appendix, B).

Discontinuance of field allowance of Rs. 50 per month to temporary nurses engaged in India for duty in Mesopotamia and with Egyptian Medical Department ordered. (Proceedings, December 1920, Nos. 2967-76, B).

American prisoners of war, interned at Nowgong, who desire to be repatriated to Egypt; general question of disposal of prisoners of war on repatriation. (Proceedings, December 1920, Nos. 3553-70, & Appendix, B).

Increased rates of pay for temporary nurses in India, Egypt and Mesopotamia. (Proceedings, May 1921, Nos. 3456-60 & Appendix, B).

Enquiry regarding number of Indian troops employed in Mesopotamia, Persia, Palestine and Egypt. (Note No. 448 of 1921).

Claim for compensation of British India Steam Navigation Company in respect of damage done to engine room

of S.S. *Varsova* when loading at Suez. (Proceedings, March 1922, No. 526(5), File NO. 44471, B).

Issue of certain orders regarding shipment of stores between United Kingdom, India and Egypt and Mesopotamia. Somaliland November 1922, Nos. 665-66(10), File No. 36604-II, B).

Suggestions regarding inscriptions to be engraved on memorial tablets to be placed in cemeteries in Egypt and Palestine on graves of unidentified Indian soldiers. (Proceedings, November 1922, Nos. 1739-40, B).

Printing and publication of results of investigation into suitability of Indian timber for use in construction of aeroplanes in India, Egypt and England by Mr G.R. Keen, Aircraft Timber Officer. (Note No. 708 of 1922, File No. 3067)

Question of keeping India Office informed of any correspondence which takes place between Commander-in-Chief and War Office regarding loan of troops by Colonial Office (loan of a company of 41st Dogras to Somaliland). (Proceedings, September 1923, Nos. 2601-06, B).

Despatch of certain secret documents and war diaries to India Office, for compilation of Medical History of the War in East Africa. (Proceedings, October 1923, Nos. 2112-16, B).

Revised list of Imperial War Graves Cemeteries in Africa. (Proceedings, October 1923, Nos. 1605 & Appendix B (10)).

Medical documents and other papers concerning Indian personnel in East Africa. (Proceedings, December 1925, Nos. 2198-99, B (5)).

Estimated cost of passages between India and Great Britain and Egypt and Great Britain for trooping season, 1924-25. (Proceedings, December 1925, No. 2587, B).

Indian inspectors for the bodyguard of the ruler of Abyssinia. (Proceedings, December 1926, Nos. 978-83 & Appendix, B (5)).

Rules regarding employment of Indian Cavalry detachments as legation guards in Abyssinia. (Proceedings, July 1927, Nos. 2456, B (10)).

Time table of air service between Iraq and Egypt and India. (Note No. 284 of 1927).

Personnel of 2nd Battalion, Queen's Regiment, who would remain in India on departure of battalion to Egypt during trooping season, 1926-27. (Note No. 589 (5) of 1927).

Inspection of units leaving India for Egypt. (Note No. 805 of 1927 & Appendix, 7).

Supply of 170,000 rounds Mk VI small arms ammunition to Zanzibar Protectorate Government. (Proceedings, October 1930, Nos. 1315-19 & Appendix, B (10)).

Clothing equipment for British Legation in Abyssinia. (Proceedings, August 1931, Nos. 1320-21 & Appendix Pt B (5)).

Relief of legation guards in Abyssinia. (Proceedings, September 1931, Nos. 2005-27, Part B (10)).

Official history of campaign in East Africa; enquiry from the India Office regarding units that took part in this campaign. (Proceedings, November 1933, Nos. 1117-24, B (10)).

Payment of charges for military personnel landed at certain parts in Portuguese East Africa. (Proceedings, August 1935, Nos. 1365-66, B (P)).

Starred question in Legislative Assembly regarding expenditure on defence, etc., in Egypt and India. (Note No. 36, L.S. & Appendix, B (10)).

Information to be given to Agent of Government of India in South Africa whenever government decides to send representative to South Africa. (Proceedings, March 1936, Nos. 759-60, B (10)).

Strengthening of legation guard at Addis Abada. (Proceedings, March 1936, Nos. 862-66, B (10), File No. 38608/M.O.L).

Appointment of Captain E. Palmer, Indian Medical Service as legation doctor in addition to his own duties with Abyssinian contingent. (Proceedings, July 1936, Nos. 1774-75, B (10)).

Expenditure incurred on despatch of troops from India to Abyssinia during Italo-Abyssinian War, 1935-36; question in Assembly, Simla Session, 1936. (Proceedings,

October 1936, Nos. 776-77, L.B. Part B (5)).

Representation of military forces of India at ceremonials for Empire Exhibition, Johannesburg. (Proceedings, October 1936, Nos. 1016-17-B (3)).

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CHAPTER 7

Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Revenue and Agricultural/Education, Health and Lands Department (1871 - 1945)

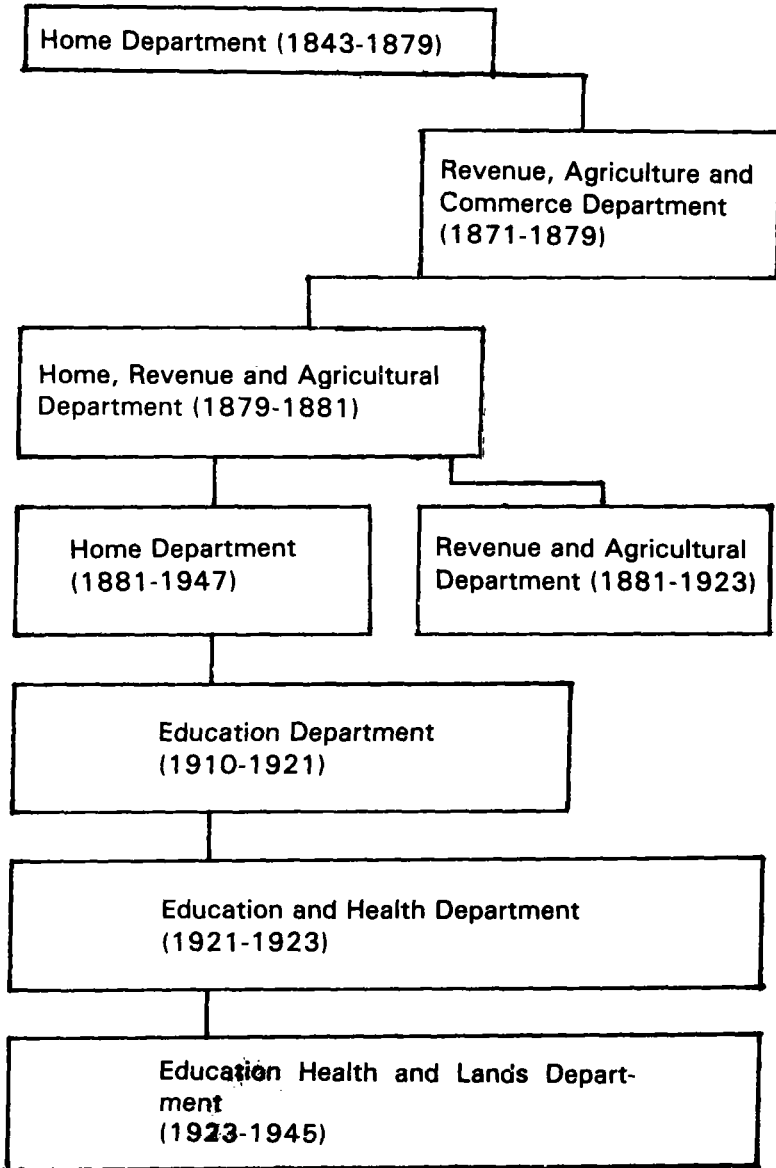
REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT (1871 - 1879)

In the mid-19th century, India was essentially an agricultural country and the mainstay of her people was land. The department of Indian commerce depended largely on improvement of agricultural products. With a view to implementing measures for the improvement of agriculture, a new Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department was constituted in June 1871. Due to the very nature of the duties entrusted to this newly created department, it had to take up a certain portion of the work of almost all the existing departments of the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT (1881 - 1923)

In July 1879, the Revenue and Agriculture Department was combined with the Home Department to form Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Two years later in July 1881, the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department was bifurcated into two separate departments, viz, (i) Home Department and (ii) Revenue and Agricultural Department.

**REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
AND ITS PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES**



Education Department
(1945-1947)

Health Department
(1945-1947)

Agriculture Department
(1945-1947)

Ministry of Education
(1947-)

Ministry of Health
(1947-)

Ministry of Agriculture
(1947-)



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (1910 - 1921)

In view of the steadily increasing importance of education in India, a separate Education Department was created in December 1910, and business relating to education was transferred from the Home Department to the newly created Education Department. However, the Government of the India Act, 1919 brought about a change in educational policy by making education virtually the responsibility of provinces. The central government reserved the right to legislate on questions regarding the establishment, constitution and functions of new universities as well as problems affecting the jurisdiction of any university outside its province.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT (1921 - 1923)

Subjects such as public health, sanitation, medical administration had become the responsibility of provincial governments with the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1919. But the central government responsibility over these subjects was discharged through its Home Department. In March 1921, these matters were transferred from the Home Department to the Education Department. The Education Department was expanded and renamed Education and Health Department in August 1921.

EDUCATION, HEALTH & LANDS DEPARTMENT (1923 - 1945)

In April 1923, the Education and Health Department was combined with the Revenue and Agricultural Department to constitute the Department of Education, Health and Lands. Gradually this department grew quite unwieldy and in September 1945, it was triurcated into three separate departments, viz. (i) Education Department, (ii) Health Department and (iii) Agriculture Department.

SANITARY BRANCH (1868 - 1923)
(Shelf length: 140 linear metres)

Before 1868, sanitary matters were dealt with in the Public Branch, and in that year a separate Sanitary Branch was created in the Home Department. When the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department was created in June 1871, the Sanitary Branch was taken over by that department. In October 1873, the branch was transferred back to the Home Department. The branch further went under the administrative control of the Education Department (December 1910-August 1921), Education and Health Department (August 1921-April 1923) and Education, Health and Lands Department (April-August 1923). The Sanitary Branch was renamed the Health Branch in August 1923 and continued to function under the Education, Health and Lands Department. The entire series of records of the Sanitary Branch (1868-1923) are, however, retained at one place under Education and Health Wing of the Education, Health and Lands Department. The records generally relate to quarantine restrictions and health-enforcing regulations against sea-borne passengers, outbreak of epidemic diseases such as plague and cholera, imposition of sanitary conventions, trade restrictions, etc. in African countries.

Papers regarding bills of health granted to vessels bound for Egypt. (Sanitary Proceedings, 8 February 1868, No. 28 B; 13 June 1868, Nos. 6-7, B).

Suggestion to Secretary of State that endeavours be made to have quarantine rules proposed to be adopted in the Red Sea altered as suggested by the British Consul-General at Cairo. (Sanitary Proceedings, June 1877, Nos. 69-72; 215-223, A).

Observation of all vessels arriving in Egypt from a suspected port without a clean bill of health. (Sanitary Proceedings, November 1877, Nos. 18, 677, A).

Outbreak of cholera at Jeddah and Mecca and imposition of quarantine in Egypt. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1878, Nos. 4-6, A).

Egyptian Board of Health enforcing regulations against

pilgrims and pilgrim ships during forthcoming pilgrimage season. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1878, No. 22, B).

Government of Bombay forwarding forms or certificates of Egyptian modified quarantine regulations. (Sanitary Proceedings, December 1878, No. 2, B).

Revised quarantine arrangements made by Sanitary Council of Egypt in consequence of cessation of plague in Mesopotamia. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1881, No. 10, A).

Despatch from Secretary of State regarding expediency of adopting the Indian quarantine rules by Egyptian Government. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1881, Nos. 25-26, 339-40, A).

Remonstrance from Chamber of Commerce, Bombay on recent action of Sanitary Board in Egypt, placing Bombay in quarantine. (Sanitary Proceedings, June 1883, Nos. 91-93, 215-217, A).

Despatch from Secretary of State forbidding pilgrims from India, Sumatra and the Far East to make their journey to Mecca by way of Egypt. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1883, Nos. 73-74, 239-241, A).

Contract between Board of Health, Constantinople and agent of Egyptian Khedivial Steam Boat Co. for conveyance of pilgrims from the Cameroons to Jedda. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1883, Nos. 59-60, 279-280, A).

Modified scale of periods of quarantine for vessels with qualified medical practitioner on board arriving in Egypt from a cholera infested port. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1883, Nos. 97-98, 425-427, A).

Reports on cholera epidemic in Egypt. (Sanitary Proceedings, November 1883, Nos. 8-9, B).

Imposition of quarantine in all Ottoman and Egyptian ports on vessels arriving from India. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1884, Nos. 64-65, A).

Removal of quarantine in Egypt on mail steamers and vessels of war not carrying troops arriving from Bombay and Calcutta. (Sanitary Proceedings, June 1884, Nos. 105-188, 355-356, A).

Epidemic among cattle on African coast. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1890, Nos. 41-43, B).

Government of Bombay forwarding copies of notifications enforcing quarantine rules of Aden, Perim and Somali coast against arrivals from island of Galesong, Hejaz and Arabian ports in the Red Sea as far as the Straits of Babelmandeb. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1890, Nos. 47-52, B).

Government of Bombay asking for sanction for removal of quarantine at Aden, Perim and Somali coast on arrivals from island of Galesong. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1890, Nos. 87-88, 433, A).

Imposition of quarantine at Aden, Perim and Somali coast against arrivals from Massawa because of outbreak of cholera at Massawa. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1890, Nos. 61-62, 471, A).

Bombay Government informed of sanction to withdrawal of rules imposing quarantine at Aden, Perim and the Somali coast against arrivals from Massawa and ports between latitude 19° North and Ras Sijan on Africa coast. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1891, Nos. 55-56, 181, A).

Notification enforcing temporary quarantine rules at Aden, Perim and Somali coast against arrivals from Calcutta. (Sanitary Proceedings, April 1891, Nos. 24-31, B).

Measures taken by Egyptian Government to prevent influx of pauper pilgrims into Hejaz. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1892, Nos. 111-130, 137-151, A).

Request from Secretary of State to request Egyptian Government to remove quarantine against arrivals from Madras. (Sanitary Proceedings, June 1892, Nos. 76-77, B).

Communication to Bombay Government regarding proposed issue of port clearance forms and bills of health at Zanzibar and manner in which vessels receiving them should be treated at Bombay. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1892, Nos. 22-30, 517-522, A).

Despatch from the Secretary of State regarding a request of authorities of Zanzibar for assistance in enforcing their

port regulations. (Sanitary Proceedings, November 1893, Nos. 51-54, 459-465, A).

Despatch from Secretary of State notifying that bills of health taken vessels bound for Madagascar must be visaed by French consular authorities at their last ports of call. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1896, Nos. 12-18, 199-200, A).

Representation from Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. against detention by Bombay Government of passengers bound for East Africa. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1897, Nos. 956-63, 2521-22, A).

Modification of arrangements for the representation of Great Britain on Egyptian Quarantine Board. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1897, Nos. 34-35, 3779-86, A).

Report of Egyptian Government Plague Committee. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1897, Nos. 267-69, B).

Prohibition of emigration from port of Karachi to East Africa. (Sanitary Proceedings, April 1898, Nos. 323-25, 1925-27, A).

Acceptance of Venice Sanitary Convention by Cape of Good Hope Government (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1898, Nos. 1-12, 2365-75, A).

Correspondence regarding the Egyptian quarantine station at El Tor. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1898, Nos. 228-34, 2683-2705, A).

Bombay Government prohibition of enlistment of coolies for Uganda within city and *taluka* of Karachi. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1898, Nos. 304-309, 2745-46, A).

Prohibitory measures regarding embarkation of coolies at Karachi for Uganda; question whether decks of vessels conveying these labourers should be of wood or sheathed with wood. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1898, Nos. 18-29, 3509-12, A).

Recognition of plague in part of German East Africa. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1898, Nos. 509-13, 3781-84, A).

Report by Consul-General for Tunis regarding prohibition of Muslim pilgrimage from Tunis during current season. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1898, Nos. 125-129, Deposit).

Complaint by Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. against action of Portuguese authorities at Beira and Delagoa Bay in regard to quarantine matters. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1898, Nos. 277-87, 4491-99, A).

Declaration by Egyptian Government that Calcutta is free from plague. (Sanitary Proceedings, October 1898, Nos. 98-99, 4883, A).

Withdrawal by Egyptian Government of imposition of Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations against arrivals from Hongkong. (Sanitary Proceedings, October 1898, Nos. 120, 4719, A).

Report of meeting of Egyptian Quarantine Board at Alexandria. (Sanitary Proceedings, October 1898, Nos. 168-71, B).

Regulations relating to sanitary control of vessels arriving at ports in German East African Protectorate from plague-infested places. (Sanitary Proceedings, December 1898, Nos. 417-24, 6229-58, A).

Appearance of bubonic plague at Tamatave in Madagascar. (Sanitary Proceedings, December 1898, Nos. 522-26, 6331, A).

Notice of Board of Trade regarding a declaration by Italian Government that Madras Presidency and Madagascar are infected with plague. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1899, Nos. 148, 113, A).

Sanction of proposal of Indian Plague Commission to visit Egypt to examine Colonel Sir John Rogers Pasha and Dr. Bitter. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1899, Nos. 623-27, 559-63, A).

Supply to Natal Government of 100 doses of Haffkine's prophylactic fluid. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1899, Nos. 711-19, 631-33, A).

(1) Definition of term "Emigrants"; (2) question whether it applies to soldiers recruited in India under agreement with Colonial Secretary for service in Africa. (Sanitary Proceedings, February 1899, Nos. 114-17, 781-85, A).

Provisional prohibition of immigration of Indians into Mozambique. (Sanitary Proceedings, February 1899, Nos. 260-61, 925, A).

Decision of Egyptian Quarantine Board to enforce plague rules against arrivals from Tamatave. (Sanitary Proceedings, February 1899, Nos. 403-18, 1111-13, A).

Imposition of quarantine against Calcutta at Aden and by Egyptian Government. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1899, Nos. 40-71, 1439-68, B).

Preventive measures against invasion of plague into Mozambique. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1899, Nos. 83-84, 1467-68, A).

Plague resolutions regarding supply of plague serum to Cape Town. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1899, Nos. 504-29, B).

Proposed visit of Indian Plague Commission to Egypt. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1899, Nos. 541-46, 2097-2103, A).

Emigration to Mozambique prohibited. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1899, Nos. 547-49, 2105, A).

Rules regarding medical examinations, etc. of vessels proceeding to German East Africa. (Sanitary Proceedings, April 1899, Nos. 114-23, 2591-96, A).

Disappearance of plague in Tamatave, Madagascar. (Sanitary Proceedings, April 1899, Nos. 228-32, 2669-75, A).

Enlistment of lighterman and lascars for Uganda Railway in Karachi. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1899, Nos. 280-831, 3103, A).

Relaxation of orders about emigration from Bombay in respect of natives accompanying Mr D.A. Donaldson Smith to Africa. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1899, Nos. 282-84, 3105, A).

Increase of deck space for coolies for Uganda Railway. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1899, Nos. 327-29, 3139, A).

Case of British India Company's steamer *Bhundara* which was repulsed by Zanzibar authorities on account of plague on board. (Sanitary Proceedings, June 1899, Nos. 1-90, 3541-3617, A).

Deputation of Captain Leumann and Lieutenant Stevenson to Natal and Mauritius and supply of Haffkine's plague serum to those government. (Sanitary Proceedings, June 1899, No. 11, Deposit).

Quarantine measures in Turkish ports against arrivals from Egypt. (Sanitary Proceedings, June 1899, Nos. 139-40, 3639, A).

Quarantine regulations in Spain and Egypt; manner in which medical inspection of passengers and crews of vessels leaving Alexandria is carried out. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1899, Nos. 187-88, 3977, A).

Imposition of Venice Sanitary Convention regulations against Egypt by Turkish Government. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1899, Nos. 189-208, B).

Revision of orders of Mozambique Colony in regard to prohibition against natives of India entering into that colony. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1899, Nos. 248-50, 3995, A).

Embarkation at Karachi of persons engaged for Uganda Railway. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1899, Nos. 584-91, 4207-21, A).

Application of Paris Convention of 1894 to British colonies, excepting Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Canada, Newfoundland, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, West Australia and New Zealand. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1899, No. 101, B).

Modification of regulations of the French Government relating to sanitary measures applicable in France and Algeria to goods imported from plague-infected countries. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1899, No. 185, B).

Supply of 1,000 doses of Haffkine's serum and 12 syringes to Zanzibar Government by Bombay Government. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1899, Nos. 186-87, B).

Regulations adopted by Cape Colony Government to prevent introduction of plague into South Africa. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1899, No. 280, B).

Suspension of plague rules in Egypt for return pilgrimages, provided pilgrims undergo observation and disinfection at Moses' Wells. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1899, Nos. 149-50, B).

Proposed establishment of joint quarantine station for East African Protectorate of Prison Island, Zanzibar harbour. (Sanitary Proceedings, October 1899, No. 8, B).

Inquiry whether Eurasian and native engineers can proceed to Uganda for service under the Protectorate. (Sanitary Proceedings, October 1899, No. 196, B).

Trade restrictions imposed by Egypt. (Sanitary Proceedings, October 1899, Nos. 217, 5455, A).

Rules and regulations governing Uganda Railway and detention camp at Budhapur. (Sanitary Proceedings, October 1899, No. 279, B).

Supply to Natal Government of copy of report on outbreak of plague in civil and military station, Bangalore, 1898-99. (Sanitary Proceedings, December 1899, Nos. 12-13, B).

Trade restrictions by Portugal and German East African Protectorates. (Sanitary Proceedings, December 1899, Nos. 174, 6061-65, A).

Plague at Alexandria and meeting of Alexandria Quarantine Board; question of date when outbreak began; infected locality to be declared free after ten days without plague. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1900, No. 72, B).

Enforcement of plague precautions with respect to vessels arriving from India at Aden, Perim and ports on Somali coast. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1900, Nos. 126-27, 221-32, A).

Plague regulations issued by Governor of German East Africa. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1900, Nos. 162, 243-48, A).

Emigration to British East African Protectorate, Uganda and Central African Protectorate. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1900, No. 191, B).

Regulations for vessels arriving in Egypt from infected ports on the Mediterranean. (Sanitary Proceedings, February 1900, No. 82, B).

Imposition by Egypt of Venice Convention regulations against arrivals from Aden. (Sanitary Proceedings, February 1900, Nos. 262-67, B).

Sanitary precautions by Egypt and Turkey against vessels from Southern Arabia. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1900, Nos. 18-19, Deposit).

Sanitary precautions to be adopted for port of Perim

and those on Somali coast. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1900, Nos. 241-42, 1003, A).

Discovery of case of plague on S.S. *Africa* at Rangoon. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1900, Nos. 260-72, B).

Plague regulations framed by British Government for British ports in East Africa. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1900, Nos. 290-91, 1157-63, A).

Application in Egypt of regulations against plague to arrivals from Aden. (Sanitary Proceedings, April 1900, No. 17, Deposit).

Prohibition of pilgrimage from Tunis to Hejaz during 1900. (Sanitary Proceedings, April 1900, No. 18 Deposit).

Reluctance of Alexandria to declare itself free from plague even after a lapse of 10 days since last case. (Sanitary Proceedings, April 1900, No. 37, B).

Withdrawal of Venice Convention regulations against Alexandria by Bengal Government. (Sanitary Proceedings, April 1900, No. 163, B).

Imposition by Madras Government of Venice Sanitary convention regulations against arrivals from Cape Town and other infected ports, if any, in Africa. (Sanitary Proceedings, April 1900, No. 191, B).

Report of plague in Tamatave by Dr Vayssl, Chief Medical Officer, Madagascar. (Sanitary Proceedings, April 1900, No. 201, B).

Imposition by Turkish Government of five days' quarantine on departure from Egyptian Mediterranean littoral. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1900, Nos. 107-108, B).

Imposition of quarantine on arrivals from coasts of Hejaz and Port Said and from African littoral of Red Sea. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1900, Nos. 109-11, B).

Restrictions imposed by Constantinople Board of Health against arrivals from Egyptian littoral. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1900, Nos. 210-15, B).

Trade restrictions imposed by Bulgaria against African Red Sea coast, Gulf of Suez, Suez Canal and Egyptian Mediterranean coast. (Sanitary Proceedings, June 1900, Nos. 154, 1701-03, A).

Extension of an Italian ordinance to all Egyptian ports.

(Sanitary Proceedings, June 1900, Nos. 157, 1707-12, A).

Plague regulations imposed by Egypt. (Sanitary Proceedings, June 1900, Nos. 232, 1827-31, A).

Treatment of vessels of Messageries Maritimes Cie. serving Madagascar on their arrival at Aden. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1900, Nos. 163-79, 2001-2002, A).

Withdrawal by Bengal Government of Venice Convention regulations against arrivals from Tamatave in Madagascar. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1900, No. 176, B).

Suppression of quarantine against Aden, Yambo (Sudan) and Hejaz and reduction of quarantine against Beirut. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1900, Nos. 232-35, B).

Grant of permission to Messrs Graham & Co., Bombay to engage 90 artisans at Karachi for work in Zanzibar and Mombasa. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1900, Nos. 108, 2413-14, A).

Alteration in quarantine rules against Port Said, Egyptian ports and Smyrna. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1900, Nos. 137-40, B).

Arrival of vessels *Ethiopia* and *Bulimba* at port of Rangoon with cases of cholera. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1900, No. 6, Deposit).

New Zanzibar plague regulations. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1900, Nos. 25, 2599-1603, A).

Plague regulations imposed by Somali Protectorate and Romania. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1900, Nos. 53, 2625-27, A).

Withdrawal by Egypt of plague regulations against Karachi. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1900, Nos. 164, 2689-92, B).

Declaration by Italy that Hejaz, Macao, Madagascar, Mozambique, Oman, New Caledonia, Smyrna and Beirut are free from plague and that regulations against them have been removed. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1900, Nos. 164, 2689-92, A).

Report on plague in Egypt, May 1899 to July 1900 by Mr H.H. Pinching, Director-General, Sanitary Department, Egypt. (Sanitary Proceedings, October 1900, No. 27, Deposit).

Abolition of quarantine against Port Said and its reduction against Alexandria to 48 hours. (Sanitary Proceedings, October 1900, Nos. 64-65, B).

Plague regulations imposed by Morocco. (Sanitary Proceedings, November 1900, Nos. 94, 3053-56, A).

Withdrawal of prohibition against transmission of certain articles from Egypt. (Sanitary Proceedings, November 1900, Nos. 193-98, B).

Prohibition against landing of any natives of India in Mozambique. (Sanitary Proceedings, December 1900, Nos. 90-92. 3261, A).

Plague regulations imposed by Algeria. (Sanitary Proceedings, December 1900, Nos. 119, 3279-82, A).

Allegation that coolies shipped on S.S. *India* for Uganda were allowed to mix with population before embarkation after seclusion in observation camp. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1901, Nos. 198-206, 183-84, A).

Prohibition by Portuguese authorities against landing of Asians in Mozambique. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1901, Nos. 239-40, 269, A).

Notes by Surgeon-General Hooper and Dr Buffer on the Egyptian Plague Report of 1900. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1901, No. 4, Deposit).

Outbreak of plague in South Africa. (Sanitary Proceedings, April 1901, Nos. 6-7, B).

Imposition by Madras Government of Venice Convention regulations against arrivals from Cape Town and other infected ports, if any, in South Africa. (Sanitary Proceedings, April 1901, No. 191, B).

Imposition by Turkish Government of medical inspection against arrivals from Alexandria. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1901, Nos. 8-9, B).

Recruitment of Indian artisans for British Central Africa. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1901, No. 52, B).

Report of meetings of Alexandria Quarantine Board regarding pilgrimage rules and measurement of pilgrim vessels under Egyptian regulations. (Sanitary Proceedings, June 1901, No. 1, Deposit).

Disinfection of clothing and bedding of new Sikh contingent for British Central Africa proceeding from Bombay

to Chinde. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1901, Nos. 73-74, 1971, A).

Plague regulations imposed by Egypt and Malta. (Sanitary Proceedings, June 1901, Nos. 94-95, 1753-58, August 1901, Nos. 140, 2275-78, A).

Imposition at Aden of Venice Convention regulations against arrivals from ports in Egypt. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1901, Nos. 26-40, 2405-2407, A).

Correspondence with Mr M.C. Turner regarding detention at Bombay of S.S. *Nowshera* bound for South Africa. (Sanitary Proceedings, 1901, Nos. 94-98, B).

Withdrawal by Bombay Government of Venice Convention regulations at Aden against arrivals from Egyptian ports. (Sanitary Proceedings, October 1901, Nos. 296-99, 2761, A).

Plague regulations imposed by Senegal Government. (Sanitary Proceedings, December 1901, Nos. 248, 3229-31, B).

Supply of information to Alexandria Quarantine Board as to appearance and cessation of plague at British ports. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1902, Nos. 5-19, 7-23, A).

Non-existence of plague at Egyptian ports and removal of Venice Sanitary Convention regulations at Aden and Perim on arrival from those ports. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1902, Nos. 41-44, 143, A).

Supply to Zanzibar Government of anti-plague vaccine for 1,000 persons. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1902, Nos. 165-168, 661, B).

Imposition by Turkish Government of quarantine on arrivals from Egypt, Mediterranean littoral, Suez Canal and Persian Gulf. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1902, Nos. 298-301, B).

Withdrawal by Turkish Government of quarantine on arrivals from Yambo. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1902, Nos. 60-61, B).

Immigration of Indians and other Asians into German East African Protectorate. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1902, Nos. 276, 2047, A).

Emigration of artisans from Bombay to Abyssinia.

(Sanitary Proceedings, November 1902, No. 91, B).

Occurrence of plague at Durban. (Sanitary Proceedings, December 1902, Nos. 153-54, B).

Reduction of quarantine against Arabian littoral and Alexandria. (Sanitary Proceedings, February 1903, Nos. 21-32, B).

Communication from British Ambassador at Constantinople regarding imposition of medical inspection on arrivals from Egypt and Syria. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1903, Nos. 91-92, B).

Report on occurrence of plague among crew and passengers of S.S. *Khalif* during voyage from Zanzibar to Bombay. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1903, No. 13, B).

Occurrence of plague at Alexandria. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1903, Nos. 56-58, 1577, A).

Imposition by Turkish Government of four days quarantine against Egyptian Mediterranean ports and Suez. (Sanitary Proceedings, June 1903, Nos. 268-69, B).

Imposition by Turkish Government of quarantine against Tripoli and Syrian coast. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1903, Nos. 96-98, B).

Imposition of four days' quarantine for cholera against Alexandria and three days' quarantine against Biredjek, Urfa and Aleppo. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1903, Nos. 239-40, B).

Intimation that colony of Natal is free from plague. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1903, Nos. 314-15, B, July 1904, Nos. 250-51, B).

Imposition at Aden of Venice Sanitary regulations on arrivals from Egypt. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1904, Nos. 229-31, 441, A).

Suppression of measures against arrivals from Port Said except medical visit. (Sanitary Proceedings, April 1904, Nos. 59-60, B).

Occurrence of case of plague at Durban. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1904, Nos. 167-68, B).

Weekly reports of plague in Natal for three weeks ending 4 June 1904, 11 June 1904, 18 June 1904. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1904, No. 223, B).

Plague at Alexandria. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1904, Nos. 239-44, 1213-14, A).

Non-existence of plague in the Transvaal. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1904, Nos. 222-23, B).

Imposition of medical inspection on arrivals from Port Said. (Sanitary Proceedings, October 1904, Nos. 106-107, B).

Report on plague in Natal. (Sanitary Proceedings, November 1904, No. 12, Deposit).

Imposition by Turkish Government of quarantine and medical inspection on arrivals from Suez. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1905, Nos. 24-29, B).

Suppression of quarantine against Suez except on pilgrim ships. (Sanitary Proceedings, March 1905, Nos. 192-93, B).

Report of plague cases and deaths in Natal, week ending 11 March 1905, (Sanitary Proceedings, April 1905, No. 207, B).

Imposition by Turkish Government of medical inspection on arrivals from Port Said. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1905, Nos. 74-75, B).

Imposition by Turkish Government of disinfection and rat destruction on arrivals from Alexandria. (Sanitary Proceedings, Jun3 1905, Nos. 312-15, B).

Attack upon Egyptian caravan of pilgrims by Arabs near Yambo. (Sanitary Proceedings, July 1905, Nos. 160, B).

Plague at Zanzibar Port. (Sanitary Proceedings, November 1905, No. 583, B).

Freedom of Zanzibar from plague. (Sanitary Proceedings, December 1905, Nos. 2-7, B).

Enforcement of Venice Convention regulations at uninfected ports against arrivals from Zanzibar. (Sanitary Proceedings, October 1905, Nos. 291-99, B).

Imposition by Government of Ceylon of plague regulations against arrivals from Suez. (Sanitary Proceedings, September 1906, No. 18, B).

Imposition by Turkish Government of medical inspection on arrivals from Port Said. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1907, Nos. 266-67, B).

Production of certificates of birth or other documents of equal value by children of immigrants claiming admission into Natal. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1907, No. 258, B).

Circulars issued by Constantinople Board of Health, regarding conditions under which pilgrim and other ships are allowed to pass Suez Canal in quarantine. (Sanitary Proceedings, May 1907, No. 260, B).

Declaration by Government of Ceylon that Alexandria is infected with plague. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1907, No. 334, B).

Suppression by Turkish Government of sanitary precautions against Tunis. (Sanitary Proceedings, December 1907, Nos. 147-48, B).

Sanitary precautions against Alexandria. (Sanitary Proceedings, February 1908, Nos. 55-58, B).

Proposed adoption of special measures to prevent importation into India of jigger flea by returned coolies from Natal. (Sanitary Proceedings, August 1908, Nos. 157-58, B).

Outbreak of bubonic plague in Gold Coast. (Sanitary Proceedings, June 1909, No. 175, B, Confidential).

Removal by Government of Burma of plague restrictions against arrivals from Port Said. (Sanitary Proceedings, January 1910, No. 215, B).

Work of African Entomological Research Committee. (Sanitary Proceedings, February 1910, No. 82 B).

Accession of Algeria to agreement for creation of International Health Bureau. (Sanitary Proceedings, June 1910, No. 116, B).

EMIGRATION/OVERSEAS/LANDS AND OVERSEAS/OVERSEAS BRANCH (1871 - 1941) (Shelf length: 98.25 linear metres)

The subject of emigration of Indians came within the jurisdiction of various departments of the Government of India from time to time. Records on the subject are indexed under the heads of their respective creating departments. The subject came under the purview of the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department in June

1871; Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department in July 1879 and Revenue and Agricultural Department in July 1881. The Revenue and Agricultural Department was combined with Education and Health Department in April 1923 to become Education, Health and Lands Department. Emigration continued to be administered by the Education, Health and Lands Department from 1923 to 1941 in its Emigration Branch (1923), Overseas Branch (1923-1932), Lands and Overseas Branch (1932-1938) and again in Overseas Branch (1938-1941) until it was taken over by the Indians Overseas Department in 1941.

The records listed below relate mainly to emigration of Indians to African countries; position of Indians; legislation affecting Indians; Indian members in legislatures in African countries; appointment of Agent-General of Government of India in South Africa; annual conferences of the South African Indian Congress, trade relations between India and South Africa.

(i) EMIGRATION BRANCH (1871 - 1923)

Natives of India at Tamatava in Madagascar from Mauritius. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1875, Nos. 4-5, page No. 3).

Request from H.C.R. Johnson that emigration from Madras to Cape of Good Hope be permitted. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1877, Nos. 9-10, Part B).

Regulation of emigration from Mozambique to foreign countries. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1878, Nos. 1-2, Part B).

Emigration from Madras to Natal during July 1878. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1878, No. 11, Part B).

Report of the Protector of Immigrants, Natal for 1877. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1878, Nos. 24-25, page 171).

Proposed introduction of Indian labourers into colony of Cape of Good Hope. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1879, Nos. 8-9, page 33).

Question whether ships sailing to colonies west of Cape of Good Hope are to use Boag's Ventilator. (Emigration

Proceedings, September 1882, Nos. 15-18, File No. 19, page 1059).

Indian marriage law in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1883, No. 7, File No. 53, page 569).

Limits of season for departure from India of coolie emigrants proceeding to colonies west of Cape of Good Hope. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1883, Nos. 46-48, File No. 36, page 929).

Indian emigration to Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1884, Nos. 20-23, File No. 62, page 605).

Proposed consolidation of Natal law relating to Indian immigration. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1885, Nos. 3-4, File No. 32, page 295).

Report of the Protector of Immigrants, Natal for 1885. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1886, Nos. 8-9, File No. 72, page 1129).

Police interference with celebration of an Indian festival in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1887, No. 8, File No. 41, page 741).

Report of Indian Emigration Trust Board, Natal for 1886. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1887, No. 4 File No. 51, Part B).

Report on emigrants who returned from Natal on S.S. *Laurel* and *Clan Macpherson*. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1887, Nos. 9-10, File No. 53, Part B).

Murdes among East Indian population in Natal and British Guiana during 1888; report of Indian Immigration Trust Board for 1888. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1889, No. 1, File No. 39, Part B).

Engagement of native policemen and artisans for employment in Zanzibar; interpretation of the word "Emigrant" under Act XXI of 1883 in connection with emigration to Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1891, Nos. 33-38, File No. 64 to 1890, Page 85).

Report on voyage to Natal of emigrants from Calcutta on board S.S. *Pongola*, 1890. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1890, Nos. 4-5, File No. 9, page 1031).

Emigration from India to territory of British East Africa Company. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1890, No. 41, File No. 27, Part B).

Natal Emigration Reports fro 1888 and 1889. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1890, Nos. 1-6, File No. 52 of 1889, page 1105).

Proposed discontinuance of grant from Natal revenues towards Indian immigration. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1891, No. 8, File No. 68, page 1743).

Natal Immigration Law No. 25, 1891. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1892, Nos. 13-15, File No. 75 of 1891, page 41).

Census report, Natal, 1891. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1892, No. 20, File No. 4, page 95).

Opening of emigration from Bombay to Zanzibar under Madras Emigration System. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1892, No. 1, File No. 15, page 107).

Proposed amendment of Sections 60 and 66 of the Natal Immigration Law, 1891 in so far as they relate to (1) estates of deceased emigrants, (2) polygamous marriages. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1892, Nos. 15-22, File No. 10, page 823).

System of calculating annual death rate among coolie immigrants in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1893, Nos. 5-6, File No. 79, Part B).

Repatriation of leprous immigrants from Natal to India. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1893, No. 12, File No. 38, Part B).

Proposed opening of emigration to Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1893, No. 9 File No. 64, page 629).

Proposed opening of emigration to the Niger Coast Protectorate. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1893, Nos. 10-12, File No. 86, page 1195).

Observations of the Natal Government on Sections 60 and 66 of the Natal Immigration Ordinance No. 25 of 1891. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1893, No. 2, File No. 92, Part B).

Report of Immigration Trust Board, Natal for 1892-93. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1894, Nos. 2-3, File No. 1, Part B).

Modifications to existing terms for regulating emigration

to Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1894, Nos. 14-17, File No. 18 page 705).

Acknowledgement by Government of Natal of courtesy shown to its delegates, Messrs Binns and Mason; report of delegates in connection with their deputation to India. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1894, No. 1 File No. 18, page 737).

Opening of Indian emigration to Nyasaland. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1895, No. 8 File No. 4, page 33).

Report on Natal Immigration Department for 1893-94. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1895, Nos. 6-7, File No. 9, page 65).

Emigration from India to Congo Free State. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1895, No. 8, File No. 4, page 33).

Indian emigration to Nyasaland. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1895, Nos. 2-5, File No. 4, Part B).

Opinion of Government of India on draft bill to amend Natal Immigration Law, No. 25 of 1891. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1895, Nos. 5-6, File No. 34, page 427).

Proposals for encouragement of emigration by Indians to British Central. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1895, No. 8, File No. 4, page 567).

Importation of labourers from Comoro Islands and Madagascar into Reunion. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1896, No. 1 File No. 47, Part B).

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Kenya Bill-Maize; Regulation of Trade. (Land & Overseas, File No. 136/36-L&O).

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Proposed informal discussions at Imperial Conference, 1937 in South Africa; municipal franchise in the

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Zanzibar Clove Legislation, 1937; indebtedness question; brief for use of delegates. (Land & Overseas, File No. 124-6/37-L&O, Confidential).

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Markets (Amendment) Bill, Tanganyika; Interpretation and General Clauses (Amendment) Bill; Coffee Registration and Improvement Bill, 1936. (Land & Overseas, File No. 131/37-L&O).

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Questions and answers in Legislative Assembly regarding South African Unbeneficial Occupation of Farms Act. (Land & Overseas, File No. 70/38-L&O).

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Memorandum by South African Indian Congress regarding South African condonees; admission of wives and children. (Land & Overseas, File No. 95/38-L&O).

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Kenya Native Reserves; leases to Indians. (Land & Overseas, File No. 133/38-L&O).

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Commercial relations between India and South Africa; conclusion of *modus vivendi* on basis of most favoured foreign nation treatment between two governments pending conclusion of formal trade agreement. (Land & Overseas, File No. 152/38-L&O).

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Indian marriages in Natal. (Land & Overseas, File No. 211/38-L&O).

(iv) OVERSEAS BRANCH (1938 - 1941)

Annual Reports of Agent-General for India in South

Africa, 1936 and 1937. (Overseas, File No. 4/38-OS).

South African Repatriation Scheme; report of Special Officer, Madras. (Overseas, File No. 12/38-OS).

South African Repatriation Scheme by M.V. *Isipingo* and M.V. *Ichanga*; report on condition of repatriates. (Overseas, File No. 18/38-OS).

South Africa: Natal Banana Industry; protection sought by Indians against imports from Portuguese East Africa. (Overseas, File No. 23-16/38-OS).

Statistics regarding Indians proceeding to and returning from Kenya, 1938. (Overseas, File No. 81/38-OS).

Import of cloves from Zanzibar. (Overseas, File No. 99-5/38-OS).

South African Assisted Emigration Scheme; Agency of Messrs Parry & Co., proposed transfer to Special Officer. (Overseas, File No. 188/38-OS).

Tanganyika's return to Germany; Indian Association's representation; question and answer in Legislative Assembly. (Overseas, File No. 194/38-OS).

Kenya Immigration Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance No. 1, 1939; Immigration Board representation of Indian community; appointment of Eboo Pirbhai. (Overseas, File No. 204/38-OS).

Administration of South Africa Slums Act in Durban and other towns, 1936-39. (Overseas, File No. 210/38-OS).

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Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Bill. (Overseas, File No. 23-4/39-OS).

Educational films of Indian origin; Film Division, National Bureau of Educational and Social Research, Government of South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 23-6/39-OS).

Fruit trade in Johannesburg; Johannesburg Municipal Market; national market in fruits; boycott by Indian traders. (Overseas, File No. 23-7/39-OS).

Trade relations between India and South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 23-17/39-OS).

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Indian settlers in mandated territory of Tanganyika; grievances of deck passengers travelling between Africa and India. (Overseas, File No. 23-21/39-OS).

Memorandum on which South African Indian Congress

proposed to give evidence before Committee of Inquiry of invalidity scheme and relief of tuberculars and war victims. (Overseas, File No. 23-23/39-OS).

Statement by Swami Bhawani Dayal, ex-President, Natal Indian Congress. (Overseas, File No. 23-24/39-OS).

Questions and answers in Legislative Assembly regarding refusal of licences to Indian commercial travellers in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 70-51/39-OS).

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Indian representation on Kenya Highlands Board. (Overseas, File No. 89-2/39-OS).

Kenya Highlands Order in Council, 1939: alleged infringement of the Convention of S. Germain-en-Laye. (Overseas, File No. 89-3/39-OS).

Annual reports, Clove Growers Association of Zanzibar, 1937, 1938. (Overseas, File No. 90-1/39-OS).

Land Alienation Decree, 1939, Zanzibar. (Overseas, File No. 90-2/39-OS).

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Emigration to East Africa of persons for skilled work; question of exemption from payment of security sunder Section IV of Indian Emigration Act. (Overseas, File No. 100-2/39-OS).

Fifteenth Session, East African Indian National Congress; presidential address and resolutions. (Overseas, File No. 100-1/39-OS).

Indian Emigration Act, 1922; skilled workers proceeding to Kenya; complaint regarding payment of security. (Overseas, File No. 116-1/39-OS).

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Municipal Council at Livingstone; proposal to set aside an area for purchase of residential property by Indians.

(Overseas, File No. 141/39-OS).

Demi-official correspondence with Agent-General of India in South Africa, January to April 1940. (Overseas, File No. 2/40-OS).

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Report of Protector of Indian Immigrants, Natal, 1939. (Overseas, File No. 5/40-OS).

Quarterly reports of emigrants returning from South Africa to Sind under Assisted Emigration Scheme, 1940. (Overseas, File No. 6-3/40-OS).

Quarterly reports of Special Officer and Protector of Immigrants, Madras regarding Assisted Emigration Scheme, South Africa, 1940. (Overseas, File No. 6-4/40-OS).

Inspection reports on condition of repatriates in Madras under the South African Repatriation Scheme, 1940. (Overseas, File No. 7/40-OS).

Question of modification of custom duties on Indian films in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 16-7/40-OS).

Complaint by Natal Indian Cane Growers Association; statements of Agent-General for India in South Africa, 1936 and 1937. (Overseas, File No. 16-7/40-OS).

Resolution of Natal Indian Association regarding offer of services of Natal Indians in connection with the war. (Overseas, File No. 16-10/40-OS).

Change of designation of Agent-General for India in South Africa to High Commissioner for India. (Overseas, File No. 16-11/40-OS).

Reservation of sea shore in South Africa for Europeans and non-Europeans. (Overseas, File No. 16-22/40-OS).

Discussion with S.B. Mind, Member, Education, Health and Lands Department regarding Indians in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 16-18/40-OS).

Education of Indian children in Indian schools in and around Durban. (Overseas, File No. 17/40-OS).

Visit to London of delegations from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika for discussion on agricultural and economic matters. (Overseas, File No. 73/40-OS).

Statistics of Indians proceeding to and returning from Kenya, 1940. (Overseas, File No. 73-1/40-OS).

Control of transport in Southern Highlands, Tanganyika. (Overseas, File No. 75-1/40-OS).

Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission in the Transvaal. (Overseas, File No. 76-1/40-OS).

Election of South Africa to Council of League of Nations; support of India. (overseas, File No. 76-5/40-OS).

Question of including Zanzibar in regular jurisdiction of Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa. (Overseas, File No. 77/40-OS).

Postponement of proposal to conclude Clove Trade Agreement with Madagascar; position of Indians. (Overseas, File No. 77-1/40-OS).

Resolution of East African Indian Congress regarding Clove Union of territories; enquiry from Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas. (Overseas, File No. 78/40-OS).

Complaint from Indian Association, Mombasa regarding restrictions on grant of passport facilities. (Overseas, File No. 100-37/40-OS).

Discontinuance of submission of annual reports of Agent-General of India in South Africa during war period. (Overseas, File No. 100-53/40-OS).

Questions and answers in Legislative Assembly regarding disabilities of Indians in South Africa. (Overseas, File No. 101-1/40-OS).

MEDICAL BRANCH (1873 - 1923) **(Shelf length: 67.70 linear metres)**

Prior to 1873, medical affairs were dealt with in the Public Branch of the Home Department. In September 1873, a new Medical Branch was created in the Home Department to deal with the subject. It was subsequently taken over by the Education Department in May 1921. The Education Department was renamed Education and Health Department in August 1921 and Education, Health

and Lands Department in April 1923, the Medical Branch continuing to function under these departments. In August 1923, the work of the Medical Branch was taken over by the Sanitary Branch of the Education, Health and Lands Department.

The records listed below relate mainly to medical assistance arranged from India to African countries against diseases such as cholera and malaria.

Selection of a dozen of the most poisonous snakes to be found in Africa and their careful transmission to Calcutta. (Medical Proceedings, April 1874, Nos. 44-45, B).

Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope promising compliance with request for a dozen bottles of Croft's tincture and a selection of twelve living specimens of the most venomous African snakes. (Medical Proceedings, December 1874, No. 16, B).

Despatch of case containing tincture received from Government of Cape of Good Hope by Crown Agents for the Colonies. (Medical Proceedings, February 1875, No. 32, B).

Arrangements for medical assistance from India against cholera epidemic in Egypt. (Medical Proceedings, August 1883, Nos. 26-27, A).

Scheme for reorganisation of Egyptian Medical Service. (Medical Proceedings, November 1883, Nos. 43-44, B).

Return to India of certain medical officers and others whose services were lent to Egyptian Government. (Medical Proceedings, December 1884, Nos. 1-2, B).

Supply to Colonial Secretary, Cape Town, of most recent reports on leper asylums in India. (Medical Proceedings, January 1890, Nos. 20-22, B).

Cape of Good Hope supplied with Punjab Government notice publishing rules for appointment of Hakims and Vaidis by boards and committees. (Medical Proceedings, May 1892, Nos. 198-200, B).

Placing services of Surgeon Lieutenant R.G. Turner at disposal of British East African Administration. (Medical Proceedings, March 1896, Nos. 134-141, B).

Medical staff required for Mombasa railway. (Medical Proceedings, March 1896, Nos. 142-145, 203-208, A).

Proposed grant of permission to Dr H Hearsey, Zumbo, British Central Africa Protectorate to make use of Government Research Laboratory, Agra. (Medical Proceedings, November 1898, Nos. 231-24, 1359, A).

Measures to be taken for the prevention of insect jigger or chigo being introduced into India from Africa. (Medical Proceedings, February 1899, Nos. 262-63, 297-303, A).

Departure of Dr C.W. Daniels of Malaria Commission for Africa. (Medical Proceedings, April 1899, No. 77, B).

Communication to Burma Government regarding precautions to prevent spread of jiggers by coolies returning from Africa. (Medical Proceedings, April 1899, Nos. 170-88 A,

Special report on occurrence of jigger pest in Mombasa by Captain P.P. Kilkelley, Indian Medical Service. (Medical Proceedings, October 1899, 186, B).

Extract from letter from Captain P.B. Haig, Indian Medical Service about jigger pest in East Africa. (Medical Proceedings, October 1899, Nos. 1-2, Deposit).

Communication to Department of Revenue and Agriculture regarding hospital arrangements at Karachi for returning emigrants from East Africa. (Medical Proceedings, October 1899, Nos. 17-19, B).

Arrangements on board ship for accomodation of coolies returning from Uganda. (Medical Proceedings, November 1899, Nos. 71-72, B).

Prevalence of jigger flea in Africa and suggestion for treatment of and precautions against this pest. (Medical Proceedings, February 1900, Nos. 47-48, 261-73, A).

Arrangements on vessels for inspection and medical treatment of emigrants returning to Karachi from Mombasa. (Medical Proceedings, March 1900, No. 164, B).

Communication from India Office regarding jigger flea in East Africa. (Medical Proceedings, April 1900, Nos. 182-83, 687-91, A).

Report of malarial expedition to West Africa. (Medical Proceedings, August 1900, Nos. 87-88, 1417-19, A).

Correspondence with Madras Government

regarding monograph on malarial fever and report on

malarial expedition to West Africa. (Medical Proceedings, March, 1901, Nos. 86-88, B).

Inter-departmental correspondence of Director-General, Indian Medical Service and Medical Department, Uganda Protectorate. (Medical Proceedings, October 1901, No. 125, B).

Deputation of Anderson G. Mackendrick, Indian Medical Service, to accompany expedition to Sierra Leone to conduct experiments in matter of malarial mosquitos. (Medical Proceedings, November 1901, Nos. 11, 1573-75, B).

Malaria expedition to Sierra Leone. (Medical Proceedings, December 1901, Nos. 69-72, 1645-1655, A).

Report of malaria expedition to West Africa, Part II. (Medical Proceedings, March 1902, Nos. 18-19, B).

Sleeping sickness prevalent in parts of Uganda and probability of its conveyance to India. (Medical Proceedings, January 1903, Nos. 107-108, 117-51, A).

Investigation of sleeping sickness in Uganda. (Medical Proceedings, February 1904, Nos. 6,185-87, A).

First report of expedition to Senegambia and reports of Sleeping Sickness Commission of Royal Society, Nos. I, II, III and IV. (Medical Proceedings, April 1904, Nos. 122-23, B).

Report by Dr Lingard to Colonial Secretary on disease known as Sarra. (Medical Proceedings, October 1902, No. 91, B).

Report on sleeping sickness in Congo, 1903-1904. (Medical Proceedings, January 1905, No. 93, B).

Procedure to be adopted with regard to reckoning towards Indian pension of services rendered as civil medical practitioners in South African war. (Medical Proceedings, March 1912, Nos. 106-107, A).

Report on Nastin treatment of leprosy at Tah Asylum, Southern Nigeria. (Medical Proceedings, October 1912, No. 58, B).

**BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS
BRANCH (1880 - 1912)
(Shelf length: 12.15 linear metres)**

Prior to 1880, books and their publication was dealt with in the Public Branch of the Home Department. Due to heavy pressure of work in the Public Branch, the Books and Publications Branch was created in 1880 in the Home Department to deal with the subject. In December 1895, work relating to books was transferred to the Imperial Record Department. When the Education Department came into existence in December 1910, the Imperial Record Department came under the administrative control of that department. In September 1912, "distribution" was separated from "publication" in the Books and Publications Branch. The Books Distribution Branch was set up to deal with distribution while publication work continued to be the responsibility of the Books and Publications Branch (renamed Books, General Branch). The records listed below relate mainly to books and parliamentary papers on African countries:

Blue book, Cape of Good Hope, 1882. (Books & Publications Proceedings, February 1883, No. 131, B).

Blue book, Cape of Good Hope, 1884. (Books & Publications Proceedings, August 1885, No. 36, B).

Parliamentary Papers and Act, Cape of Good Hope. (Books & Publications Proceedings, February 1886, Nos. 59-60, B).

Parliamentary Papers, etc., Cape of Good Hope, 1887. (Books & Publications Proceedings, March 1888, Nos. 1-2, B).

Account of the voyage of Francois Lequat to Rodriguez, Mauritius Java and Cape of Good Hope. (Books & Publications Proceedings, September 1891, Nos. 4-6, B).

Parliamentary Papers, Cape of Good Hope. (Books & Publications Proceedings, July 1895, Nos. 185-86, B).

Exchange of legal publications with the Transvaal and the United Provinces. (Books & Publications Proceedings, December 1904, No. 94, B).

Parliamentary Papers and Acts, Cape Town. (Books &

Publications Proceedings, February 1905, No. 106, B).

History of South African War. (Books & Publications Proceedings, November 1905, No. 46, Deposit).

Provinces in 1905. (Books & Publications Proceedings, June 1906, No. 51, B).

Statistical Register, Cape of Good Hope, 1905. (Books & Publications Proceedings, November 1906, No. 97, Deposit).

Correspondence regarding Turko-Egyptian Frontier in the Sinai Peninsula (with a map); quarterly list of Parliamentary Publications October 1906, No. 3006; proposed supply to Chief of Staff, Simla, of copy of a blue book. (Books & Publications Proceedings, February 1907, Nos. 6-7, B).

Parliamentary Papers, Cape of Good Hope, 1907. (Books & Publications Proceedings, August 1908, Nos. 131-135, B).

Accession of Liberia to International Copyright Convention. (Books & Publications Proceedings, February 1909, Nos. 186-187, 105-109, A).

Acts of Parliament, Cape of Good Hope, 1909. (Books & Publications Proceedings, April 1910, No. 55, B).

HEALTH BRANCH (1923 - 1944)

(Shelf length: 38.30 linear metres)

In August 1923, the Sanitary Branch in the Education, Health and Lands Department was renamed Health Branch to deal with all matters relating to health and medical education. In 1933, work relating to municipalities was also taken over by the Health Branch. The Education, Health and Lands Department was trifurcated into three separate departments in September 1945, viz (i) Education Department, (ii) Agriculture Department, (iii) Health Department, the Health Branch being placed under the latter.

Cost incurred on account of supply of certain seeds to Nigerian Government. (Health Proceedings, January 1927, Nos. 305-306, B).

Adhesion of Sudan to International Sanitary Conven-

tion, 1926. (Health Proceedings, June 1927, No. 7 B).

Accession of Belgian Congo to International Agreement for establishment in Paris of an International Bureau of Public Health. (Health Proceedings, July 1927, No. 114, B).

Study of epidemiology in India by Medical Officer of Public Health Department, Egypt. (Health Proceedings, November 1927, Nos. 89-96, B).

Accession of Newfoundland and Southern Rhodesia and certain colonies and protectorates to the International Sanitary Convention (Health Proceedings, February 1929, No. 57, B).

Instructions regarding quarantine measures at Suez applied to passengers and crew on board ships coming from Indian ports on account of outbreak of smallpox at Bombay. (Health Proceedings, May 1929, Nos. 67-68, B).

Enforcement by Sanitary Council, Alexandria of article of International Sanitary Convention, 1926 regarding pilgrimage. (Health Proceedings, June 1929, No. 48, B).

Accession of Papua and mandated territory of New Guinea to International Sanitary Convention. 1926. (Health Proceedings, November 1929, No. 167, B).

Cases of cholera and small pox on British ships visiting Egypt. (Health Proceedings, August 1929, Nos. 180-82, B).

AGRICULTURE BRANCH (1923 - 1944)

(Shelf length: 44.20 linear metres)

In April 1882, the Agriculture and Horticulture Branch was renamed Agriculture Branch in the Revenue and Agricultural Department to deal with all matters relating to agriculture. In April 1923, the Revenue and Agricultural Department was combined with the Education and Health Department, resulting in the formation of the Education, Health and Lands Department and the Agriculture Branch was placed under this department. The Education, Health and Lands Department was trifurcated into three separate departments in September 1945, viz. (i) Education Department, (ii) Health Department, (iii) Agriculture

Department, the Agriculture Section being taken over by the latter.

Supply of information regarding land and agricultural banks in India to Uganda Government. (Agriculture Proceedings, August 1927, Nos. 154-155, B).

Payment of £ 100 to South African Government in connection with purchase of one Friesland Bull from South Africa for use at Bangalore Dairy Farm. (Agriculture Proceedings, March 1929, Nos. 84-91, B).

Resolution adopted by Eleventh Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire held at Cape Town, October 1927, on the subject of National Research within the Empire. (Agriculture Proceedings, May 1929, Nos. 1-2, B).

Note by Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee on Egyptian scheme of loans on cotton to assist small producers. (Agriculture Proceedings, November 1929, No. 18, B).

Possibilities of cultivation of cinchona in Tanganyika. (Agriculture Proceedings, December 1929, No. 63, B, Confidential).

Information sought by Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding silk industry and collection of cocoons in India. (Agriculture Proceedings, July 1930, Nos. 306-07, Note by Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India on Egyptian Government's cotton scheme. (Agriculture Proceedings, August 1930, No. 128, B).

Questions arising out of Wheat Importation Restriction Act, South Africa. (Agriculture Proceedings, December 1930, No. 108, B).

Proposal for relaxation of provision of notification in favour of Bharkhand Textile Manufacturing Co., Ahmedabad, permitting them to take delivery of Egyptian cotton seed imported by them, negatived. (Agriculture Proceedings, October 1931, Nos. 24-25, B).

Proposal made by Egyptian Government for convening meeting of experts from cotton producing countries to examine question of severe economic crisis due to fall in

price of cotton and to restrict cotton cultivation in Egypt. (Agriculture Proceedings, February 1932, Nos. 250-259, B).

FINDING AIDS

Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India, Part IV, ed. S.A.I. Tirmizi (New Delhi, 1980).

Government Archives in South Asia: A Guide to National State Archives in Ceylon, India and Pakistan, edited by D.A. Low, J.C. Iltis and M.G. Wainwright (Cambridge, 1969).

Annual Indexes to the Records of the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce/Home Revenue and Agricultural Revenue and Agricultural Department/Education, Health and Lands Department, 1871-1945. (From 1871 to 1879, no separate indexes are available, but the indexes are printed with their proceedings).

CHAPTER 8

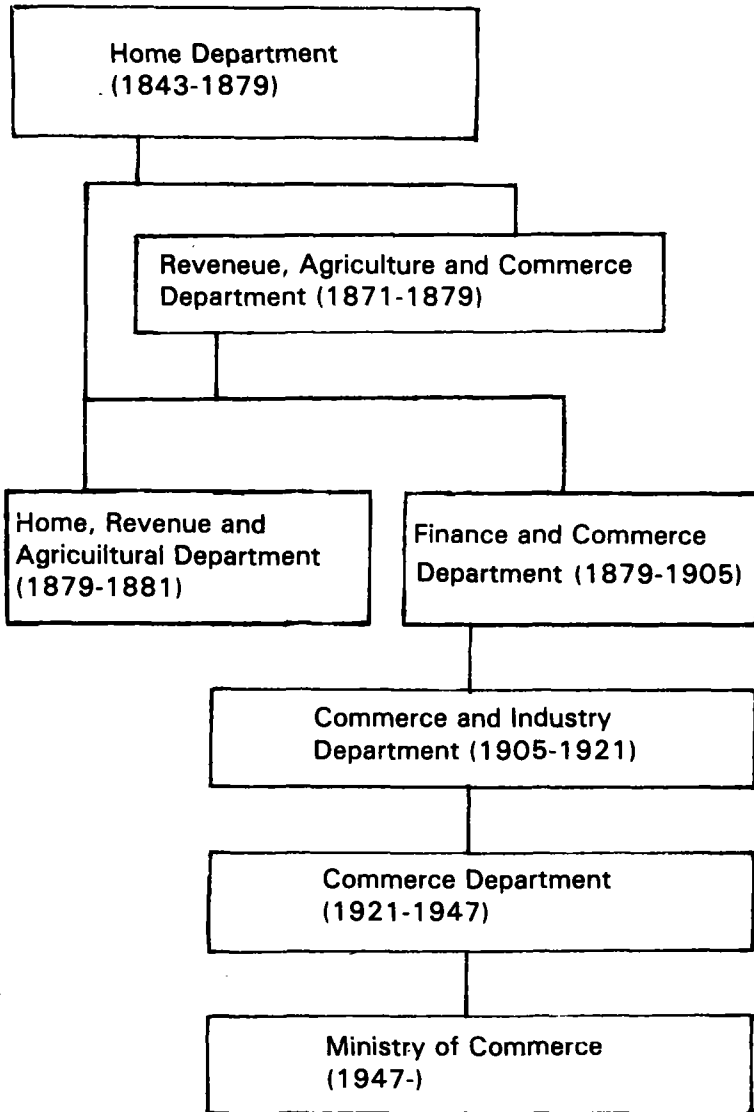
Commerce and Industry/ Commerce Department (1905 - 1948)

In the seventeenth century, the East India Company had established trading stations or "factories" for commercial purposes without acquiring any territorial sovereignty. The Company's Factory Records detailed the proceedings of Agents and Factors in their efforts to establish factories and promote trade. In the eighteenth century, the Company was gradually transformed into a political power and established its own position by territorial acquisitions. After the Battle of Passey in 1757, the Company's position in Bengal underwent rapid change.

The functions of the Council at Fort William, Calcutta before this time were not organised in a departmental structure. From 1 January 1764, the official work of the Council was divided between two distinct departments, viz, Public and Secret, and most of the commercial transactions of the Company were entrusted to the Public Department. In 1801, a Commercial Department was created, which functioned as a branch of the Public Department and all matters relating to commerce and shipping were dealt with by it. The name of the Public Department was changed to General Department in June 1818. With the termination of the Company's trading activities as a result of the Charter Act of 1833, the Commercial Department was abolished in 1834 and the Company remained henceforth as a governing body.

The General Department was renamed the Home Department on 1 May 1843, and the commercial transactions of the Company continued to be dealt with in the

**COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY PREDECESSOR AND
SUCCESOR DEPARTMENT AND ITS**



Public Branch of this Department. The Government of India Act, 1858 changed the whole structure of the Government of India and the control of the Government was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown.

The mainstay of the people in India was agriculture and the development of Indian commerce depended largely on improvement of agricultural products. For the promotion of schemes for the improvement of agriculture and commerce, a new Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department was created on 6 June 1871. Work relating to commerce and trade, custom, salt, weights and measures, statistics, emigration, etc. was transferred from the Home Department to this newly created department. Further, on 1 July 1879, the Commerce wing of the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department was transferred to the Financial Department thus forming a new Finance and Commerce Department, and Commerce wing was taken over by the new department. A large scale redistribution of work among the various departments of the Secretariat took place in 1905. Commerce was again separated from Finance and a new Commerce and Industry Department was constituted on 1 March 1905. Matters such as cotton duties, customs, post offices, telegraphs, trade and commerce, merchandise marks, merchant shipping, ports, port dues and pilotage, lighting of coasts, supply of stores and compilation of statistics were transferred to the newly created department.

During the First World War, a temporary organisation called the Indian Munitions Board was constituted. In March 1920 it was redesignated Board of Industries and Munitions. In February 1921, the Commerce and Industry Department was renamed the Commerce Department and its Industry wing was taken over by the Board of Industries and Munitions and constituted the Industries Department.

Thereafter with the passage of time, the Commerce Department was saddled with many new responsibilities and many new branches were created. After India attained

independence, the Commerce Department was redesignated Ministry of Commerce in August 1947.

RAILWAY QUESTIONS BRANCH (1905 - 1907)

(Shelf length: 1.05 linear metres)

In March 1905, commercial railway questions requiring reference to the Government of India was transferred from the Public Works Department to the Commerce and Industry Department.

Railways in Abyssinia. (Railway Question Proceedings, September 1905, No. 3, File No. 12, Part C; November 1905, No. 1, File No. 12, Part C).

Report on the working of Uganda Railway, 1904-05. (Railway Question Proceedings, December 1905, No. 7, File No. 31, Part C).

Correspondence regarding Abyssinian agreement and the railway question. (Railway Question Proceedings, December 1905, No. 1, File No. 12, Part C).

Abyssinian agreement about railway correspondence. (Railway Question Proceedings, January 1906, No. 1, File No. , Part C).

TELEGRAPH-ESTABLISHMENTS

BRANCH (1905 - 1914)

(Shelf length: 47.25 linear metres)

In March 1905, the Telegraph-Establishment Branch was transferred from the Public Works Department to the Commerce and Industry Department. The branch dealt with establishment matters or those connected with the construction, working and maintenance of telegraphs in India. The branch was redesignated Post and Telegraph (Establishment) Branch in April 1914.

Complaint that young signallers were sent to Somaliland. (Telegraph-Establishments Proceedings, August 1905, Nos. 1-5, File No. 28, Part B).

Pay of signallers who are seconded from India Telegraph Department and are employed in telegraph service of Somaliland Protectorate. (Telegraph-Establishments Proceedings, September 1908, Nos. 1-2,

File No. 93, page 367).

Inadmissibility of service by Indian pensioners in South African War. (Telegraph-Establishments Proceedings, August 1908, Nos. 7-8, File No. 99 of 1908, Part B).

Engagement of probationers for Telegraph Department, British East African Protectorate. (Telegraph-Establishments Proceedings, May 1908, Nos. 1-4, Post Office, File No. 115 of 1908, Part B).

Question whether service in South African war counts for Indian pension. (Telegraph-Establishments Proceedings, March 1908, Nos. 11-13).

Decision that all receipts and expenditure connected with despatch of troops to Faskoroi, Somaliland and their maintenance should be credited and debited to the Imperial Government. (Telegraph-Establishments Proceedings, July 1909, Nos. 8-9, Part B, File No. 113).

Decision that all receipts and expenditure incurred in connection with troops sent to Somaliland should be credited and debited respectively to Somali Coast Protectorate. (Telegraph-Establishments Proceedings, September 1909, Nos. 27-28, Part B, File No. 113).

COMMERCE AND TRADE BRANCH (1905 - 1916) **(Shelf length: 113.00 linear metres)**

Prior to June 1871, matters relating to commerce and trade were dealt with in the Public Branch of the Home Department. These subjects came under the administrative control of the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department (June 1871-June 1879), and the Finance and India Department (July 1879-February 1905). When the Commerce and Industry Department came into existence in March 1905, the subjects were transferred to this department in its Commerce and Trade Branch.

The commerce and Trade Branch was mainly concerned with merchant shipping, ports and port dues, lighting and pilot services, collection of commercial statistics, development of commerce and opening of new trade routes.

The documents listed below relate mainly to subjects such as commercial treaties, shipping service and export of

wheat to African countries.

Papers regarding commercial mission to Abyssinia. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, April 1905, Nos. 59-60, C&T).

Correspondence regarding conclusion of commercial treaty between German Empire and Abyssinian Government. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, May 1905, No. 91, C&T, Part C).

German activity in Abyssinia. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, June 1905, No. 84, C&T, Part B).

Proposal for deputation of T.H. Holland, Director, Geological Survey to attend meeting of British Association in South Africa in August 1905 negatived. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, December 1905, No. 14, C&T, File No. 153 of 1905, C&T, Part B).

Supply of information regarding delivery of Burma petroleum at western ports to the Agent-General for Government of Sudan in Cairo; decision that all enquiries regarding trade matters should be transferred to the Director-General, Commercial Intelligence for disposal. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, January 1906, Nos. 7-10, File No. 86 of 1905, C&T, Part B).

Request for supply to Director-General, Commercial Intelligence by the Egyptian Government of all tenders for contracts for the supply of goods as an experimental measure for one year. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, February 1906, No. 20, File No. 36, C&T, page 31).

Cooperation of Government of Natal in interchange of commercial suggestions and information regarding India. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, July 1906, Nos. 30-31, File No. 51, C&T, Part C).

Papers on cultivation, production, etc. of Egyptian cotton in Sind. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, August 1906, Nos. 1-2, File No. No. 183, C&T, Part B).

Supply to Bengal Chamber of Commerce of information regarding negotiations which have taken place in connection with fiscal relations between India (including Burma) and South Africa. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, August 1906, Nos. 22-24, File No. 198, C&T, Part B).

Papers on dealings of Nyasa Company of Portuguese East Africa with Chartered Bank of India and Australia and China with National Bank of India. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, September 1906, Nos. 15-16, File No. 216, C&T, Part B).

Action taken by the Secretary of State on representation of Bombay Chamber of Commerce on dealings of the Nyasa Company of Portuguese East Africa with certain Indian banks. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, November 1906, Nos. 21-22, File No. 216, C&T, Part B).

Adhesion of India to Anglo-Egyptian Convention, 1889. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, May 1908, Nos. 5-7, File No. 38 of 1908, C&T, page 45).

Report on the administration of Egyptian sugar refineries, 1907-08. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, June 1907, No. 26, File No. 86 of 1908, C&T, Part C).

Prohibition of import of all animals into Natal from India on account of Sarra epidemic in India. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, August 1909, Nos. 8-9, File No. 83, CUT, Part B).

Shipping Service to East Africa. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, September 1909, No. 18, C&T, Part B).

Proposed scheme for financing Ugandan cotton crop of 1915. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, February, No. 15, Nos. 43-57, File No. 244 of 1914, C&T, Part B).

Cotton memoranda dealing with situation in United States of America and Egypt. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, Nos. 43-57, File No. 244 of 1914, C&T, Part B).

Export of wheat flour to British East Africa. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, February 1915, Nos. 72-101, File No. 226 of 1914, C&T, Part A).

Introduction of law requiring the fumigation of all cotton seeds in Egypt in an attempt to destroy pink ball worm pest. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, March 1915, No. 58, File No. 78, C&T, Part B).

Status of Egyptian ports including Suez and Port Said. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, May 1915, Nos. 90-272, File No. 202 of 1914, C&T, Part A).

Permission granted to Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd.,

Delhi to export 200 tons of flour to Egypt for shipment in April-May. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, May 1915, Nos. 273-306, File No. 35, C&T, Part A).

List showing names and destinations of enemy vessels detained at Egyptian ports. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, June 1915, Nos. 1-64, File No. 145 of 1914, C&T, Part B).

Supply of information to President, Supplies Commission, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo regarding scheme for regulation of export of wheat from India. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, June 1915, File No. 21, C&T, Filed, Serial Nos. 110-111).

Correspondence between India Office and Messrs W. Balin & Sons, Liverpool, Davis and Saper, London and Mitchell Catts & Co., London regarding shipment of wheat from India to South Africa. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, June 1915, Nos. 132-216, File No. 32, C&T, Part A).

Report of openings for British trade in Egypt resulting from elimination of German and Austro-Hungarian competition. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, July 1915, File No. 226, C&T, Filed, Serial No. 1).

Representation from New Union Flour Mills, Bombay regarding shipment by them of wheat flour to Egypt without guarantee that flour is solely for use of British troops. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, July 1915, File No. 35, C&T, Filed, Serial Nos. 35-38).

Placing of Egypt under protection of the King-Emperor of Great Britain. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, August 1915, File No. 203, C&T, Filed, Serial No. 1).

Activities of Deutsche Ost Gesellschaft, Portuguese East Africa. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, October 1915, File No. 274, C&T, Filed, Serial No. 12).

Issue of instruction that passes should be given to all dhows which leave ports in India for East Africa, in case any of them endeavours to evade blockade without touching at British ports. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, January 1916, File No. 138, C&T, Serial No. 1).

Papers regarding alleged shortage of wheat in Mozambique consequent on prohibition on export of wheat from

India on private account. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, February 1916, File No. 327 of 1915, C&T, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-2).

Offer of services by John Hinde, contractor, Calcutta to act as government broker for supply of East African timber for use of Indian railways and in ordinance factories. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, March 1916, File No. 103, C&T, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-14).

Proposal from Controller, Statistical Department, Cairo for institution of regular interchange of details of prices of wheat and wheat flour in Egyptian and Indian markets between him and Government of India. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, March 1916, File No. 329 of 1915, C&T, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-4).

Permission for export of wheat flour from Karachi to Mauritius for re-export to Madagascar and Reunion refused. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, May 1916, File No. 142, C&T, Filed, Serial Nos. 13-16).

Note by A.B. Forde, Army Headquarters regarding proposed relaxation of restriction in connection with entry of Indians into Egypt. (Commerce & Trade Proceedings, September 1916, No. 136, C&T, Filed).

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS

BRANCH (1905 - 1916)

(Shelf length: 31.15 linear metres)

Prior to June 1871, business relating to geology and minerals was dealt with in the Public Branch of the Home Department. The work came under the administrative control of the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, June 1871-June 1879; the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, July 1879-July 1881 and the Revenue and Agricultural Department, July 1881-February 1905. When the Commerce and Industry Department was created in March 1905, the work was assigned to this department. The branch was chiefly concerned with geological surveys and explorations to study rocks and mineral wealth in India.

Supply of annual report, Chief Inspector of Mines, India

to the Professor of Mining, Transvaal University College. (Geology & Minerals Proceedings, November 1908, Nos. 1-2, File No. 217, Part B).

Supply of information regarding laws, regulations, standard lease forms for oil claims the use of Chief Inspector of Mines, Survey Department, Cairo. (Geology & Minerals Proceedings, November 1908, Nos. 5-7, File No. 216, Part C).

Supply of information to Egyptian Government regarding measures adopted and results obtained in conversion of Indian railways to the use of oil fuel. (Geology & Minerals Proceedings, June 1915, File No. 90, Filed Serial Nos. 1-2).

CUSTOMS BRANCH (1905 - 1916)

(Shelf length: 34.60 linear metres)

Prior to 1863, customs was the concern of the Home Department. The subject came under the administrative control of the Financial Department, October 1863-June 1871; the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, June 1871-June 1879 and the Finance and Commerce Department, July 1879-February 1905. When the Commerce and Industry Department was created in March 1905, the work was transferred to this department in its Customs Branch, which was mainly concerned with the imposition of customs duties and other taxes and framing of the necessary regulations.

Notes relating to remarks in consular report on the trade of Zanzibar, 1905 regarding the protection of trade marks in India. (Customs Proceedings, August 1906, No. 8, File No. 7 of 1906, Part C).

Papers regarding South African Customs Union and sugar bounties. (Customs Proceedings, March 1907, Nos. 10-16, File No. 13 of 1907, Part C).

Representation of Messrs Fairlay Fleming & Co., Rangoon on the subject of existing trade relationship between India and South African colonies; decision that it would be useless to ask South African colonies to admit Indian goods at preferential rates of duty levied by them

on products and manufactures of United Kingdom and of certain reciprocating British colonies, when India had nothing to offer in return. (Customs Proceedings, May 1908, No. 23, File No. 59 of 1907, page 81).

Decision that customs duty was correctly levied at Bombay on clothing and equipment, the property of Uganda Protectorate, which was imported for new contingent of troops now being recruited in India for service in Africa. (Customs Proceedings, May 1910, Nos. 1-2, File No. 29, Part A).

Decision on tariff valuation of sugar, crystallised and soft, from Egypt at 8 per cent. (Customs Proceedings, March 1915, Nos. 23-27, File No. 16, Part A).

Refund of customs duty on quantities of cake tobacco imported by Messrs Spencer & Co., Bombay and ultimately to be sent to British troops in East Africa. (Customs Proceedings, April 1915, Nos. 2-5, File No. 61, Part B).

Revised list showing articles, export of which from Egypt is prohibited or restricted. (Customs Proceedings, May 1915, File No. 97, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-21).

Interception of seditious literature found in consignment of coffee and tea imported into India from Egypt. (Customs Proceedings, October 1915, File No. 212, Filed, Serial No. 1).

Shipment of mild steel plates from Bombay to Kallandni for Uganda State Railway. (Customs Proceedings, April 1916, File No. 146, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-5).

Shortage of rice in Zanzibar. (Customs Proceedings, April 1916, File No. 165, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-6).

Grant of permission to Messrs W.M. Khandaria & Co., Kathiawar to export khaki coats and trousers to the Transvaal. (Customs Proceedings, May 1916, File No. 160, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-2).

Export of goods prohibited by Zanzibar authorities to Portuguese East Africa. (Customs Proceedings, May 1916, File No. 321 of 1915, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-5).

Prevention of supplies reaching enemy through enemy traders in East Africa. (Customs Proceedings, May 1916,

File No. 322 of 1915, Filed, Serial No. 1).

Orders regarding shipments for South Africa, *via* Portuguese East Africa. (Customs Proceedings, June 1916, File No. 193, Filed, Serial Nos. 26-28).

Instructions issued to customs authorities at Viramgam to pass free of duty all consignments of railway material from Bhavnagar State Railway to Government Embarkation Officer, Bombay and destined to Mesopotamia or East Africa. (Customs Proceedings, June 1916, File No. 308, Filed, Serial No. 1).

Alleged construction of dhows in India for German firm in East Africa. (Customs Proceedings, June 1916, File No. 324 of 1915, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-2).

Export of rifles and 200 cartridges by Messrs Menton & Co. to Assistant Station Master, Uganda Railway. (Customs Proceedings, July 1916, File No. 12, Filed, Serial Nos. 80-81).

Questions and answers in Parliament regarding extension to British and Indian troops in Mesopotamia, Persian Gulf and East Africa of exemption from custom duties and other privileges arranged by Government of India in case of small quantities of dutiable goods sent by friends as comforts to officers and soldiers of British and Indian Armies. (Customs Proceedings, July 1916, File No. 121, Filed, Serial No. 3).

Proposed restriction of Italian sambuks between Aden and Somaliland. (Customs Proceedings, July 1916, File No. 255, Filed, Serial No. 1)

INDUSTRIES BRANCH (1905 - 1920) **(Shelf length: 106.70 linear metres)**

This branch was concerned with affairs relating to industries. The following two documents bearing references to Africa are amongst the records in this branch:

Question of employment of government inspector in India to inspect goods manufactured in Indian mills for supply of whichtenders may be accepted by Agent of Egyptian War Office in London. (Industries Proceedings, May 1913, File No. 15, Filed, Serial No. 1).

Notes on paper making in Egypt. (Industries Proceedings, August 1919, No. 128, Filed).

POST OFFICE BRANCH (1905 - 1921)
(Shelf length: 170.91 linear metres)

Prior to 1867, postal matters were dealt with in the Post Office Branch of the Home Department. In 1867, the work was transferred to the Financial Department in its Revenue Branch. On creation of the Commerce and Industry Department in March 1905, the work was taken over by this department in its Post Office Branch. In August 1921, the matter was transferred to the Public Works Department.

Increase of maximum limit for a single money order from £ 10 to £ 40 in exchange of money orders between India and British Central African Protectorate. (Post Office Proceedings, May 1905, Nos. 52, Part B).

Arrangements for direct exchange of money orders between the Post Office of Somaliland Protectorate and Post Office of India. (Post Office Proceedings, June 1905, Nos. 40-42, page 87).

Parcel interchange with Hong Kong, Gibraltar, Zanzibar, the Straits Settlements and Somaliland; approval of arrangements by Postmaster-General; impracticability of altering system with East African Protectorate. (Post Office Proceedings, July 1905, Nos. 5-8, File No. 41 of 1905, page 149).

Rules regulating payments of pensions of subordinate staff of East African Protectorate framed under Superannuation Act, 1892. (Post Office Proceedings, December 1905, No. 9, File No. 160 of 1905, Part B).

Approval of Secretary of State for India to authorisation given to Director-General of Post Office to introduce revised rules for parcel postage in exchange between British East African Protectorate and India. (Post Office Proceedings, December 1905, Nos. 10-11, File No. 41 of 1905, Part B).

Aden and Zanzibar mail packet service; timetable, 1906. (Post Office Proceedings, December 1905, No. 18, File No. 172 of 1905, Part C).

Penny postage between India and Egypt including Sudan; introduction with effect from 1 January 1906. (Post Office Proceedings, January 1906, Nos. 10-6, File No. 175 of 1905, page 345).

Question of arrears of subsidy payable by Government of India in respect of Somali Coast mail service. (Post Office Proceedings, September 1906, Nos. 3-6, File No. 107 of 1906, page 271).

Proforma tables for Aden and Zanzibar mail packet service for 1907. (Post Office Proceedings, December 1906, No. 2, File No. 321 of 1906, Part C).

Proposed introduction of value payable system between India and Somaliland Protectorate. (Post Office Proceedings, January 1907, Nos. 6-8, File No. 309 of 1906, page 37).

Concurrence of Secretary of State for Colonies to proposal of Government of India to pay Rs. 4,500 per annum as their share of Somali Coast mail subsidy from 1 April 1899 to 31 May 1903. (Post Office Proceedings, January 1907, Nos. 19-21, File No. 107 of 1906, page 87).

Intimation of concurrence of the Postmaster-General to introduction of value payable system between India and Somaliland Protectorate. (Post Office Proceedings, February 1907, Nos. 22-23, File No. 58 of 1907, page 179).

Proforma timetable of the Aden and Zanzibar mail packet service for 1908. (Post Office Proceedings, December 1907, No. 1, File No. 339 of 1907, Part C).

Authorisation of Director-General, Post Office to address administration of Somaliland Protectorate with the object of introducing an arrangement for payment of compensation in case of uninsured parcels lost or damaged in transit by post between the two countries. (Post Office Proceedings, December 1907, Nos. 10-11, File No. 317 of 1907, Part C).

Revised arrangement for exchange of mails between British Legation in Abyssinia and Aden Post Office. (Post Office Proceedings, January 1912, File No. 145 of 1910, Part B).

Postal administration, Somaliland Protectorate. (Post

Office Proceedings, April 1908, Nos. 7-8, File No. 114, Part B).

Adhesion of Somaliland Protectorate and Cayman Islands to agreement for exchange of letters and parcels of declared value. (Post Office Proceedings, June 1908, Nos. 12-13, File No. 19, Part B).

Adhesion of Abyssinia to Postal Convention of 1906. (Post Office Proceedings, September 1908, Nos. 14-15, File No. 19, Part B).

Engagement of probationers for Telegraph Department, British East African Protectorate. (Post Office Proceedings, October 1908 Nos. 17-19, File No. 115, Part B).

Proposed adoption of arrangement with the Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal and Orange River Colony for transfer of soldiers' savings bank accounts between India and those colonies. (Post Office Proceedings, November 1908, Nos. 11-12, File No. 251, page 415).

Inclusion of Somaliland Protectorate in rule 58 (b) of rules published by Department; No. 7379-225, dated 5 August 1908 relating to insurance fees. (Post Office Proceedings, December 1908, No. 3, File No. 225, page 427).

Adhesion of Abyssinia to Rome Postal Agreement. (Post Office Proceedings, February 1909, Nos. 13-16, Part B, File No. 41).

Authorisation of Director-General, Post Office to address postal administration of British East Africa and certain other British possessions with object of introducing arrangement for payment of compensation for loss or damage to uninsured parcels exchanged between India and British East Africa and these possessions. (Post Office Proceedings, April 1909, Nos. 21-22, Part B, File No. 90).

Sanction to introduction of arrangement with the Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal and Orange River Colony for the transfer of soldiers' saving bank accounts between India and those colonies. (Post Office Proceedings, April 1909, Nos. 17-18, Part B, File No. 100).

Proposed discontinuance of arrangements under which special mail bags are exchanged direct between British Legation in Abyssinia and Aden Post Office. (Post Office

Proceedings, July 1909, Nos. 1-2, Part B, File No. 144).

Acceptance by Cape Colony and Natal of proposal to include British Indian and French post offices situated in French settlements in India within Imperial Penny Postage Scheme. Acceptance by the Transvaal Government of proposal to include post offices in French settlements in India in Imperial Penny Postage Scheme. (Post Office Proceedings, September 1909, Nos. 24-25, Part C, File No. 143).

Decision that existing arrangement by which special mail bags are exchanged direct between British Legation in Abyssinia and Aden Post Office should not be disturbed. (Post Office Proceedings, September 1909, Nos. 15-16, Part B, File No. 144).

Transfer of soldiers' deposits in post office savings banks between India and South African colonies. (Post Office Proceedings, June 1910, Nos. 1-4, File No. 98, Part A).

Extension of Imperial Penny Postage System to Rhodesia. (Post Office Proceedings, April 1911, File No. 50, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-2).

Extension of Imperial Postal Scheme to Rhodesia with effect from 1 April 1911. (Post Office Proceedings, May 1911, Nos. 2-3, Serial No. 50, Part B).

Arrangements made with postal administration of Egypt under which the sender of a parcel may prepay custom duty leviable on it in country of destination. (Post Office Proceedings, March 1914, Nos. 5-6, File No. 20, Part A).

Amendment in arrangements for exchange of parcels between post offices of British East Africa and Zanzibar. (Post Office Proceedings, May 1914, Nos. 10-13, File No. 17, Part A).

Admission fees of duty on certain parcels despatched from India to Egypt. (Post Office Proceedings, May 1915, File No. 89, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-2).

Handling of parcels mail for Egypt and the Dardanelles. (Post Office Proceedings, October 1915, No. 1 File No. 161, F&I).

Amendment of Article 2 of the revised arrangements for

exchange of money orders and postal parcels between India and British East Africa. (Post Office Proceedings, March 1917, Nos. 3-6, Part A).

Despatch to India of direct mails from East Africa through Mombasa instead of Nairobi. (Post Office Proceedings, March 1917, No. 6, Filed).

Application of Imperial Penny Postage rate to letters for South-West African Protectorate. (Post Office Proceedings, April 1917, No. 13, Filed).

Temporary arrangements for the carriage of mails to and from Zanzibar and British East Africa. (Post Office Proceedings, May 1917, Nos. 11-14, Part B).

Imposition of war tax of one penny on letters from Northern Rhodesia to other parts of the Empire. (Post Office Proceedings, June 1917, No. 16, Filed)

Imposition of war tax of one penny on letters from Southern Rhodesia to other parts of the Empire. (Post Office Proceedings, June 1917, No. 17, Filed).

Issue by the Government of Southern Rhodesia of War Postage Ordinance, 1917. (Post Office Proceedings, September 1917, Nos. 1-2, Filed).

Application of rates of postage charged under Imperial Penny Postage Scheme to parcels for members of British forces in East Africa. (Post Office Proceedings, October 1917, No. 16, Filed).

Suspension of parcel post from India to Egypt, British East Africa and Zanzibar. (Post Office Proceedings, March 1918, No. 16, Filed).

Imposition by Northern Rhodesia of war tax on letters from 1 June 1917. (Post Office Proceedings, April 1918, Nos. 13-14, Filed).

Imposition of war taxes on letters and parcels by Sierra Leona, Somaliland Protectorate and Jamaica. (Post Office Proceedings, September 1918, Nos. 4-5, Filed).

Confirmation of action of Postmaster-General, Bombay in applying rate of Rs. 14 as 2 with effect from 26 September 1917 in respect of money orders from Egypt. (Post Office Proceedings, January 1919, No. 40F).

Compensation for loss of registered articles after

delivery to postal orderlies in Mesopotamia and East African expeditionary forces. (Post Office Proceedings, February 1919, No. 5, F & I).

Fee reduction of undeliverable parcels from South Africa, addressed to Mesopotamia expeditionary force. (Post Office Proceedings, March 1919, No. 20F).

Sanction of payment of claim submitted by British East African administration for a sum of Rs 343 as 10 representing money order commission on total amount of money orders transmitted through that administration to Zanzibar and Seychelles up to 30 September 1917, by the Indian Field Post Office attached to the East African expeditionary force. (Post Office Proceedings, May 1919, No. 16 F).

Statement showing number and value of money orders received from British East Africa for payment in India during 1919. (Post Office Proceedings, January 1920, No. 8, Filed).

Information regarding number and value of money orders received from Egypt for payment in India, August 1918 to December 1919. (Post Office Proceedings, March 1920, No. 1, Filed).

Amendments of Southern Rhodesia War Postage Ordinance, 1917. (Post Office Proceedings, September 1920, Nos. 4-5, Filed).

Increase of postage in Nigeria and continuance of war postal tax in Jamaica. (Post Office Proceedings, September 1920, Nos. 6-7, Filed).

Continuation of war postal tax in Southern Rhodesia and increase of postage in Seychelles. (Post Office Proceedings, October 1920, Nos. 2-3, Filed).

Uganda foreign money or postal orders; renewal of issue (No. 2), 1920. (Post Office Proceedings, November 1920, Nos. 5-6, Filed).

Abolition in Baroda of surtax imposed on letters posted to other parts of the Empire and increase in rate of postage on letters from Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Australia. (Post Office Proceedings, April 1921, Nos. 7-8, Filed).

TELEGRAPHS BRANCH (1905 - 1921)
(Shelf length: 45.20 linear metres)

Prior to August 1867, business relating to telegraphs was dealt with in the Electric Telegraph Branch of the Home Department. In August 1867, business was transferred to the Foreign Department and in April 1870 to the Public Works Department. In March 1905, when the Commerce and Industry Department was created, the matter was transferred to that department. In August 1921, Posts & Telegraphs was again transferred from the Commerce Department to the Public Works Department.

Adjustment of expenditure incurred in India on behalf of East African Protectorate. (Telegraphs Proceedings, July 1905, No. 1, File No. 24).

Debit to Post Office of a half share of subsidy payable by India for conveyance of mails between Aden and Somaliland Protectorate. (Telegraphs Proceedings, July 1905, No. 1, File No. 24, Part C).

Rates for telegrams to Africa, Aden, Egypt and places on Red Sea littoral. (Telegraphs Proceedings, April 1906, Nos. 1-4, File No. 49 of 1906, page 267).

Proposed reduction in rates for telegrams to Africa, Aden, Egypt and places on Red Sea littoral. (Telegraphs Proceedings, September 1906, Nos. 7-10, File No. 49 of 1906, page 631).

Decision that orders prescribing acceptance of debits raised against departments for telegrams sent on debit note system on responsibility of Examiner of Telegraph Accounts do not apply to message charges adjustable with African Protectorate. (Telegraphs Proceedings, November 1906, Nos. 8-9, File No. 196, page 737).

Reduction in rates for telegrams to places in East and South Africa from India and Burma *via* Bombay and Aden from 13 April 1908. (Telegraph Proceedings, May 1908, No. 15, File No. 129, Part B).

Reduction of Indian terminal rate from 35 centimes to 27.5 centimes on telegrams exchanged between India and West Africa *via* Cape Town. (Telegraph Proceedings, July 1908, Nos. 17-18, File No. 170, page 615).

Protest against rule issued by Natal Education Department excluding Indian children above the age of 14 from government schools. (Post Office Proceedings, May 1909, Nos. 14-15, File No. 70, page 215).

Report of Italian Post Office regarding satisfactory working of high power wireless telegraph stations at Caltano and in Italian East Africa. (Telegraphs Proceedings, June 1912, File No. 84, Filed, Serial No. 1).

Correspondence regarding raising and despatch of party of Punjabi and Hindustani volunteers for augmentation of Indian contingent in Somaliland. (Telegraphs Proceedings, May 1915, File No. 87, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-2).

Non-acceptance of telegrams in code for Abyssinia. (Telegraphs Proceedings, July 1916, File No. 140, Filed, Serial No. 1).

Reduction of Indian transit charges on telegrams exchanged between East Africa and South Africa *via* Aden and Zanzibar on one side and Mesopotamia on the other. (Telegraphs Proceedings, January 1917, No. 9, Filed).

Introduction of system of deferred telegrams between India and Mesopotamia for period of war, postponement till after war of proposed reduction of telegraphic rates between India on one side and South Africa, Egypt, Aden and Europe on the other. (Telegraphs Proceedings, June 1917, Nos. 5-14, Part A).

Reduction of ordinary transit rate for deferred and week-end telegrams exchanged between Mesopotamia on one side and Egypt and Cyprus on the other. (Telegraphs Proceedings, September 1917, Nos. 1-2, Filed).

Restoration of Aden-Suez cables and resumption of booking of week-end telegrams to Egypt and United Kingdom. (Telegraphs Proceedings, April 1918, No. 4, Filed).

Registration of certain telegraphic addresses for officers in Egypt. (Telegraphs Proceedings, February 1919, No. 17, F & I).

Terms of agreement for acquisition by the Egyptian Government of telephone system in Egypt. (Telegraphs Proceedings, November 1919, Nos. 4-7, Part B).

EMIGRATION BRANCH (1905 - 1921)
(Shelf length: 41.60 linear metres)

As stated above, business relating to emigration of Indians to overseas countries came within the jurisdiction of various departments. When the Commerce and Industry Department was created in March 1905, the subject was assigned to the Emigration Branch of this department. However, the control of emigration was divided between the Commerce Department and the Foreign and Political Department in July 1920. Further, the portion of work that remained with the Commerce Department was again transferred back to the Revenue and Agricultural Department in August 1921. The Emigration Branch was mainly concerned with emigration and immigration regulations, settlement of grievances of Indians abroad and ill-treatment of Indian emigrants and their racial segregation.

Reduction in proportion of women immigrating to Natal and resumption of emigration from Karachi to that colony. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1905, Nos. 1-2, File No. 91, page 1).

Treatment of British Indian subjects engaged in Pondicherry for work in Madagascar. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1905, No. 9, File No. 4, page 71).

Report on cases of suicide among Indian immigrants in Natal and Fiji. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1905, No. 1, File No. 18, page 75).

Act 48 of 1904 to regulate the signing of negotiable instruments by India and Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1905, No. 4, File No. 12, Part B).

Decree for restriction of immigration of destitute aliens into Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1905, Nos. 4-5, File No. 30, page 153).

Form of agreement for emigrants employed as mates on permanent way gangs on Uganda railway. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1905, Nos. 12-13, File No. 35, page 181).

Proposal for authorised emigration from India to British Central Africa in connection with Shire Highlands railway. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1905, Nos. 16-17,

File No. 2, page 199; June 1905, No. 19, File No. 2, Part B).

Grant of post annuity to coolie named Mawahily, injured while in service of Uganda railways. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1905, Nos. 6-11, File No. 88 of 1904, Part B).

Proposed recruitment of Indian labourers for construction of Shire Highlands railway in British Central Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1905, No. 19, File No. 2, Part B).

Question and answer in Parliament regarding a proposal to import Indian labourers into Sudan. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1905, No. 1, File No. 56, Part C).

Measures for restriction of immigration of destitute Indians into Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1905, No. 3, File No. 30, Part B; December 1905, No. 16, File No. 30 of 1906, Part B).

Report on immigration restrictions in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1905, Nos. 5-6, File No. 59, Part B).

Report of Protector of Immigrants, Natal, 1904. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1905, Nos. 1-2, File No. 65, page 439).

Report by Special Magistrate appointed to enquire into disaster caused by storm in Umtali Valley, Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1905, Nos. 5-6, File No. 44, Part B).

Report of disaster caused by recent storm in Inanda Division, Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1905, Nos. 11-12, File No. 44, Part B).

Form of agreement for unskilled labourers engaged on Uganda railway. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1905, Nos. 1-2, File No. 35, page 461).

Amendment of immigration laws in Natal with regard to licences and re-indentures. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1905, No. 8, File No. 92, page 641).

Appointment of Marriage Officers in Natal for non-Christian communities. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1905, No. 8, File No. 92, page 641).

Bill to amend and consolidate laws relating to municipal corporations in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, Decembe 1905, Nos. 13-14, File No. 97, page 723).

Bill to amend Natal Immigration Restriction Act, 1903. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1906, Nos. 1-2, File No. 98 of 1905, Part B, page 1).

Decree for restriction of immigration of destitute aliens into Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1906, Nos. 4-5, File No. 5 of 1906, page 77; February 1906, Nos. 15-16, File No. 5 of 1906, page 99).

Alleged unfitness for trade of sites of Indian bazaars in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1906, No. 10, File No. 22 of 1906, Part B).

Secretary of State's answer to question asked in Parliament regarding employment of Indians in gold mines and on railways in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1906, No. 2, File No. 40 of 1906, Part C).

Continuance of establishment maintained by Protector of Emigrants, Karachi, for work connected with Uganda railway. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1906, Nos. 8-10, File No. 6 of 1906, page 307).

Revised decree for restriction of the immigration of aliens into Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1906, No. 9, File No. 5 of 1906, page 339).

Act to amend the Natal Licence and Stamp Act, 1898. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1906, No. 2, File No. 38 of 1906, Part B).

Grant of annuity to coolie named Manas, injured while in service of Uganda railway. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1906, Nos. 7-8, File No. 67, Part B; July 1906, No. 6, File No. 67 of 1906, Part B).

Report by Joseph Baynes of Natal regarding Indian emigration to that colony. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1906, No. 2, File No. 71 of 1906, page 391).

Bills introduced into Natal legislature to make provisions relating to marriages of Indian immigrants and to amend Firearms and Ammunition Act, 1905. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1906, Nos. 11-12, File No. 38 of 1906, page 439).

Bill to amend Natal Indian Immigration Law, 1891 in respect of harbouring of indentured Indians. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1906, No. 3, File No. 70 of 1906, pages 445 and 455).

Restriction imposed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony on use of trains by Indians and coloured persons. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1906, No. 7, File No. 68 of 1906, page 473).

Settlement of Indians in British East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1906, Nos. 13-16, File No. 73 of 1906, page 499).

Draft bills to amend Madras Planters' Labour Act, No. 1 of 1903 introduced into Natal Legislature to make provisions related to marriages of Indian immigrants and to amend the Firearms and Ammunition Act, 1905. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1906, Nos. 23-28, File No. 41 of 1906, page 521).

Report of Protector of Immigrants, Natal, 1905. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1906, No. 1, File No. 86 of 1906, page 545).

Position of Indians in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1906, Nos. 3, File No. 92 of 1906, page 589).

Publication by the Government of Natal of publications relating to Indian emigration to Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1906, Nos. 22-23, File No. 107, Part B).

Defective arrangements on board S.S. *Umfuli* on its voyage to Madras with returned immigrants from Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1906, Nos. 27-28, File No. 101 of 1906, page 1361).

Bill to make certain provisions relating to marriages of Indian immigrants in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1906, Nos. 10-11, File No. 38, page 1395).

Parliamentary question and answer regarding health of Indian coolies in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1907, No. 2, File No. 3 of 1907, Part C).

Questions and answers in Legislative Council relating to hardships of British Indian subjects in the Transvaal and

Emigration of Indian shop assistants to Egypt. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1907, Nos. 1-3, File No. 72, page 519).

Establishment of an exchange between India and Somaliland Protectorate of insured parcels. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1907, Nos. 21-22, File No. 20 of 1907, page 627).

Proposed remission of stamp duty on agreements executed under Natal Law, No. 25, 1891. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1907, No. 11, File No. 55, Part B).

Recruitment in Natal of Indian labourers for work on railways in Angola. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1907, Nos. 11-12, File No. 33, page 753).

Consular reports on Indian labourers recruited for work in Angola. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1907, Nos. 5-6, File No. 33, page 679).

Bills to amend Natal Acts No. 25, 1891, No. 34, 1895 and No. 17, 1902. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1907, No. 9, File No. 107, page 685; January 1908, No. 2, File No. 107 of 1907, Part B).

Discontinuance of issue of permits to Asians in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1907, No. 4, File No. 34, page 429).

Transvaal Immigration Restriction Bill, 1907. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1907, Nos. 26-28, File No. 108, page 783).

Report of Registrar of Asiatics in the Transvaal, 1905-1906. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1907, No. 1, File No. 115, Part B).

Correspondence regarding Transvaal Asiatic Law Amendment Act, 1907. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1907, Nos. 1-2, File No. 110, page 791).

Appointment of R.P. Gibbs as Emigration Agent for British Guiana and Natal *vice* Mr Mitchell who has retired. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1907, No. 4, File No. 8, Part B).

Discouragement of emigration of Indian shop assistants to Egypt under contracts containing no provision for unconditional repatriation. (Emigration Proceedings,

December 1907, Nos. 5-7, File No. 72, page 856).

Position of Indians in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1907, No. 14, File No. 120, page 937).

Administration of Natal Traders Licencing Act, 1897. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1907, No. 14, File No. 120, page 937).

Grant of compensation to Ahmad Din for injuries received while in service of Uganda railway. (Emigration Proceedings, 1907, Nos. 7-8, File No. 92, Part B).

Trial of employer of Indian labour in Natal for assault on one of his labourers. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1908, File No. 3, Part B).

Case of Indians ordered to leave the Transvaal which they had entered without authority. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1908, No. 10, File No. 13, Part B).

Transvaal Asiatic Law Amendment Act; action taken by Government of India on representation received in connection with prosecution of British Indians under Transvaal Asiatic Law Amendment Act, 1907. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1908, Nos. 34-58, File No. 1 of 1908, page 77).

Correspondence regarding Transvaal Asiatic Law Amendment Act, 1907, and regulations issued thereunder. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1908, Nos. 59-60, File No. 110 of 1907, page 97).

Treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1908, Nos. 19-20, File No. 1, Part B).

Predrop Stands Ordinance, 1906 and Predrop Stands Act, 1907 (Transvaal). (Emigration Proceedings, March 1908, No. 3, File No. 37, page 109).

Representation received by Government of India in connection with prosecution of British Indians under Transvaal Asiatic Law Amendment Act. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1908, Nos. 3-7, File No. 1, Part B).

Correspondence regarding Transvaal Registration and Restriction Acts and rules issued thereunder. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1908, No. 4, File No. 15, page 133).

Correspondence regarding resolution publishing important provisions of Transvaal Immigration Restriction Act.

(Emigration Proceedings, March 1908, Nos. 5-6, File No. 15, page 145).

Questions and answers at meeting of Legislative Council regarding prosecution of British Indians under Transvaal Asiatic Law Amendment Act. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1908, No. 10, File No. 39. Part B).

Decision not to publish correspondence received regarding position of British Indians in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1908, Nos. 14-15, File No. 14, Part B).

Refusal by the Transvaal Government of application for passports for Mecca received from British Indians. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1908, No. 16, File No. 9, Part B).

Representation received by Government of India regarding treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1908, Nos. 1-2, File No. 1, Part B).

Correspondence regarding suppression of society formed by British Indians in Madagascar. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1908, Nos. 5-16, File No. 85, Part B).

Importation to Reunion of Indians from Madagascar. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1908, No. 5, File No. 52, Part B).

Petition from Indian artisans in Nairobi complaining of breach of faith in respect of some of the conditions under which they agreed to work. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1908, Nos. 4-6, File No. 62, Part B).

Employment on Beneguella railway of Indian labourers engaged in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1908, No. 33, File No. 59, page 407).

Transvaal Mining Bill. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1908, No. 1, File No. 67, page 425).

Prevalence of jigger flea in Natal; proposal for adoption of special measures to prevent its importation into India. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1908, Nos. 7-9, File No. 5, page 463).

Appointment of Messrs Makinnon, Mackenzie & Co. as Emigration Agent for British East Africa in place of

Messrs Melner, Mackenzie & Co. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1908, Nos. 23-24, File No. 70, Part C).

Correspondence relating to Natal Immigration Report, 1907, (Emigration Proceedings, July 1908, No. 28, File No. 65, page 549).

Position of British Indians in British East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1908, No. 1, File No. 79, Part C).

Appointment of Indian representative to Legislative Council of East African Protectorate. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1908, Nos. 5-6, File No. 79, page 589).

Repatriation and treatment of Indian coolies employed on Benguela railway in Angola. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1908, Nos. 8-18, File No. 59, page 599).

Proposed Anti-Asiatic Legislation in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1908, No. 21, File No. 82, page 633).

Proposed Anti-Asiatic Legislation in Rhodesia. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1908, No. 12, (Emigration Proceedings, No. 101, page 739).

Southern Rhodesia Dealers Licences & Asiatic Ordinances, 1908. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1908, No. 2, South Africa 101, page 793).

Adoption of precautionary measures in Natal against jigger flea. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1908, Nos. 10-11, File No. 5, Part B).

Proposal to free emigration to British East Africa from all restrictions. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1908, Nos. 23-25, File No. 110, page 861).

Recruitment of Indians for service on Uganda railways. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1908, Nos. 23-25, File No. 110, page 861).

Desirability of excluding Natal and Transvaal coal from notices calling for tenders for coal. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1909, No 1, Part C, File No. 10).

Disallowance of Southern Rhodesia Asiatic Ordinance, 1908. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1909, No. 59, page 277).

Position of British Indians in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1909, Nos. 9-55, page 87, File

No. 1 of 1908; January 1909, No. 56, page 185, File No. 2).

Dealers Licences Act, 1897, Municipal Corporation Bill, 1905; proposed suspension of emigration to Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1909, Nos. 1-9, File No. 82, page 291).

Immigration regulations in Madagascar. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1909, Nos. 1-9, File No. 82 of 1908, page 291).

Petition from Indian artisans in Nairobi complaining of breach of faith in respect of some of the conditions under which they agreed to work. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1909, Nos. 4-6, Part B, File No. 21).

Discouragement of emigration to Egypt. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1909, Nos. 10-12, File No. 13, page 333).

Position of British Indians under Transvaal Gold Act, 1908. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1909, No. 28, page 375, File No. 25).

Position of British Indians and Portuguese Asian subjects in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1909, Nos. 29-30, page 381, File No. 2).

Suggestion for emigration of Indian coolies from Natal to British Guiana. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1909, No. 1, Part B, File No. 32).

Position of British Indians in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1909, Nos. 1-2, page 439).

Attitude of Indian community in Mauritius in regard to Indian question in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1909, No. 6, Part B, File No. 2).

Proposal to free emigration to British East African Protectorate from all restrictions. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1909, Nos. 1-3, File No. 51, page 519).

Irregular recruitment of Indians for service on the Uganda railway. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1909, Nos. 1-3, page 519, File No. 51, June 1909, Nos. 23-24, File No. 51, page 661).

Protest against rule issued by Education Department of Natal excluding Indian children above 14 from Government schools. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1909, Nos. 14-15, File No. 70, page 573).

Position of British Indians in the Transvaal; representation from Mr Kidwai. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1909, No. File No. 2, page 631).

Position of British Indian subjects in the Congo. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1909, No. 2, Part B, File No. 93).

Grievances of British Indians in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1909, Nos. 10-12, Part B, File No. 95).

British Indian subjects in Madagascar. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1909, No. 8, Part B, File No. 91).

Position of British Indians in South Africa under Draft South Africa Constitution Bill. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1909, No. 14, File No. 86, page 731).

Conditions of labour on cocoa plantation at St. Thome, Portuguese West Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1909, No. 15, Part B, File No. 42).

Proposed amendment of Indian Emigration Act so as to allow artisans and others to embark on vessels sailing under native passenger ship act. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1909, Nos. 15-21, File No. 66, page 741).

Parliamentary questions regarding cancellation of meeting called by Sheriff of Bombay to protest against treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1909, No. 4, Part B, File No. 42).

Position of Asiatics under the South Africa Act, 1909. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1909, No. 10, File No. 86, page 793).

H.S.L. Polak on the position of Indians in Natal and the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1910, Nos. 11-17, File No. 10, Part B).

Natal Income and Land Tax Amendment Act, 1908; effect on Indian residents. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1910, No. 13, File No. 19, Part A).

Report of Commission on Indian Emigration into Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1910, Nos. 14-43, File No. 28 of 1909, Part A).

Proposed suspension of Emigration to Natal Bill to amend Indian Emigration Act, 1908 so as to confer on Governor-General in Council power to prohibit emigration to any country at his discretion. (Emigration Pro-

ceedings, March 1910, Nos. 14-43, File No. 28 of 1909, Part A).

Natal Act No. 10, 1909 to amend Act 25, 1891 in regard to administration of estates of Indian emigrants dying intestate. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1910, No. 45, File No. 28, Part A).

Revised diet scales for Indian prisoners in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1910, Nos. 46-49, File No. 2, of 1909, Part A).

Deportation of Indians from the Transvaal through Portuguese territory. File No. March 1910, Nos. 46-49, File No. 2 of 1909, Part A).

Question of observation of fast during Ramazan by Muslim prisoners in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1910, Nos. 46-49, File No. 2 of 1909, Part A).

Admission of six Indians into Natal annually on permanent certificates of residence. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1910, Nos. 46-49, File No. 2 of 1909, Part A).

Enquiry from Secretary of State for India regarding number of indentured emigrants to Natal during past four weeks. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1910, Nos. 29-37, File No. 36, Part B).

Amendment of the Natal Dealers Licences Act; bill to amend Indian Immigration Act, 1895; Natal University College Act, 1909; withdrawal of Natal Income and Land Assessment Act, 1908. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1910, No. 5, File No. 28, Part A).

H.S.L. Polak regarding deportation of certain British Indians from the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1910, Nos. 19-20, File No. 10, Part B).

Ms H.S.L. Polak on position of Indians in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1910, Nos. 21-22, File No. 10, Part B).

Memorandum of grievances of British Indian subjects in Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1910, Nos. 6-8, File No. 52, Part A).

Correspondence with H.S.L. Polak regarding trial of William Dick charged with culpable homicide in shooting

an Indian at the Dennell Estate, Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1910, Nos. 16-17, File No. 64, Part B).

Request from South Africa British Indian Committee for Indian representation in Senate of South African Parliament. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1910, No. 17, File No. 73, Part B).

Insanitary conditions of Indian location in Durban, Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1910, Nos. 18-19, File No. 10, Part B).

Treatment of Shelat, a passive resister, in the Transvaal jails. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1910, Nos. 1-4, File No. 9, Part B).

Appointment of Jevenjee as representative of Indian community of Legislative Council, East African Protectorate. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1910, No. 27, File No. 77, Part B).

Question by G.K. Gokhale and answer thereto in Legislative Council regarding deportation of Indians from the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1910, No. 43, File No. 84, Part B).

Grant of leave to R.P. Gibbs, Emigration Agent for British Guiana and Natal and appointment of Mr Marsden to act for him. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1910, Nos. 3-4, File No. 92, Part B).

Decision that no registration fee should be levied on agreements of artisans and others proceeding to British East Africa Protectorate. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1910, Nos. 6-10, File No. 35, Part A).

Position of Asian minors in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1910, Nos. 6-10, File No. 9, Part A).

Proposed legislation for general control of immigration into South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1910, Nos. 41-42, File No. 98, Part A).

High rate of suicides amongst indentured Indians in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1910, Nos. 6-9, File No. 56, Part A).

Improvement of sanitary conditions at Indian location, Durban. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1910, No. 8, File No. 28, Part B).

Disablement of S.S. *Unkuze* during recent voyage with returning emigrants from Natal owing to defective condition of propeller. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1910, Nos. 10-11, File No. 119, Part A).

Memorandum from All India Muslim League, London regarding position of British Indians in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1911, No. 1, File No. 98 of 1910, Part B).

Proposed introduction of Indian agriculturists into Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1911, Nos. 1-2, File No. 95 of 1910, Part A).

Prohibition of emigration into Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1911, Nos. 8-19, File No. 98 of 1910, Part A; January 1911, No. 33, File No. 8, Part B).

Proposed legislation for general control of immigration into South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1911, Nos. 8-19, File No. 98 of 1910, Part A).

Scheme for labour emigration from Goa to Portuguese East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1911, Nos. 17-18, File No. 7, Part B).

Memorandum of All India Muslim League regarding position of Indians in East African Protectorate. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1911, No. 19, File No. 126 of 1910, Part B).

Telegram from All India Muslim League regarding decision of Government of India to prohibit emigration to Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1911, Nos. 27-29, File No. 8, Part B).

Exclusion of Indian teachers from benefits of Natal Pension Act. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1911, No. 1, File No. 3, Part A).

Position of Indian minors in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1911, No. 3, File No. 9 of 1910, Part B).

Position of Indians in the Transvaal; registration of Indians in the Transvaal; rights of minor children of domiciled Asians; deportation through Portuguese territory. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1911, Nos. 4-5, File No. 16, Part A; April 1911, Nos. 8-9, File No. 16, Part A).

Suspension of indentured emigration to Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1911, No. 4, File No. 17, Part A).

Position of British Indians in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1911, No. 4, File No. 17, Part A).

Mr Marsden's enquiry regarding decision of Government of India to prohibit emigration to Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1911, File No. 8, Filed, Serial No. 13).

Notification prohibiting emigration to Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1911, No. 1, File No. 8, Part A).

Question asked and answered in Legislative Council held on 4 March 1911 regarding South Africa Immigration Bill. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1911, No. 13, File No. 41, Part B).

Arrival of 72 recruiting agents from Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1911, Nos. 12-13, File No. 8, Part B; April 1911, No. 14, File No. 26, Part B).

Question and answer in Legislative Council regarding recruitment of indentured labourers for Natal and arrival of special recruiting agents from Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1911, No. 15, File No. 41, Part B).

Request of Mr. Kirkman for extension of date for which emigration to Natal ceases to be lawful; despatch of 90 sardars from Natal for recruitment of coolies for Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1911, Nos. 17-20, File No. 8, Part B).

Position of Indians in East African Protectorate. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1911, Nos. 1-2, File No. 48, Part A).

Illegal recruitment of emigrants for Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1911, Nos. 11-13, File No. 8, Part B; June 1911, Nos. 22-26, File No. 8, Part B).

Deportation of British Indians from the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1911, No. 3, File No. 16, Part B; June 1911, No. 1, File No. 16, Part A).

Suspension of collection of poll tax in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1911, Nos. 17-18, File No. 17, Part B; June 1911, Nos. 23-52, File No. 17, Part A).

Position of Indians in British East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1911, No. 20, File No. 48, Part B).

South African Immigration Bill. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1911, Nos. 23-52, File No. 17, Part A; June 1911, Nos. 34-35, File No. 17, Part B).

Request from Messrs Anderson, Wright & Co. for extension of date by which emigrants for Natal must leave India. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1911, Nos. 27-30, File No. 8, Part B).

Proposal to allow 300 immigrants recruited for Natal to be exbarked at Colombo. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1911, Nos. 31-32, File No. 69, Part B).

Position of British Indians under Transvaal Gold Law. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1911, No. 33, File No. 16, Part B).

Illegal recruitment in Gonda District, United Provinces of immigrants for Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1911, Nos. 5-7, File No. 8, Part B).

Request from South Africa British Indian Committee that General Botha should receive a deputation from them in London on position of Indians in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1911, No. 17, File No. 38, Part B).

Admission to the Transvaal of wives and children of Indians. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1911, No. 22, File No. 16, Part B).

Illiberal administration of Natal Dealer Licences Act. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1911, No. 11, File No. 13, Part B).

Prohibition of indentured Indian immigrants to Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1911, No. 12, File No. 8, Part B).

Question whether permits are required for persons proceeding from India to South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1911, Nos. 3-4, File No. 90, Part B).

Natal Immigration Report for 1910. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1911, Nos. 11-12, File No. 101, Part B).

Illiberal administration of Natal Immigration Restriction Law in regard to admission of wives and grant of domicile certificates for purpose of re-entry. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1911, Nos. 11-12, File No. 101, Part B).

Proceedings of A. Marsden in connection with recent illegal recruitment of labourers for Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1911, Nos. 13-15, File No. 8, Part A).

Treatment of Indian female indentured labourers in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1911, No. 3, File No. 13, Part B).

Immigration to South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1911, Nos. 14-15, File No. 36, Part B).

Attitude of Government of South Africa towards Asian immigration. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1912, Nos. 2-3, File No. 17 of 1911, Part B).

Position of Indians in the Transvaal; draft local government ordinance; proposal to pass a General Dealers Licenses Act; order of removal of British Indians residing in Prededorp. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1912, Nos. 5-7, File No. 16 of 1911, Part B).

Proposed abolition of £ 3 tax imposed on ex-indentured Indians in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1912, Nos. 19-21, File No. 4, Part B).

Proposed exemption of women from payment of £ 3 tax imposed on ex-indentured Indians in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1912, Nos. 19-21, File No. 4, Part B).

Appointment of Messrs Parry & Co. as Emigration Agents for Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1912, Nos. 10-11, File No. 2, Part B).

Proposed exemption of crew of S.S. *Royal Indian Marine* from South Africa Immigration Law. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1912, No. 7, File No. 36, Part B).

Proposal to thank Dr Spurriar on behalf of Indian Government for services rendered as Medical Officer in charge of quarantine stations, Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1912, Nos. 13-14, File No. 37, Part B).

Deputation of Captain J. Baillie to recruit Indian agricultural settlers for Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1912, Nos. 19-22, File No. 29, Part B).

Termination of Natal Government Emigration Agency in Calcutta and appointment of Messrs Parry & Co. to look after returned emigrants. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1912, Nos. 48-49, File No. 2, Part B).

Admission of minor Indian children lawfully resident in the Transvaal to the colony and position of Asians under Gold and Township Laws. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1912, Nos. 50-51, File No. 4, Part B).

Complaint from Mr Polak against certain measures adopted by South African Government to deprive Indian community in South Africa of its virtual, though not legal, ownership of fixed property. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1912, Nos. 1-2, File No. 4, Part B).

Transvaal Local Government Ordinance. Transvaal Township Amendment Act. Papers relating to grievances of British Indians in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1912, Nos. 3-8, File No. 16 of 1911, Part A).

Alleged ill-treatment of an Indian woman in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1912, No. 8, File No. 50, Part B).

Natal Local Townships Law Amendment Ordinance; views of Government of India as to number of educated Indians to be admitted annually into South Africa; status of Indians in Natal; views of Government of India on administration of Natal Dealers Licences Act; South Africa Immigration Bill revised. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1912, Nos. 9-24, File No. 17 of 1911, Part A).

Papers relating to Indian trading licences and admission into the Transvaal of wives and children of Indians. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1912, No. 25, File No. 4, Part A).

South African Immigration Bill. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1912, Nos. 26-29, File No. 4, Part A).

Remarks on proceedings of A. Marsden, Officiating Emigration Agent for Natal, in connection with irregular recruitment of coolies. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1912, Nos. 35-36, File No. 53, Part A).

Proposal of East African Protectorate to make repatriation compulsory for artisans whose agreements are terminated for misconduct. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1912, Nos. 42-44, File No. 42, Part A).

Measures to be taken for prevention of engagement at

Aden of Somalis for exhibition purposes in Europe. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1912, Nos. 7-8, File No. 7, Part A).

Representation from Mr. Polak regarding position of British Indians in the Transvaal under Townships Amendment Act, 1908 and 1909. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1912, Nos. 7-8, File No. 4, Part B).

Recruitment of free settlers and proposed engagement of road labourers by Captain Baillie for Zanzibar Protectorate. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1912, Nos. 9-14, File No. 29, Part A).

Position of Muslim wives under Natal Immigration Law. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1912, No. 37, File No. 4, Part B).

Question asked by G.K. Gokhale in Indian Council and reply given relating to imposition of a licence tax upon Indian labourers under indenture in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1912, No. 38, File No. 46, Part B).

Question asked by G.K. Gokhale in Indian Council and answer given relating to removal of Indian residents from township of Veredrop in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1912, No. 40, File No. 46, Part B).

Scheme for recruitment of Indian labourers for German South-West Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1912, Nos. 44-46, File No. 65, Part B).

Resolution passed at public meeting held at Rajahmundry regarding ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa and prohibition of indentured labour throughout British Empire. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1912, Nos. 49-50, File No. 47, Part B).

Recruitment of free settlers and proposed engagement of road labourers by Captain Baillie for Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1912, No. 57, File No. 29, Part B).

Petition of K.D. Naidoo with reference to position of Indians in Natal. Emigration June 1912, No. 9, File No. 4, Part B).

Scheme for importing Indian labour into German South-West Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1912, No. 8, File No. 65, Part B).

Action taken by South African Government in respect of amendments of rules relating to carriage of immigrants by defective vessels. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1912, No. 10, File No. 69, Part B).

Proposed importation of Indian labour into German South-West Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1912, Nos. 19-22, File No. 65, Part B).

Refusal of the Transvaal administration to sanction establishment of Indian school at Johannesburg. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1912, Nos. 23-24, File No. 4, Part B).

Proposed expulsion of Indians from German East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1912, No. 25, File No. 77, Part B).

Proposed new clause in South Africa Immigration Bill regarding right of appeal. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1912, No. 13, File No. 4, Part B).

Propogation of South African Parliament without passage of South Africa Immigration Bill. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1912, No. 14, File No. 4, Part B).

Scheme for importing Indian labour into German South-West Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1912, Nos. 15-16, File No. 65, Part B).

Remarks made by Mr. Polak regarding Indian education in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1912, Nos. 19-20, File No. 4, Part B).

Vital statistics of Union of South Africa according to census returns of May 1911. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1912, Nos. 21-22, File No. 4, Part B).

Postponement of South Africa Immigration Bill. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1912, No. 23, File No. 4, Part B).

Attitude of Government of South Africa in regard to use or possession of firearms by Asians. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1912, Nos. 25-26, File No. 4, Part B).

Prosecution of certain indentured Indians in the employ of Balcomb of Kearsney, Natal and of employer himself. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1912, Nos. 5-6, File No. 4, Part B).

Indian immigration to Southern Rhodesia. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1912, No. 9, File No. 94, Part B).

Summary of report of Superintendent of Education, Natal for latter part of 1910 and whole of 1911. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1912, Nos. 10-12, File No. 4, Part B).

Proposed transfer of legislative functions in South Africa from Union Government to provincial administrations. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1912, No. 13, File No. 4, Part A).

Position of Indians under Natal Gold Law, Townships Act and Draft Local Government Ordinance. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1912, Nos. 22-26, File No. 4, Part A).

Mr. Polak on evidence given before South African Tuberculosis Commission. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1912, Nos. 23-27, File No. 4, Part B).

Scheme for importation of Indian labour into German South-West Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1912, Nos. 37-38, File No. 65, Part B).

Report on immigration into Natal for 1911. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1912, Nos. 45-56, File No. 89, Part B).

New draft clause in South Africa Immigration Bill allowing domiciled persons right of appeal to courts. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1912, No. 7, File No. 4, Part B).

Question of immigration of wives of Hindus and Muslims into the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1912, Nos. 8-9, File No. 4, Part A).

Modification to form of agreement for labourers recruited for employment of Uganda railway. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1912, Nos. 16-17, File No. 102, Part B).

Report of Superintendent of Education, Natal for 1911. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1912, No. 18, File No. 88, Part B).

Regulations of Portuguese province of Mozambique in regard to Asians. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1912, Nos. 23-24, File No. 108, Part B).

Emigration of Somalis from Aden for exhibition pur-

poses. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1912, Nos. 4-9, File No. 7, Part A).

First report, Tuberculosis Commission of South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1912, No. 13, File No. 4, Part B).

Proposed delegation to Provincial Councils in South Africa of legislative functions in respect of trading licences. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1912, Nos. 14-15, File No. 4, Part A).

Scheme for importation of Indians into German South-West Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1912, Nos. 16-20, File No. 65, Part A).

Regulation relating to examination, transshipment and detention of persons arriving at Naal ports. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1912, No. 1, File No. 4, Part B).

Scheme for importing indentured Indian coolies into German South-West Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1912, Nos. 14-15, File No. 65, Part B).

G.K. Gokhale's reception at Lourenco Marques on his visit to South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1912, No. 22, File No. 131, Part B).

Local estimate of value of Natal and Fiji Emigration Depot at Madras. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1912, Nos. 27-31, File No. 104, Part A).

Transvaal Draft Municipal Ordinance and other legislation affecting welfare of British Indians in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1912, No. 35, File No. 4, Part A).

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Engagement of Somalis for exhibition purposes. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1913, Nos. 2-3, File No. 14, Part A).

Admission to Natal of wives of Indian residents. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1913, Nos. 24-25, File No. 4 of 1912, Part B).

Transvaal Local Government Ordinance, 1912. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1913, No. 28, File No. 15, Part B).

Abandonment of proposal for compulsory repatriation of artisans from British East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1913, Nos. 1-2, File No. 32, Part A).

Admission to Portuguese East Africa of wives and children of Asians resident there. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1913, Nos. 6-8, File No. 27, Part A).

Removal of Indian Location at Germiston, the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1913, No. 10, File No. 15, Part A).

Abolition of office in Bombay of Agent-General in India for British Protectorates in Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1913, Nos. 25-27, File No. 11, Part B).

Admission to South Africa of wives and children of resident Indians; production of documentary evidence of relationship. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1913, Nos. 2-3, File No. 15, Part A).

G.K. Gokhale's visit to South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1913, No. 34, File No. 15, Part B).

South African Immigration Bill. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1913, Nos. 4-5, File No. 15, Part A).

Decision that an ex-indentured Indian who continued to reside in Natal under payment of £ 3 tax is entitled to resume residence after absence in India. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1913, No. 5, File No. 15, Part B).

Admission to Natal of domestic servant accompanying a resident. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1913, Nos. 7-8, File No. 55, Part B).

Regulation prohibiting sub-letting, etc. to Asians made under the South Africa Settlement Act, 1912. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1913, No. 11, File No. 15, Part A).

Uganda Licensing Ordinance No. 23 of 1912. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1913, No. 2, File No. 60, Part A).

Proposed delegation to Provincial Councils in South Africa of legislative functions in respect of trading licences. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1913, No. 3, File No. 15, Part A).

Question of validity of polygamous marriages in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1913, No. 8, File No. 15, Part A).

Work to be undertaken by Government of India in connection with Indian contingent in Somaliland formerly done by Agent-General in India for British Protectorate in Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1913, Nos. 11-12, File No. 11, Part B).

East Africa Non-native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1912; Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1906. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1913, Nos. 13-15, File No. 45, Part A).

Repatriation of Somaliland troop from Obbia. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1913, No. 27, File No. 75, Part B).

Immigration Report of Natal for 1912. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1913, Nos. 31-32, File No. 72, Part B).

Financial Relations Bill, South Africa; proposed delegation to Provincial Councils of legislative functions in respect of trading licences. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1913, No. 11, File No. 15, Part A).

Uganda Licensing Ordinance, 1912. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1913, Nos. 13-15, File No. 45, Part A).

Report of the census in South Africa, 1911. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1913, No. 27, File No. 15, Part B).

Position of Indians in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, 1913, No. 30, File No. 15, Part B).

Petition regarding Muslim marriages in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1913, No. 4, File No. 15, Part B).

Appointment of Indian assessors in courts in East African Protectorate. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1913, No. 5, File No. 68, Part B).

Hindu conference in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1913, No. 20, File No. 15, Part B).

Work to be undertaken by Government of India in connection with Indian contingent in Somaliland. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1913, Nos. 6-7, File No. 11, Part B).

Question and answer in Legislative Council in connection with Indian contingent in Somaliland. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1913, Nos. 6-7, File No. 11, Part B).

Question and answer in Legislative Council regarding South Africa Immigration Bill. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1913, File No. 15, Part B).

Proposed abolition of £ 3 tax on ex-indentured Indians in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1913, Nos. 25-49, File No. 15, Part A).

South Africa Immigration Bill, 1913; annual admission of limited number of Indians; protest against exclusion of ex-indentured Indians in Natal and their descendants from acquisition of domiciliary rights. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1913, Nos. 1-3, File No. 15, Part A).

Deportation of Indians from South Africa through Delagoa Bay. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1913, No. 5, South Africa 15, Part A; October 1913, No. 20, File No. 15, Part B).

Alleged imprisonment of certain Indian residents of the Transvaal who were ousted on return from a football match in Natal on charge of contravention of South Africa Immigration Act. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1913, No. 6, File No. 15, Part A).

Proposed resolution of G.K. Gokhale on treatment of Indians in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1913, No. 9, File No. 71, Part B).

South Africa Immigration Act, 1913. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1913, Nos. 10-14, File No. 15, Part A).

Bill to amend the Natal Act 17 of 1895 so as to exempt Indian women from payment of £ 3 tax. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1913, Nos. 10-14, File No. 15, Part A).

Difficulties of admission to Natal of families of Indian residents. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1913, No. 18, File No. 15, Part B).

Administration of South Africa Immigrants Regulation Act 1913. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1913, No. 21, File No. 15, Part B).

South African Immigration, 1913; admission of families of resident Indians; exclusion of ex-indentured Indians in Natal and their descendants from the category of domiciled persons. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1913, Nos. 36-37, File No. 15, Part A).

South African Immigration Act, 1913; appointment of Immigration Officers and Immigration Boards; refusal of admission to alleged wife of M.M. Pilley, an Indian of Port

Elizabeth. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1913, Nos. 3-4, File No. 15, Part A).

Passive resistance movements in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1913, No. 5, File No. 15, Part B).

South African Immigration Regulations; grievances of Indians in Basutoland; denial of domiciliary rights to ex-indentured Indians in Natal; delegation to Provincial Councils of power to legislate regarding trading licences; proposed abolition of £ 3 tax in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1913, Nos. 5-7, File No. 15, Part A).

Position of Indians under Financial Relations Act, South Africa; delegation to Provincial Councils of legislative functions in respect of trading licences. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1913, No. 1, File No. 15, Part A).

Proposed Immigration Act for Mozambique. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1913, Nos. 2-3, File No. 15, Part A).

Deportation of Indians from South Africa through Delagoa Bay; question of Asians attempting to enter South Africa through Portuguese territory. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1913, Nos. 2-3, File No. 15, Part A).

Admission of wives and children of Indian residents in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1913, Nos. 4-5, File No. 15, Part A).

Protest against treatment of British Indians in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1913, Nos. 6-23, File No. 15, Part A).

Amendment of the Uganda railway agreement form. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1913, Nos. 19-20, File No. 140, Part B).

Question and answer in Legislative Council regarding rumoured transfer of Zanzibar to British East African Protectorate. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1914, No. 33, File No. 13, Part B).

Papers relating to orders authorising Government of India to correspond direct with Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1914, File No. 15 of 1913, Part A).

Precious Base Metals Act, Transvaal; Amendment Act

No. 18 of 1913. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1914, No. 19, File No. 15 of 1913, Part B).

Incidence of cost of repatriation to Aden of troop of Somalis abandoned by Victor Bamuberger. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1914, No. 45, File No. 19, Part B).

Communication to Secretary of State of summary of statement regarding South Africa from M.K. Gandhi, published by G.K. Gokhale in the *Times of India*, 1 January 1914. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1914, File No. 15 of 1913, Filed, Serial No. 182).

Arrangement made by India Office to send to Delhi separate bag containing all papers relating to South Africa and emigration generally. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1914, File No. 15 of 1913, Filed, Serial Nos. 184-85).

Communication to Sir Benjamin Robertson of all telegrams from and to G.K. Gokhale regarding South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1914, File No. 15 of 1913, Filed, Serial No. 214).

Resolution passed by All India Muslim League regarding status of Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1914, File No. 27, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-2).

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Press extracts from South African newspapers regarding £ 3 tax in Natal and Indian strike. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1914, No. 5, File No. 24 of 1913, Part B).

Kulsum Bibi marriage case in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1914, File No. 24, Filed, Serial No. 9).

Situation in South Africa; Natal Commission of Enquiry. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1913, Nos. 19-20, File No. 24, Part B).

Statement of position of Indians in East African Protectorate, Uganda and Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1914, File No. 34, Filed, Serial No. 1).

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Africa to enquire into grievances of Indians in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1914, Nos. 5-14, File No. 159 of 1913, Part A).

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Indian Commission of Inquiry. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1914, Nos. 20-21, South Africa 24, Part B).

Appointment of a commission to enquire into disturbances and strike by Indians in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1914, Nos. 22-27, File No. 15 of 1913, Part A).

Position of British Indians in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1914, No. 46, File No. 24, Part B).

Increased taxation imposed on certain small Indian traders in Madagascar. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1914, No. 50, File No. 55, Part B).

Notes regarding number of South African born British subjects in Government employ in India. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1914, File No. 61, Filed, Serial No. 1).

Report of Indian Enquiry Commission, South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1914, No. 1, File No. 24, Part B).

Indian Enquiry Commission, South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1914, No. 13, File No. 24, Part A).

Exodus of Indian labourers from South Africa to India. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1914, No. 24, File No. 24, Part B).

South Africa Indian Location at Germiston. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1914, No. 26, File No. 24, Part B).

Transfer of appellate jurisdiction exercised by Bombay High Court over Zanzibar to Court of Appeal constituted in Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1914, Nos. 33-34, File No. 88, Part B).

Natal Indian Immigration Trust Board. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1914, No. 2, File No. 24, Part B).

Regulations governing immigration of Asians into Mozambique. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1914, No. 33, File No. 24, Part B).

Immigration into Mozambique. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1914, No. 33, File No. 24, Part B).

Natal Immigration Report for 1913. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1914, Nos 8-10, File No. 92, Part A).

Indian Enquiry Commission, South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1914, Nos. 10-12, File No. 24, Part A).

Repatriation of A.N. Puri from Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1914, Nos. 6-8, File No. 98, Part B).

Position of Indians in East African Protectorate. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1914, No. 22, File No. 34, Part A).

South Africa Indian Relief Bill, 1914, (Emigration Proceedings, September 1914, Nos. 5-12, File No. 24, Part A).

Extension of Municipal franchise to women in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1914, No. 2, File No. 24, Part A).

Appointment of Indian assessors in courts of law in East African Protectorate. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1914, No. 7, File No. 34, Part B).

Regulation issued under South Africa Immigration Act. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1914, Nos. 16-17, File No. 24, Part A).

Southern Rhodesia Immigrants Regulation Amendment Ordinance, 1914. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1915, No. 8, File No. 40, Part A).

Muslim marriages in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1915, No. 9, File No. 40, Part B).

Proposed amendment of Southern Rhodesia Immigrants Regulation Amendment Ordinance, 1914. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1915, No. 6, File No. 40, Part B).

Recruitment of artisans for employment by contractors on harbour works in East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1915, Nos. 7-15, File No. 13, Part A).

Natal Immigration Report for 1914. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1915, Nos. 12-14, File No. 63, Part B).

Petition from members of Hamidia Islamic Society in the Transvaal, praying for amelioration of condition of British Indian subjects in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1915, Nos. 7-8, File No. 78, Part B).

Protest by Cape British Indian Union against manner in which Immigration Law is being administered in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1915, No. 21, File No. 81, Part B).

Admission into South Africa of wives and minor children of resident Indians. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1915, No. 1, File No. 55, Part B).

Recent abnormal increase in number of emigrants to South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1915, Nos. 8-12, File No. 55, Part A).

New regulations under Natal Mines Act, 1899. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1915, No. 1, File No. 149, Part B).

Regulations under Southern Rhodesia Immigrants Regulation Ordinance. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1915, No. 19, File No. 40, Part B).

Complaint regarding administration of Immigration Act in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1915, No. 4, File No. 81, Part B).

Shipment of explosives by S.S. *Umfuli* returning with immigrants from Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1916, Nos. 41-45, File No. 16, Part B).

Deportation from British East Africa of L.W. Ritch. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1910, Nos. 3-4, South Africa 48, Part B).

Natal Immigration Report for 1915. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1916, Nos. 23-25, File No. 59, Part B).

Southern Rhodesian Immigrants Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1916. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1916, No. 1, File No. 72, Part A).

Amendment of Regulation No. 19 of regulations made under South Africa Immigration Act, 1913 prescribing procedure for appeals to Immigration Board. (Emigration

Proceedings, April 1916, No. 2, File No. 73, Part A).

Decision of Government of South Africa not to allow carriage of explosives by vessels carrying Indian immigrants. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1916, Nos. 38-39, File No. 34, Part B).

Exclusion from British East Africa of immigrants who are, before landing, unable to make the money deposit required by Immigration Act or to furnish security in lieu thereof. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1916, Nos. 1-3, File No. 117, Part A).

Natal Licences Ordinance, 1916. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1916, No. 19, Part B).

Arrangements made by Government of Bombay in connection with issue of passports or permits to persons proceeding to Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1916, No. 20, Part B).

Administration of Licencing Act in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, December 1915, No. 10, Part B).

Emigration to British East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1917, Nos. 1-13, Part B; May 1917, Nos. 14-35, Part B).

Asian immigration into South Africa through Lourenco Marques and Beira. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1917, Nos. 10-11, Part A).

Illicit immigration of Asians into South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1917, No. 6, Part B).

Regulations under the Southern Rhodesia Immigrants Ordinance, 1914. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1917, No. 15, Part B).

Ill-treatment of British Indians in Portuguese East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1917, Nos. 7-8, Part B).

Prevention of departure for India on expiry of their agreement of indentured Indian artisans employed in government departments in British East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1917, Nos. 37-38, Part B; June 1917, No. 17, Filed).

Payment of advance of Rs. 52,500 to Messrs Parry & Co., Emigration Agents for Natal. Emigration Proceedings

June 1917, Nos. 10-11, Filed).

Letter from Mr. Polak regarding position of Indians in South Africa; Natal Municipal Draft Bill; ownership of fixed property by Indians in the Transvaal. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1917, No. 1, Filed).

Admission of limited number of educated Indians to South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1917, No. 1, Filed).

Admission of Japanese to South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1917, No. 8, Part B).

Acceptance by British East African Protectorate of suggestion that admission to all immigrants unable to comply with its immigration regulations be refused. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1917, Nos. 8-9, Filed)

Arrangements made between Southern Rhodesia Administration and the Portuguese authorities at Beira regarding entry of Asians into South Africa through that port. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1917, No. 2, Part B).

Draft Natal Municipal Ordinance. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1917, Nos. 15-19, Part A).

Conditions under which wives and minor children of Indians domiciled in South Africa should be permitted to proceed to that country. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1917, No. 11, Filed).

Railway regulations prohibiting coloured persons from travelling by mail and fast passenger trains in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1918, No. 11, Filed).

Position of British Indians in East African Protectorate. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1918, No. 11, Filed).

Annual report of Department of the Interior, Union of South Africa for 1916. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1918, No. 10, Filed).

Payment of advance of Rs 65,000 to Messrs Pary & Co., Emigration Agents for Natal in Madras. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1918, Nos. 19-20, Filed).

Approval by British Government of legislation being undertaken by Zanzibar Protectorate so as to permit

appointment of an Indian to the Council. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1918, Nos. 5-6, Filed).

Railway regulations in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1919, No. 1, Part A).

Views of British Indian communities in East Africa and Zanzibar regarding proposal that German East Africa should be made an Indian colony. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1919, No. 1, Part B).

Proposed intervention of Government of India in connection with an alleged report published in Indian papers regarding ill-treatment accorded to Indians in East Africa in respect of residential plots. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1919, No. 7, Filed).

Payment of an advance of Rs 74,000 to Messrs Parry & Co., Emigration Agents for Natal in Madras. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1919, Nos. 2-3, Filed).

Papers regarding future of German East Africa and question of Indian colonisation. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1919, No. 32, Filed, May 1919, No. 15, Filed).

Papers relating to enquiry from P.A. Deneby, tea and rubber planter, London as to the engagement of Indian labour for work in Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1919, No. 23, Filed).

Entry on temporary permits of two employees of Masuda Trading Co., Japan into South Africa; relative position of Indians and Japanese in respect of admission to South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1919, No. 8, Filed).

Representation from Messrs Narandas Rajaram & Co., Bombay about administration of Uganda Cotton Rules, 1918 to detriment of interests of Indian traders. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1919, Nos. 35-40, Part A).

Ill-treatment of British Indian subjects in Portuguese East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1919, No. 11, Filed).

Memorandum regarding disabilities of Indians in East Africa; deputation from British Indian Association from the colony; proposed settlement of Indian ex-soldiers; exclusion of Indians from certain areas in Mombasa; accomodation of Indians working on Uganda railway.

(Emigration Proceedings, October 1919, Nos. 1-8, Part A).

Memorandum on Immigration Regulations in Rhodesia. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1919, No. 16, Filed).

Memorandum on Immigration Regulations in East and South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1919, No. 16, Filed).

Papers relating to Portuguese Commission of Enquiry into ill-treatment of British Indians in Portuguese East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1920, Nos. 17-18, Filed).

Suggestions by Government of Madagascar on recruitment of Indian labour. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1920, Nos. 34-35, Filed).

Treatment of Indians in the Transvaal; appointment of commission to enquire into disabilities of Indians in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1920, Nos. 13-70, Part A).

Arrangements of passages for Sir Benjamin Robertson's deputation to South and South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1920, Nos. 3-23, Part B).

Papers relating to treatment of Indians in Rhodesia. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1920, No. 1, Filed).

Treatment of Indians in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1920, Nos. 37-38, Filed).

Natal Emigration Report for 1919. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1920, Nos. 1-3, Part B).

Admission to South Africa of wives and children of resident Indians. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1920, Nos. 1-6, Part A).

Representations from Messrs Narandas Rajnarain & Co., on administration of Uganda Cotton Rules, 1928; deputation to Uganda of Sir Benjamin Robertson in connection with Uganda Cotton Rules; decision that such matters should be discussed by Government of India in direct correspondence with Uganda Protectorate. (Emigration Proceedings, August 1920, Nos. 7-35, Part A).

Bill introduced in South African Parliament to provide for transfer to Union Government of powers, etc. of Indian

Immigration Trust, Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1920, No. 1, Filed).

South Africa Government proposal to send two Naal Indians to British Guiana on deputation; question as to route by which deputation would proceed to British Guiana; decision to postpone departure of deputation at present. (Emigration Proceedings, September 1920, Nos. 2-9, Filed).

Resolution passed by the Indian Association, Kampala, Uganda on representation of Indians on Legislative Council. (Emigration Proceedings, October 1920, Nos. 4-5, Filed).

Deputation of Sir Benjamin Robertson to British East Africa; deputation of Indian residents of British East Africa; Lord Milner's decision on Indian question in British East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1920, Nos. 1-16, Part A).

Enquiries made by British Indian Colonial Merchants Association, Bombay as to reasons which led to substitution of English for Indian currency in East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, November 1920, Nos. 20-22, Filed).

Expression of thanks by East Indian National Congress, Mombasa to Government of India for intervention on behalf of the Indians in East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1921, Nos. 15-16, Filed).

Decision that the proposed ordinance to provide for the removal of undesirables from Kenya shall not be enacted. Expression of thanks from the British Indian Colonial Merchants Association, Bombay to the Government of India for their intervention on behalf of Indians in East Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, January 1921, Nos. 19-22, Filed).

Extract from South African *Official Gazette*, 1 July 1920 relating to regulations for entry of persons into South-West Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, February 1921, No. 1, Filed).

Secretary of State's despatch relating to decision that proposed ordinance for removal of undesirables from

Kenya should not be enacted. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1921, No. 9, Filed).

Policy of racial segregation and its effects on Indians in Uganda. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1921, No. 3, Part A).

Despatch from Secretary of State for India about reservation of an area for European residents in Zanzibar. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1921, No. 1, Part B).

Pamphlet published by Indian Overseas Association on existing position of Indians in South Africa. (Emigration Proceedings, March 1921, No. 27, Filed).

Memorandum submitted by G.L. Corbett to Sir Robert Caryndon, Governor of Uganda, as the basis for discussion on Uganda Cotton Rules, 1920. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1921, No. 1, Part A).

Presidential address delivered by Jeevenjee at Mombasa in December 1920, relating to the demand that Kenya should be made an Indian colony directly under Government of India. (Emigration Proceedings, April 1921, No. 7, Filed).

Report on working of the Immigration Office, the Transvaal, 1920. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1921, No. 12, Filed).

Repatriation of Indians from South Africa under voluntary repatriation of Indians from South Africa under voluntary repatriation scheme; question of appointment of a committee to advise Repatriation Commissioner. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1921, Nos. 13-23, Part A).

Position of Indians in East Africa; publication of despatch from Government of India to Secretary of State for India, 21 October 1921. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1921, Nos. 27-38, Part A).

Papers relating to Indian Immigration Trust Board (Natal) Transfer Act. (Emigration Proceedings, May 1921, Nos. 43-46, Filed).

Natal Emigration Report for 1920. (Emigration Proceedings, June 1921, Nos. 1-3, Part B).

Correspondence in regard to suggested emigration to British Guiana of Indians from South Africa. (Emigration

Proceedings, June 1921, No. 6, Filed).

Papers about position of Indians in Kenya. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1921, Nos. 1-8, Part A).

Indian representation in Uganda Legislative Council. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1921, Nos. 12-26, Part A).

Decision in regard to return of immigrants from British Guiana and of certain classes of Indian repatriates who desire to return there. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1921, Nos. 27-40, Part A).

Draft ordinance to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the grant of licences to wholesale and retail dealers including hawkers in Natal. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1921, No. 31, Filed).

Publication of report of the South Africa Asiatic Enquiry Commission. (Emigration Proceedings, July 1921, Nos. 41, 48, Part A).

MERCHANT SHIPPING BRANCH (1905 - 1923)

(Shelf length: 55.10 linear metres)

Prior to March 1905, merchant shipping was dealt with in the Finance & Commerce Department. The matter was taken over by the Merchant Shipping Branch, Commerce & Industry Department on its creation in March 1905.

Utilisation of rice in ex-enemy vessels detained at Bombay for civil population of British East Africa. (Merchant Shipping Proceedings, June 1915, File No. 122 of 1914, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-5).

Permission to dhows owned by British Indians at Mozambique to fly Portuguese flag. (Merchant Shipping Proceedings, File No. 60, Filed, Serial No. 1).

Arrangements for supply of coal to British East Africa. (Merchant Shipping Proceedings, January 1917, Nos. 14-17, Filed).

Provision of shipping for carriage of foodstuffs to East and South Africa Protectorate. (Merchant Shipping Proceedings, July 1917, Nos. 16-29, Filed).

Demi-official correspondence with Captain G.A. Phillips with regard to shipping to East Africa. (Merchant Shipping Proceedings, August 1917, No. 93, Filed).

Complaint from Indian National Association, Zanzibar regarding treatment given to Indian passengers and shippers from Bombay to East Africa by management of British Indian Steam Navigation Co; (Merchant Shipping Proceedings, February 1922, Nos. 9-11, Filed).

GENERAL BRANCH (1905 - 1939)

(Shelf length: 23.13 linear metres)

The General Branch was concerned with general and establishment business of the Commerce & Industry/Commerce Department.

Question of allowing civil officers who served in South Africa to count field service towards leave and pension. (General Proceedings, September 1908, Nos. 78-90, File No. 94, Part C).

Decision that all expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary) in connection with despatch of 127th Baluch Light Infantry to Somaliland and its subsequent employment there should be debited to the Imperial Government as a charge against the Colonial Office. (General Proceedings, January 1910, File No. 182 of 1909, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-2).

Service for pension of Indian civil officers who volunteered for military service in South Africa during the war. (General Proceedings, September 1914, Nos: 15-16, File No. 127, Part B).

COMMERCE BRANCH (1905 - 1943)

(Shelf length: 14.00 linear metres)

The Commerce Branch was concerned with internal and external commerce and trade, commercial intelligence, statistics and work of trade representatives abroad.

Report of Sixth Annual Convention, South African Federated Chamber of Commerce. (Commerce, January 1924, File No. 20-C-1-C).

Proposed prohibition of admission of South African ships to Indian harbours. (Commerce, January 1924, File No. 65-S(2)-C).

Surrender of British Capitulatory Rights in French Protectorate of Morocco. (Commerce, 13 February 1925,

File No. 678-C, Serial Nos. 1-2).

Demi-official letter from Indian Trade Commissioner, East Africa, dated 18 January 1923 regarding continuance in appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner, East Africa and appointment of his successor. (Commerce, February 1924, File No. 6-C, Filed).

Statement of shipping, cargo and passenger traffic at Egyptian ports and number of transits through Suez Canal during second quarter of 1922. (Commerce, February 1924, No. 7-C, Filed).

Complaint regarding custom duties imposed on goods imported into Madagascar from India direct or through Zanzibar. (Commerce, March 1924, Nos. 1-2, C, Part B).

Complaints by Indian merchants at Zanzibar against system of passports for entry into India. (Commerce, March 1924, No. 7-C, Filed).

Engagement of Arab and Somali seamen. (Commerce, March 1924, Nos. 18-19, Filed).

Statement of shipping, cargo and passenger traffic at Egyptian ports and number of transits through Suez Canal during third quarter of 1922. (Commerce, March 1924, No. 33-C, Filed).

Report on trade and commerce of East Africa for year ending June 1923. (Commerce, March 1924, File No. 198-C-1).

Report on economic conditions in South Africa. (Commerce, March 1924, File No. 209-C-1).

Report on survey of economic and commercial conditions in Algeria, Tunisia and Tripolitania for 1922-23. (Commerce, March 1924, File No. 212-C-1).

Summary prepared by Board of Trade on experience in Algeria, Chile, U.S.A. in regard to reservation of coastal trade to national vessels. (Commerce, 13 March 1925, File No. 238-S(25), C, Serial No. 1).

New customs duties imposed in Kenya on cotton piece-goods. (Commerce, April 1924, Nos. 13-50-C, Filed).

Letter from Indian Trade Commissioner, East Africa to a daily newspaper in Kenya regarding the trade in East Africa and Uganda in 1922. (Commerce, May 1924, No. 1-C, Filed).

Speech of President, Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay on East Africa at meeting of Chamber's Committee and discussion with S.M. Chadwick, Secretary to Department of Commerce, Government of India, on 5 April. (Commerce, May 1924, No. 12-C, Filed).

Prohibition of importation into Algeria of packages of vegetables not accompanied by customary documents which are not packed and labelled according to authorised rules. (Commerce, May 1924, No. 22-C, Filed).

Demi-official letter No. 604, 12 April 1923 from Indian Trade Commissioner, East Africa regarding abolition of his post and his interview with a representative of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co. and a Director of Messrs. Dalgety and Co. (Commerce, May 1924, No. 28-C, Filed).

Copies of demi-official letters from Indian Trade Commissioner, East Africa for first half of January 1922. (Commerce, May 1924, No. 81-C-Filed).

Appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner, East Africa and supplementary grant sanctioned for expenditure during 1921-22 in connection with his appointment and office establishment. (Commerce, May 1924, Nos. 90-111-C-Filed).

Resignation by C.G. Leftwich on appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa and abolition of his post with effect from 15 April 1923. (Commerce, May 1924, Nos. 114-23-C, Filed).

Part taken by Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa in deportation of Editor of *Democrat* (Commerce, May 1924, Nos. 127-28-C-Filed).

Papers regarding suggestion of Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay of imposition of a countervailing duty on coal imported into India from South Africa. (Commerce, June 1924, Nos. 13-15, Filed).

Report on work of the Indian Trade Commissioner, East Africa for June 1922 by C.G. Leftwich and distribution thereof. (Commerce, June 1924, Nos. 37-43, C, Filed).

Letter from B.N. Antatani, Editor *Zanzibar Voice* recommending F.D. Souza for post of Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa. (Commerce, June 1924, File No. 313-C, 1.2-C).

Question of modification of heavy differential duties imposed by French Government on goods imported into Madagascar from India direct through Zanzibar. (Commerce, July 1924, Nos. 57-59-C, Filed).

Information furnished by Indian Trade Commissioner, London regarding Nigerian hides and skins. (Commerce, August 1924, No. 63-6, Filed).

Question in Council of State by Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das regarding the quantity and price of South African coal imported into India and Indian coal exported to foreign countries during 1923-24. (Commerce, August 1924, File No. 136-C(43)-1-2-C).

Report furnished by Messrs. William Laws and Co., Bombay regarding South Africa coal. (Commerce, September 1924, No. 27-C, Filed).

Information furnished by Captain E.V. Sacsoon regarding coal situation in Bombay and Natal coal as compared with Bengal coal. (Commerce, September 1924, No. 28-C, Filed).

Final account of Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa. (Commerce, November 1924, No. 25-C, Filed).

Correspondence regarding grant of licences for ginnery factories in Uganda. (Commerce, B, March 1925, File No. 694-C, Serial Nos. 1-2).

Weekly letter from Indian Trade Commissioner, London, 30 April 1925 regarding Textile Institute, East Africa. (Commerce, June 1925, File No. 25-C, (73)-Serial No. 1).

Accession by Great Britain, on behalf of Southern Rhodesia and Newfoundland, to certain conventions and statutes drawn up by League of Nations. (Commerce, June 1925, File No. 836-C, Serial No. 1).

Weekly letter from Indian Trade Commissioner, London, 17 May 1925 regarding African cotton, iron and steel. (Commerce, July 1925, File No. 25-C(73), Serial No. 1).

Extracts from letter of Indian Trade Commissioner, London 21 May 1925 regarding grain bags for South Africa. (Commerce, July 1925, File No. 25-C(78), Serial No. 1).

Question in Legislative Assembly by Lala Rang Behari

Lal as to number of South Africans or South African firms trading in India and concessions, if any, granted to them by Indian Government. (Commerce, April 1927, File No. 136-C(132), Serial Nos. 1-2, Part C).

Protest by Dr J.T. Meade of Calcutta against his treatment by a South African company. (Commerce, April 1927, File No. 1372-C, Serial Nos. 1-3, Part B).

Weekly letter from Indian Trade Commissioner, London, 25 May 1927 regarding negotiations with South Africa on cold storage, paper, iron and steel, coal tea, cotton exhibitions, etc. (Commerce, October 1927, File No. 25-C(189), Serial No. 1, Part C).

Protocol on arbitration clauses in commercial contracts: Accession of Tanganyika territory to arbitration clauses in commercial contracts. (Commerce, December 1927, File No. 40-C (25), Serial Nos. 1-8, Part B).

Demi-official letter to Indian Trade Commissioner, London relating to consignment of South African friesian (SIC) cattle exported to India in 1927. (Commerce, August 1928, File No. 94-C (49), Serial No. 1, Part C).

Letter from Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India, 27 June 1923 regarding South African marketing of carpets and rugs. (Commerce, August 1928, File No. 94-C (50), File No. 1, Part C).

Restrictions on importation into Ceylon of cattle from any African or Asiatic port. (Commerce, June 1929, File No. 1506-C(3), Serial No. 1, Part B).

Demi-official correspondence with B.N. Anantani regarding appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa. (Commerce, October 1929, File No. 1509-C (78). Serial No. 1, Part C).

Question in Legislative Assembly by Gaya Prasad Singh regarding Indian trade with Tanganyika and appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner. (Commerce, November 1929, File No. 136-C(211), Serial Nos. 1-2, Part C).

Demi-official correspondence with Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas regarding report of the commission on cotton industry in Uganda and points raised there in connection with superfluous ginneries. (Commerce, November 1929,

File No. 236-C (26), Serial No. 1, Part C).

Question and answer in House of Commons as to whether any action is to be taken on recommendation of the India Trade Mission for appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa. (Commerce, March 1930, File No. 1527-C (14), Serial Nos. 1-3).

Question in Legislative Assembly by B. Das regarding appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner in Africa. (Commerce, March 1930, File No. 136-C (218), Serial Nos. 1-2; May 1930, File No. 136 (221)-C, Serial Nos. 1-3).

Weekly letter from Indian Trade Commissioner, London, 26 September 1929, regarding South African tenders. (Commerce, August 1930, File No. 25-C (278), Serial No. 1).

Creation of six posts of Indian Trade Commissioner, one each at Alexandria, Durban, Mombasa, Mambery, Milan and New York and of post of Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence at Bombay. (Commerce, September 1930, File No. 1527-C, Serial Nos. 1-12).

Prohibition on import into British India of horses, mules, asses, etc., from Port Sudan and Durban and any intermediate place on coast of East Africa. (Commerce, October 1930, File No. 2012-C (2), Serial No. 1).

Requirements of customs administration in Egypt in regard to certificates of origin. (Commerce, November 1930, File No. 1351-C 92, Serial No. 1).

Weekly letter from Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India to Indian Trade Commissioner, London 22 May 1930 regarding East Africa Customs Tariff. (Commerce, December 1930, File No. 94-C (103), Serial No. 1).

Question whether first Indian Trade Commissioner in South Africa should be an Indian or European. (Commerce, May 1931, File No. 1527-C(18), Serial Nos. 1-2, Part B).

Representation from Indian Association, Dar-es-Salaam urging appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner, East Africa. (Commerce, October 1931, File No. 1527-C(43), Serial Nos. 1-3, Part C).

Complaint made by Government of South Africa in

regard to inferior quality of jute, wool and grain bags supplied by mills in India to importers in South Africa. (Commerce, October 1931, File No. 1783-C (3), Serial Nos. 1-5, Part B).

Extracts from weekly demi-official letter 15 April 1932 from Indian Trade Commissioner, London regarding mission from Zanzibar to investigate clove trade. (Commerce, May 1932, File No. 2-C (14)-32, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Extracts from weekly demi-official letter 15 April 1932 from Indian Trade Commissioner, London regarding trade agreement between India and South Africa. (Commerce, May 1932, File No. 2-C (15)-32, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Arrangements for supply of monthly consolidated return of imports and exports of cloves to and from India and special return showing exhausted cloves to and from India and special return showing exhausted cloves and stems sent to Zanzibar Government. (Zanzibar Trade Mission). (Commerce, August 1932, File No. 57-C (9)-32, Serial Nos. 1-3, Part C).

Question of development of trade between South Africa and India; complaint by South African Co-operation Citrus Exchange Ltd. against Messrs. B.K. Irani and Co., fruit merchants, Bombay for non-settlement of claims. (Commerce, August 1932, File No. 65-C (1)/32, Serial No. 1, Part B, Confidential).

Enquiry from Morarji Desai as to whether there is any likelihood of appointment of Indian Trade Correspondent in South Africa in the near future. (Commerce, September 1932, File No. 25-C (12)/32, Serial Nos. 1-2, Part C).

Enquiry from Souresh Chandra Shah regarding appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa. (Commerce, September 1932, File No. 25-C (13)/32, Serial Nos. 1-2, Part C).

Mission from Zanzibar to India and the Far East to investigate clove trade. (Commerce, September 1932, File No. 57-C (1)/32, Serial Nos. 1-12, Part B).

Representation from Indian National Association, Zanzibar, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and

Industry of Eastern Africa and the Ahmedabad Mill Owners Association urging early appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa. (Commerce, November 1932, File No. 25-C(14)/32, Serial Nos. 1-8, Part C).

Report on the development of South African trade in India by Captain L.L. Chamberlain. (Commerce, May 1934, File No. 23-C(8)/34, Serial No. 1).

Egyptian excise duty on rice. (Commerce, September 1934, File No. 23-C (4)/34, Serial No. 1).

Restrictions on importation of rice into South Africa. (Commerce, September 1934, File No. 23-C (8)/34, Serial No. 1).

Statistics relating to foreign trade of Egypt, 1933. (Commerce, September 1934, File No. 43-C (10)/34, Serial No. 1, Confidential).

Question in Council of State by Hossain Imam regarding visit to India of A.T. Brennan, South African Trade Commissioner in the East. (Commerce, November 1934, File No. 11-C (7)/34, Serial Nos. 1-4).

Visit to India of A.T. Brennan, South African Trade Commissioner in the East. (Commerce, December 1934, File No. 57-C (5)/34, Nos. 1-15).

Possibilities of India as a market for products of Kenya. (Commerce, March 1937, File No. 65-C (35)/35. Serial Nos. 1-5, Part C).

Question in Legislative Assembly by Ganga Singh regarding selection of candidates for post of Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa. (Commerce, May 1937, File No. 10-C (12)/37, Serial Nos. 1-3, Part C).

Effects of customs duties in Mozambique on exports of Indian merchandise to Portuguese East Africa during 1936-37. (Commerce, June 1937, File No. 35-C (20)/37, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Question of making further appointments of Indian Trade Commissioners in foreign countries; appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner at Mombasa. (Commerce, August 1937, File No. 25-C (25)/34, Serial Nos. 1-20, Part A).

Extracts from proceedings of a special conference between Committee of Millowners Association, Bombay and

the Member, Government of India, 4 August 1937 regarding desirability of proceeding with appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa. (Commerce, August 1937, File No. 25-C (35)/37, File No. . 1, Part C).

Question in Legislative Assembly by Mohan Lal Sak-sena regarding exports to and imports from India into Pemba and Zanzibar. (Commerce, September 1937, File No. 10-C(19)/37, Serial Nos. 1-2, Part C).

Question in Council of State regarding import into India of East African cotton and its effect upon cotton prices in India. (Commerce, October 1937, File No. 11-C (27)/37, Serial Nos. 1-5, Part C).

Abyssinian cotton for Haley. (Commerce, December 1937, File No. 26-C(1)/37, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Exchange restrictions in Angola in Portuguese West Africa. (Commerce, December 1937, File No. 35-C (13)/37, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Egyptian tariff increases on certain commodities including tea. (Commerce, December 1937, File No. 35-C (37)/36, Serial Nos. 1-11, Part C).

Proposed establishment in Egypt of an industry for the manufacture of jute bags. (Commerce, December 1937, File No. 51-C (3)/37, Serial Nos. 1-2, Part C).

Alleged restriction on export of Angora goats from South Africa. (Commerce, January 1938, File No. 4-C (5)/38, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Opening of office of Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa; arrangements for payment and audit of bills. (Commerce, March 1938, File No. 25-C (61)/37, Serial Nos. 1-21, Part C).

Scale of travelling and subsistence allowances sanctioned for the Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa and his staff. (Commerce, May 1938, File No. 28-C (2)/38, Serial Nos. 1-2, Part C).

Inspection and certification of livestock feed to be exported to South Africa. (Commerce, June 1938, File No. 4-C (8)/38, Serial Nos. 1-2, Part C).

Proposed visit of Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa to Belgian Congo to study the market and explore

possibility of introducing Indian cotton piece-goods. (Commerce, June 1938, File No. 28-C (4)/38, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Establishment in Egypt of manufacture of jute bags. (Commerce, June 1938, File No. 57 (7)/38, Serial Nos. 1-3, Part C).

Representation from Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay regarding restriction imposed by Egyptian Government on despatch of cotton samples from India through Egypt by air. (Commerce, July 1938, File No. 35-C (22)/37, Serial Nos. 1-6, Part C).

General notice issued by Government of Tanganyika preferring to deal direct with all kinds of trade enquiries, including enquiries relating to exports from India to Tanganyika. (Commerce, August 1938, File No. 28-C (11)/38, Serial No. 1, Part C).

The Zanzibar Cloves (Purchase and Exportation) Decree; question of prohibiting importation into British India of cloves from Zanzibar. (Commerce, November 1938, File No. 2-C (3)/38, Serial No. 1, Part B, Confidential).

Speech delivered by Mohammad Ismail, Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa at a meeting of Indian Merchants Chamber, Nairobi. (Commerce, December 1938, File No. 28-C (17)/38, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Question in Legislative Assembly by T.S. Avinashilingam Chettiar regarding trade with Egypt. (Commerce, January 1939, File No. 10-C (60)/38, Serial Nos. 1-11).

Effect of customs duties in Mozambique on Indian exports; statement showing exports of Indian merchandise to Portuguese East Africa during 1937-38. (Commerce, February 1939, File No. 4-C (22)/38, Serial No. 1)

Report by Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa for half year ending 30 June 1938. (Commerce, March 1939, File No. 28-C (15)/38, Serial No. 1).

Quarterly report, Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa for quarter ending 30 September 1938. (Commerce, March 1939, File No. 28-C (2)/39, Serial No. 1).

Sanction to expenditure incurred on trade display of

Indian goods at Nairobi by Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa and expenditure on similar projects in future. (Commerce, March 1939, File No. 28-C (3)/39, Serial Nos. 1-3).

Arrangements for displaying samples of Indian goods in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; establishment of a Japanese trade agency styled "Nippon Trade Agency" in Nairobi. (Commerce, March 1939, File No. 28-C (6)/38, Serial No. 1).

Question in Legislative Assembly by S. Satyamurti regarding quota allotted to India by Egyptian Government for cotton textiles. (Commerce, April 1939, File No. 10-C (23)/39, Serial Nos. 1-3).

Attendance by Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa at meeting of the Zanzibar Clove Growers Association Board of Management. (Commerce, April 1939, File No. 28-C (14)/38, Serial Nos. 1-3).

Opening of office of Indian Trade Commissioner, Alexandria; arrangements for payment and audit of bills. (Commerce, April 1939, File No. 30-C (1)/38, Serial Nos. 1-21).

Regulations governing entry into South Africa of hay and straw used for packing purposes and also fodder. (Commerce, June 1939, File No. 4-C (18)/39, File No. 1).

Extracts from the *East African Standard* regarding work of Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa. (Commerce, June 1939, File No. 28-C (9)/39, Serial No. 1).

Inclusion of post of Indian Trade Commissioner, Alexandria in Finance and Commerce Department Pool. Serial No. 7 July 1939, File No. 34-C (27)/39, Serial Nos. 1-2).

Opinion of Indian community in East Africa regarding transfer of former German colonies in that region to Germany. (Commerce, August 1939, File No. 63-C (43)/38, Serial No. 1, Confidential).

Appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner in Alexandria; selection of I. Majid as first holder. (Commerce, September 1939, File No. 25-C (37)/37, Serial Nos. 1-33).

Question of allowing Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa to visit India to maintain personal contract with

manufacturers and exporters interested in East Africa markets. (Commerce, September 1939, File No. 28-C (12)/39, Serial Nos. 1-2).

Arrangements for issue of phytopathological certificates in respect of plant products exported from India to Egypt. (Commerce, November 1939, File No. 3-C (14)/37, Serial No. 1).

Institution of quota system in respect of cotton piece-goods imported in French Morocco. (Commerce, December 1939, File No. 4-C (9)/38, Serial Nos. 1-9).

Restriction of import of jute bags into Madagascar. (Commerce, December 1939, File No. 4-C(9)/39, Serial Nos. 1-9).

Recommendation of Messrs Hemschand Mohan lal & Co., diamond merchants, Bombay as diamond valuers to Government of Tanganyika. (Commerce, December 1939, File No. 63-C (3)/39, Serial No. 1).

Inclusion of Zanzibar within jurisdiction of Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa. (Commerce, B, March 1941, File No. 28-C (18)/39, Serial Nos. 1-11).

Representation to Egyptian Government on increase of Egyptian customs tariff on textile goods. (Commerce, B, September 1941, File No. 4-C (16)/38, Serial Nos. 1-59).

Representation from Messrs Cussons (South Africa) Private Ltd, Durban that the Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate are unable to export talcum powder for want of sufficient petrol to transport talcum from their mines to mills. (Commerce, January 1943, File No. 2-C (17)/42, Serial Nos. 1-5, Part C).

Reports and enquiries regarding trade and commerce from Indian Trade Commissioner, Mombasa during 1942. (Commerce, January 1943, File No. 23-C (7)/42, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Suggestion by Indian Trade Commissioner, Alexandria that licences should be granted for export of samples of leather manufactures, stoves, brushes, etc. (Commerce, June 1943, File No. 30-C (1)/43, Serial Nos. 1-5, Part C).

Monthly reports of Indian Trade Commissioner, Alexandria from November 1941 to November 1942 and question of their publication in Indian trade journals.

(Commerce, July 1943, File No. 30-C (1)/42, Serial Nos. 1-9, Part C).

Reports and enquiries regarding trade from Indian Trade Commissioner, Alexandria. (Commerce, July 1943, File No. 30-C (4)/42, Serial Nos. 1-30, Part C).

MERCHANDISE MARKS BRANCH (1906 - 1923) (Shelf length: 70.9 linear metres)

Remarks in Zanzibar Consular Report for 1905 regarding protection of trade marks in India. (Merchandise Marks Proceedings, August 1906, No. 1, File No. 7 of 1906, Part C).

Decision that no action need be taken to prevent import into India of impoverished cloves packed in bags from Zanzibar. (Merchandise Marks Proceedings, December 1909, Nos. 1-12, page 41, File No. 8).

COMMERCE (WAR) BRANCH (1907 - 1921) (Shelf length: 43.6 linear metres)

The Commerce (War) Branch was concerned mainly with trading with enemy countries and enemy firms, custody of enemy property, war risks insurance and repatriation, etc.

Relaxation of prohibition so as to permit export of hides and leather to Zanzibar and Mombasa; Collector of Customs, Bombay authorised to permit export of quantities not exceeding 5,000 and 10,000 lbs in any one month to Zanzibar and Mombasa respectively. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, June 1915, File No. 179 of 1914, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-9).

Decision that export of rice from India to neutral ports on African coast should not be prohibited. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, August 1915, File No. 177, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-17).

Alleged conveyance of foodstuffs, etc. to German East Africa by dhows from India. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, November 1915, File No. 246, Filed, Serial No. 1).

Export of ammunition from Bombay to Somaliland.

(Commerce (War) Proceedings, December 1915, File No. 257, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-2).

Removal of embargo on export of rice to Egypt. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, January 1916, File No. 298 of 1915, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-2).

Proposed shipment of sand bags from India to Egyptian ports in empty transports. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, February 1916, File No. 15, Filed, Serial Nos. 12-14).

Intended exportation of gunny bags to Madagascar. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, February 1916, File No. 15, Filed, Serial No. 27).

Abnormal export of tea to Italian East Africa. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, April 1916, File No. 42, Filed, Serial No. 3).

Permission for export of wheat flour from Karachi to Mauritius for re-export to Madagascar and Reunion refused. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, May 1916, File No. 142, Filed, Serial Nos. 13-16).

Export of goods to Portuguese East Africa prohibited by Zanzibar authorities. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, May 1916, File No. 321 of 1915, Filed, Serial Nos. 1-5).

Export of cotton yarn from Aden to Abyssinia. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, July 1916, File No. 221, Filed, Serial No. 5).

Grant of licence to Burma Trading Corporation, Bombay to enable them to export 80 tons of teak to Egypt. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, September 1916, Nos. 649-650, Filed).

Representation from Government of South Africa against high freight charges on necessaries of life imported from India. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, December 1916, Nos. 1-7, Filed).

Information that there is no restriction on import of Indian coffee into South Africa. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, March 1918, Nos. 28-30, Filed).

Papers regarding export of Indian coffee to South Africa. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, May 1918, Nos. 53-55, Filed).

Papers regarding the export of rice to Zanzibar. (Com-

merce (War) Proceedings, August 1918, Nos. 130-142, (P.S.), Filed).

Priority cargo list for South Africa. (Commerce (War) Proceedings, September 1918, No. 1, Filed).

INSURANCE (INSURANCE COMPANIES)

BRANCH (1913 - 1943)

(Shelf length: 10.50 linear metres)

Particulars furnished by African Guarantee and Indemnity Co. Ltd. under Section 12, Indian Insurance Company Act, 1928; accounts of African Guarantee and Indemnity Co. Ltd. for year ending 31 December 1928. (Insurance, C, July 1930, File No. 216-I, Serial Nos. 1-17).

Accounts of African Guarantee and Indemnity Co. Ltd. for year ending 31 December 1929. (Insurance, C, July 1930, File No. 216-I (2), Serial No. 1-5).

POST AND TELEGRAPH (ESTABLISHMENT)

BRANCH (1914 - 1921)

(Shelf length: 140.8 linear metres)

In April 1914, postal and telegraph business were amalgamated under a single Director-General of Post and Telegraphs and the Post and Telegraph (Establishment) Branch was constituted in the Commerce and Industry Department. The branch dealt with establishment matters relating to staff involved in the construction and maintenance work of the Post and Telegraph Department. The branch was transferred to the Public Works Department in August 1921.

Transmission of mails for France and for members of expeditionary force in Egypt. (Post & Telegraph (Establishment) Proceedings, October 1914, Nos. 3-35, File No. 141, Part B).

Report of G.R. Clarke, Postmaster-General, Punjab on Indian Field Post Office in Egypt and the Mediterranean while he was in Egypt on his way to England. (Post & Telegraph (Establishment) Proceedings, February 1916, File No. 59, Filed, Serial No. 1).

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS**BRANCH (1917 - 1921)****(Shelf length: 6.10 linear metres)**

Suggestions for cashing rates of Deutsch Ostafrikanische Bank held by prisoners of war at Ahmadnagar, who have arrived from East Africa. (Trading by Foreigners Proceedings, June 1917, No. 36, Filed).

Enquiry as to registration of claims against any government or subject in German East Africa. (Trading by Foreigners Proceedings, April 1919, Nos. 28-29, Filed).

Papers relating to trades connected with enemy nationals captured in East Africa. (Trading by Foreigners Proceedings, October 1919, No. 55, Filed).

Enquiry as to legality of German currency notes in German East Africa. (Trading by Foreigners Proceedings, March 1920, Nos. 33-40, Filed).

COAL BRANCH (1917 - 1921)**(Shelf length: 6.00 linear metres)**

Question of supply of coal from India to East Africa. (Coal Proceedings, February 1917, Nos. 4-9, Filed).

Proposal for supply of Indian coal to Sudan Government Railways. (Coal Proceedings, April 1917, Nos. 30-35, Filed).

Arrangement for supply of coal to Sudan Government Railways. (Coal Proceedings, May 1917, Nos. 20-22, Filed; June 1917, Nos. 3-8, Filed).

Supply of first class Indian coal for Egypt and Aden. (Coal Proceedings, August 1919, No. 11, Filed).

Supply to Secretary of State for India in connection with enquiry from Egyptian Government of information as to calorific value of coal, names of able coal agents in India and provision for tonnage for carriage of coal to Egyptian ports. (Coal Proceedings, December 1919, Nos. 1-4, F & I).

IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS**BRANCH (1917 - 1922)****(Shelf length: 16.80 linear metres)**

The branch was concerned with import and export trade regulations, registration and procurement of capital goods

from abroad, import of Egyptian and Sudan cotton, trade agreements, commercial treaties with foreign countries, etc.

Papers regarding suspected firms in Siberia and Portuguese East Africa; black and white lists. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, March 1917, Nos. 11-40, 65A-112, Filed, April 1917, No. 55, Filed).

Grant of permission to Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. to ship 6 mild steel plates to Mombasa; required for repairs in ports of East African Protectorate. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, April 1917, No. 26, Filed).

Decision to exclude Abyssinia from requirements of certificates of interest for goods imported into India. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, April 1917, Nos. 136-144, Filed).

Request from Secretary of State for India to allow export of baling hoops and buttons to Uganda. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, April 1917, Nos. 346-349, Filed).

Papers regarding the import into South Africa from Bombay of blankets of German origin. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, May 1917, Nos. 260-263, Filed).

Transshipment of machinery and other articles to Zanzibar, Mombasa and Colombo. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, July 1917, No. 333, Filed).

Transshipment of articles shipped from Japan to East Africa and from Straits Settlements to Cape Colony. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, July 1917, No. 466, Filed).

Shipment of sulphuric acid to Mombasa and Zanzibar during July 1917. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, August 1917, No. 67, Filed).

Papers regarding supply of 130,000 cubic feet of timber to Egyptian Army by Mysore Government. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, August 1917, No. 90, Filed).

Refusal to permit shipment of bundles of iron and galvanised buckets, etc. to Uganda. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, August 1917, No. 170, Filed).

Export of surgical battery and a revolver to Cairo by Messrs Thomas Cook & Sons. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, August 1917, No. 482, Filed).

Shipment of tent poles to Livingstone, Rhodesia. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, September 1917, Nos. 128-29, Filed).

Export of Rs. 5 lacs to Zanzibar by National Bank of India. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, September 1917, No. 282, Filed).

Decision that 5 tons crude caustic soda may be exported monthly to Zanzibar. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, September 1917, No. 414, Filed).

Grant of permission to export 10 tons of rice to British Central Africa Co., Chinde, Portuguese East Africa. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, September 1917, Nos. 434-435, Filed).

Refusal to permit shipment of cycle and motor accessories to Zanzibar by Messrs Automobile Co. Ltd. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, September 1917, No. 472, Filed).

Transshipment of cigarette cases, locks and keys and gilt rings to Cairo by Messrs Grindlays & Co. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, September 1917, No. 482, Filed).

No shipment of sulphuric acid to Zanzibar during September 1917. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, October 1917, No. 71, Filed).

Transshipment of steel files to Cairo by Messrs W.H. Brady & Co. Ltd. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, October 1917, No. 140, Filed).

Shipment of Kerosene oil for Madagascar by Vuludas Kullianjee. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, October 1917, No. 406, Filed).

Shipment of groundnut oil to Portuguese East Africa. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, November 1917, Nos. 386-391, Filed).

Shipment of ten country made iron oil mills to Zanzibar by Ismail Bapoo. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, November 1917, No. 433, Filed).

Further papers regarding the refusal to grant Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. a general licence permitting them to make shipments of all goods as agents in India of British East African Protectorate, Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, January 1918, Nos. 6-6A, Filed).

Papers containing results of enquiry made regarding nature of exports that are made to German East Africa. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, February 1918, Nos. 243-250, Filed).

Refusal to interfere with orders passed by Collector of Customs, Bombay in respect of proposed shipment of flour to British East Africa by Messrs A.M. Jeenanjee & Co. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, April 1918, Nos. 543-547, Filed).

Shipment of buffalo hides to Egypt by the Rangon Industrial Co. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, May 1918, Nos. 496-497, Filed).

Adoption by Government of Zanzibar of new system of priority procedure for exports from India. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, September 1918, No. 448, Filed).

Adoption by Government of Rhodesia of priority procedure proposed by Government of India; decision that recommendation of Rhodesian Government in regard to shipping space should continue to be made separately in all cases to Agent to Shipping Controller, Bombay. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, November 1918, No. 450, Filed).

Grant of permission to Messrs Bird & Co., Calcutta to export certain stores, tools and explosives to occupied territory of German East Africa where they are required in connection with mica mines which are worked on behalf of Ministry of Munitions. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, December 1918, Nos. 331-332, Filed).

Shipment of certain articles to Uganda by Messrs W.A. Brady & Co. Ltd. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, January 1919, Nos. 166-167, Filed).

Refusal to grant general licence to Messrs Mackinnon

Mackenzie & Co., Bombay to ship all stores consigned to Governments of British East African Protectorate and Uganda; procedure to be followed by Governments of British East African Protectorate and Uganda in obtaining stores from India. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, January 1919, Nos. 173-179, Filed).

Shipment of articles to Zanzibar by Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Bombay. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, February 1919, Nos. 119-122, Filed).

Application from East African Protectorate to export goods to India. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, March 1919, No. 2, Filed).

Abandonment of non-prohibited goods of conditions (a) that direct shipment of Eritrea should be permitted by Italian vessels only and (b) that direct shipment to French Somaliland should be made via Aden. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, May 1919, Nos. 155-163, Filed).

Import & Export regulations in respect of South Africa. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, July 1919, No. 45, Filed).

Prohibition of import into British India of horses, mules, asses, etc. from Port Sudan, Durban, East Africa, Aden and Mukalla. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, October 1919, No. 3, Filed).

Arrangements made for supply of coal from India to Egypt in view of possibility of miners strike in United Kingdom. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, December 1920, Nos. 1-53, Part B).

Supply of papers relating to control of coal exports from India to South Africa. (Import & Export Regulations Proceedings, January 1921, Nos. 7-9, Filed).

FOREIGN TRADE BRANCH (1917 - 1923) (Shelf length: 21.40 linear metres)

Report of committee on edible and oil producing nuts and seeds in West Africa. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, January 1917, Nos. 12-18, Part B).

Proposal made by High Commissioner of Egypt that jute sacks and sackings exported from India to Egypt

should be included in list of exports of national importance. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, May 1917, Nos. 7-8, Filed).

Steps taken to check practice of sending postal orders from Egypt to India, on a substantial scale, so as to prevent resources in India being made fully available for financing of exports of national importance. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, June 1917, No. 26, Filed).

Memorandum prepared by Africa (Economic) Section, War Trade Intelligence Department relating to trade and products of non-British East African colonies. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, February 1919, No. 2, Filed).

Note by D.T. Chadwick, Indian Trade Commissioner on trade of German East Africa and its resources. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, March 1919, No. 34, F & I).

Draft prospectus of company which Major Mekerrow proposed to float to develop trade between India and East Africa. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, August 1919, No. 1, F & I).

Issue of notification intimating appointment of Messrs Cowjee Dinshaw & Co., Bombay as Agents in India of administration of occupied territory of German East Africa. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, August 1919, Nos. 11-13, Filed).

Representation from British Indian Colonial Merchants Association, Bombay regarding substitution of British for Indian currency in East Africa; communication to Association of copies of relevant papers and intimating that for reasons stated, Government of India does not intend to move in the matter. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, November 1920, Nos. 20-22, Part B).

Proposed appointment of Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, March 1921, Nos. 11-12, Filed).

Confidential reports on trade conditions in East Africa prepared by Department of Overseas Trade. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, March 1921, No. 17, Filed).

Egyptian Law No. 40 of 1920 controlling transport of cotton. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, December 1921, Nos. 3-4, Filed).

Commercial treaty proposed between United Kingdom and Egypt. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, January 1922, Nos. 4-7, Part B).

Report on trade and commercial prospects of East Africa in June 1921. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, January 1922, No. 11, Filed).

Annual Report on East African Protectorate for 1920. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, January 1922, No. 63, Filed).

Appointment of C.G. Leftwich as Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, January 1922, Nos. 76-80, Filed).

Scope of functions of Indian Trade Commissioner, East Africa. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, February 1922, No. 9, Filed).

Demi-official letter from C.G. Leftwich, Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa containing general information with regard to commercial situation and his endeavours to obtain office and necessary establishment. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, February 1922, No. 36, Filed).

Demi-official letter from C.G. Leftwich, Indian Trade Commissioner, East Africa regarding starting of Chamber of Commerce in Zanzibar; export of cloves and rupee exchange, etc. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, April 1922, No. 2, Filed).

Bulletins issued by Indian Trade Commissioner, East Africa regarding coffee, sugar, sesame, copra and grains; question of pushing Indian exports and particularly manufactures to East Africa. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, July 1922, No. 38, Filed).

Supply to Revenue and Agricultural Department of information regarding East African segregation of races. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, August 1922, Nos. 4-6, Filed).

Question of import of Indian Portland cement into East Africa. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, August 1922, No. 85, Filed).

Proposed marketing in India of cedar slates for pencil making by Messrs. Burnt Forest Sawmills Co., East Africa. (Foreign Trade Proceedings, December 1922, No. 46, Filed).

**INTERNAL TRADE (INCLUDING
COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS) BRANCH
(1917 - 1923)
(Shelf length: 20.90 linear metres)**

This branch dealt with internal trade, promotion and department of Indian arts and crafts by organising various exhibitions for commercial purposes. The Commercial Exhibition Branch itself was created as a separate branch in 1895 in the Revenue and Agricultural Department and was taken over by the Commerce and Industry Department, when the latter was created in March 1905. The branch was designated Internal Trade (including Commercial Exhibitions) Branch in 1917, and renamed Internal Trade Branch in 1920. The work of this branch was transferred to the Commerce Branch of the Commerce Department in 1923.

Papers regarding possibility of finding market in India for animals, some of which may be available in Egypt and the Eastern Mediterranean on conclusion of war. (Internal Trade Including Commercial Exhibitions Proceedings, April 1918, No. 9, Filed).

Provision of ground personnel for Royal Air Force in Egypt. (Internal Trade Including Commercial Exhibitions Proceedings, October 1918, No. 12, Filed).

Demi-official letter from Purshotamdas Thakurdas, 14 June 1922 regarding Cotton Transport Bill, Cotton Control Bill, German Dyeing Export and political situation in East Africa. (Internal Trade, July 1922, No. 2, Filed).

**CUSTOMS DUTIES (INCLUDING COTTON
EXCISE) BRANCH (1917 - 1920/23)
(Shelf length: 14.50 linear metres)**

Exemption from payment of customs duty of rice shipped to South Africa by military authorities for use of troops. (Customs Duties (including Cotton excise) Proceedings, January 1918, No. 21, Filed).

Proposal to prohibit under Section 19 of Sea Customs Act, import into India from South Africa of gold in any shape and form other than as current gold coins of a

recognised state. (Customs Duties (including Cotton excise) Proceedings, June 1918, No. 4, Part B).

Purchase of arms of German and Turkish makes in East Africa and Mesopotamia; importation into India of all such arms as are detained at Bombay and sent to Kirker. (Customs Duties Proceedings, May 1919, No. 6, Filed).

SHIPPING CONTROL BRANCH (1918 - 1923) (Shelf length: 17.40 linear metres)

Decision that information regarding all considerable cargoes of kerosene oil carried by non-British dhows for East African ports should be wired to East African Intelligence Centre, Nairobi; question of prohibiting exports of kerosene oil to East African parts by native craft (Shipping Control Proceedings, September 1918, Nos. 59-62, Filed).

PURCHASE SCHEME BRANCH (1918 - 1921) (Shelf length: 9.50 linear metres)

This branch dealt with programming of various purchases.

Scarcity of foodstuffs for Indian population in South Africa; offer of services of Rice commissioner, Rangoon for purchase of rice for South African Government on their obtaining freight from Shipping Controller. (Purchase Scheme Proceedings, March 1918, Nos. 66-119, Filed).

Papers regarding shipment of corn sacks to Egypt (Purchase Scheme Proceedings, October 1918, No. 94, Filed).

Shipment of rice to Java, Portuguese East Africa and German East Africa. (Purchase Scheme Proceedings, December 1918, Nos. 49-61, Filed).

Grant of permission to Overseas Secretary, Army Young Men's Christian Association for shipment of a consignment of coconut oil to Egypt. (Purchase Scheme Proceedings, December 1918, Nos. 178-179, Filed).

Papers regarding export of coconut oil to Egypt. (Purchase Scheme Proceedings, March 1919, No. 67, Filed).

CIVIL AVIATION BRANCH (1919 - 1921)
(Shelf length: 1.51 linear metres)

Civil aviation in India was dealt with in the Civil Aviation Branch established in 1919 and transferred from the Commerce Department to the Public Works Department in 1922.

Flight from Cairo to Cape Town. (Civil Aviation Proceedings, February 1920, Filed).

Supply to General Manager, South African Railways and Harbours, Johannesburg of information about civil aviation in India. (Civil Aviation Proceedings, April 1920, Nos. 41-43, Filed).

Air Ministry weekly order regarding use of aerodromes by Royal Air Force in Egypt. (Civil Aviation Proceedings, June 1920, No. 73, Filed).

Cairo-Karachi air mail service. (Civil Aviation Proceedings, December 1920, Nos. 1-12, Part A).

Financial liability of Government of India in proposed air mail service between Cairo and Karachi. (Civil Aviation Proceedings, January 1921, Nos. 9-15, Part A).

Papers regarding Cairo and Karachi strategic air route; aerodrome and landing places outside India. (Civil Aviation Proceedings, April 1921, No. 1, Filed).

Provision of Meteorological Service for Royal Air Force in India and for proposed Cairo-Karachi air service. (Civil Aviation Proceedings, January 1921, No. 2, Filed).

TARIFFS BRANCH (1923 - 1938)
(Shelf length: 12.70 linear metres)

The Tariffs Branch was mainly concerned with tariff policy, protective tariffs and land customs.

Constitution of Southern Rhodesia as self-governing colony with effect from 1 October 1923. (Tariff, January 1924, File No. 108-T-B).

Question in Council of State by Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das and answer regarding import duty in South Africa. (Tariff, February 1924, 47-T-(3)-2-3-C).

Question by Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das in Council of State regarding quantity and price of South African coal

imported into India as compared with Indian coal. (Tariff, February 1924, File No. 138-C(3)-1-3-C).

The Customs Tariff Ordinance (1923), Kenya. (Tariff, February 1924, File No. 163-C-1-C).

The Customs Tariff Ordinance (1923), Tanganyika. (Tariff, February 1924, File No. 164-C1-1-C).

Resolution passed by National Liberal Federation of India regarding protection to Indian industries and countervailing duty on bounty-fed South African coal. (Tariff, February 1924, File No. 182-T-1-C).

Question by Sir Campbell Rhodes in Legislative Assembly regarding imposition of a countervailing duty of South Africa coal. (Tariff, April 1924, File No. 47-T(3)-4-8-C).

Examination as to whether a countervailing duty should be imposed on coal imported from South Africa; correspondence with Secretary of State. (Tariff, June 1924, File No. 47-T(9)-1-7-A, Confidential).

Report from Messrs Cory Brothers, Bombay regarding comparative prices of Bengal and Naal coals in Bombay. (Tariff, June 1924, File No. 47-T(9)-1-3-C).

Points for debate in Legislative Assembly on K.C. Neogy's resolution regarding imposition of a countervailing duty on bounty-fed coal imported from South Africa; summary of debate in Assembly. (Tariff, July 1924, File No. 47-T(24)-1-3-C).

Correspondence between British Government and certain dominions including South Africa relating to Imperial Economic Committee and policy to be adopted on resolutions passed at Imperial Economic Conference, 1923. (Tariff, C. January 1925, File No. 135-T(5). Serial No. 1, Confidential).

Representation against calling for tenders for South African coal on behalf of Indian Government; tenders invited by Royal Indian Marine, Bombay for supply of 200 tons of Natal coal. (Tariff, C. February 1925, File No. 47-T(37) Serial No. 1).

Question in Legislative Assembly by Sardar V.N. Mutalik enquiring as to quantity of coal purchased by

Indian Government from South Africa during financial year 1924-25; periods for which contracts were entered into and rate at which South African coal was being purchased. (Tariff, C. February 1925, File No. 178-T(73), Serial Nos. 1-6).

Steps taken by South African Government to foster annual meeting of South Africa coal estates. (Tariff, C. July 1925, File No. 47-T (51), Serial No. 1).

Opinion of Commerce Department, Government of India on advisability of discriminating against South Africa coal by way of retaliation and of placing suitable restrictions on operations in India of South African companies. (Tariff, C. November 1925, File No. 47-T(68), Serial No. 1).

Commercial brief for Indian delegation to South Africa. (Tariff, January 1929, File No. 469-T(1), Serial Nos. 1-3, Part A).

Amendment to Egyptian Customs Code. (Tariff, January 1928, File No. 227-T(2), Serial Nos. 1-2, Part C).

Revised copy of South African Customs and Excise Act (as amended by Act No. 34 of 1926). (Tariff, March 1928, File No. 433-T(3), Serial No. 1, Part B).

Memorandum prepared by Sir Geoffrey Corbett about informal discussions with South African authorities on commercial relations between India and South Africa. (Tariff, May 1928, File No. 469-T (5), Serial No. 1, Part C).

Increase in duty on tea in Tunis. (Tariff, October 1929, File No. 537-T (1), Serial Nos. 1-5, Part C).

Import duty on Indian piece-goods in Portuguese East Africa; revision of tariff of Portuguese East Africa removing discrimination against Indian cotton piece-goods. (Tariff, B. March 1930, File No. 589-T, Serial Nos. 1-20).

Representation from the trade regarding necessary incidence of specific duty levied on unbleached cotton piece-goods in Kenya, Tanganyika, Egypt and Iraq; intimation from Kenya that question of customs duty on cotton piece-goods made in India would be considered at proposed Customs Tariff Conference between representatives of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. (Tariff, B. December 1930, File No. 493-T (1), Serial Nos. 1-15).

Supply of Brood lac to Imperial Institute of Entomology, London for Nigerian Government. (Tariff, February 1931, File No. 599-T (11), Serial Nos. 1-2, Part B).

Question in Legislative Assembly by Gaya Prasad Singh regarding increased import duty in Tanganyika on certain Indian products. (Tariff, October 1931, File No. 694-T (27), Serial Nos. 1-6, Part B).

Question in Legislative Assembly by Nabakumar Singh Dudhoria regarding South African coal. (Tariff, October 1931, File No. 694-T (34), Serial Nos. 1-6, Part C).

Representation by East African Cotton Merchants Association, Bombay against imposition of import duty on raw cotton. (Tariff, November 1931, File No. 237-T (8), Serial Nos. 1-2, Part C).

South African Union Exports Subsidies Act. (Tariff, April 1932, File No. 237-T (8), Serial No. 1, Part C).

Representation from high Commissioner, Southern Rhodesia for remission of Indian import duty on Rhodesian citrus fruits; question of removal of Indian import duty on fresh fruits and vegetables postponed for timebeing. (Tariff, June 1932, File No. 226-T (4), Serial No. 1, Part B).

Enquiry from Governor of Uganda whether any representation asking for the removal of, or alternatively a rebate on, import duty on raw cotton imported from British East Africa has any chance of success. (Tariff, September 1932, File No. 237-T (9), Serial No. 1, Part B).

Consideration of concluding a tariff preferential agreement with Union of South Africa. (Tariff, March 1937, File No. 96-T (1)/33, Serial Nos. 1-3, C).

Resolution adopted at Seventeenth Annual General Meeting, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, Calcutta and representatives from other coal owners' organisations regarding proposed countervailing duty of Rs. 1/8 annas per ton on imports of South African coal into India in addition to existing revenue duty of 10 annas per ton on foreign coal; decision of Government of India that it is inadvisable to impose a countervailing duty on South African coal in present circumstances. (Tariff, June

1937, File No. 47-T (1)/36, Serial Nos. 1-22, Part B).

Negotiations between Government of India and Government of South Africa for conclusion of a trade agreement; proposed temporary *modus vivendi* on basis of most favoured foreign nation treatment. (Tariff, June 1937, File No. 96-T (2)/35, Serial Nos. 1-41, Part A).

Extracts from Education, Health and Lands Department, Government of India file regarding trade treaty with South Africa. (Tariff, June 1937, File No. 96-T (3)/36, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Question asked by Govind V. Deshmukh in Legislative Assembly regarding preferences granted by India to Crown Colonies in Africa. (Tariff, October 1937, File No. 178-T (300/37, Serial Nos. 1-2, Part C).

Consideration of concluding a preferential tariff agreement with South Africa. (Tariff, March 1937, File No. 96-T (1)/33, Serial Nos. 1-3, C).

Copy of notes exchanged between Government of India and Government of South Africa constituting a temporary commercial agreement. (Tariff, May 1938, File No. 96-T (3)/38, Serial No. 1, Part B).

Question in Legislative Assembly by Manu Subedar and Seth Govind Das regarding trade agreement between India and South Africa. (Tariff, May 1938, File No. 178-T (24)/38, Serial Nos. 1-7, Part C).

Customs and Excise Tariff Amendment Act, 1938, Southern Rhodesia. (Tariff, September 1938, File No. 4-T (1)/38, Serial No. 1).

TREATIES AND ECCLESIASTICAL/TREATIES BRANCH (1925 - 1941)

(Shelf length: 19.00 linear metres)

This branch was concerned with the commercial treaties proposed for enactment or enacted by the Government of India. In June 1924, ecclesiastical matters were also transferred from the Education, Health and Lands Department to the Commerce Department and, by 1929, the records series on ecclesiastical affairs started bearing the nomenclature "Treaties and Ecclesiastical". In November

1937, ecclesiastical business was transferred from the Commerce Department to the Defence Department. Thereafter, the branch was renamed Treaties Branch.

Proposed surrender of British capitulatory rights in French Protectorate of Morocco and discussions as to suitable *quid pro quo*. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, April 1929, File No. 115 (3)-T&E(Tr), Serial No. 1, Part B).

Newspaper cuttings showing possibilities of trade in cotton piece-goods between India and South Africa. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, April 1929, File No. 122 (1)-T&E(Tr), Serial No. 1, Part C).

Memorandum prepared by Sir Geoffrey Corbett about informal discussions with South African authorities on department of commercial relations between India and South Africa. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, April 1929, File No. 122 (2)-T&E(Tr), Serial No. 1, Part A).

German-South African Treaty of Commerce; effect of article 8 of that treaty on grant of inter-Empire preferences by Africa. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, October 1929, File No. 132(1)-T&E(Tr), Serial Nos. 1-7, Part B).

Customs agreement between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, April, 1932, File No. 192(2)-T&E(Tr), Serial No. 1, Part B).

Prolongation of provisional commercial agreement between U.K. and Egypt from June 1930 to 16 February 1931. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, January 1932, File No. 150 (4)-T&E(Tr), Serial Nos. 1-11, Part B).

Prolongation of provisional commercial agreement between U.K. and Egypt up to 16 February 1933. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, August 1932, File No. 150 (4)-T&E(Tr), Serial Nos. 1-3, Part B).

Amendment of Article 8, German-African Commercial Treaty of 1928 so as to provide that Germans would not receive any preferences granted by Africa to parts of British Empire. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, B. January 1934, File No. 132 (4)-T&E(Tr), Serial Nos. 1-4).

Renunciation by United Kingdom Government of Anglo-Japanese Treaty, 1911 and supplementary convention of 1925 in respect of British West African colonies.

(Treaties and Ecclesiastical, B. July 1934, File No. 196 (4)-T&E(Tr), Serial Nos. 1-2).

Representation from Jute Industries Limited, Dundee regarding French exchange compensation surtax and customs duty in Madagascar on imported jute bags. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, B. September 1934, File No. 115 (2)/II-T&E(Tr), Serial Nos. 1-2).

Application to Kenya and Uganda of Treaties of Commerce and Navigation between United Kingdom and foreign countries. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, June 1937, File No. 132 (3)/II-TR, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Relaxation of prohibition on exports of tea seeds from India to British East African dependencies for the period ending 31 May 1937. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, June 1937, File No. 206 (1)-Tr. (I.E.R.) Serial No. 1-201, B).

Circulars received from Indian Trade Commissioner, London relating to import duty on tea in Egypt. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, June 1937, File No. 209 (8)-Tr (I.E.R.), Serial Nos. 1-5, Part C).

Prolongation of Anglo-Egyptian commercial *modus vivendi* of 1930 up to 16 February 1938. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, July 1937, File No. 150 (5)/II-Tr, Serial Nos. 1-3, Part B).

Papers connected with renewal of correspondence between International Tea Committee and tea growers in Nyasaland and Kenya and Uganda and Rhodesia Tea Associations. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, July 1937, File No. 201 (13)-Tr. (I.E.R.).)

Extension of Anglo-German treaty, 1924 and the Anglo-Hungarian treaty, 1926 to Kenya and Uganda. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, December 1937, File No. 128 (3)/II-Tr, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Accession of Government of United Kingdom to International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in respect of Tanganyika territory. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, February 1968, File No. 427 A (2) TR (P&D) Serial No. 1, Part B).

Prolongation of Anglo-Egyptian commercial *modus vivendi* of 1930 up to 16 February 1939. (Treaties and

Ecclesiastical, July 1938, File No. 150 (1)-Tr/38, Serial Nos. 1-3, Part B).

Rubber plantations in non-regulating countries (Liberia); position in regard to Belgian Congo. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, C, March 1939, File No. 242 (3)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/38, Serial Nos. 1-3).

Tea production in non-regulating countries (Belgian Congo). (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, C, June 1939, File No. 214 (7)-Tr, (I.E.R.)/38, Serial Nos. 1-8).

Italian East Africa treaty relations with Ethiopia. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, C, July 1939, File No. 146 (1)-TR/39, Serial No. 1).

Papers connected with application to whole of Italian East Africa of the Anglo-Italian treaty, 1938. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, C, July 1939, File No. 146 (1)-Tr/39, Serial No. 1).

Morocco: exchange of notes, 1938; External Affairs Department, Government of India proceedings relating to abrogation of the Anglo-Moroccan Commercial Convention, 1856 and conclusion of further arrangement as between United Kingdom and parts of the Empire including India concerning commercial relations. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, B, July 1939, File No. 173 (1)-Tr/39, Serial No. 1).

Intenal Tea Committee circulars regarding participation of British East African dependencies in renewed Tea Restriction Scheme. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, B, July 1939, File No. 214 (10)-Tr, (I.E.R.)/38, Serial Nos. 1-8).

Export of tea seeds from India to British East African dependencies during 1939-40. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, B, May 1940, File No. 205 (5)-Tr. (I.E.R.)/39, Serial No. 1-30).

MERCANTILE MARINE-I BRANCH (1929 - 1941) (Shelf length: 14.00 linear metres)

The Mercantile Marine-I Branch dealt with maritime shipping and navigation, wireless telegraphy on ships, carriage of passengers and goods by sea, etc.

January 1929 edition of Rules of Navigation in Suez

Canal and of Appendix for ships carrying dangerous materials. (Mercantile Marine-I, March 1929, File No. 461-M.I/29, Serial Nos. 1-3, Part B, Confidential).

Report of proceedings of XIVth International Navigation Congress, Cairo, 1926; Bulletin No. 7 of Permanent International Association of Navigation Congress. (Mercantile Marine-I, January 1929; June 1929, File No. 464-M.I/29, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Report on preliminary survey of marine fisheries of Zanzibar by Cecil Von.Bonde. (Mercantile Marine-I, September 1929, File No. 412-M.I/29, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Proposed erection of wireless beacons in Egyptian waters, two to be in vicinity of Red Seas lights. (Treaties and Ecclesiastical, C. May 1930, File No. 23-M. II(1), Serial Nos. 1-2).

Fisheries regulations in territorial waters of Spanish Morocco. (Mercantile Marine-I, B. May 1930, File No. 402-M. II/29, Serial Nos. 1-5).

Survey ship S.S. *Bhadra* renamed S.S. *Khalifa* belonging to the Zanzibar Government. (Mercantile Marine-I, C. July 1930, File No. 439-M.I/30, Serial Nos. 1-5 & K.W.).

Accident involving S.S. *Ethiopia* in Calcutta harbour, 21 December 1930. (Mercantile Marine-I, March 1931, File No. 70-M.I (3)/31, Serial Nos. 1-3, Part C).

Issue of papers of nationality to subjects of Indian states owning vessels trading in Madagascar waters and using Indian flag. (Mercantile Marine-I, July 1931, File No. 92-M.I/29, Serial Nos. 1-16, Part B).

Foreign and Political Department proceedings regarding issue of nationality papers to subjects of Indian states owning vessels trading in Madagascar waters. (Mercantile Marine-I, September 1931, File No. 92M.I/31, Serial No. 1, Part B, Confidential).

Adjustment of fees leviable in respect of the partial survey of S.S. *Ethiopia* carried out at Madras. (Mercantile Marine-I, September 1931, File No. 95-M.I/31, Serial Nos. Part B).

Order in Council entitled The Merchant Shipping (South African Certificates of Competency) Order, 1931.

(Mercantile Marine-I, September 1931, File No. 141-M. II/31, Serial Nos. 1-2, Part B).

Proceedings, Annual Meeting of the International Technical Consultative Commission. Suez Canal Company. (Mercantile Marine-I, December 1931, File No. 287-M.I. (3), Serial No. 1, Part C, Confidential).

Suez Canal traffic report for November and December 1931. (Mercantile Marine-I, February 1932, File No. 287 M.I. (2), Serial Nos. 1-2, Part C).

Reduction in Suez Canal traffic dues. (Mercantile Marine-I, December 1932, File No. 287-M.I. (4)/32, Serial Nos. 1-2, Part C).

Papers regarding proposals of Sudan Government relating to fishery control and prevention of smuggling on Red Sea coast of Sudan. (Mercantile Marine-I, C, January 1934, File No. 238 M.II/33, Serial Nos. 1-3).

Traffic reports of Suez Canal Company for 1933. (Mercantile Marine-I, C, February 1934, File No. 287-M.I. (2) 32, Serial Nos. 1-8, Confidential).

January 1934 edition of Rules of Navigation of Suez Canal Company and Appendix for ships carrying dangerous materials. (Mercantile Marine-I, C, February 1934, File No. 287-M.I. (2)/34, Serial No. 1, Confidential).

Traffic reports of Suez Canal Company for 1936. (Mercantile Marine-I, May 1937, File No. 287-M.I. (2)/36, Serial Nos. 1-14, Part C, Confidential).

Annual return of shipping and tonnage in Suez Canal for 1936. (Mercantile Marine-I, September 1937, File No. 287-M.I. (2)/37, Serial No. 1, Part C).

Destruction of letters in connection with Italo-Abyssinian war by Government of Orissa. (Mercantile Marine-I, October 1938, File No. 110-M.I. (4)/38, Serial Nos. 1-2, Secret, Part C).

MERCANTILE MARINE -II BRANCH (1925 - 1946) (Shelf length: 11.00 linear metres)

The Mercantile Marine-II Branch dealt with the welfare of Indian seamen, their health, unemployment insurance for seamen and establishments of shipping offices.

Proposal of Zanzibar Government to train Arab or Swahili boys on S.S. *Dufferin*. (Mercantile Marine-II, B, November 1940, File No. 151-M. II (4)/40, Serial Nos. 1-5).

Requisition of S.S. *Rizwani* by Ministry of War as transport for carrying Greek refugees from Suez to Mombasa. (Mercantile Marine-II, February 1943, File No. 132-M.I.W. (9)/42, Serial Nos. 1-18, Part C).

Appreciation of services rendered by Shipping Master and Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta in settling the troubles with the Indian crew of S.S. *Clan Macdugall* at Durban. (Mercantile Marine-II, January 1943, File No. 275-M. II (2)/41, Serial Nos. 1-2, Part B).

Question in Legislative Assembly by Lalchand Navalraj regarding indignities suffered by Indian seamen in South Africa; cases of crews of S.S. *Baron Scott* and H.M.V. *Khedive Ismail*. (Mercantile Marine-II, February 1943, File No. 250-M. II (1)/40, Serial Nos. 1-6, Part B).

Declaration of war by United States and Egypt against Japan, Germany and Italy. (Mercantile Marine-II, February 1943, File No. 275-M. II (26)/41. Serial Nos. 1-9, Part C).

Complaint of ill-treatment of Egyptian seamen on S.S. *Redbury* by their officers. (Mercantile Marine-II, September 1943, File No. 30-M. II (1)/42, Serial No. 1, Part C).

FINDING AIDS

Annual Indexes to the Records of Commerce and Industry Department. Annual Indexes to the Records of the Commerce Department. Government Archives in South Asia: A Guide to National State Archives in Ceylon, India and Pakistan, edited by D.A. Low, J.C. Iltis and M.G. Wainwright, pp 68-94. (Cambridge, 1969).

CHAPTER 9

Private Archives of Eminent Indians (1825 - 1969)

The private archives of eminent Indians constitute a significant part of the vast collection of records in the custody of the National Archives of India. As many as 50 collections of private archives of distinguished Indians have been acquired under its ongoing programme of Acquisition of Private Archives. Those listed below contain materials of relevance to this volume.

Of these collections, those of Dadabhai Naoroji, G.K. Godhale, Srinivas Sastri, M.K. Gandhi, N.B. Khare and B.D. Chaturvedi have some bearing on Africa.

In this chapter, the majority of entries relate to *letters* addressed chiefly to the person whose archives are listed. Unless otherwise indicated or required by sense or context therefore, an entry should be understood to indicate: (Letter from) AB (to CD dated) ...: brief indication of subject(s) followed by (item reference).

Where a *letter* is in the reverse direction i.e., from CD to AB, the names of both correspondents will be given together with date, brief indication of subject(s) and reference.

Undated *letters* or other documents are placed at the end of each section in the order of item reference numbers.

DADABHAI NAOROJI (1825 - 1917)

Known as the Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Naoroji was a leading public figure between 1854-1917. He started his career as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Elphinstone College, Bombay in 1854. He went to London in 1855 and joined the Parsi firm of Cama

& Company, enlightening Englishmen on all matters relating to India during his twelve year stay in Britain. Some time after his return to India, he was appointed Prime Minister of the princely State of Baroda in 1874 and eleven years later, he became Member of Bombay Legislative Council. He was the first Indian to be elected to the House of Commons in which he sat 1892-95 and was Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, 1895. Elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1886, 1893 and 1906, he founded a number of associations in U.K. and India and was the author of *Poverty and the Un-British Rule in India*. His forte was finance and he was well-informed about international politics and concerned about the South African issue.

South Africa British Indian Committee, 30 April 1907 London; requesting him to attend meeting on South Africa British Indian Committee on 6 May. (Dadabhai Naoroji, No. S-214(3)).

South Africa British Indian Committee, London 10 May 1907: enclosing copy of draft representation to be sent to General Brothor; requesting that it may be returned with suggestions and approval. (Dadabhai Naoroji, No. S-214(4)).

G.K. GOKHALE (1866 - 1915)

Gopal Krishna Gokhale lectured on English literature and mathematics at Fergusson College, Poona, 1885; Joint Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1895. He was Deccan representative to the Royal Commission (Welby Commission), 1897 and visited England. He was Member, Legislative Council, 1899 and Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1902. Founder of the Servants of India Society, Poona, 1905, he presided over the Banares session of the Indian National Congress, 1905 and in the same year visited England for the second time to enlighten British public opinion on the situation in India. His next visit in 1906 was to plead with Members of the Parliament for reforms in the administration of India; and his fourth visit in 1908 was in connection with the proposed Morley-

Minto Reforms. Later visits to England in 1912, 1913 and 1914 were in connection with the Public Services Commission. In politics, he belonged to the moderate group and opposed the extremists school led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. For nearly three decades, he dedicated his rare qualities to the exclusive service of his country and his people; upholding the concept of national dignity, in support of which he severely criticised the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

Gokhale to the Governor, 25 January 1908: legislation affecting Asians in the Transvaal. (Gokhale, No. 7, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

L.W. Ritch, 7 October 1908 to the Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office: failure of a compromise between the Transvaal Government and British Indians is engaging attention of Ritch's Committee, leading to issue of a memorandum dealing with British Indian requirements. (Gokhale, No. 1, File-242, Part I, f.1).

9 September 1909: resolutions proposed at a meeting held in Bombay regarding the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. (Gokhale, No. 8, File-242, Part I, ff.11).

12 November 1909: notes of a meeting held at Westminster Palace Hotel to bid farewell to Transvaal British Indian deputation. (Gokhale, No. 17, File-242, Part I, ff. 5).

12 November 1909: question on treatment of British Indians in Transvaal to be put to Under-Secretary of State for India. (Gokhale, No. 12, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Circular letter, 15 November 1909: tickets of leave and their relation to problems of British Indians. (Gokhale, No. 16, File-242, Part I, f.1).

18 November 1909: question dealing with the treatment of Muslim British Indians to be put to Under-Secretary of State for India. (Gokhale, No. 14, File-242, Part I, f.1).

18 November 1909: question on treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal to be put to the Under-Secretary of State for India. (Gokhale, No. 12; File-242, (Gokhale, question regarding Immigration Law of Transvaal. (Gokhale, No. 15, File-242, Part I, f.1).

L.W. Ritch, 19 November 1909 to Henry: Gandhi's address on the external question at a farewell speech; resume of the proceedings accompany letter. (Gokhale, No. 11, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Ratan Tata, 29 November 1909: treatment of Indians in Transvaal and his support for the cause; writer's donations. (Gokhale, No. 19, File-242, Part I, ff.2).

Telegram, 3/4 December 1909 from Durban conveying thanks to Ratan Tata for his donations; Gokhale conveyed thanks to Ratan Tata for his donations. (Gokhale, No. 20, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Telegram, Gandhi, 4 December 1909: conveying thanks to Ratan Tata for his timely help. (Gokhale, No. 21, File-242, Part I, ff 3).

Aga Khan, 8 January 1910: expressing his support for the Transvaal struggle. (Gokhale, No. 22, File-242, Part I, f.1).

H.S.L. Polak, 10 January 1910: information about (a) organised meeting on South African struggle; (b) raising funds for the same; (c) Natal legislation regarding right of appeal from Licensing Court. (Gokhale, No. 23, File-242, Part I, ff. 5).

Aga Kha, 17 January 1910: offering his cooperation to South African struggle. (Gokhale, No. 24, File-242, Part I, f.1).

George A. Haye, 1 March 1910 asking for a copy of speech on question of Indians in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 25, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

Jehangir B. Petit, 13 April 1910: seeking advice regarding closure of the Transvaal funds. (Gokhale, No. 26, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Parsee Rustomjee, 18 April 1910: thanking him for his help to Indians over indentured labour resolution. (Gokhale, No. 27, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Chairman, Natal Indian Congress, 18 April 1910: thanking him for his help regarding indentured labour resolution passed by Viceregal Council. (Gokhale, No. 28, File-242, Part I, f.1).

H.S.L. Polak, 12 May 1910: miserable condition of deportees. (Gokhale, No. 1, File-427, f. 1).

Ratan Tata, 8 July 1910: offering his help to South African struggle and sending donations. (Gokhale, No. 29, File-242, Part I, ff. 3).

H.S.L. Polak, 31 August 1910: departure for South Africa and expressing gratitude. (Gokhale, No. 2, File-427, ff. 2).

Ratan Tata, 22 September 1910: expressing disappointment on lack of support by Indians in India for South African struggle. (Gokhale, No. 32, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

H.S.L. Polak, 15 October 1910: observations on (a) African struggle; (b) Immigration Bill; (c) non-racial legislation and (d) the Transvaal question. (Gokhale, No. 33, File-242, Part I, ff. 6).

N.M.N. Wadia, 27 October 1910 to A.J. Billimoria: requesting him to convey Ratan Tata's view on donation to Gokhale. (Gokhale, No. 35, File-242, Part I, f.1).

A.J. Billimoria, 11 November 1910: information about Ratan Tata's donation. (Gokhale, No. 34, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Ratan Tata, 18 November 1910: thanking him for his guidance regarding donation. (Gokhale, No. 36, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Ratan Tata, 18 November to Gandhi: expressing his support for the South African struggle and sending his donation. (Gokhale, No. 37, File-242, Part I, ff.3).

H.S.L. Polak, 7 January 1911: gratitude for the role that Gokhale played in prohibition of recruitment of Indian contract labour for South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 3, File-427, f. 1).

H.S.L. Polak, 18 January 1911: extension of recruiting time beyond 30 June would be fatal for waiting for Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 4, File-427, f. 1).

H.S.L. Polak, 21 January 1911: enclosing historical and political works on South Africa; recruitment of Indian labour for South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 5, File-427, ff.3).

H.S.L. Polak, 3 February 1911: expressing his horror and requesting him to stop indentured labour in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 6, File-427, f. 1).

H.S.L. Polak, 3 March 1911: expressing dissatisfaction over Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 7, File-427, f. 1).

Telegram, Mr Natesan, 12 March 1911: observations on principle of new bill which recognises legal equality. (Gokhale, No. 39, File-242, Part I, ff. 5).

P. Subramania Aiyar, 18 March 1911: asking for help regarding provincial restrictions in Natal. (Gokhale, No. 40, File-242, Part I, ff. 3).

Gokhale to Under-Secretary of Colonial Office, 15 August 1911: communicating reply of the committee with regard to immigration into the Transvaal of wives of lawfully resident Muslim Indians. (Gokhale, No. 346, File-242, Part III, f. 1).

Telegram, Natal Indian Congress, 27 September 1911: referring to M.K. Gandhi's release. (Gokhale, No. 41, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Telegram, 21 October 1911: explaining misunderstanding regarding his receiving honour. (Gokhale, No. 42, File-242, Part I, f. 1; No. 43, File-242, Part I, ff. 3).

F.H. Brown, 9 January 1912: informing him about the great success of latter's South African tour. (Gokhale, No. 52, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Telegram, 10 January 1912: welcoming his visit to South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 53, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Telegram, Ratan Tata, 12 January 1912: asking him not to give up idea of public meetings. (Gokhale, No. 46, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

L.W. Ritch, 14 January 1912: (a) the law of the right of minor children to join their parents in Transvaal; (b) Gold law; and (c) Townships Act (Gokhale, No. 47, File-242, Part I, ff. 3).

Ahagarika Dharmapala, 16 January 1912: inviting Gokhale to Ceylon to extend his help and praising his role in Transvaal immigration flight. (Gokhale, No. 55, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

P. Subramaniam Aiyar, 8 February 1912; drawing attention to (a) £ 3 tax on ex-indentured Indians and (b) Immigrants Restriction Bill. (Gokhale, No. 51, File-242, Part I, ff. 3).

Telegram, Dawood Mahomed, 12 March (or May?) 1912: congratulating him on his efforts regarding indenture resolution. (Gokhale, No. 57, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

H.S.L. Polak, 12 March 1912 to Under-Secretary, Colonial Office: since polygamy is recognised by Muslims, suggests amendment of existing law against polygamy. (Gokhale, No. 348, File-242, Part III, f. 1).

H.W. Just to Secretary, South Africa British Indian Committee, 25 March 1912: non-recognition of polygamous marriages in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 345, File-242, Part III, f. 1).

H.S.L. Polak, 26 March 1912: trouble brewing and possible recurrence of passive resistance. (Gokhale, No. 58, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Members of the committee of Shri Vishnu Temple, 29 March 1912: appointment of K.D. Naidoo as their representative at Indian mass meeting, Durban. (Gokhale, No. 59, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

James Murray, 26 April 1912 to L.W. Ritch: communicating petitions and reports placed before Council of South Africa on Germinston location. (Gokhale, No. 353, File-342, Part III, f. 1).

H.B. Shaw, 26 April 1912: inspection of Germinston location by Medical Officer of Health for the Union and Germinston. (Gokhale, No. 354, File-242, Part III, f. 1).

Earnest F.C. Lane to M.K. Gandhi, 14 May 1912: amendment to the proposed Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 359, File-242, Part III, f.1).

Gokhale, 27 May 1912: warning against making further representation in regard to Germinston location for Asiatic Bazaar. (Gokhale, No. 355, File-242, Part III, f. 1).

M.K. Gandhi to E.F.C. Lane, 31 May 1912: General Smuts' views on inter-provincial immigration and proposing amendment. (Gokhale, No. 358, File-242, Part III, f. 1).

Cable, M.K. Gandhi, 22 June 1912 to South African British Indian Committee: removal of Asiatic tenants within 3 months by European owners. (Gokhale, No. 365, File-242, Part III, f. 1).

Sunder, 10 May 1912: expressing gratitude on latter's interest in Indians overseas. (Gokhale, No. 56, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

Telegram, Bhag Singh, 10 July 1912: question of immigration of Indian families abroad. (Gokhale, No. 64, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

Gokhale, 22 July 1912 to Union Castle Mail Service: asking for an appointment to discuss British Indian problem in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 65, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Gokhale, 29 July 1912: protesting against treatment of Indians whilst travelling. (Gokhale, No. 67, File-242, Part I, ff. 2; No. 68, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Richard Solomon, 31 July 1912: asking for an appointment with him. (Gokhale, No. 69, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

Telegram, Secretary, Khalsa Diwan, Hindustanee Association, 12 August 1912: supporting his education bill. (Gokhale, No. 70, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

Richard Solomon, 27 September 1912: referring to latter's visit to South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 71, File-242, Part II, ff. 2).

Dr. M. Manilal, 6 November 1912: asking to get a resolution passed to abolish indentured labour. (Gokhale, No. 74, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

Acting Secretary for the Interior, 6 November 1912: Gokhale would not be present at the interview. (Gokhale, No. 75, File-242, Part I, f.1).

S.C. Mukerjee, 14 November 1912: praising his work and visit to South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 79, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

Newspaper cutting, 20 November 1912 from *Daily Mail*: Indians in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 161, File-242, Part I).

Yusuf Ali A Karimjee, 27 November 1912: enclosing a British clerk's letter to him. (Gokhale, No. 76, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

Cowasjee Dinshaw and brother, 28 November 1912: explaining their absence from the Indian committees. (Gokhale, No. 78, File-242, Part I, ff. 3).

H.S.L. Polak, 23 November 1912: despatching papers relating to his Natal speeches. (Gokhale, No. 366, File-242, Part III, f. 1).

M.A. Wadya, 15 December 1912: giving an account of

Wadya's interview with Sir P.M. Mehta and latter's criticism of Gandhi's tactics in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 80, File-242, Part I, ff. 3).

H.S.L. Polak, 18 December 1912: about his release. (Gokhale, No. 9, File-427, f. 1)

K.D. Naidoo, 3 December 1912: asking his help regarding (a) Natal Indian grievances and (b) immigration laws. (Gokhale, No. 60, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

Chief of Ichalkaranji, 16 December 1912: praising his successful South Africa tour. (Gokhale, No. 81, File-242, Part I, f.1).

W.H. Clarke, 26 December 1912: expressing his desire to meet him. (Gokhale, No. 82, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Diary, 22 October to 17 November 1912: Gokhale's tour programme in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 73, File-242, Part I, ff.5).

B.G. Horniman, 1 January 1913: he could not disregard Viceroy's advice and agreeing with Gandhi. (Gokhale, No. 95, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Valentine Chirol, 6 January 1913: criticising Indian leaders' views on a commission. (Gokhale, No. 96, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Lord Ampthill, 15 January 1913: praising him for his help to South African British Indian struggle. (Gokhale, No. 97, File-242, Part I, ff. 4).

C.F. Andrews, 23 January 1913: describing South African happenings and problems of British Indians. (Gokhale, No. 98, File-242, Part I, ff. 6)

C.F. Andrews, 30 January 1913: observations on (a) happenings in South Africa regarding British Indians (b) General Smuts and (c) M.K. Gandhi. (Gokhale, No. 99, File-242, Part I, ff.6).

H.S.L. Polak, 1 February 1913: enclosing draft on polygamous marriages sent to Colonial Office. (Gokhale, No. 367, File-242, Part III, f.1).

Secretary for the Interior to M.K. Gandhi, 4 April 1913: issue of permits to enter the Transvaal in favour of certain selected British Indians. (Gokhale, No. 368, File-242, Part III, ff. 3).

E.M. George, Secretary for the Interior, 5 April 1913: Government's intention not to apply Cape Provincial Division law in a harsh manner. (Gokhale, No. 369-371, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable M.K. Gandhi, 9 April 1913 to (i) Sir Thomas Smartt (ii) Drummond Chaplin (iii) Sir David Hunter (iv) Morris Alexander and (v) Theodore Schriener: objections raised on restrictions in Immigration Bill; amendment proposed. (Gokhale, No. 372, File-242, Part III, f.1).

Telegram, M.K. Gandhi to Secretary of Interior, 9 April 1913: objections raised on provisions of Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 372, File-242, Part III, f. 1).

M.K. Gandhi to Mr Lane, 9 April 1913: warning of revival of passive resistance if objections not met. (Gokhale, No. 373, File-242, Part III, ff. 2).

M.K. Gandhi to Secretary for Interior, 10 April 1913: selection of educated Indian entrants. (Gokhale, No. 375, File-242, Part III, ff.2).

A.M. Cachaha, Chairman, British Indian Association to Secretary for the Interior, Capetown, 14 April 1913: Justice Searle's judgement on legality of bigamous marriages. (Gokhale, No. 370, File-242, Part III, f. 1).

L.W. Ritch, 14 April 1913: objections to clauses relating to Asian entrants in Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 376, File-242, Part III, ff. 2).

Gokhale to W.H. Clarke, 17 April 1913: Indian objections to Immigrants Restriction Bill; seeking Government of India's help to save Indians from misery and hardship. (Gokhale, No. 377 File-242, Part III, ff.3).

H.S.L. Polak, 20 April 1913: communicating Indian objections to Immigration Bill to W.H. Clarke and adding that Bill is not intended to be passed without conceding Indian demands. (Copy of the printed correspondence of the Committee with Colonial Office enclosed). (Gokhale, No. 378, File-242, Part III, ff.6).

L.W. Ritch to Mand, 21 April 1913: methods of Immigration Officer at Coast for Independent Courts of Impartial Judges. (Gokhale, No. 379, File-242, Part III, ff. 2).

Telegram, H.S.L. Polak, 23 April 1913: problems arising from Immigration Bill's application. (Gokhale, No. 380, File-242, Part III, ff. 10).

Extracts from *Daily Mail*, 23 April 1913: (a) Immigration Bill (b) Indians' protest (c) more passive resistance and (d) a third campaign threatened. (Gokhale, No. 103, File-242, Part I, ff. 3).

Telegram, H.S.L. Polak, 23 April 1913: problems arising from Immigration Rights Bill and adding that if not amended, revival of struggle is certain. (Gokhale, No. 381, File-242, Part III, ff.6).

H.S.L. Polak, 27 April 1913: enclosing copy extract from Parliamentary Report of Mr Drew. (Gokhale, No. 382, File-242, Part II).

Telegram, H.S.L. Polak, 16 May 1913: Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 104, File-242, Part I, f.1).

H.S.L. Polak, 4 May 1913: second reading of the Immigration Bill and adding that it may be withdrawn in favour of Transvaal measure. (Gokhale, No. 383, File-242, Part III, f. 1).

H.S.L. Polak, 10 May 1913: adjournment of debate on Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 384, File-242, Part III, f.1).

H.S.L. Polak, 13 May 1913: Imperial Government's satisfaction on Immigration Bill irrespective of serious consequences. (Gokhale, No. 385, File-242, Part III, f.1).

H.W. Just to S.A.B.I. Committee, 14 May 1913: cases of messrs Bhawani Dayal and Devi regarding immigration problems of wives and children. (Gokhale, No. 388, File-242, Part III, ff. 2).

H.S.L. Polak, 17 May 1913, critical situation in South Africa and revival of passive resistance. (Gokhale, No. 389, File-242, Part III, ff.2).

H.S.L. Polak, 25 May 1913: amendment of Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 390, File-242, Part III, f.1).

H.S.L. Polak, 1 June 1913, (a) uncertainty of situation; (b) marriage question amendment and (c) £ 3 tax. (Gokhale, No. 105, File-242, Part I, ff.2).

Telegram, 7 June 1913: (a) information on tax and (b)

Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 106, File-242, Part I, f.1).

H.S.L. Polak, 8 June 1913: (a) information on correspondence between Gandhi and H. Fischer, (b) Immigration Bill and (c) role of opposition. (Gokhale, No. 107, File-242, Part I, f.1).

H.S.L. Polak, 14 June 1913: renewed passive resistance on day Immigration Bill becomes law. (Gokhale, No. 391, File-242, Part III, f.1).

Lord Amptill, 18 June 1913: the steps taken by him towards the press. (Gokhale, No. 110, File 242, Part I, f.1).

M.K. Gandhi, 20 June 1913: defects in Immigration Bill; passive resistance is necessary. (Gokhale, No. 392, File-242, Part III, ff. 2).

M.K. Gandhi to Private Secretary to the Minister of Interior, 28 June 1913: pointing out that improvement by Government on original Immigration Bill falls short of provisional settlement on four points already discussed. (Gokhale, No. 396, File-242, Part III, ff. 2).

Lord Amptill, 11 July 1913: Lord Sydenham's desire to meet him. (Gokhale, No. 114, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Lord Amptill, 11 July 1913: reporting the support of Lord Curzon and Lord Sydenham. (Gokhale, No. 115, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

Lord Amptill, 16 July 1913: announcing his notice of question in the House of Lords. (Gokhale, No. 116, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Lord Crewe, 19 July 1913: conveying Gladstone's views on Gokhale's proposal of deputation of high official of Government of India to South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 23, File-242, Part II, ff. 2).

Gokhale to Lord Crewe, 21 July 1913: Gokhale's resolution. (Gokhale, No. 121-122, File-242, Part I, ff. 1).

Assistant Honorary Secretary's letter to the Under Secretary of State for India, 12 August 1913: including a telegram on Asians in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 394 (A), File-242, Part II).

E.M. George to M.K. Gandhi, 19 August 1913: views of General Smuts and Ministers on points raised by Gandhi regarding Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913. (Gokhale, No. 395, File-242, Part III, ff. 2).

M.L. Setson to H.S.L. Polak, 20 August 1913: enclosing copies of statement regarding South African situation. (Gokhale, No. 394(b), File-242, Part II).

H.S.L. Polak, 21 August 1913: information on (a) Immigration Regulations (b) Lambert's interview and (c) correspondence with Lord Amphill. (Gokhale, No. 397, File-242, Part III, f.1).

H.S.L. Polak, 27 August 1913: (a) legality of marriages (b) £ 3 tax and (c) rights of South African born Indians. (Gokhale, No. 10, File-242, Part III, ff. 3).

Telegram, 10 September 1913: oppressive measures of Imperial Government regarding Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 126, File-242, Part I, ff. 6).

F.H. Brown, 13 September 1913: extending his support to him. (Gokhale, No. 94, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Telegram, Duksi Ramdhani Shah, Chairman, 3 October 1913: passive resistance is necessary. (Gokhale, No. 129, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

Telegram, 7 October 1913: (a) court arrests (b) indentured suspended work and (c) racial bar declaration. (Gokhale, No. 133, File-242, Part I, ff. 3).

K. Natarajan, 7 October 1913: failure of his mission. (Gokhale, No. 132, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

Valentine Chirol, 3 November 1913: British interest in the British Indian South African struggle. (Gokhale, No. 93, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Cable, Gokhale to M.K. Gandhi, 5 November 1913: asking for details of expenditure. (Gokhale, No. 140, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Cable, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 7 November 1913: (a) financial crisis and (b) failures. (Gokhale, No. 141, File-242, Part I, f.1).

H.S.L. Polak, 16 October 1913: describing Immigration Bill as horrible. (Gokhale, No. 11, File-242, f.1).

H.S.L. Polak, 30 October 1913: (a) delay in repeal of tax and (b) strike position. (Gokhale, No. 12, File-427, f.1).

Telegram, Natal Indian Association, 13 November 1913: (a) passive resistance and (b) strong stand taken by Indians. (Gokhale, No. 398, File-242, Part III, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Private Secretary, Viceroy's Camp, 24 November 1913: requesting impartial public enquiry into happenings in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 400, File-242, Part III, f.1).

L.W. Ritch, 26 November 1913: observations on (a) Gladstone's despatches and (b) strikes. (Gokhale, No. 184, File-242, Part III, ff. 2).

C.H. Hill, 8 November 1913: enclosing a cheque. (Gokhale, No. 91, File-242, Part I, f.1).

H.S.L. Polak, 12 November 1913: (a) his and Gandhi's sentence and (b) postponement of Indian visit. (Gokhale, No. 135, File-242, Part I, f.1; 136, ff. 2).

Cable, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 12 November 1913: asking for address where remittances are to be wired. (Gokhale, No. 142, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Cable, Gokhale to A.W. West, 12 November 1913: asking for address to wire further remittances and informing him about Gandhi's arrest. (Gokhale, No. 143, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Cable, Ramsay Macdonald to Asquith, 15 November 1913: resentment in London on Indian African trouble. (Gokhale, No. 144, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Cable, Gokhale to A.W. West, 1 November 1913: asking for one fixed address and intimates Indian and worldwide support for British Indians. (Gokhale, No. 146, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Cable, Ramsay Macdonald to Asquith, 15 November 1913: resentment in London on Indian African trouble. (Gokhale, No. 144, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Cable, Gokhale to A.W. West, 15 November 1913: asking for one fixed address and intimates Indian and worldwide support for British Indians, (Gokhale, No. 146, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Cable, Ramsay Macdonald to *Daily Citizen*, London, 16 November 1913: expressing strong resentment. (Gokhale, No. 147, File-242, Part I, f. 1).

P.J. Mehta, 17 November 1913: about the funds raised. (Gokhale, No. 148, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

M. Hamin, 18 November 1913: sympathizing with British

Indians in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. File-242, Part I, f. 1).

Rabindra Nath Tagore, 18 November 1913: extending his cooperation, forwarding donation and sympathising with South African Indians. (Gokhale, No. 137, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

Telegram, Gokhale to A.W. West, 18 November 1913: Natal situation. (Gokhale, No. 151, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Cable, A.W. West, 18 November 1913: about remittances. (Gokhale, No. File-242, Part I, f.1).

Sita Nath Roy, 20 November 1913: extending his support for struggle and forwarding donation. (Gokhale, No. 158, File-242, Part I, ff. 2).

J.M. Rasadati, 20 November 1913: approving Viceroy's proposal to convene emergency session of Imperial Legislative Council. (Gokhale, No. 159, File-242, Part I, f.2).

Rosalind Nath, 21 November 1913: news of South African happenings. (Gokhale, No. 89, File-242, Part I, f.1).

M. de P. Webb, 21 November 1913: support for South African cause. (Gokhale, No. 160, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Syed Mohammad, 21 November 1913: stating that in case of refusal, a requisition for convening emergency meeting of Imperial Legislative Council be made. (Gokhale, No. 163, File-242, Part I, f.1).

S.B. Upasan, 21 November 1913: sympathising with British Indians in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 164, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Claude M. Hill, 22 November 1913: his methods of work. (Gokhale, No. 166, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Cable, A.W. West, 23 November 1913: difficult situation in Natal. (Gokhale, No. 139, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Cable, Gokhale to L.W. Ritch, 23 November 1913: stating "Cable fully remarks on Gladstone's despatches". (Gokhale, No. 167, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Cable, "Association" to Minister of Justice, 24 November 1913: passive resistance and appealing for Minister's immediate interference. (Gokhale, No. 152, File-242, Part I, f.1).

K. Natarajan, 24 November 1913: communicating Pollam's suggestions. (Gokhale, No. 169, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Paras Ram Sharma, 25 November 1913: requesting a meeting with him and influencing people for South African cause. (Gokhale, No. 87, File-242, Part I, f.1).

C. Rajagoplachari, 26 November 1913: sending a remittance of Rs. 1000. (Gokhale, No. 85, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to A.W. West, 26 November 1913: fear of ill-treatment is entirely unfounded. (Gokhale, No. 173, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Cable, L.W. Ritch, 26 November 1913: denial of assaults. (Gokhale, No. 174, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale, 26 November 1913: Gladstone's despatches do not relieve tension in India. (Gokhale, No. 176, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to A.W. West, 26 November 1913: Viceroy's sympathy with passive resistance. (Gokhale, No. 177, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to L.W. Ritch, 26 November 1913: inviting latter's observations on Gladstone's despatches. (Gokhale, No. 178, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to L.W. Ritch, 26 November, 1913: "Cable position following West's arrest". (Gokhale, No. 179, File-242, f.1).

Telegram, L.W. Ritch, 27 November 1913: position following A.W. West's arrest. (Gokhale, No. 180, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Cable, Natal Indian Association, 27 November 1913: precarious situation in Durban. (Gokhale, No. 181, File-242, Part I).

Cable, Gokhale to Mrs Polak, 28 November 1913: her arrival was unnecessary. (Gokhale, No. 187, File-242, Part II, f.1).

S. Schleoni, 28 November 1913: (a) repeal of £ 3 tax is not enough and (b) indenture must be abolished. (Gokhale, No. 188, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable, Gokhale to L.W. Ritch, 29 November 1913: asking him to decide about Mrs Polak's visit. (Gokhale, No. 190, File-242, Part II, ff.2).

A.E. Lal, 29 November, 1913 extending his co-operation for South African struggle (Gokhale, 190, File-242, Part II, ff. 2).

F.M. Kanja, 29 November 1913: Ratan Tata does not wish to hold Presidency of South African Committee. (Gokhale, No. 192, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, A.W. West, 29 November 1913: facts about his arrest. (Gokhale, No. 193, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable, Gokhale to L.W. Ritch, 30 November 1913: asking for copies of resolutions. (Gokhale, No. 194, File-242, Part II, f.1).

R.R. Das, 30 November 1913 enclosing extract from Lord Curzon's speech on Indians. (Gokhale, No. 195, File-242, Part II, ff.2).

C. Rajagopalachari, 8 December 1913: sending a draft of Rs. 500. (Gokhale, No. 84, File-242, Part I, f.1).

A.F. Demorest, 9 December 1913: encouraging Indians to take more active interest in the South African struggle. (Gokhale, No. 86, File-242, Part I, f.1).

M.K. Gandhi to the Minister of Interior, 15 April 1913: asking for his consideration in Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 61, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Telegram, R.I. Ritch, 17 (1913?): joint telegram from Tamil Benefit Society, United Patidar Society and Hindu community, Johannesburg. (Gokhale, No. 265, File-242, Part I).

Gokhale to The Editor, (unidentified): undated: R.J. Tata's role in the Transvaal struggle, which, with failure of London negotiations, has entered into its last phase. (Gokhale, No. 4, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Observations on Mr Cousin's circular on immigration to Natal. (Gokhale, No. 63, File-242, Part I, ff. 3).

Cable, Natal Indian Association, 1 December 1913: news of happenings in Natal. (Gokhale, No. 196, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable, L.W. Ritch, 2 December 1913: resolutions and mass meetings. (Gokhale, No. 197, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable, from Gokhale to Maganlal Gandhi, 3 December 1913: relating to remittances. (Gokhale, No. 198, File-242,

Part II, f.1).

Cable, from Gokhale to Maganlal Gandhi, 4 December 1913: enquiring about news position. (Gokhale, No. 199, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable, Natal Indian Association and A.W. West, 4 December 1913: condition of prisoners. (Gokhale, No. 200, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable, A.W. West, 5 December 1913: distribution of rations by police. (Gokhale, No. 201, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to A.W. West, 6 December 1913: asking for information regarding funds. (Gokhale, No. 202, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Mrs West, 6 December 1913: defence expenses must come from money already remitted. (Gokhale, No. 203, File-242, Part II, f.1).

H.N. Kunzru, 6 December 1913: (a) remittances and (b) meetings. (Gokhale, No. 207, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable, L.W. Ritch, 7 December 1913: setting out present position. (Gokhale, No. 204, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to M.de P. Webb, 7 December 1913: definite action taken. (Gokhale, No. 205, File-242, Part II, f.1).

A.W. West, 8 December 1913: strike position. (Gokhale, No. 206, File-242, Part II, ff.4).

Cable, Gokhale to A.W. West, 8 December 1913: advising form of action. (Gokhale, No. 208, File-242, Part I, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to A.W. West, 11 December, 1913: making personal enquiries. (Gokhale, No. 211, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable, from Gokhale to Mr Ritch, 12 December 1913: asking for community composition scope. (Gokhale, No. 212, File-242, Part II, f.1).

M. de P. Webb, 12 December 1913: (a) practical steps taken and (b) role of Imperial Government. (Gokhale, No. 213, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to A.W. West, 15 December 1913: notifying change of address and summary of Thursday cases. (Gokhale, No. 217, File-242, Part II, f.1).

W.H. Clarke, 15 December 1913: position of Natal Commission and stating that no representative of India opinion was on the Commission. (Gokhale, No. 218, File-242, Part II, f.1).

W.H. Clarke, 16 December 1913: agreeing with him on indentured labour and support of Government of India for the same. (Gokhale, No. 220, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Mr Chintamani, 17 December 1913: offering thanks. (Gokhale, No. 221, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable, A.W. West, 17 December 1913: asking for friendly Europeans' help. (Gokhale, No. 222, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable, Natal Indian Association, 17 December 1913: details of protest to boycott Commission. (Gokhale, No. 224, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Lord Hardinge, 19 December 1913: explaining his course of action towards South Africa cause. (Gokhale, No. 225, File-242, Part II, ff. 2).

M. de P. Webb, 19 December 1913: (a) support of British subjects and (b) Botha Commission. (Gokhale, No. 227, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable, Gokhale to A.W. West, 20 December 1913: India cheered on leaders' release. (Gokhale, No. 228, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Viceroy, 20 December 1913: informing him of M.K. Gandhi's release. (Gokhale, No. 232, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Press telegram Gokhale, 20 December 1913: (a) appointment of Europeans with no anit-Asian bias and (b) conditions for accepting commission. (Gokhale, No. 235, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Mr Ritch, 21 December 1913: asking for immediate communication with M.K. Gandhi. (Gokhale, No. 233, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to A.W. West, 21 December 1913: Viceroy's suggestion on the appointment of Counsel. (Gokhale, No. 234, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to M.K. Gandhi, 21 December 1913: asking for his support to make Commission accept Indian's representation by counsel failing which position

would be dangerous. (Gokhale, No. 237, File-242, Part II, ff.6).

Benjamin Robertson, 21 December 1913: offering his cooperation for South African struggle and seeking advice. (Gokhale, No. 239, File-242, Part II, ff. 3).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 23 December 1913: explaining his inability to contact Viceroy. (Gokhale, No. 241, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Polak to Gokhale, 23 December 1913: course of developments regarding Commission and effective cooperation by Indians. (Gokhale, No. 242, File-242, Part II, ff.12).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 23 December 1913: enquiring about probability of Government conceding demands. (Gokhale, No. 243, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to M.K. Gandhi, 23 December 1913: Polak's visit to London is most important. (Gokhale, No. 244, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Polak, 23 December 1913: disastrous prison conditions. (Gokhale, No. 245, File-242, Part II, ff. 2).

Telegram, Viceroy, 23 December 1913: expressing disappointment at steps taken by M.K. Gandhi regarding mission of a representative of Government of India to South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 247, File-242, Part II, ff.5).

Telegram, L.W. Ritch, 23 December 1913: his view regarding boycotting of Commission. (Gokhale, No. 253, File-242, Part II, ff. 6).

Letter, Gokhale to Viceroy, 24 December 1913: explaining the stand taken by Indian community to accept the South African Commission. (Gokhale, No. 246, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Viceroy, 24 December 1913: M.K. Gandhi's role regarding Benjamin Robertson's mission is dangerous. (Gokhale, No. 248, File-242, Part II, ff.10).

Telegram, Gokhale to Viceroy, 24 December 1913: suggesting that pressure be put on M.K. Gandhi to abandon idea of boycotting Commission. (Gokhale, No. 249, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Viceroy, 24 December 1913: ask-

ing Government not to cancel Benjamin Robertson's mission. (Gokhale, No. 250, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, dated 24 December 1913: reconstitution of Commission was impossible and advising not to alienate Viceroy and Lord Crewe. (Gokhale, No. 252, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Messrs Polak and Kallenbach, 24 December 1913: sympathy of Europeans with Indian demands regarding Commission. (Gokhale, No. 254, File-242, Part II, ff.3).

Telegram, Viceroy, 25 December 1913: offering his cooperation with Indians on Commission, if M.K. Gandhi withdrew his impossible attitude. (Gokhale, No. 255, File-242, Part II, ff.3)

Telegram, Viceroy, 25 December 1913: if M.K. Gandhi does not modify his present attitude, serious consequences would follow. (Gokhale, No. 256, File-242, Part II, ff.6).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 25 December 1913: stressing serious consequences for Indian community in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 259, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, M.K. Gandhi, 25 December 1913: his irrevocable attitude regarding Commission. (Gokhale, No. 258, File-242, Part II, ff. 6).

Transvaal Gokhale to Viceroy, 25 December 1913: M.K. Gandhi's stand not to step down. (Gokhale, No. 259, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, M.K. Gandhi, 25 December 1913: (a) agitation if demands not met and (b) public appeal supporting demands. (Gokhale, No. 260, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Viceroy, 25 December 1913: notification of despatch of cable to M.K. Gandhi appealing to him to modify present position. (Gokhale, No. 261, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable, L.W. Ritch, Natal Indian Association, 26 December 1913: (a) grave conditions of strikers and (b) assaults by police. (Gokhale, No. 262, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Gokhale to Viceroy, 26 December 1913: communicating M.K. Gandhi's two cables to Viceroy extending coopera-

tion to Government offering a middle course for negotiations. (Gokhale, No. 269, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Viceroy, 26 December 1913: postponement of renewed struggle till Benjamin Robertson's arrival in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 270, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, dated 26 December 1913: asking for definite date for renewal of struggle. (Gokhale, No. 271, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrars, Durban, 26 December 1913: requesting remittances. (Gokhale, No. 272, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 26 December 1913: asking for (a) M.K. Gandhi's whereabouts and (b) funds. (Gokhale, No. 273, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 26 December 1913: (a) announcement of Benjamin Robertson's arrival and (b) requesting cooperation with him. (Gokhale, No. 275, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Chief Commissioner, 26 December 1913: uncertain date of departure. (Gokhale, No. 276, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, M.K. Gandhi, 26 December 1913: his oath does not include 1 January for renewal of struggle. (Gokhale, No. 277, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, M.K. Gandhi, 26 December 1913: cooperation with Government if Indians sentiments consulted. (Gokhale, No. 278, File-242, Part II, ff. 7).

Telegram, M.K. Gandhi, 26 December 1913: about (a) funds (b) martial law and (c) protest marches. (Gokhale, No. 279, File-242, Part II, ff.5).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 27 December 1913: asking for M.K. Gandhi's promise to postpone renewed struggle till Benjamin Robertson's arrival. (Gokhale, No. 280, File-242, Part II, ff.1).

Telegram, M.K. Gandhi, 27 December 1913: willing to postpone renewed struggle. (Gokhale, No. 282, File-242, Part II, ff.2).

Telegram, Viceroy, 27 December 1913: rejection by the

Union Government of demand to appoint an additional member of Commission. (Gokhale, No. 283, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Viceroy, 27 December 1913: postponement of renewal of struggle by M.K. Gandhi. (Gokhale, No. 284, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 27 December 1913: C.F. Andrew's arrival. (Gokhale, No. 285, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Viceroy, 27 December 1913: sending latter's message to the Secretary of State. (Gokhale, No. 286, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 27 December 1913: has cabled Viceroy to support middle course of M.K. Gandhi. (Gokhale, No. 287, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, M.K. Gandhi, 27 December 1913: (a) suspension of march up to one week after Benjamin Robertson's arrival and (b) position not to be disturbed by Viceroy or Lord Crewe, (Gokhale, No. 292, File-242, Part II, ff.4).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 28 December 1913: (a) Benjamin Robertson's journey delayed by one day and (b) sending M.K. Gandhi's cable to Viceroy. (Gokhale, Nos. 293-294, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Viceroy, 28 December 1913: hoping to secure peaceful settlement but not feeling confident of Benjamin Robertson's mission. (Gokhale, No. 295, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, V.S.S. Sastri to Polak, Registrar, Durban: condition of Gokhale's health and his worries on South African situation. (Gokhale, No. 296, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 28 December 1913: Union Government's refusal to appoint additional members on the Commission and mentioning different standpoints. (Gokhale, No. 297, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 28 December 1913: intimating Benjamin Robertson's dissassociation from passive resistance and requesting cooperation with him. (Gokhale, No. 298, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 28 December

1913; asking for Gandhi's statement describing his position on South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 299, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Viceroy, 29 December 1913: seeking permission to show addressee's telegram to Benjamin Robertson. (Gokhale, No. 290, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 29 December 1913: stating that remittances would be impossible if martial law was established. (Gokhale, No. 300, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Chief Commissioner, 29 December 1913: suggesting a time to arrange a meeting with Gokhale. (Gokhale, No. 302, File-242, Part II, ff.3).

Telegram, M.K. Gandhi, 29 December 1913: (a) acceptance of Commission (b) seeking India's support (c) Government must consult community and (d) grievances must be removed. (Gokhale, No. 304, File-242, Part II, ff.16).

Telegram, Gokhale to Viceroy, 30 December 1913: guaranteeing M.K. Gandhi's stand on his promise to postpone renewal of struggle. (Gokhale, No. 303, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 30 December 1913: publication of M.K. Gandhi's statement. (Gokhale, No. 305, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 30 December 1913: (a) Benjamin Robertson's departure (b) M.K. Gandhi must stick to his promised postponement. (Gokhale, No. 306, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Viceroy, 30 December 1913: seeking assurance on M.K. Gandhi's promise to postpone renewal of struggle for one week after Benjamin Robertson's arrival. (Gokhale, No. 307, File-242, Part II, ff.3).

Telegram, 30 December 1913: proposals and considerations have been wired to General Smuts. (Gokhale, No. 308, File-242, Part II, ff.2).

Telegram, 30 December 1913: news of present position and asking him not to worry. (Gokhale, No. 309, File-242, Part II, ff.3).

Telegram, Gokhale to Viceroy, 31 December 1913: announcing M.K. Gandhi's stand to postpone march for one week or more after Benjamin Robertson's arrival. (Gokhale, No. 310, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 31 December 1913: publication of M.K. Gandhi's statement would have excellent effect' (Gokhale, No. 313, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 31 December 1913: asking Polak to send settlement on indentured labour. (Gokhale, No. 314, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Gokhale to Benjamin Robertson, 31 December 1913: (a) demands put forward by M.K. Gandhi (b) Gandhi's promise to postpone march by one week or longer and (c) despatch of papers and publications. (Gokhale, No. 316, File-242, Part II, ff.8).

Herbert Fischer, 6 January 1914: relating to information on South Africa Commission headed by William Solomon. (Gokhale, No. 219, File-242, Part II, ff.2).

Gokhale to Benjamin Robertson, 1 January 1914: sending him relevant material on Indentured Labour and Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 318, File-242, Part II, ff.3).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban, 1 January 1914: asking about Andrew Pearson's arrival. (Gokhale, No. 318(a), File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, M.K. Gandhi to Gokhale, 1 January 1914: Polak's presence in South Africa is necessary to give evidence before Commission. (Gokhale, No. 319, File-242, Part II, ff.3).

Telegram, M.K. Gandhi, 3 January 1914: (a) Godfrey has been informed and (b) desires Harilal's presence in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 322, File-242, Part II, ff.2).

Telegram, C.F. Andrews to Gokhale, 6 January 1914: informing him appointment of two Commissions in Rand miners' strike and that General Smuts has rejected M.K. Gandhi's proposals. (Gokhale, No. 325, File-242, Part II, ff.7).

Telegram, C.F. Andrews to Gokhale, 6 January 1914: hopeful of solution having fully examined the whole situation. (Gokhale, No. 326, File-242, Part II, ff.2).

Telegram, M.K. Gandhi to Gokhale, 7 January 1914: reporting private interview with General Smuts. (Gokhale, No. 327, File-242, Part II, ff.2).

Telegram, Gokhale to C.F. Andrews, 7 January 1914: communicating his cable to Viceroy after receiving full account. (Gokhale, No. 328, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to C.F. Andrews, 8 January 1914: stating that he is awaiting account of interview. (Gokhale, No. 329, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, C.F. Andrews to Gokhale, 8 January 1914: giving detailed account of M.K. Gandhi's interview. (Gokhale, No. 330, File-242, Part II, ff.6).

Telegram, C.F. Andrews to Gokhale, 8 January 1914: M.K. Gandhi has suspended passive resistance during railway strike. (Gokhale, No. 331, File-242, Part II, ff.2).

Telegram, H.S.L. Polak to Gokhale, 9 January 1914: charges against A.W. West. (Gokhale, No. 332, File-242, Part II, ff.2).

M. de P. Webb, 23 February 1914: supporting Indian cause in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 335, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Cable, M.K. Gandhi to Gokhale, 24 February 1914: favourable impression created by Mr Andrews' visit to South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 338, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Shapurji Shakratvala, 18 March 1914: views relating to position of Indians in the colonies and inter-relationship of two groups within the British Empire. (Gokhale, No. 336, File-242, Part II, ff.2).

Winstanley Pearson, 22 March 1914: sending report of his stay in South Africa as also of enquiry into working of indentured system. (Gokhale, No. 337, File-242, Part II, ff.2).

Telegram, Viceroy to Gokhale, 9 July 1914: thanking him for message Indian community of South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 317, File-242, Part II, f.1).

P.J. Mehta, 1914; (a) enclosing proceedings of a meeting and (b) stating that Gokhale's telegram on constitution of Commission has been hailed. (Gokhale, No. 333, File-242, Part II, ff.2).

Telegram, Gokhale to Registrar, Durban: advising M.K. Gandhi to abandon boycotting Benjamin Robertson's mission. (Gokhale, No. 251, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Undated letter referring to telegrams sent to Gokhale about sufferings of Indians in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 266, File-242, Part II, file 1).

Gokhale's communication to the press: discussing grave position of Indians in South Africa, and appealing to people not to be disconcerted by events. (Gokhale, No. 267, File-242, Part II, ff.2).

Undated letter, Gokhale to Private Secretary to Viceroy: anticipating country's gratitude if firm stand taken by the Viceroy. (Gokhale, No. 268, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Undated letter from Private Secretary to Viceroy to Gokhale: expressing Viceroy's sympathy with South African affairs and adding that there is no need for summoning Council. (Gokhale, No. 268, File-242, Part II, f.1).

Telegram, Gokhale to Viceroy: Government of India may be able to negotiate through M.K. Gandhi on a settlement by Benjamin Robertson. (Gokhale, No. 289, File-242, Part II, f.1).

A.F. Van Gass's, (undated) objectives of Executive Committee of The White League of Pretoria. (Gokhale, No. 357, File-242, Part III, ff.3).

M.K. Gandhi, E.M. George: (a) points on South African born Indians (b) free-state difficulty (c) legality of marriages, all for General Smuts' consideration. (Gokhale, No. 395, File-242, Part III, ff.2).

Four cables to Gokhale about position of strikes in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 399, File-242, Part III, f. 1).

Undated letter from British Indians in Canada to Lord Crewe about grievances, petitions, and resolutions regarding Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 408, File-242, Part III, ff.7).

Gokhale's undated letter to *Times of India*, Bombay: correcting facts on Natal strike as against those published in the newspaper. (Gokhale, No. 412, File-242, Part III, ff.2).

Notes on Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 414, File-242, Part III, f.1).

Notes on rejection by Indians of assurances of Gladstone and Ministers that there has been no ill-treatment of Indian strikers. (Gokhale, No. 416, File-242, Part III, ff.2).

Notes on Gokhale's press communication on position of strikers in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 417, File-242, Part III, f.1).

Telegram, A.W. West to Gokhale regarding official contradiction of statements contained in Indian Association's telegram. (Gokhale, No. 418-419, File-242, Part III, f.1).

Observations on Immigration Restriction Bill. (Gokhale, No. 421, File-242, Part III, ff.3).

Extract from *Indian Opinion* containing comments on debate in Viceroy's Legislative Council on Gokhale's resolution about indenture system. (Gokhale, No. 426, File-242, Part III, ff. 16).

Extract from *Indian Opinion*: correspondence relating to position of British Indians in South Africa. (Gokhale, No. 426, File-242, Part III, ff. 16).

Indian Opinion: "An examination of the indenture system." (Gokhale, No. 427, File-242, Part III, ff.17).

Indian Opinion: report on Indian education in Johannesburg. (Gokhale, No. 428, File-242, Part III, ff. 16).

Indian Opinion: report on education in Natal Province, with facts and figures. (Gokhale, No. 429, File-242, Part III, ff.16).

Indian Opinion: report on South African happenings. (Gokhale, No. 430, File-242, Part III, ff.16).

Indian Opinion: report on second reading of the Immigration Bill. (Gokhale, No. 431, File-242, Part III, ff.8).

Indian Opinion: report on £3 tax debate. (Gokhale, No. 432, File-242, Part III, ff.8).

V.S. SRINIVASA SASTRI (1869 - 1946)

V.S. Srinivasa Sastri acted as Secretary, Madras Session of the Indian National Congress 1908 and took a very active part in formulating the Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim League, 1916. He was Member,

Madras Legislative Council, 1913; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1915; delegate to the Imperial Conference, London, 1921, Member, British Privy Council; attended the League of Nations, Geneva, 1921 and head of the Indian delegation to the Limitation of Naval Armaments Conference, Washington, 1922.

He was a member of the Indian delegation to the Round Table Conference between India and South Africa in 1926, which resulted in the Cape Town Agreement committing the South African Government to solving the Class Areas Bill intended to segregate Indians in that country.

He was pressed by the Governments of India and South Africa to accept the office of Agent of the Government of India in South Africa for one year to supervise the implementation of the Cape Town Agreement. Under unanimous pressure he extended his stay by six months and was a member of the Second Round Table Conference between India and South Africa in 1932, when the Cape Town Agreement was renewed with some changes.

In 1923 he campaigned in England for equal status for Indians in Kenya. In 1929 he was deputed to British East Africa to help local Indians to present their case before the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and in 1931 he gave evidence before the Joint Select Committee of the British Parliament on the closer union of the East African colonies.

Sastri to A.V. Patwardhan, 11 February 1910: his ill-health and Transvaal affairs. (Sastri, No. 49).

Sastri to Chinto Pant, 3 November 1913: activities of Ranganathan and Venkatasubbiah, who had gone to Nellore in connection with South African relief fund. (Sastri, No. 78, ff.2).

Sastri to Vamana Rao, 17 November 1913: Ranganathan is busy in collecting South African relief fund. (Sastri, No. 79, ff.3).

Sastri, Triplicane, 21 November 1913: D Hanumata Rao has been sent to collect funds for South And African relief fund. (Sastri, No. 80, f. 1).

Tej Bahadur Sapru, Allahabad, 8 April 1919: good

wishes for his journey to England and referring, among other things, to Egyptian outbreak. (Sastri, No. 318, ff.8).

Sastri, onboard S.S. *Manora*, *Port Said*, 8 May 1919: his warm sentiments for his friend; he had reached Port Said; account of events on journey and will write about his mission from London. (Sastri, No. 323, ff.2).

Sastri to V.S. Ramaswami Sastri, 16 June 1921: his interview with General Smuts and problems of Indians in Crown Colonies; Winston Churchill; various engagements with other British leaders. (Sastri, No. 352, ff.2).

Sastri to V.S. Sankaran, 7 July 1921: acknowledging receipt of the Indian Mail; his various engagements in London and other towns; leakage of proceedings of Cabinet; membership of British cabinet; lecture of Lord Haldane on Albert Einstein and the theory of relativity and Indians in South Africa. (Sastri, No. 354, ff.2).

Sastri to Vamana Rao, 28 July 1921: asking him to help Paranjpye; acknowledging letter from Shivaswami Aiyar, enquiring about the Wederburn Memorial money; British Cabinet decided the case of V.S.S. Sastri's reputation and that the young Churchill was out to wreck the mission and was in league with General Smuts. (Sastri, No. 359, f.1).

Sastri, London to Vamana Rao, 4 August 1921: criticism levelled against him in the press in India due to the invitation of Hughes; citizenship granted to Indians in East Africa and India achieving everything it ought to. (Sastri, No. 360. pp. 4).

Sastri, London to V.S. Ramaswami Sastri, 11 August 1921: Indian question in East Africa was clear and strong and that he was asked by Montague to be present when Europeans called in; his dinner with various persons; enclosing Bajpai's memo and plans to visit the continent and enclosing a letter to Tej Bahadur Sapru about the Indian question in the dominions and East and South Africa. (Sastri, No. 363, ff.2).

V.S.S. Sastri, London to Vamana Rao, 21 August 1921; Indian question in Kenya and Churchill's hesitation; he has been sworn of the Privy Council; his visit to Belgium and Paris; withdrawal of Munition case and expects to visit Canada and Australia. (Sastri, No. 364, ff.1).

Sastri, on board S.S. *Naldera* to Rukmini, 13 March 1922: he had reached Port Said and refers to his visit to other dominions. (Sastri, No. 375, ff.2).

Sastri to Members of the Society, 4 August 1923: submitting a memorandum containing his views on Indian question in Kenya. (Sastri, No. 380, ff.5).

P. Kodanda Rao, Poona to V. Venkatasubbaya, 14 October 1923: advisability of publishing a bulletin containing his speeches on Kenya question. (Sastri, No. 382, ff.2).

Sastri, Bangalore to S.G. Vaze, 16 October 1923: requesting him to issue a clarification on Kenya question and Indians in reply to an extract issued in the *Hindu* (Sastri, No. 383, ff.4).

P. Kodanda Rao, Poona to V. Venkatasubbaya, 18 October 1923: conveying his views to V.S.S. Sastri on Indian Kenya question; boycott call for British goods by Bombay Corporation and Servants of India Society's cooperation in boycott of various propagandist points, etc. (Sastri, No. 384, ff.2).

Sastri, Bangalore to S.G. Vaze, 24 October 1923; communicating information on Kenya agitation and Bombay Corporation's boycott resolutions; had consulted various shades of opinion amongst leaders and branches of the Society and attitude of Justice Party on the above. (Sastri, No. 385, ff. 4).

S.G. Vaze, Poona, 30 October 1923: the various measures to be adopted in expressing protest, namely boycott of British goods against the iniquitous Kenya status for Indians enclosing a resolution to be adopted by local and municipal bodies. (Sastri, No. 386, ff.2).

S.G. Vaze, Poona, 2 November 1923: his views of Indian question in Kenya and South Africa in the Imperial Conference and wanting to know Sastri's views on publishing of harsh comments in newspapers, etc. (Sastri, No. 387, ff.2).

Sastri, Bangalore to S.G. Vaze, 4 November 1923: his views and opinions on decisions of the Imperial Conference in regard to Indian interests in Kenya, South Africa and political discussions in various Indian newspapers. (Sastri, No. 388, ff.4).

Sastri to S.G. Vaze, 14 December 1923: he would resume his duty with the Society; wishing to discuss affairs with Vaze; expenses of Vaze and the Society on account of his tour to Kenya and African colonies; accommodation for Sastri at Poona; concern at Suryanarayana Rao's letter and H.N. Kunzru was elected to U.P. Assembly due to influence of M.M. Malayviya. (Sastri, No. 390, ff.6).

Sastri, on board S.S. *Macedonia* to Vamana Rao, 29 April 1924: giving details of events in 1923-24; his journey to England on Indian question in Kenya; details of his activities in Bombay on Kenya question; Society's work in Poona and Madras and details of his meetings with various political leaders and interviews and statements to the press. (Sastri, No. 397, f.1).

Sastri, Westminster to Vamana Rao, 25 June 1924: awaiting information about Labour party's attitude towards Kenya immigration; speaking for British Broadcasting Corporation to schools; enclosing a typewritten paper from J.P. Sinha; his speech and that of Annie Besant and their impressions and lunches with various British leaders. (Sastri, No. 404, ff.7).

Sastri, Madras to S.G. Vaze, 2 December 1925: his views on note he had read on proposed deputation of Indian members to Government of South Africa. (Sastri, No. 416, f.1).

Sastri, Bangalore to S.G. Vaze, 24 September 1926: Viceroy's invitation to him, sent by Governor of Bombay to join official Indian delegation to South Africa. (Sastri, No. 445, ff.3).

J.W. Bhore and G.L. Corbett, Simla, 19 October 1926: allowing a personal attendant to Sastri for South African delegation and announcement of names of Indian delegation to South Africa. (Sastri, No. 452, f.1).

Sastri, Bangalore to S.G. Vaze, 3 November 1926: sending a cheque for Rs. 300 and asking that a cable be sent to Jeevanjee at Nairobi. (Sastri, No. 458, f.1).

Sastri, on board S.S. *Kurapara* to S.G. Vaze, 7 December 1926: he had reached Beira; P.D. Masters wished Vaze to serve Indians in East Africa; Desai's death; election of

Indians to Kenya Council; ban on sale of plots to Indians on Mombasa coast; Kenya Government's education policy and proposed poll tax: his meeting with Behari Lal, Anantam, Shamsuddin Yusuf Ali Framji and the Sultan of Zanzibar; welcome at Dar-es-Salaam and Andrew's letter. (Sastri, No. 459, ff.8).

Sastri, Cape Town to S.G. Vaze, 18 December 1926: opening speech of General Hertzog on voluntary repatriation of Indians withdrawn and conference held between South African and Indian delegations on question of segregation of Indians in South Africa. (Sastri, No. 461, ff.3).

Sastri, Madras to Vamana Rao, 10 April 1927: he had agreed to go to South Africa and wanted the Society to pass a resolution to relieve him from Presidency. (Sastri, No. 467, ff.2).

Sastri, Bangalore to S.G. Vaze, 13 April 1927: accepting Government of India's Agency in South Africa. (Sastri, No. 469, ff.2).

Sastri, Bangalore to M.K. Gandhi, 8 May 1927: wanting Andrews' letter to be made public and referring to superstitions and absurdities of the blacks and whites of South Africa to be highlighted in *Young India*. (Sastri, No. 478, f.1).

Lord Irwin to Sastri, 9 May 1927: he was glad to know that Sastri had accepted post of India's Agent in South Africa and inviting him to meet the Viceroy at Simla. (Sastri, No. 480, f.1).

Sastri, Pretoria to his brother, 7 October 1927: he had met Governor-General, Prime Minister, Dr Malan and General Smuts; Education Commission for Indians was condemned by white press; disunity amongst Indians in South Africa; and promising to speak to Indians at a meeting in Johannesburg. (Sastri, No. 487, ff.3).

P. Kodando Rao, Pretoria to S.G. Vaze, 7 October 1927: expenses to be borne in connection with deputation of Indian education expert to South Africa; Section 5 of the new Act; Immigration Act of 1913; Sastri's conference with Department of Interior officials; illegal entrants' case and Mr Camay's activities. (Sastri, No. 488, ff.6).

Sastri, Pretoria to his brother, 21 October 1927: his having addressed a meeting of Indians at Johannesburg; holders of false certificates case; Liquor Bill; expenses of Indian education expert, Miss Gordon; Dr Kitchlew's visit to Natal and his proposed visit to Durban. (Sastri, No. 490, ff.3).

Sastri, Durban to Vamana Rao, 12 November 1927; appointment of the Statuory Commission; improvement of his health; Dr Kitchlew's and Miss Gordon's to visit Cape Town; enclosing a copy of a letter of the Bishop of Calcutta about improvement of Indians' conditions in South Africa; article against Mrs Mayo's book; enclosing a copy of Lord Irwin's letter containing his views on communal question in India; Andrews and activities of Indians in South Africa. (Sastri, No. 491, f.1).

Sastri, Rondelbosch, to Vamana Rao, 26 November 1927: strange idea of having two parallel Commissions by Ramsay Macdonald; press buildings; editing of *Servants of India*; Durban municiplaity site; the lady and the gentleman educationists to visit him. (Sastri, No. 492, f.1).

R. Kingston Russels, Durban, 23 December 1927: acknowledges the Christmas issue of the *Leader*; delightful experience of the readers of the *Natal Mercury*. (Sastri, No. 493, f.1).

Lord Irwin, Delhi, 4 January 1928: Habibullah and Andrews had information about Sastri's health; his impressions of the Parliamentary Commission; his meetings with M.K. Gandhi; Congress passed resolution for Independence; communal unity resolution and East African Commission. (Sastri, No. 494, ff.2).

Sastri to the Special Officer for Assisted Emigrants from South Africa, Madras, 2 May 1928: instructions issued by the Government of India for the arrangements to be made for returning emigrants from South Africa. (Sastri, No. 496, ff.7).

P.D. Master, Mombasa, to P. Kodando Rao, 15 May 1929: sending a copy of cable of speech at luncheon and a copy of *Tanganyika Herald*. (Sastri, No. 506, f.1).

Sastri, Basavangudi to A.V. Patwardhan, 15 August 1929:

he would send remittance of money paid from Simla and Kodando Rao would meet Kenya deputation in Bombay. (Sastri, No. 509, ff.2).

Letter (correspondent not identified), 25 August 1929: from Durban reporting civic reception to Sultan of Zanzibar at Durban. (Sastri, No. 510, ff.4).

Sastri, Bangalore, to Vamana Rao, 31 August 1929: sad news about Tiwary and Kenya Report. (Sastri, No. 513, f.1).

Sastri, Akmer, to Vamana Rao, 13 November 1929; wishing success to Rao Bahadur Kale's proposed Economics School; asking Kodando Rao to forward his letter about his South African tour to his daughter or brother and H.N. Kunzru was unhappy on Kenya question. (Sastri, No. 528, ff.4.)

H.N. Kunzru, London, to Kodando Rao, 29 November 1929: East African question and the cause V.S.S. Sastri would have advocated. (Sastri, No. 530, ff.2).

Sastri to S.G. Vaze, 29 July 1931: enclosing a letter from Wedgwood Benn to him containing a proposal for Indian franchise in Fiji and Kenya. (Sastri, No. 561, f.1).

Sastri, Coimbatore to G.K. Devdas, 26 August 1932: referring to a cable sent to Maharaj Singh, Agent of India in South Africa, to warn the Congress to desist from passive resistance, as it would bring suffering to Indians. (Sastri, No. 587, f.1).

S.B. Mehd, Allahabad, 5 October 1932: seeking advice on difficulties of Indians in the Transvaal; K.V. Reddi, Sastri, M.M. Malaviya, H.N. Kunzru, T.B. Sapru all advised him to start passive resistance in the Transvaal as a last resort. (Sastri, No. 596, ff.2).

Maharaj Singh, Cape Town, 15 February 1933: Dr Abdur Rahman disclaimed any connection with India and Transvaal question. (Sastri, No. 599, ff.6).

S.B. Mehd, Johannesburg, 20 February 1933: Transvaal Indian Congress and South African Indian Congress had decided to wait till report of the Commission was published; Indians in the Transvaal had cooperated with the Commission; people opposed to Indian Congress had

formed Transvaal Indian Commercial Association and new licences were not issued by municipalities. (Sastri, No. 601, ff.3).

S.B. Mehd, Johannesburg, 1 May 1933: advice of Sastri against starting passive resistance in South Africa; Malays wanted to be segregated from Indians and related problems of South Africa's apartheid regime. (Sastri, No. 603, ff.5).

P.V. Mehd, Kampala, 27 July 1933: the scramble between Patel and Shah for the seat in Uganda Legislative Council and latter got European's programme of self-government in Kenya and five seats for the Indians. (Sastri, No. 604, ff.3).

P.V. Mehd, Mauntzburg, 10 September 1933: noting that Sastri had changed his view about him; his nomination; colonization scheme; Christopher, Manilal P.R. preached sedition against the Congress; Inquiry Committee was sent to Durban four times and position of the writer in the Servants of India Society. (Sastri, No. 606, ff.6).

H.S.L. Polak, London, 29 December 1933: the enormous strides taken in social relations in South Africa. (Sastri, No. 610, ff.6).

The Archives, Cape Town to Hamsa, 7 January 1934: political segregation policy of various political parties in South Africa, Swaziland and immigration scheme, etc. for Indians. (Sastri, No. 612, ff.4).

S.R. Naidoo, Pietermaritzburg, 17 February 1934: problems of Indians in South Africa. (Sastri, No. 614, ff.3).

S.R. Naidoo, Pietermaritzburg to P.F. Kincaid, 13 March 1934: wanting to draw the attention of the Minister on a comment issued by *Natal Mercury* before publication of the Indian report on the Indian Colonization Enquiry Committee. (Sastri, No. 615, ff.2-3 enclosures).

S.R. Naidoo, Pietermaritzburg, 14 March 1934: Heaton Nichol and report in *Natal Mercury* on the Indian problem. (Sastri, No. 617, ff.3).

Sastri, Tirupur, to S.G. Vaze, 14 February 1935: newspaper cutting regarding Kenya Situation. (Sastri, No. 467, ff.2).

P. Kondando Rao, Nagpur, 5 October 1943: asking about receipt of pamphlet on South Africa. (Sastri, No. 695, f.1).

Transvaal Indian Congress, Johannesburg, 25 January 1946: General Smuts' statement relating to rights of Indians in South Africa with telegram. (Sastri, No. 706, ff.3).

Chanan Singh, Servants of India Society to the President, 30 April 1946: sending resolution of condolence passed by Indian Association, Nairobi on death of Sastri. (Sastri, No. 737, f.1).

S.K. Sarkar, Nairobi to the President, Servants of India Society, 5 May 1946: sending resolution of condolence passed by the General Body of the Hindu Union, Nairobi on death of Sastri. (Sastri, No. 738, f.1).

D.V. Ambedkar, Nairobi to Raja of Sangli, 6 May 1946: acknowledging numerous messages of sympathy on death of Sastri. (Sastri, No. 739).

D.V. Ambedkar, Nairobi to Raja of Phattan, 6 May 1946: acknowledging with thanks the sympathies shown on death of Sastry. (Sastri, No. 740).

M.K. GANDHI (1869 - 1948)

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was commonly called Mahatma. Soon after his education he left for England in 1888 to study law and returned home in 1891. He was called to Natal in the service of Seth Abdulla and led the Indian struggle in South Africa, 1894-1914. He went to England, July 1914 and returned to India on 19 December 1914 and became a dominant figure on the Indian political scene from the end of the First World War to the achievement of Independence on 15 August 1947.

While in Natal, he experienced in person the harsh treatment meted out to coloured people by the whites, deciding to stay on and defend his people, when the news appeared in 1894 of intended legislation against Asian immigrants including proposals on segregation, disfranchisement, poll-tax and annulment of traditional Indian marriages. He carried on continuous constitutional

agitation through public meetings, the press and deputations before local and Imperial Governments. His chief organ of education and propaganda was the weekly *Indian Opinion*, 1903. As constitutional methods did not prove sufficient for the redress of grievances of Indians, he eventually led a peaceful march into the Transvaal in defiance of the restrictions imposed. On 30 May 1910, he established a Satygrahi Camp known as the Tolstoy Farm at Lealui, 21 miles from Johannesburg, in order to shelter the *satyagrahis* and their families. Eventually the government yielded and settlement was arrived at on 30 June 1914.

Gandhi to A. West, 9 November 1908: his wife Kasturba's serious illness and his refusal to pay fine to leave Transvaal prison. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 1, f.1).

Gandhi aboard R.M.S. *Kildonan Castle* to A. West, 26 November 1908: financial arrangements for *Indian Opinion*; Miss Smith's offer of free contributions; Gandhi's reaction to Dr Mehta's offer to send two boys to London; Indian scholarships through Mr Polak. (Gandhi, with A. West, No. 1, f.1).

Gandhi to A. West, 12 January 1910: his views on modern life. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 3, f.3).

Gandhi, Yeravada Central Prison, to Devi (Miss A. West), 24 November 1911: personal news and intimation of approaching fast. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 29, f.1).

Manilal Chandra's letter signed by M.K. Gandhi, London, 20 November 1914: obstacles being placed by British Government preventing him from going to Netley to work with Indian wounded soldiers and reasons for his ill-health. (Gandhi, No. 4, ff.4).

Gandhi on board ship to A. West, 23 December 1914: personal messages to West and Miss Smith and his thoughts on future of India. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 5, f.1).

Gandhi to A. West, 4 May 1915 advice regarding West's

suggestion to study law. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 6).

Gandhi to A. West, 14 September 1916: permission for use of funds by West and request for accounts. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 7, ff.4).

Gandhi, Ahmedabad, to Mrs West, 14 September 1916: replying to Mrs West's contention that she and her husband must have enough to maintain themselves. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 8, ff.2).

Gandhi, to A. West, 12 December 1916: financial and other arrangements for *Indian Opinion*. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 8, ff.2).

Notification, Phoenix, 10 January 1917 to Indians concerning their rights under the law; printed on both sides in English-Hindi and Tamil-Gujarati under the signature of A. West for M.K. Gandhi. (Gandhi, No. 10, f.1).

Gandhi, to Mr Sam, 10 December 1917: continuance of Indian opposition in Phoenix. (Gandhi, Correspondence with Mr. Sam, No. 11, f.1).

A. West, Phoenix, 3 March 1918: explanation for returning from agricultural work in Phoenix and plans for carrying on publication of *Indian Opinion*. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 12, ff.3).

Gandhi, Sabarmati, to A. West, 16/17 April 1918: permission to West conveyed in his earlier letter dated 3 March 1918. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 13, f.1).

Gandhi, Ahmedabad, to A. West, 15 June 1918: passive resistance accounts and exhorting him to continue passive resistance work. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 19, ff.5).

Desai, Sabarmati, 16 June 1918: Gandhi had repeatedly advised Rustomjee that all payments for *Indian Opinion* were to be credited to Gandhi's account; demanding more information about Commission's interim report on voluntary repatriation and Gandhi's views on Montague and Government of India despatches and Hunter Commission report. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 16, ff.2).

Gandhi to A. West, 4 August 1918: personal messages; advice to dispense with Manilal's services; West should accept payment for writing in *Chronicle*. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 21, ff.2).

Gandhi Ahmedabad, to A. West, 26 September 1918: finances of *Indian Opinion*. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 20, ff.6).

Gandhi, Ahmedabad, to A. West, 31 October 1918: clarification of points raised by West about various allocations of funds and financing of Phoenix settlement. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 17, ff.9).

Gandhi, Ahmedabad, to A. West, 5 November 1918: request to send Chagganlal to India; maintenance of books of *Indian Opinion*, funds, etc. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 31, ff.2).

A. West, Alur, 11 June 1919: Rostomji to debit Gandhi's account with £70. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 14, f.1).

Gandhi, Bombay, to A. West, 17 July 1919: views against making journalism a business concern; advising him wind up *Indian Opinion* and Phoenix settlement; requesting further information about the Transvaal Trade and Land Bill. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 15, ff.10).

Gandhi to Devi (Miss A. West), 20 May 1924: news of his health. (Gandhi, Correspondence with Miss A. West, No. 25).

Gandhi to Devi (Miss A. West), 18 December 1931: expressing pleasure on hearing that she was to join Kingsley Hall. (Gandhi, Correspondence with Miss A. West, No. 26, f.1).

Gandhi to Devi (Miss A. West), 5 October 1932: personal news, written after fast. (Gandhi, Correspondence with Miss A. West, No. 28, f.1).

Gandhi, Yeravada Central Prison, to Devi (Miss A. West), 30 September 1932: about his fast. (Gandhi, Correspondence with Miss A. West, No. 27, f.1).

Gandhi to A. West, Wednesday: his views on health, the school and *Indian Opinion*; information about Valiama

Hall; reports regarding Chagganlal; audit of funds has not been received. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 18, ff.2).

Gandhi to A. West, Friday night: reactions to charges against unidentified person (Desai). (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 22, ff.2).

Gandhi to A. West, Tuesday; finding of guilt is more serious than offence. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 23, ff.3).

Gandhi to A. West, Friday night: moral obligations of settlers in relation to the Trust. (Gandhi, Correspondence with A. West, No. 24, ff.5).

N.B. KHARE (1882-1969)

Dr Narayan Bhaskar Khare, physician, journalist and politician, joined the Indian National Congress in 1919 and remained a member until 1938. From 1923-1929 he was a member of Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly, resigning at the call of the Congress. He was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly from 1935 to 1937 and, as a Congress representative, served as the Chief Minister of the Province from 14 July 1937 to 29 July 1938. He was expelled from the Congress in 1938 and was appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1943-46, serving for a time as Member for Overseas Affairs and later became Prime Minister of Alwar State, 1947-48. He joined the Hindu Mahasabha in 1949 and served as a Member of Parliament from 1952 to 1957.

As Member-in-charge of the Indians Overseas Department of the Viceroy's Executive Council in 1943, he resolved either to do something to defend the self-respect of Indians in South Africa or to give up office. He favoured enforcement of economic sanctions against South Africa, which was done in November 1944. He was instrumental in getting the Government of India to lodge a complaint against South Africa in the United Nations.

Copy unofficial note, 12 November 1943 submitted by the Department of Indians Overseas for approval of Viceroy regarding latest departments of Indian question in

South Africa. (Khare, No. 18 (ii)).

Copy minutes, Executive Council, 16 February 1944 at 6 pm: situation in South Africa. (Khare, No. 17 (i)).

Copy letter, 23 March 1944 from R.N. Banerjee to the Private Secretary to Viceroy: latest developments of Indian question in South Africa. (Khare, No. 18, (i)).

Copy minutes, Executive Council, 31 March 1944 at 6.45 pm: Indian question in South Africa. (Khare, No. 17 (ii)).

Copy demi-official letter No. 218/44-P.A., 18 October 1944 from R.N. Banerjee to Sir Evan Jenkins, Private Secretary to Viceroy: Indian question in South Africa. (Khare, No. 22).

Two demi-official letters Nos. 220/44-PA and 223/44-PA, 16 and 19 October 1944 to Dr N.B. Khare with copies of two telegrams received from Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan: substance of Select Committee's report on Natal Ordinance. (Khare, No. 21).

Dr M.R. Jayakar, 8 November 1944: appreciation for speech by Dr Khare in Legislative Assembly regarding South Africa. (Khare, No. 35, (i)).

Polycarp Lobo, Advocate, High Court, Nagpur, 21 November 1944: congratulating him for the work he did for Indians in South Africa. (Khare, No. 35 (ii)).

Sir G.E.B. Avell, Secretary to the Governor-General and Lord Wavell, 10 and 13 February 1945: congratulations on reply given by Khare on South African adjournment motions in the Assembly. (Khare, No. 37).

Jamna Das Mehta, 13 February 1946: delegation to be sent to South Africa. (Khare, No. 59).

B.D. CHATURVEDI (1892-1986)

Banarsi Das Chaturvedi, an ationalist writer and journalist, was a member of the Rajya Sabha from 1952 to 1964 and dedicated himself with missionary zeal to the making of Hindi as the *Rastra Bhasa* (national language) and to the production of biographical literature on the revolutionairs. He travelled widely and wrote extensively on Russia and Africa.

He studied the problems of Indian settlers abroad, publishing his voluminous Hindi work *Pravasi Bharatvasi*

(*Non-resident Indians*) in 1918. In 1924, the Indian National Congress deputed him to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar to study the conditions of Indian emigrants. His reports and writings in *The Modern Review* and *Vishal Bharat* reveal the miserable conditions of Indians in East Africa. He initiated the demand for the safeguarding of their rights and prompted the Congress to establish within the Department of Foreign Affairs a branch for that purpose.

W.J. Monson to President, Indian Association, Nairobi, 18 March 1909: informing him of the Governor's inability to grant the requests of Indian shambawallas (farmers). (Chaturvedi, Correspondence with President, India Association, Nairobi, No. 50, File No. 11/A).

President, Indian Association to Honey Cotton, 8 May 1909: difficulties of Indian farmers in Nairobi. (Chaturvedi, Correspondence with Honey Cotton, No. 39, File No. 11/A).

W.J. Monson to President, India Association, Nairobi, 20 July 1909: acknowledging receipt of memorial of shambawallas to the Secretary of State. (Chaturvedi, Correspondence with President, India Association, Nairobi, No. 51, File No. 11/A).

W.J. Monson to President, Indian Association, Nairobi, 10 December 1909: Governor's views on petition from the Indian shambawallas in Nairobi. (Chaturvedi, Correspondence with President, India Association, Nairobi, No. 52, File No. 11/A).

Indians of Nairobi to Viceroy, January 1914: petition for renewal of leases of their shambas adjoining Nairobi River. (Chaturvedi, Correspondence with Indians in Nairobi, No. 285, File-II/A, ff.1-7).

G.C. Bowring to Kassam Suliman, President, Indian Land Holders Association, Nairobi, 3 March 1914: leases of shambas near Nairobi River. (Chaturvedi, Correspondence with Indian Land Holders Association, Nairobi, No. 11, File No. II/A).

E.V. Evans to Kassam Suliman, 22 August 1914: orders regarding leases of shambas near Nairobi River. (Chatur-

vedi, Correspondence with E.P. Evans, No. 30, File No. II/A).

Ivan L.O. Gower, Land Officer, Land Department to M.M. Bhutt, 21 September 1914: lease of a plot in Nairobi. (Chaturvedi, Correspondence with M.M. Bhutt, No. 32, File No. II/A).

L.W. Ritch, 24 October 1914: "Case of the Nairobi Shambawallas". (Chaturvedi, No. 6, File No. II/B, ff.12).

Kenya Leader, 12 February 1917: H.S.L. Polak, "Indians' excellent role in South Africa". (Chaturvedi, No. 734, File-II/C, P.C.).

Tionehri, August 1918: "Journal of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana". (Chaturvedi, No. 656, File-II/C, P.C.).

"Evidence of the Education Commission of the East African Protectorate", 1919. (Chaturvedi, No. 617, File-II/C, P.C.).

Indian Opinion, 7 May 1929: "The Asiatic Question". (Chaturvedi, No. 777, File-II/C, P.C.).

Milner, 21 May 1920: affairs of Indian community in East Africa. (Chaturvedi, Correspondence with Milner, No. 48, File No. II/A).

East African Chronicle, 22 May 1920: "India and East Africa". (Chaturvedi, No. 739, File-II/C, P.C.).

East African Chronicle, 12 June 1920: "C.F. Andrews' defence of Indians". (Chaturvedi, No. 168, File-II/C-i, P.C.).

Independent, 9 July 1920: "South Africa and Voluntary Repatriation". (Chaturvedi, No. 755, File-II/C, P.C.).

Kissan, Calcutta, 28 November 1920: reviewing views of C.F. Andrews regarding Fiji, South Africa and British Guiana. (Chaturvedi, Correspondence with Kissan, No. 301, *East Africa*, 5 to 8 December 1920: "Addresses at the 3rd session of the B.E.A. Indian National Congress, Mombasa". (Chaturvedi, No. 619, File-II/C, P.C.).

East African Chronicle, 2 April 1921: "Forced Labour in East Africa". (Chaturvedi, No. 742, File-II/C, P.C.).

East African Chronicle, 15 October 1921: "The Indian Problem". (Chaturvedi, No. 738, File-II/C, P.C.).

East Africa Chronicle, 22 October 1921: "Indian Mass Meeting-Reception of Prof. Andrews". (Chaturvedi, No. 743, File-II/C, P.C.).

East African Chronicle, 12 November 1921: "Indians in South Africa". (Chaturvedi, No. 741, File-II/C, P.C.)

Kenya Leader, 5 February 1922: "Indians in East Africa". (Chaturvedi, No. 758; File-II/C, P.C.).

Chitramai Jagat, March 1922: "British East African Indian National Congress". (Chaturvedi, No. 800, File-II/C, P.C.).

Kenya Swarajya, 20 May 1922: "The East African Problem". (Chaturvedi, No. 737, File-II/C, P.C.).

Bombay Chronicle, 9 June 1922: "Fundamental Issues involved in the position of Indians in Kenya", (Chaturvedi, No. 786, File-II/C, P.C.).

Kenya Leader, 8 July 1922: "The Kenya Question". (Chaturvedi, No. 798, File-II/C, P.C.).

Kenya Swarajya, 26 December 1922: "Our Kenya Letter-European Press Enraged", (Chaturvedi, No. 794, File-II/C, P.C.).

Kenya Swarajya, 6 January 1923: "Anti-Asiatic Propaganda in South Africa". (Chaturvedi, No. 746, File-II/C, P.C.).

B.D. Chaturvedi, 6 February 1923: appealing to Indians in Natal to help Bhawani Dayal by subscribing to his papers in Hindi and by informing him of social, educational, religious and political conditions in the colony. (Chaturvedi, Correspondence, No. 191-d).

African World, 3 March 1923: "Kenya Colony". (Chaturvedi, No. 635, File-II/C, P.C.).

The Searchlight, 18 March 1923: "White Campaign in Kenya". (Chaturvedi, No. 833, File-II/C, P.C.).

Hindu, 10 April 1923: "An S.O.S. from Kenya". (Chaturvedi, No. 836, File-II/C, P.C.).

Bombay Chronicle, 14 April 1923: "Equality or Separation? Kenya Indians Interviewed". (Chaturvedi, No. 838, File-II/C, P.C.).

Hindu, 24 April 1923: "A New Stunt in Kenya". (Chaturvedi, No. 841, File-II/C, P.C.).

New India, 8 May 1923: "Kenya Indian Problem: Settlers' Demand". (Chaturvedi, No. 844, File-II/C).

Hindu, 9 May 1923: "Kenya Indian Problem: White Viewpoints". (Chaturvedi, No. 845, File-II/C).

Hindu, 15 May 1923: "Kenya Problem-Times Comment". (Chaturvedi, No. 846, File-II/C).

New India, 15 May 1923: "Kenya Problem: Four Deputations Setn". (Chaturvedi, No. 847, File-II/C).

Hindu, 17 May 1923: "Europeans & Kenya". (Chaturvedi, No. 848, File-II/C).

Swarajya, 22 May 1923: "The Problem of Kenya-Indian Claim to Equality". (Chaturvedi, No. 850, File-II/C).

New India, 23 May 1923: "Kenya Dispute-Sastri's Message". (Chaturvedi, No. 851, File-II/C).

Swarajya, 28 May 1923: "Indians in Kenya". (Chaturvedi, No. 853, File-II/C).

New India, 29 May 1923: "How the Trouble Began". (Chaturvedi, No. 856, File-II/C).

New India, 30 May 1923: "Indians in Kenya". (Chaturvedi, No. 857, File-II/C).

New India, 5 June 1923: "The Kenya Trouble - Sir Harry Johnstone's Views". (Chaturvedi, No. 859, File-II/C).

New India, 7 June 1923: "Native Interests in Kenya". (Chaturvedi, No. 860, File-II/C).

New India, 9 June 1923: "Statement on Kenya issued by the Indian Overseas Indian Association". (Chaturvedi, No. 861, File-II/C).

Swarajya, 19 June 1923: "Kenya Indians' Case". (Chaturvedi, No. 863-a, File-II/C).

Hindu, 19 June 1923: "Kenya and the Indian Government". (Chaturvedi, No. 864, File-II/C).

Kenya, 23 June 1923: "Maps, Landsketches of Nairobi". (Chaturvedi, No. 1025, File-II/C).

Kenya, 23 June 1923: "Maps, Land Sketches of Kisuwa". (Chaturvedi, No. 1026, File-II/C, P.C.).

Kenya, 23 June 1923: "Maps, Land Sketches of Kampala". (Chaturvedi, No. 1027, File-II/C, P.C.).

Leader, 22 June 1923: "Kenya Indian Question - White Attitude". (Chaturvedi, No. 869, File-II/C).

Swarajya, 30 June 1923: "Missionaries and Kenya" (Chaturvedi, No. 872, File-II/C).

New India, 3 July 1923: "Kenya Indian Controversy". (Chaturvedi, No. 873, File-II/C).

Leader, 5 July 1923: "Kenya and the India Office". (Chaturvedi, No. 877, File-II/C).

Swarajya, 6 July 1923: "Indians in Kenya Betrayed". (Chaturvedi, No. 850-b, File-II/C).

Hindu, 9 July 1923: "Kenya Problem - Memorandum to the Colonial Office". (Chaturvedi, No. 882, File-II/C).

New India, 10 July 1923: "Kenya Memorandum". (Chaturvedi, No. 885, File-II/C).

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Chronology of Significant Events

This brief chronology constitutes a frame of reference and supplements the dates in the text. The principle of their selection is not quite as arbitrary as it may seem: it is aimed at indicating what kind of things were going on at any particular moment in the area of Indo-African relations. Very detailed chronology in respect of the African continent is to be found in G.S.P. Freeman Grenville, *Chronology of African History* (Oxford, University Press, 1973).

B.C.

Eighth century Regular trade relations existed between India and Egypt

332 Alexander conquered Egypt and built Alexandria

Second century Abyssinia and Somali traders took from India ebony, cotton goods and silk cloth in which Egyptian mummies were wrapped

168 Rome colonized Egypt

First century Indian Ocean mariners acquainted with the use of monsoon winds. 120 ships sailed for India from the seaport of Myos-Hormos in one season

A.D.

50-100 Ships took wheat, rice, clarified butter, sesame oil, cotton cloth, girdles and sugar-cane from Gujarat to East Africa and returned with ivory, gold, iron, gum copal, ambergris and slaves. Ports on the Horn of Africa received wheat, rice, bosmor, sesame oil and sugarcane from India

100 Christianity came to North Africa

Fifth century Adulis became a leading port between Clysosome and ports of India. Bishop Moses of Adulis sailed to India

- 639-81 Ethiopians travelled to south and north India. Arab conquest of North Africa and end of the *Pax Romana*
- 700 Arabs began colonising East Africa and trading slaves with Asia
- Tenth century Fatimid Egypt started to play an important role in the Indian Ocean trade, which was diverted to the gulf from the Red Sea as a result of the Seljuk wars in Iraq and Iran. Zanj (Africa) exported elephant tusks to India
- Twelfth century Iron smelted in Sofala mountains and exported to India
- 1236-40 Jamalud Din Yaqut, Abyssinian Master of the Horse carried great privileges and power at the court of Sultana Raziah, queen of India
- 1296-1316 Merchants trading with the Maghrib, Abyssinia and Egypt resided at Delhi. Maulana Shamsud Din Turk went to India from Egypt with a camel load of books
- Thirteenth century Consequent upon sack of Baghdad, the Abbasid Caliphate shifted to Cairo. Trade relations existed between Malabar and Zanzibar.
- C 1339 Hajji Said Sarsari, envoy of Hakim II, Abbasid Caliph of Egypt, arrived in Delhi with confirmation decree and robes of honour for Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq of Delhi. Garments distributed by Muhammad bin Tughluq in Delhi were prepared in Alexandria.
- 1355 Sultan Firuz Shah Tughluq of Delhi received robes of honour and an edict from the Abbasid Caliph of Egypt assigning Indian territory to the former
- 1357-1527 Abyssinians exercised considerable influence at the court of the Bahmani Sultans of the Deccan
- 1360 Sultan Muhammad Shah I Bahmani of the Deccan received formal sanction from the

- Abbasid Caliph of Egypt to use the Caliph's name on coinage and at the Friday sermon
- 1409-1533 **Malik Ambar, A Abyssinian by birth, served the Nizam Shahi kingdom of Ahmadnagar with distinction**
- 1413-42 **Badrud Din Al Damamini travelled from Egypt to Gujarat and dedicated his *Aynul Hayat* and *Taliqatul Faraiz* to Sultan Ahmad Shah of Gujarat**
- 1415 **Portuguese under Prince Henry, the Navigator began to explore and trade with West Africa**
- 1441 **First African slaves taken to Portugal**
- 1458-1511 **Ibn Swayed went from Egypt to Gujarat where he received the title of *Malikul Muhaddisin* or Prince of Traditionists from Sultan Mahmud Begarah of Gujarat**
- 1471 **Portuguese reached the Gold Coast and began gold mining**
- 1481 **Portuguese founded first settlement station at Elimina on the Gold Coast**
- 1482 **Portugal colonised Angola**
- 1486 **Cape of Good Hope discovered by Portugese under Bartholomew Diaz**
- 1487-90 **Accession of Saifud Din Firuz led to Abyssinian rule at Gaur in Bengal**
- 1491 **Roman Catholic missionaries visited Congo**
- 1493-1519 **Alaud Din Husain Shah dismissed Abyssinians who occupied high posts in the administration and expelled them from Bengal**
- 1498 **Vasco da Gama sailed round South Africa, up the East African coast and crossed the Indian Ocean to India. At Mombasa he found Indian Christians**
- Sixteenth century **Gujarat imported gold, ivory, precious stones, pearls and metals from the Swahili coast, Red Sea and Gulf**
- 1500 **Pedro Aliares Cabral, Portuguese traveller, hired in Malindi two Gujarati pilots to show him the way to India**

- 1503-08 Cotton-stuff and silk exported from the ports of Gujarat and Bengal to Berbera and Ethiopia. Gujarati ship visited Mogadishu with cloths and spices and returned with cargoes of gold, ivory and wax
- 1505 Portuguese settlement established in Mozambique
- 1507 Qunsawh al-Ghawri, last Mameluke Sultan of Egypt, sent a fleet to join hands with Salman Rais, Ottoman Admiral, and Sultan Mahmud of Gujarat for extirpation of the Portuguese from the Indian Ocean
- 1508 The confederacy of allies inflicted a crushing defeat on the Portuguese at Diu
- 1509 Francisco de Almeida routed the Allies at Diu
- 1510 Portuguese took Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur
- 1513 The Zanj empire, controlling East African littoral, ceased to exist
- 1516 Ottoman Sultan Salim I defeated Qunsawh al-Ghawri, the last Mameluke Sultan of Egypt. Blocking of the land route by the Safavid of Iran compelled the Ottomans to maintain open trading sea-route with India, South-East Asia and Far East through the Red Sea
- 1517 Sultan Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi put an end to the pretensions of the Egyptian Caliph
- 1531 Mustafa Rumi Khan went to Gujarat with a contingent of Abyssinians and Turks to help Sultan Bahadur Shah against the Portuguese
- 1535 Portuguese took Diu from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat
- 1559 Portuguese took Daman from the Sultan of Gujarat
- 1562 Sir John Hawkins began British slave trade between Africa and the Americas
- 1587 Eastern trade ceased to be royal monopoly and was handed over to the Portuguese East India Company

- Seventeenth century Decline of Portuguese and Spanish empires and rise in succession of Dutch, French and British empires
- 1600 British East India Company granted exclusive privilege of trade in the East
- 1620 First slaves sold by the Dutch to Virginia
- 1622 Portuguese missionary, Father Lobo, reached Ethiopia
- 1637 Establishment of first French interests in Senegal
- 1643 French established in Reunion
- 1652 Dutch settled at the Cape, led by Jan van riebeek, Stopover point established for ships sailing to East Indies
- 1659 Emperor Aurangzeb of India received embassy sent by the King of Abyssinia
- 1672 Royal Africa Company founded in England as trading venture
- 1680 Considerable slave trading between Africa and the West Indies
- 1688 Fleeing from religious persecution in France, Huguenot refugees arrived at the Cape
- 1692-93 Considerable increase in the Ethiopian trade with India
- 1715-1810 French rule in Mauritius
- 1760-1769 Regional demand created for slaves to work on sugar plantations in the island of Ile de France and Bourbon
- 1770 James Bruce discovered junction of Blue and White Niles at Khartoum. Beginning of constant contact between the Cape settlers and Bantus
- 1772 Dalrymple, Cartographer of the British East India Company, brought out *General Collection of Nautical Publications*
- 1787 Formation of Sierra Leone Company to resettle freed slaves
- 1795 British occupied the Cape of Good Hope during Napoleonic Wars

- 1798 British entered into a treaty with the Imam of Muscat, who agreed to put a stop to trade with the Dutch and the French
- 1798-1805 Lord Wellesley, Governor-General of India, enunciated his 'Ring Fence Policy' later likened to 'defending the Moon in order to ward off an attack on the Earth from the Mars'
- 1803 The Cape of Good Hope returned to Dutch
- 1806 Second British occupation of the Cape of Good Hope
- 1807 Slave trade made illegal by the British Parliament
- 1808 Transfer of Sierra Leone from Sierre Leone Company to the British crown
- 1809 Pass system introduced for Hottentots. *The Indian Directory* published and became handbook of all naval and merchant vessels in the Indian Ocean
- 1811 Thomas Smee conducted first nautical survey of the East African coast. Wealthy Indian merchants resided at Zanzibar, occupying positions as financiers and custom-collectors
- 1814 Cape Colony ceded to Great Britain
- 1815 Congress of Vienna. Partition of African colonies among European imperial powers
- 1820 British settlers landed in eastern Cape Province
- 1823 Repatriation of freed slaves from America to Liberia
- 1830 French bombarded Algiers into submission
- 1833 Abolition of slavery in British colonies
- 1836-40 The Great Trek of the Boers from the Cape Colony to escape from the new liberalism of the Cape Government
- 1840 Imam Said of Muscat transferred the capital of his Omani realm to Zanzibar
- 1841 Suppression of slave trade carried out between Africa and various parts of the Gulf and Red Sea. Appointment of first British Consul at

- Zanzibar. French established in Equatorial Africa
- 1842 Christian missionaries arrived in Nigeria
- 1843 Natal declared a British colony. Indian Government abolished the legal status of slavery
- 1844 Hundred year treaty of protection signed between Britain and the Gold Coast
- 1845 Col. Sutherland's memoir regarding wild tribes of South Africa
- 1847 Liberia declared independent
- 1849 Livingstone discovered Lake Ngami
- 1851 Livingstone reached Upper Zambezi. First British invasion of Nigeria
- 1852 Transvaal established as an independent republic
- 1854 Orange Free State declared independent
- 1855 Livingstone discovered Victoria Falls
- 1856 Establishment of telegraphic communication through Egypt. Sanad of peace and friendship concluded between the Habrawal tribe of Somalis and Brigadier William M Coghlan, Political Resident at Aden, on behalf of the East India Company
- 1858 India Office established in London, functioning in virtual isolation from the rest of the British Empire
- 1859 Livingstone discovered Lake Nyasa. First railway built in South Africa
- 1860 Government of India made owning or trading in slaves a penal offence. Indian indentured labourers brought to Natal sugar plantations
- 1866 Treaty concluded between England and Madagascar
- 1866-1867 Diamonds discovered at Kimberley, South Africa
- 1868 Basutoland became British protectorate. Geological specimens collected by T Blanford in Abyssinia

- 1869 Opening of Suez Canal resulted in decline in importance of the Cape route
- 1870 British Governor appointed over equatorial provinces, including Suda. Indian population in Zanzibar rose to 3901. They included Bhatias, Bantias, Jains, Khojas, Bohras and Memons
- 1872 Responsible government granted to the Cape Colony Dr Livingstone's exploration of Central Africa
- 1873 Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, enunciated the equality of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects resident in British colonies
- 1874 Stanley's journey across Africa
- 1875 Island of Socotra came within British influence
- 1878 Transvaal annexed by Britain in view of the prospects of the gold mining industry. Coal and lignite found on Zanzibar coast
- 1879 United African Company formed by British traders. Zulu war of resistance in Natal. Copal digging near Dar-es-Salaam
- 1880 First Boer War. Completion of telegraph line between India and Zanzibar
- 1881 French invaded Tunis and established protectorate. Restoration of the Transvaal's independence
- 1882 Ivory Coast occupied by France. Indian navy undertook submarine operations for the removal of obstructions in the Suez Canal. British military intervention in Egypt. French declared protectorate over middle Congo area. British and French fleets bombarded Alexandria. Immediate prelude to British domination of Egypt, Italy declared colony in Eritrea
- 1883 Treaty of commerce and friendship between King of Portugal and Sultan of Zanzibar. Royal Geographical Society expedition to Lake Victoria

- 1884 Establishment of Congo Free State. Carl Peters founded German Colonization Society in Berlin and made expedition to East Africa. Germany annexed South-West Africa and declared protectorate over Togo and German East Africa.
East Africa. Spain declared protectorate in Western Sahara. Britain established protectorate over British Somaliland and Basutoland. King Lobengulla of Ndebele accepted British protection and granted mining rights to Cecil Rhodes (chartered British South Africa Company)
- 1885 Berlin Conference over Congo dispute. Partition of Africa. German Government sent fleet to Zanzibar. German East Africa established. British protectorate declared in Niger Districts. Death of Gordon at Khartoum. Commerce and navigation agreement between Britain and Egypt.
- 1885-1914 Imperialist rivalry intensified among Britain, France and Germany
- 1886 British Royal Niger Company formed. Discovery of gold at Witwatersrand in South Africa
- 1886-88 French military expeditions into west Sudan
- 1888 Formation of British East Africa Company. Cecil Rhodes obtained mineral concessions in Rhodesia
- 1889 British South Africa Company formed. Condominium set up by Britain and Egypt over Sudan. British protectorate over Nyasaland declared. Parcel post convention between the post offices of India and Egypt.
- 1890 British protectorate established over Zanzibar. Pioneer column started for Rhodesia. Fort built at Salisbury. Activity of the Pan-Islamic Synod in North and Central Africa
- 1891 Nyasaland became British protectorate. Most

- of Northern and Southern Rhodesia handed over to British South Africa Company. British protectorate over Bechuanaland and Matabeleland established
- 1893-94 British established protectorate over Uganda. M.K. Gandhi arrived in South Africa to represent a client in commercial transaction but, on being subjected to racial indignities, he decided to remain to defend the rights of his compatriots. Gandhi took up the cause of Natal Indians and founded the Natal Indian Congress. France annexed kingdom of Dahomey
- 1895 Italy invaded Ethiopia. Protectorate established over British East Africa which was later known as Kenya. Building of Kenya-Uganda Railway begun. Inauguration of the railways encouraged immigration of 'passenger' Indians who fanned out as shopkeepers and construction workers
- 1897 Agreement signed between Britain and Abyssinia. Uganda Railway established its own recruiting agency for indentured labour in Karachi, which was abolished in 1902. Commercial convention between France and Abyssinia
- 1898 Congo Railway inaugurated
- 1899 Agency established in Bombay to recruit indentured labour for East Africa, Zanzibar, Uganda and British Central African Protectorates. Railway from South Africa reached Salisbury, Zimbabwe
- 1899-1902 Anglo-Boer wars. Transvaal and Orange Free State annexed by Britain
- 1900 Nigeria transferred from Royal Niger Company to British Crown Mining concession granted to Mr Lane to prospect for gold and other minerals in the Beri Schongul
- 1904 Investigation of sleeping sickness in Uganda
- 1904-6 British invasion of Northern Nigeria. Southern Nigeria placed under British Governor

- 1905 Italy assumed control of Italian Somaliland. Aga Khan visited Zanzibar
- 1906 *Satyagraha* or passive resistance campaign led by Gandhi against Pass Laws in the Transvaal
- 1907 The Transvaal and Orange Free State restored to responsible government. Gandhi launched his passive resistance campaign in order to halt erosion of the rights of Indians in South Africa
- 1909 G K Gokhale, past president of the Indian National Congress, organised a South African Passive Resistance Relief Fund
- 1910 Union of South Africa formed. (Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, the Transvaal). Protectorates in Northern and Southern Nigeria established
- 1911 Italy annexed Libya and Turkey
- 1912 Spaniards established protectorate in Morocco. Gokhale undertook a personal tour of investigation in South Africa. Agency for recruitment of indentured labour in Bombay terminated
- 1914 Northern and Southern provinces of Nigeria amalgamated. British protectorate established over Egypt. Smuts-Gandhi Agreement
- 1919 German African colonies placed under mandate of the League of Nations to be administered by Britain, France, Belgium and South Africa
- 1920 West African Congress established at Accra by Caseley Hayford under the influence of the Indian National Congress. Whites in South Africa formed coalition government under J C Smuts with renewed programme of racist discrimination
- 1921 V S Srinivasa Sastri represented India at the Imperial Conference and made a strong plea for equality of Indians with British settlers in

- Africa. Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India, supported the proposal but Smuts opposed it
- 1922 British protectorate in Egypt ended. Egypt became nominally independent
- 1923 Responsible government established in Southern Rhodesia. Under the Devonshire Award, Kenya Indians were given inferior representation on a separate communal electoral roll, while Europeans retained their privileged position.
- 1924 Hertzog government in South Africa. Labour Party allied with right-wing Afrikaners. British Government took over full administration of Northern Rhodesia from British South Africa Company. B D Chaturvedi was deputed by the Indian National Congress to study the conditions of Indian emigrants in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Chaturvedi, along with Sarojini Naidu and S G Vase, attended the fifth session of the East African Indian National Congress
- 1925 Separate Dominion Office was established in London
- 1926 South African National Congress and Indian National Congress held Round Table Conference. Sastri attended as an Indian delegate. This conference resulted in the Cape Town Agreement which recognised Indians as potentially equal citizens
- 1927 Firestone rubber plantation began in Liberia. Sastri appointed Agent of the Government of India in South Africa Sastri deputed to East Africa to help Indians to present their case before the Under Secretary of State for Colonies
- 1931 Statute of Westminster. South Africa became independent of British control
- 1932 Kunwar Maharaj Singh appointed Agent of

- the Government of India in South Africa
- 1934 D F Malan organised Purified National Party on extreme racist ticket
- 1935 Italian invasion of Ethiopia
- 1936 New segregation laws in South Africa. Hertzog became Prime Minister. Africans removed from common electoral roll in Cape colonies
- 1937 South African Aliens Act. Zanzibar clove legislation adopted to force Indian merchants to purchase all cloves for export from Clove Growers Association. This radically reduced Indian merchants' profit. The Indian National Association proclaimed a boycott of the clove industry. In order to enquire into this acute problem, the Government of India deputed K.P.S. Menon to Zanzibar. Subsequently, the Government of India appointed a Trade Commissioner at Mombasa
- 1940 First Colonial Development and Welfare Act
- 1941 Italians driven out of Ethiopia. Emperor Haile Selassie restored to the throne of Ethiopia
- 1942 Shafat Ahmad Khan appointed High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa
- 1943 The Pegging Act enacted banning Indians from occupying or purchasing any property within a European residential area in South Africa. Dr N B Khare, Overseas Affairs Member of the Viceroy of India's Executive Council, convened informal conference in New Delhi
- 1944 Dr Khare succeeded in persuading the Indian Government to enforce economic sanctions against South Africa
- 1945 League of Nations mandated territories to be transferred to the Trusteeship Scheme under the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations

- 1946 South Africa case before the United Nations
1947 India won freedom but partitioned into India and Pakistan. Reciprocity Act imposed ban on employment of South Africans in higher public services in India
- 1948 General election in South Africa. Malan and National Party elected on apartheid programme. Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, sent message of good wishes to Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, for the New Year. Meeting between Prime Minister of India and Prime Minister of South Africa to seek a solution of Indian problem in South Africa, Natal Indian Union Nationalists Party formed. Indian Goodwill Mission to Ethiopia. Emperor of Ethiopia sought to recruit Indian doctors, nurses and technicians
- 1950 Indian cotton delegation to Egypt, Sudan and East Africa

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