

SIMLA RECORDS.

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1913.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.**

POLITICAL—A.

Proceedings, July 1913, no. 85.

**Information collected by the Government of Bengal showing the participation in political agitation of students of schools and colleges.
Report on the proposed remedial measures.**

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NOTES.

POLITICAL A.—JULY 1913.

No. 85.

INFORMATION COLLECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL SHOWING THE PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL AGITATION OF STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. REPORT ON THE PROPOSED REMEDIAL MEASURES.

ENDORSEMENT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, NO. 1030, DATED THE 11TH JUNE PRO. NO. 8: 1913.

Submitted for information only. We may await the Education Department file which will presumably be referred to us.

Regarding the licensing of schools mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Bengal letter—please see the notes and correspondence in the collection Political Dep. June 1908, no. 20. Attention is also drawn (1) to the notes on pages 10-11, 15-17, 19-20, and 32-34 of the collection Political Dep. October 1910, no. 2, regarding the control of educational institutions; (2) to the notes and correspondence contained in Political Dep. September 1910, no. 15 regarding the Egyptian "School Discipline Law"; and finally to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler's note of the 8th May 1913 on the political situation in Bengal.

A. L.,—13-6-13.

C. W. E. COTTON,—13-6-13.

The Education Department sends us a copy of a recent letter from Bengal about the control of schools for information.

As this will be discussed as an Education case hereafter it seems unnecessary to comment upon the letter. It discards the idea of licenses; directs the communication to the Education Department (as soon as the latest conspiracy case is brought into court) of the evidence which the Criminal Intelligence Department possesses against schools and individuals; favours the amendment of the grant-in-aid rules so as to ensure departmental control over the appointment of teachers, and of the rules as to transfers between Higher and Middle English schools so as to stop transfers from schools which after warning have failed to reform, and directs that District and Educational officers should be kept informed of the seditious movement as it affects schools. As regards the control of teachers in unaided schools the local Government does not commit itself. It is questionable whether the local Government goes as far as is desirable but it is useless to discuss the matter till the Education Department has formulated its proposals.

H. WHEELER,—13-6-13.

We can await the views of the Education Department, but the difficulty should be met not by the licensing of schools, but by the licensing of teachers. This is the only way of getting at the root of the matter. For example, if in a Government college or school a professor or teacher is dismissed for seditious tendencies, dishonesty or immorality he can be taken on by an unaided school without let or hindrance, and even the refusal of recognition of the school by the University or by the Government in lieu of the University, will not prevent "national" institutions composed of teachers dismissed or rejected by respectable schools coming into existence. There are numbers of boys who do not go beyond the Middle or High School standards, and unaided and unrecognised high schools will still be able to attract pupils of a kind.

The moment that disciplinary action is taken in Government and aided schools, or boys of bad character are expelled, an impetus is given to the establishment of private schools of the objectionable kind. It is merely a question of the amount of money available from disaffected sources.

If the Department is prepared to require its approval of every teacher in a Government and aided school it is not much of a step further to extend the same approval to unaided schools

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which it could do by requiring every teacher to have a license to teach in a school. The mere fact that there was a power to cancel such a license would do more than anything else to keep teachers straight, and the occasions for exercising the power would not be very numerous.

The disaffected can always start "national" schools, "national" colleges and have a "national" university. It is a question of money, and the only checkmate possible is over the teachers. To close down schools altogether might be harsh and impossible, but to require and enforce the dismissal of teachers of bad character is a much simpler method.

On this aspect of the question these are the lines on which I would proceed.

R. H. C[RADDOCK],—13-6-13.

Demi-official from the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.I.E., to the Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E., no. 1755-P. D., dated Darjeeling, the 11th June 1913.

With reference to paragraph 12 of Home Department letter no. 208-Poll., dated the 27th May 1913, on the general subject of the present political situation in Bengal, I am desired to forward for the information of the Government of India in the Home Department, a copy of a letter no. 1576-P. D., dated the 5th June 1913, which this Government has addressed to the Government of India in the Department of Education, shewing the action which has been taken to check the exploitation of schools and colleges for political purposes, by members of the revolutionary organisation.

We have already received a copy of the Bengal letter from the Education Department. Director, Criminal Intelligence may see for remarks, pending the receipt of the Education Department file.

A. L.,—16-6-13.

C. W. E. COTTON,—16-6-13.

Director, Criminal Intelligence.

I should like in the first place to make a few remarks about the compilation drawn up by the Bengal Criminal Investigation Department showing the participation in political agitation of students and masters of schools in the Bengal Presidency. The Government of Bengal refers to the compilation in paragraph 3 of its letter and says that it has been fully discussed at a conference of responsible officers; but it does not say whether it accepts the compilation as depicting the actual facts or not. From the silence of the Government it is to be presumed that it does.

2. It is to be observed that the compilation makes little reference to the events of 1905, 1906 and 1907 although those years were very startling and strenuous ones among the schools and the deplorable want of discipline existing in many institutions was very clearly indicated. No one is better aware of the facts than the present Secretary in the Education Department. Nevertheless, I find that the compilation makes reference in one way or another to 238 schools, and that every Commissioner's Division and every district in the Presidency is implicated.

3. The charges against the students and masters have been grouped under a variety of heads and include assaults, destruction of foreign goods, the participation of students in boycott celebrations, the participation of students in political crime (these include such serious offences as attempted murder, dacoity, stabbing, waging war against the King, illicit possession of arms and manufacture of bombs, the participation of masters in political crime, the concealment of arms, ammunition and explosives, the threatening of masters by students, the connection of students and teachers with the publication and distribution of seditious pamphlets and the connection of students and teachers with secret societies.

4. It must be confessed that the indictment extending, as it does, over so many years and implicating so many schools is a severe one. I wonder what the people in England would say if a similar state of things existed in their scholastic institutions.

5. Yet on the top of this we find that 32 persons connected in one way or another with educational institutions are under trial in the Barisal conspiracy case, and the Weekly Report for the week ending 10th June which I have sent to the Home Department contains most unpleasant revelations, not only about the implication of the students of the Madaripur High English School in recent political dacoities but also about the connection of masters of unaided schools with the seditious agitation.

6. Finally, the Government of Bengal admit that it has been definitely established that the object of the revolutionary party is to capture the organisation of higher education in its early stages, that is, in the Middle and High English Schools, and thus introduce into the colleges of the Presidency, youths who are well prepared for anarchical doctrine.

7. And this leads me to lay emphasis on the facts that it is not only the present but the future to which attention must be paid. It is to the future that the revolutionaries are looking forward and about which Government also must think. As an illustration I quote the answer of Girendra Mohun Das, the approver in the Barisal conspiracy case, who was examined on the 19th instant. Interrogated about the "Questions letter" which was recently submitted by the Government of Bengal with their letter on the general political situation, no. 2800-P., dated the 25th March 1913, (it is headed "Om" he was asked the meaning of the sentence "Well, can you say what we shall gain by swelling our ranks by such students?" He answered, "As regards the first question, Madan said that the school students of to-day will grow up and fill all the Government offices and they will be able to do what is wanted."

8. It will be seen, therefore, that a very serious state of affairs has been existing in Eastern Bengal schools for many years and that they have come to such a state that the anarchists and revolutionaries have considered them ripe enough to base their hopes and their organization upon them.

9. An important factor which must not be lost sight of is that Secondary education in Bengal is almost entirely in the hands of the *bhadralok* class whose hostility to the British Government is now notorious. Nine-tenths of the masters and about the same proportion of the boys must be Hindus of the *bhadralok* class and this is one of the reasons why the revolutionaries have found such receptive material in the schools.

10. Now let us see what measures the Government of Bengal propose to take to deal with the sedition. So far as recent disclosures are concerned they make three suggestions:—

- (1) in paragraph 5 disciplinary action is suggested against individual students and institutions;
- (2) in paragraph 9 it is proposed to communicate to head masters and executive authorities of the schools who are loyal the general purport of the information in possession of Government and after the case is over a concise summary of the oral and documentary evidence will be prepared and circulated;
- (3) in paragraph 10 the preparation of a concise and self-contained memorandum of existing orders is to be taken in hand.

Next, as more general measures, we are told that with a view to ensuring that approved persons only shall be appointed as teachers the grant-in-aid rules are to be revised and measures are to be taken for examining the connections of would-be teachers before they are appointed. It is admitted, however, that so long as unsided institutions exist which boys and masters can join these rules will be only of partial efficacy.

It is also to be remembered that with the enormous size of existing Bengal districts, it is very difficult for the District Magistrate, on whom the onus of selecting or ejecting particular candidates will lie, to be acquainted with the antecedents of the families of the numerous candidates who come forward; nor has he any agency other than that of the Police for making any independent enquiries and this is sure in the long run to be considered a stumbling-block.

Again, transfer certificates are not to be accepted from schools which are considered objectionable but the schools are to be warned first. I am not quite clear why this warning is necessary but the matter is a minor one.

Both these suggestions are good, in so far as they go, but they are not likely, in my opinion, to be particularly efficacious.

11. On the question of the transfer of the control of recognition from the University to Government, a further communication is promised, and the proposal for licensing schools and school masters is rejected.

12. Nothing is said about more efficient control of colleges, though such places as the Braja Mohun College at Barisal, the Scottish Churches College at Calcutta, which produced the would-be murderer of Sir Andrew Fraser, and the Ananda Mohan College at Mymensingh which has harboured several dacoits, gives much material for reflection as to whether the system there is right or not.

Nor is anything said about the better inspection and control of High English Schools.

When I was Magistrate of Backerganj in 1907, certainly both these matters left a great deal to be desired.

13. Leaving aside the question of the transfer of recognition from the University to Government, a measure which is most devoutly to be desired, the question turns largely on the matter of unaided institutions. I have shown in a separate communication recently submitted, and the Bengal Criminal Investigation Department Memorandum supports this view that masters of seditious tendencies or of objectionable character if turned out by Government immediately obtain posts in these unaided institutions.

14. The only control to which, so far as I know, the High English Schools are subjected is that of an occasional visit, say, once every two or three years, from a University Inspector. It is impossible for such an officer in the course of a few hours to obtain any knowledge of the discipline of the school, and I have even known an occasion on which a University Inspector told me that the question whether the students engaged in political agitation was not for him to enquire into.

15. It is in my opinion to these unaided institutions that the revolutionaries have now turned their special attention. They quickly saw that the National Schools were marked down and that their pupils had no chance of getting Government appointments, etc., so they have now turned their attention to the unaided school where they can carry on their operations in the full enjoyment of affiliation rights from the University.

I need hardly enlarge on the dangerous possibilities of such a move.

16. The Bengal Government argues in opposing the licensing proposal that the situation now is different to then, for at that time National Schools were in full activity. It is also argued that there is reason to believe that the co-operation of school executive authorities and of many teachers is to be expected in dealing with the present agitation.

17. As I have said above it seems to me that the unaided schools are in certain cases now taking the place of the National Schools as suitable grounds for nationalist propaganda, and two instances which were recently reported by the Bengal Intelligence Branch in their Report for the week ending June 11th, certainly do not justify the belief that the masters of these unaided schools are anxious to co-operate in combating sedition.

18. It is to be remembered that it was an unaided school, the Rauthbhog High School, which produced Lalit Chandra Chaudhri who got ten years for making bombs and another desperate character called Sarada Charan Chakrabarti, and that a regular arsenal was found in it. Also, that only last year a student of the Jubilee High School was convicted in the Subadhya Arms Act case in which a dacoity was clearly contemplated. I am under the impression that the Jubilee High School is also unaided. The Imperial Seminary in Dacca, another unaided institution to the best of my belief, boasts the proud record of possessing 50 students who have been concerned in various occurrences connected with politics.

The late Eastern Bengal and Assam Government drew up a long list of unaided institutions from which officers were prohibited from taking boys into Government service.

20. I submit that these facts hardly justify the tone of expectant optimism which is to be found in paragraph 4 of the Government of Bengal's letter, and that the sooner steps are taken to bring these institutions under some sort of control the better.

21. It will be for the Education authorities to say whether the transfer of the power of recognition from the University to the executive authorities will be sufficient for this purpose. In my view it is not likely to be sufficient and licensing of both institutions and masters appears to be indicated.

22. Lastly, there is one other point to which the letter fails to refer. I mean the control of teachers in Primary Schools. We have found several instances in which undesirables have opened *patshalas* and have ever been appointed masters by District Boards. I remember a case in Manickganj, and I recollect that Noni Gopal Mukerjee, the man who threw the Dalhousie Square bomb, was master of a *patshala*.

23. As the revolutionaries are working on the most youthful of the population, every care should be taken to see that the masters even in the Primary Schools are so far as possible above suspicion. The way in which this is to be done is a matter for the Educational Department. I can only point out the danger we are running by employing large numbers of teachers of the *bhadralok* class whose antecedents are unknown in almost all cases.

R. HUGHES-BULLER,—28-6-13.

Home Department.

Will you please refer to paragraph 19 of my note dated the 28th June 1913, sent with my office un-official of the 28th June on the subject of misconduct of High Schools in the Bengal Presidency.

2. In the paragraph referred to I said that the late Eastern Bengal and Assam Government had drawn up a list of unaided institutions from which officers were prohibited from taking boys into Government service. I have now obtained a copy of the letter with which these orders were issued and enclose it herewith. It indicates very clearly the political atmosphere surrounding many of these schools. It will be seen from Appendix C that the ban previously placed on the Madaripur High English School was removed. From recent information about this school this action will appear to have been premature.

R. HUGHES-BULLER,—1-7-13.

Home Department.

Copy of a letter no. 281-300-N., dated the 18th January 1912, from H. LeMesurier, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Dacca, to R. B. Hughes-Buller, Esq., C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

Will you kindly refer to my demi-official letter no. 3966-S.B., of the 23rd October 1908, on the subject of the exclusion from Government service of the pupils and teachers of certain educational institutions in the Province, with which were forwarded as appendices two lists showing those institutions?

2. During the three years which have passed since the issue of that letter, other institutions have come into unfavourable prominence either on account of their direct and notorious participation in political agitation and even crime, or on account of the generally undesirable political atmosphere surrounding them. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor has noted with pleasure the marked change for the better in the discipline and conduct of the pupils and the improvement in the staffs and managing committees of some of the institutions, the students of which were, save in exceptional circumstances debarred from Government service under the orders contained in my letter above quoted.

3. For these reasons the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to issue the revised lists appended to this letter. I am to explain that, as with the institutions dealt with in 1908, those classed under Appendix A are, in the opinion of Government, such as have turned themselves into regular organisations for sedition, and that candidates for appointments in Government service who have been educated in them should be excluded altogether from such appointments save in exceptional circumstances and under the sanction of Government. The same is the case, though to a somewhat less extent, in regard to those classed under Appendix B, which are institutions where no proper control has been kept over the pupils, with the result that the latter have from time to time been guilty of disorderly or unseemly conduct. Pupils of such institutions must necessarily have been subjected to evil influences, and candidates for appointments to Government service who have been educated in them should only be accepted with great caution, and if the District Officer is satisfied that they have not become tainted with seditious doctrines. District Officers should in such cases take into account the race, family, and general environment of the candidate and any special information regarding him which may be available.

4. The strictest enquiries should be instituted regarding any applicants who have served as teachers in any of the institutions classed under either Appendix A or B.

5. The institutions classed under Appendix C are those which have, since the issue of the orders of 1908, abandoned their evil courses and in which good order and discipline now obtain. His Honour considers that the ban which was placed on them in 1908 may be removed with effect from the 1st January 1909, and I am accordingly to say that candidates for employment in Government service who entered them on or after that date are eligible for such service, and that the orders contained in the earlier portion of this letter do not apply to them.

APPENDIX "A".

(To Confidential demi-official letter no. 281-300-N., dated the 18th January 1912.)

All the so-called National Schools or institutions not recognised by the University.

Dacca Division

.. { Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
Bajitpur R. K. Institution, Faridpur District.

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APPENDIX "B".

Dacca Division	.. { Edward Institution, Mymensingh district. City Collegiate School, Mymensingh district. Mritunjay High School, Mymensingh district. Ishan Institution, Faridpur district. Sholok-Batajor Union Institution, Bakarganj district. Wazirpur W. B. Institution, Bakarganj district. Beltali High School, Dacca district. Routhbhog High School, Dacca district. Sonarang High School, Dacca district. Satipara High School, Dacca district.
Chittagong Division	.. { Edward Institution, Brahmanbaria, Tippera district. Bangora High School, Tippera district. Baburhat High School, Chandpur, Tippera district.
Rajshahi Division	Bera High School, Pabna district.
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Baniachang High School, Sylhet district.

APPENDIX "C".

Dacca Division	{ Jhelakati Maharajganj Merchants' Institution, Bakarganj district. Banaripara Union School, Bakarganj district. Bhola High School, Bakarganj district. Jamalpur High School, Mymensingh district. Madaripur High School, Faridpur district.
Rajshahi Division	Victoria School, Serajganj, Pabna district.
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Habiganj High School, Sylhet District.
Home Department.	

For information.

A. L.,—3-7-13.

Await receipt of the Education Department file.

C. W. E. COTTON,—10-7-13.

Will Education Department kindly let us see their file on the subject.

The Director, Criminal Intelligence's note of the 28th June and of the 1st July are for perusal in that Department.

C. W. E. COTTON,—14-7-13.

Education Department.

The previous notes are for Hon'ble Member's perusal. Mr. Hughes-Buller's main conclusions are that the agitators have turned their attention from the National to the ordinary schools, and that a generation of tainted youths is being brought up for introduction into Government offices. The Home Department also ask to see our file. I link this below in case Hon'ble Member wishes to refer to it.

H. SHARP,—18-7-13.

Seen. I am considering a scheme of legislation to deal with the evil.

H. B[UTLER],—19-7-13.

Our file is linked.

H. SHARP,—19-7-13.

Home Department.

For information (with linked file).

A. L.,—22-7-13.

Hon'ble Member has not yet seen Mr. Hughes-Buller's commentary on the Bengal letter the tone of which I cannot help thinking is rather over pitched in some particulars *e.g.*, paragraph 9. There must be many of the *bhadralog* class who are not hostile to the British Raj.

C. W. E. COTTON,—23-7-13.

Director, Criminal Intelligence's note of the 28th June is for Hon'ble Member's perusal along with the remarks of the Education Department.

H. WHEELER,—24-7-13.

The question is being fully considered in the Education Department, and we may await their action. At the same time I should like to record my opinion that there must be thousands of *bhadralog* families who view with dismay and alarm the power of the seditious class and the apparent inability of Government to deal with it. They can do nothing themselves and are too timid to do it if they could. Just as one sees some villages entirely overawed and terrified by a small group of *badmashes*, so it is now in Bengal with the loyal families. They look to Government to defend both itself and them from these malevolent influences which are upsetting peace and causing ruin to the sons of loyal fathers. They will come forward openly with a sigh of relief, only when they consider it safe to do so. At present it is most unsafe.

R. H. C[RADDOCK],—25-7-13.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE
HOME DEPARTMENT, JULY 1913.**

Participation in political agitation of students of schools and colleges.

INFORMATION COLLECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL SHOWING THE PARTICIPATION IN
POLITICAL AGITATION OF STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

No. 1030, dated Simla, the 11th June 1913.

Pro. no. 85.

Endorsed by the Government of India, Education Department.

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to the Home Department
for information, with reference to its en-
dorsement no. 188-Political, dated the 13th
May 1913.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, no.
1576-P.D., dated the 5th June 1913.

No. 1576-P.D., dated Darjeeling, the 5th June 1913.

From—The HON'BLE MR. J. G. CUMMING, C.I.E., Officiating Chief Secretary to
the Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

I am directed to refer to this Government letter no. 203-P.D., dated the 23rd April 1913, forwarding copies of a statement showing the participation in political agitation of students of schools and colleges in this Presidency, and to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the following report on the measures that the Governor in Council proposes to adopt to check the exploitation of schools for political purposes by members of the revolutionary organization.

*Recd 13. July 1913.
Nos. 79-84*

2. The Government of India are aware that for some time past information has reached this Government that there is in existence in the eastern portion of this Presidency a widespread and dangerous organization of a political character which has elaborated arrangements with the object of imbuing the students of the Eastern Bengal schools with the ideas and aspirations that the conspirators themselves hold. A document entitled* "District Organization Scheme,"

*Poll., A., May 1913, nos. 72-75.

which was found on the person of one of the conspirators, gives a considerable insight into the nature and objects of the organization. There is a headquarters centre with one man in charge of it, and under him "a district organizer," in charge of the district centre; under the district are sub-divisional centres. An important duty assigned to the "District Organizer" is to "influence" at least one boy in every class in every school, and secure the assistance of one of the teachers; by means of this agency it is sought to disseminate the seditious "idea" throughout the school. Copies of this document and of other documents of a similar nature are already in the hands of the Government of India.

3. In short, it has been definitely established that one of the main objects of the revolutionary party is to capture the organization of higher education in its earlier stages, more particularly the middle and high English schools, and thus introduce to the colleges of the Presidency youths whose minds are well prepared for the growth of anarchical doctrines. The Governor in Council could not fail to take a serious view of this organized attempt to disseminate seditious views among the students of East Bengal, and measures to meet the situation were immediately concerted. With this object in view, the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal, prepared a statement showing the participation in political agitation of students of schools in this Presidency, after which the matter was discussed at a Conference composed of the responsible officers of this Government and the Educational authorities. The recommendations of the Conference have been fully considered; and I am now to state, for the information of the Government of India, the remedial and preventive measures which the Governor in Council proposes to adopt.

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Participation in political agitation of students of schools and colleges.

4. The Conference first discussed a proposal made about three years ago both by Sir Edward Baker and Sir Reginald Craddock that all educational institutions should be licensed by Government, which should also have the power to withdraw the license and close the institution. The Conference—after fully considering the proposal, is of opinion that the conditions at present prevailing in Bengal are not such as to justify the introduction of a general system of licensing. The Governor in Council is of opinion that while there is much to be said for a system of licensing schools, it is neither necessary nor desirable to resort to this expedient at present. When the proposal to license schools was first made, the conditions that prevailed in educational institutions differed considerably from the conditions now existing. At that time national schools were in full activity, and both in these schools and in other educational institutions the political propaganda was carried on in open defiance of Government. At the present time the exploitation of schools for political purposes is being conducted on a different system; the members of the disloyal organization are now seeking to propagate sedition by adopting secret methods to taint the minds of students. Proposals to introduce licensing would in the beginning arouse much opposition even amongst those who are ordinarily well disposed, while licensing would be of little effect against secret enemies. At the present time His Excellency in Council has grounds to believe that he may expect to receive the co-operation of the school executive authorities and of many teachers in dealing with the present agitation; and therefore thinks that it would be inopportune to take any risk of losing this advantage.

5. It was next suggested that action should be taken to communicate to the Educational authorities of the Presidency the information obtained by recent disclosures regarding the boys and teachers of schools implicated in the seditious movement. The Conference, while recognizing that disciplinary action can be taken against boys of Government or aided schools under the existing orders of Government, is of opinion that no departmental action should be taken until the evidence now in possession of the police is produced in Court in connection with the conspiracy case now being instituted. The Governor in Council has accepted this recommendation, and has directed the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal, to prepare and submit a full report showing what boys and masters of schools and colleges are implicated in the conspiracy, to what extent they are involved, and what action should be taken in each individual case. This report will be considered by Government in consultation with the Educational authorities, and such action as may be deemed necessary will be taken as soon as the evidence in the criminal case is disclosed.

6. In discussing the measures that should be adopted to ensure that no teacher implicated in the seditious movement is employed in higher and middle English schools, the Conference expresses the opinion that no person who is not approved by Government should be appointed as master in these institutions. So far as aided schools and colleges are concerned this precaution can be taken by introducing a provision to that effect in the grant-in-aid and college rules respectively; and the grant-in-aid rules for schools maintained or aided by District Boards can be modified in a similar manner. The procedure suggested is that all new appointments of masters should be notified to the Inspector of Schools, who should withhold his confirmation until he has ascertained that the Magistrate and the Police have no valid objection. In this way it will be possible to verify the antecedents of such persons, and to indicate when necessary to the School authorities their undesirable character. In the case of unaided schools, however, it is practically impossible to take effective action under present conditions. In respect of such schools as are recognised by the Calcutta University the University can alone take action; but the University

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Participation in political agitation of students of schools and colleges.

is without a suitable inquiring agency, and therefore its control is not effective. The Conference accordingly strongly recommends the transfer of the control of recognition from the University to Government.

7. The Governor in Council has given these recommendations of the Conference his careful consideration. The Director of Public Instruction has been instructed to formulate proposals for the modification of the existing grant-in-aid rules with a view to provide that only approved persons shall be appointed teachers of aided higher and middle English schools. At the same time the Governor in Council is convinced that the measures which he proposes to adopt by way of purifying Government and aided schools will be only of partial efficacy as long as it is open to boys and masters to leave the schools and join unaided institutions of an undesirable character. This consideration is undoubtedly of great importance; and full weight will be given to it in discussing the question of the recognition of schools, about which the Calcutta University is being consulted, and which will shortly form the subject of a communication to the Government of India from the General Department of this Government.

8. In connection with the control of boys reading in higher and middle English schools, the Conference after reviewing the present system of granting transfer certificates considers that transfer certificates should not be accepted from such schools as are considered objectionable. His Excellency in Council accepts this recommendation, but considers that when a school has proved itself objectionable, a warning should in the first instance be given as to the matters in which exception is taken; and should this be disregarded, it should be followed by a notification declaring that from a certain fixed date all transfers from the offending school would be rejected. This measure is considered to be likely to be much more effective than the withholding of scholarship rights. The Conference also suggests the preparation of a list of unaided schools which are so seriously tainted with seditious views as to justify the application of punitive measures. The Intelligence Branch has been instructed to prepare such a list; and the Director of Public Instruction has been instructed to formulate proposals for giving effect to the measures indicated.

9. As indicated above, there are reasons to believe that the head masters and executive authorities of many schools can be relied upon to co-operate with Government in its endeavours to stop the spread of seditious ideas in the institutions under their control, by enforcing discipline on their own initiative. It was therefore suggested that school authorities should be furnished with a general statement regarding the methods now being adopted to exploit schools for seditious purposes. This suggestion commends itself to the Governor in Council. District Officers have been informed of the present political situation, and have been directed to use their discretion in communicating to Educational authorities upon whose loyalty and co-operation they can rely the general purport of the information in the possession of Government. Further, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that after the decision of all criminal cases connected with the recent disclosures a concise summary of the oral and documentary evidence available bearing on the nature and scope of the conspiracy should be prepared for circulation to District Officers and Educational authorities in Bengal.

10. The Government of India are no doubt aware that the extent to which students and masters have participated in political agitation was for a long time a continual source of anxiety to the late Governments of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and various orders on the subject were issued from time to time. The Conference has recommended, and the Governor in Council accepts the recommendation, that it is desirable to bring into the form of a

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
HOME DEPARTMENT, JULY 1913.

Participation in political agitation of students of schools and colleges

concise and self-contained memorandum all these existing orders, and to circulate the memorandum to Government officers. The preparation of such a memorandum has been taken in hand.

11. The Governor in Council entertains the hope that the remedial and preventive measures outlined above will act as a counterpoise to the attempts that are being made to disseminate seditious and anarchical views among the students of Bengal, and that they will serve to protect education in this Presidency from the dangers with which it is at present threatened.

Exd^d by.—A.G.

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File No. 445 of 1913.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, C.I.D., BENGAL.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL
AGITATION OF STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
IN THE PROVINCE.

NOTE.

SINCE the partition of Bengal, the masters and students of schools and colleges have taken a very prominent part in the agitation of the last eight years. It has been definitely established that one of the main objects of the revolutionary party is to capture the organization of education in its primary branches, more particularly the middle and high English schools, and thus introduce youths with minds well prepared for the growth of anarchical and revolutionary propaganda to the colleges of the province. A still more sinister movement is to introduce their pestilential doctrines in the girls' schools and thereby contaminate the whole future social life of the people.

The extent to which students and masters have participated in political propaganda, and even in overt acts of violence, has long been a source of grave anxiety to the police. It has been found that such persons are generally primary factors in the development of hatred and seditious views against the Government.

The following extracts taken from a paper entitled "District Organization Scheme," which was seized by the police in the course of some recent searches, will show clearly how critical the situation is at present:—

"Rule 4.—The district organizer shall first make himself acquainted with the number of entrance and middle English schools or colleges in his centre. He shall influence at least one boy in each class of the school or college and through him will disseminate the idea to the whole class. He shall have connection with the higher class students under a teacher or professor of the school or college. This higher class student will have connection with the monitors and other classes."

Another interesting document found in the course of searches is the "Durgapur 3rd Quarterly Report," which clearly follows the lines laid down in the "District Organization Scheme," and which shows very clearly the extent to which masters and students of schools are imbued with seditious tendencies.

Another document which throws a lurid light on the dangerous growth of revolutionary principles in schools is a letter signed "Sen," which was found during the recent searches in Barisal. The following is an extract:—

"Gradually try to mix with Srish Babu in the way you think best. Inform me if Kishta Shaha will do for the Bhola School. There are no competent persons that can be sent from here for the girls' school. You wanted an I. A. pass man for the Bhola School, but we have no such person."

An accused person who made a long statement admitted that he was a member of a *samiti*, the members of which numbered between 400 and 500, the majority of whom were students.

An endeavour has been made in this compilation to show the dangerous state of affairs now prevalent in schools and colleges in the province, which will need very careful watching to check the dissemination of the revolutionary spirit. They will need special attention in view of recent revelations.

R. S. HUTCHINSON.

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, C.I.D.,

CALCUTTA,

The 29th March 1913.

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[NOTE.—The marginal references in Part I refer to the pages of Part II.]

Part II.

Incidents concerning schools and colleges tabulated alphabetically .. 1-26

PART I.

(1)

I.—Students and masters concerned in assaults.

Mritunjoy High School, Mymensingh.—Students of the Mritunjoy High School, Mymensingh, attacked another boy of the City School with a knife on the occasion of a football match in June 1911.

Page 19.

Rajshahi College, Rajshahi.—A Deputy Superintendent of Police was assaulted by a Professor of the Rajshahi College on the evening of the 11th February 1912.

Page 25.

II.—Students who took part in the destruction of foreign goods.

Senhati High English School, Khulna.—Atul Ch. De, who was an active member of the Jugantar Sumiti, and aided in the raiding of the Senhati Bazar, when all English clothes were burnt and Liverpool salt destroyed, studied in the Senhati High English School, Khulna. He was a great friend of Indu Bhushan Ray, convicted in the Alipore bomb case.

Page 21.

III.—Students suspected of participating in political crimes.

Under this heading the following cases may be included :—

Raina School, Burdwan.—Srish Chandra Ghosh, a dangerous suspect of Burdwan, was educated in the Raina School, Burdwan. He was suspected of smuggling one of the revolvers into the Alipur Jail, with which the approver Noren Gossain, was shot. He was arrested in connection with the Dalhousie Square bomb case, but released for want of evidence.

Page 1.

Baghati School, Hooghly.—Suspects Narayan Chandra De, Satish Chandra Hazra, and Hrisikesh Mukharji, who were convicted under the Arms Act, were associated with the Baghati School, Magra, Hooghly.

Page 1.

Uttarpara School, Hooghly.—Amulya Dhan Mukharji, who was sent out as a political emissary by members of the Bengali Karmajogin, who intended to start some sort of missionary establishment, prosecuted his studies in the Uttarpara School, Hooghly.

Page 1.

Zilla School, Bankura.—Ramdas Chakrabarti, who was sent up for trial under sections 402, 309, and 109, Indian Penal Code, was educated in the Bankura Zilla School.

Page 1.

Kuchiakole High English School, Bankura.—The teachers and boys of the Kuchiakole High English School, Bankura, were suspected of having taken part in the agitation and in picketing. They were also suspected in the Bankadah dakaiti case.

Page 1.

Ghatal Middle English School, Midnapur.—The students and teachers of the Ghatal Middle English School, Midnapur, are reported to have taken an active part in the agitation.

Page 2.

Midnapur College and Collegiate School.—Hem Chandra Das, who was convicted in the Alipur bomb case, and Khudiram Basu, who was hanged in connection with the Muzaffarpur bomb outrage, were both students of the Midnapur College and Collegiate School. These two institutions produced most of the well-known extremists, such as those mentioned above.

Page 2.

Sibpur High English School, Howrah.—The Sibpur High English School, Howrah, was responsible for the education of three of the most dangerous Howrah suspects, viz., Nani Gopal Sen Gupta, Narendra Nath Chatarji, and Bhuban Mukharji. The first-named was one of the heads of the secret society and the other two were members. They were concerned in a number of dakaities that took place and also attempted to tamper with the loyalty of the 10th Jats when stationed at Alipur. They were sent up in the Howrah gang case but acquitted, as the Chief Justice discredited the evidence of the approver Lalit Chakrabarti.

Page 2.

Sibpur Engineering College, Howrah.—Another suspect, Indu Kiran Bhattacharji, also a member of Nani Gopal Sen Gupta's gang and an acquitted accused in the Howrah gang case, is at present a student of the Sibpur Engineering College, Howrah. He was suspected in the Netra dakaiti case.

Page 2.

City College, Calcutta.—Jog Jiban Ghosh, who was sent up in the Midnapur bomb case but acquitted, is at present a student of the City College, Calcutta. Another student of this College, Khired Nath Ghosh, was believed to have taken part in two dakaities in the Midnapur district.

Page 2.
Page 3.

Page 3.

Government Art School, Calcutta.—The Government Art School, Calcutta, had two students who are looked on with grave suspicion—Narendra Nath Banarji, who was arrested in connection with the Dalhousie Square bomb case, and Narendra Nath Chatterji, an acquitted accused in the Howrah gang case.

Page 3.

Page 3.

Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.—The Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, has also had two firebrands—Susil Kumar Sen, acquitted in the Alipur bomb case, and Nagendra Chandra Chakrabarti, arrested in connection with the attempted murder of Inspector Sarat Chandra Ghosh.

Akhandananda, convicted in the Jagatsi case of Sylhet, was also educated in this institution.

Page 13.

New Indian School, Calcutta.—Two youths named Rameesh Chandra Chakrabarti and Dinesh Chandra Chakrabarti, previously students of the Hari Mohan National School, Mymensingh, and who had been refused admission in the Kushtia High English School, Nadia, were admitted into the New Indian School, Calcutta. They were reported to be proficient in the use of the revolver. The school itself is believed to be a haunt of seditionists.

Page 4.

Presidency College, Calcutta.—Nalini Kanta Gupta, acquitted in the Alipur bomb case, was a student of the Presidency College, Calcutta.

Page 4.

Ripon College, Calcutta.—The Ripon College, Calcutta, has been responsible for a number of political suspects as will be seen from the following :—

Page 4.

Page 4.

- (1) Premtosh Mullick, suspected in the Bajitpur dakaiti.
- (2) Nishi Bhushan Ganguli, one of the signatories to the Bill of Promise to murder the Head Master of the Rangpur School.
- (3) Rai Charan Sarkar, the author of a seditious pamphlet, *Karmakar*.
- (4) Narendra Kumar Basu, who took an active part in the early days of the agitation and defended Khudiram Basu in the Muzaffarpur bomb case.
- (5) Jotindra Nath Mukharji, suspected to have assisted in the murder of Head Constable Brish Chakrabarti.
- (6) Purna Chandra Das, at present a student of the College, was implicated in the recent attempt to obtain ammunition for an automatic pistol from Datta & Co.

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Page 4.

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.—Sridhar Ray, who was arrested in connection with the murder of Head Constable Brish Chakrabarti, is a student of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

Page 4.

Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.—Jotindra Nath Ray Chaudhuri, who attempted to murder Sir Andrew Fraser, was a student of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta. Hitendra Mazumdar, who was implicated by Jotin as having given him the revolver and who collected subscriptions for the defence of Arabinda Ghosh, was also a student of this College.

Calcutta
Report.

Presidency College, Calcutta.—Gyanendra Nath Mitra, who was suspected in the murder of Deputy Superintendent Shamsul Alam, was at the time of his arrest a student in the Presidency College, Calcutta.

Calcutta
Report.

Page 7.

Veterinary College, Belgachia, Calcutta.—Pulin Behari Sarkar, an acquitted accused in the Howrah gang case, is a student of the Veterinary College, Belgachia, Calcutta.

Braja Mohan College, Bakarganj.—Rai Charan Sarkar, the author of a seditious pamphlet entitled *Karmakar*, was a student of the Braja Mohan College when the pamphlet was published. The publisher was also a student at the time of publication. Bhupati Charan Basu, a student of the above College, took part in all demonstrations in connection with the agitation in Barisal. Khagendra Nath Das, suspected in the Pratappur dakaiti, was a student of the Braja Mohan Institution. Mati Lal Das Gupta and Charu Ch. De, also former students of the College, were suspected in the dakaiti.

Page 8.

Barisal Technical School, Bakarganj.—Suresh Ch. Banarji alias Hazma, who was strongly suspected in the Mohanganj dakaiti, was a student of the Barisal Technical School.

Page 8.

Brahmangaon High School, Dacca.—Prabhat Ch. Karmakar and Brajendra Lal Chakrabarti alias Sarbari Kanta Chakrabarti alias Baghu, both convicted in the Comilla attempted dakaiti were students of the Brahmangaon High School, Dacca. The latter was convicted in the Sonarang postal peon assault case, and disappeared when enquiries were being made about him in 1911 in connection with the Panam dakaiti.

Pages 8-9.

Dacca College.—The Dacca College is notorious for the number of dangerous characters which it has educated. The following is a list of the more prominent students concerned in political crime :—

- (1) Jitendra Kumar Naha, student.—House searched in connection with the murder of Debendra Ghosh at Comilla.
- (2) Sita Nath Das, ex-student.—Suspected in the Rajendrapur train dakaiti.
- (3) Khagendra Kishor Ghosh, ex-student.—Suspected in the Rajendrapur train dakaiti and Janmastami stabbing case.
- (4) Pratab Chandra Chanda and Surendra Chandra Chakrabarti.—Arrested in connection with the Rajendrapur train dakaiti.

17

- (5) Pramatha Nath Bhattacharji, student.—Was implicated as having organised the Sarachar dakaiti.
- (6) Madan Mohan Bhaumiok—Arrested in connection with the Dacca find of ammunition, etc.
- (7) Bhupendra Chandra Gupta, Hiranya Kumar Nag, and Sarada Bhattacharji.—Mentioned in connection with the above case.
- (8) Pratul Ch. Ganguli.—Suspected of having taken delivery of a pistol sent by K. O. Biswas & Co.

Survey School, Dacca.—Two students of the Dacca Survey School, Surendra Ch. Chakrabarti and Pratab Ch. Chanda, were arrested in connection with the Rajendrapur train dakaiti, but discharged for want of evidence.

Page 10.

Ichhapura School, Dacca.—Prafulla Ch. Sen Gupta, Dinesh Ch. Sen Gupta, and Lal Mohan De, well known members of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti* and accused in the Dacca conspiracy case, joined the *Anushilan Samiti* when they were students of the Ichhapura School, Dacca.

Page 10.

Imperial Seminary, Dacca.—There is on record a list of 50 students of the Imperial Seminary, Dacca, who have been concerned in various acts of political crime.

Page 11.

Jagannath College, Dacca.—Jamini Mohan Das, an accused in the Narainganj stabbing case, Hem Ch. Das, who met Pulin Das at Dacca on his release from deportation, and Ramesh Ch. Acharji, implicated by Girindra Mohan Das, were students of the Jagannath College, Dacca.

Page 11.

Joydebpur Raj High School, Dacca.—Surendra Chandra Chakrabarti, a student of the Joydebpur Raj High School, Dacca, was an accused in the Rajendrapur train dakaiti case.

Page 11.

Jubilee High School, Dacca.—Suresh Ch. Ray, a student of the Jubilee High School, Dacca, was convicted in the Subadaya Arms Act case. Students of this school were strongly suspected in the Singhair dakaiti.

Page 11.

Manikganj High English School, Dacca.—Harendra Nath Ghosh, a student of the Manikganj High English School, Dacca, was implicated in the Baigantewari dakaiti case (1912). A piece of paper with his handwriting was found near the scene of occurrence.

Page 12.

Narainganj High English School, Dacca.—Some students of the Narainganj High English School, Dacca, were concerned in the stabbing of Wahed Ali at Narainganj. Aditya Charan Datta, a student of the above school, was convicted and sentenced on the 12th March 1913 to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 402, Indian Penal Code.

Pages 12-13.

Routhbhog High English School, Dacca.—The students of the Routhbhog High English School, Dacca, took an active part in picketing and boycotting foreign goods. The most active members among the students of the school were:—

Page 13.

- (1) Sarada Charan Chakrabarti, absconding in the Dacca conspiracy case and Adarbari Arm Act case. A very desperate character.
- (2) Lalit Chandra Chaudhuri, convicted in the Munshiganj bomb case.
- (3) Ramani Mohan Ghosh, strongly suspected in the murder of Man Mohan De.

Shatirpara High English School, Dacca.—The students of the Shatirpara High English School, Dacca, have taken a prominent part in the political movement; the leading member of this institution being Trailokhya Nath Chakrabarti, the perhaps most dangerous man at present in Bengal.

Page 14.

Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh.—The Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh, is another institution in which a number of political suspects have been educated. The following is a list of the more prominent of the students who have taken part in the agitation:—

Page 17.

- (1) Jitendra Kanta Lahiri, student.—Was convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment in the Sarachar dakaiti.
- (2) Upendra Kishor Ray, another student.—Was sent up in the above case but acquitted.
- (3) Surendra Mohan Ghosh, another student.—Was convicted under the Arms Act.

The students, as a whole, are in state of general indiscipline. Two other students were present at meetings of the Mymensingh secret society.

Page 17.

Bajitpur High School, Mymensingh.—The students of the Bajitpur High School, Mymensingh, threw stones on the roof of a house where a conjuring party was giving an entertainment, because the manager refused them free admittance.

Page 18.

Dhalla High English School, Mymensingh.—Hari Charan Sil, who was educated in the Dhalla High English School, Mymensingh, was convicted and sentenced on the 12th March 1913 to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 402 Indian Penal Code.

Page 18.

Mritunjay High School, Mymensingh.—Kedar Nath Guha, a student of the Mritunjay High School, Mymensingh, was arrested in connection with the Sarachar dakaiti. He was subsequently bound down for one year under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. Tinu alias Amulya Ch. Ray was also implicated in the above dakaiti.

Page 19.

Krishnagar Collegiate School and Krishnagar College, Nadia.—Narendra Kumar Basu, pleader, studied in the Krishnagar Collegiate School and Krishnagar College, Nadia. He took an active part in the early days of the agitation and defended Khudiram Basu in the Muzaffarpur bomb case.

Page: 22-23.

Page 22.

Page 24.

Page 25.

Kushtia High English School, Nadia.—Two students of the Kushtia High English School, Nadia, were concerned in the attempted murder of the Rev. Higginbotham.

Bholanath Academy, Rajshahi.—Parties of students of the Bholanath Academy, Rajshahi, sang objectionable songs on the occasion of the *Saraswati Puja* (1910) and in 1912.

Rajshahi College.—Students of the Rajshahi College also sang seditious song in February 1912.

IV.—Schools participating in boycott celebrations.

Page 5.

Under this heading the following cases may be included :—

Amwara Middle English School, Chittagong.—The Pandit of the Amwara Middle English School, Chittagong, headed a *sankirtan* party on Partition day. Most of the members wore *gerua* clothes and they all fasted during the day.

Page 5.

Boalkhali Middle English School, Chittagong.—The Head Master of the Boalkhali Middle English School, Chittagong, also headed a *sankirtan* party.

Page 7.

Braja Mohan College, Bakarganj.—The teachers and students of the Braja Mohan College, Bakarganj, formed a procession on the 17th August 1911, when they distributed an objectionable pamphlet.

Page 19.

Kishoreganj High English School, Mymensingh.—The students of the Kishoreganj High English School, Mymensingh, took a prominent part in the Partition day celebration in 1911.

Page 24.

Bholanath Academy, Rajshahi.—The students of the Bholanath Academy, Rajshahi, sang objectionable songs on the occasion of the *Saraswati Puja*, 1910.

Page 24-25.

Technical School, Rajshahi and Rajshahi College.—The students of the Rajshahi Technical School and Rajshahi College, also took part in the above.

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Presidency College, Scottish Churches College, Medical College, Hindu School, Veterinary College, and Ripon College, Calcutta.—Students of the Presidency College, Scottish Churches College, Medical College, Hindu School, Veterinary College, and Ripon College took part in the boycott celebrations in 1911, contrary to Government orders.

V.—Masters suspected of participating in political crimes.

Under this heading the following cases may be included :—

Page 1.

Ballapur High English School, Hooghly.—Basanta Kumar Banarji, a member of the Maniktalla gang and French Chandernagore gang of anarchists, was employed as a teacher in the Ballapur High English School, Hooghly.

Page 1.

Hooghly College, Hooghly.—Jyotish Ch. Ghosh, who was connected with the Dalhousie Square bomb case, was a Professor of the Hooghly College. He was obliged to leave on account of his political tendencies.

Page 1.

Serampur High English School, Hooghly.—Bankim Chandra Basu, of Bakarganj, who was employed as 5th master of the High English School at Patuakhali, and subsequently head master of the Middle English School at Bhandaria, and Serampur High English School, Hooghly, was reported to entertain seditious proclivities.

Page 1.

Singur School, Hooghly.—Hemanta Kumar Mazumdar, the Head Master of the Singur School, Hooghly, used to go round collecting subscriptions for the Jessore National School.

Page 2.

Ghatal Middle English School, Midnapur.—The students and teachers of the Ghatal Middle English School, Midnapur, were reported to have taken an active part in the agitation.

Page 2.

City College, Calcutta.—Hem Ch. Sen, who was strongly suspected in the Netra dakaiti case and sent up in the Howrah gang case but acquitted, was a teacher in the City College, Calcutta.

Page 3.

Herambo Chandra Maitra, who attended and delivered lectures at meetings, and who is a great friend of ex-deportee K. K. Mitra, was the Principal of the City College, Calcutta.

Page 3.

Dr. Aghor Nath Chatterji, who was in the habit of advising students to use only country-made articles, was also a Professor in this College.

Page 3.

Professor Promotho Nath Mukharji, of the above College, formed one of the party who saw the released deportee, Aswini Kumar Datta, off by train for Barisal in February 1910.

Page 3.

Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.—Rimela Charan Deb, at the time of his arrest in connection with the Howrah gang case, was a Professor in the Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.

Page 4.

Ripon College, Calcutta.—Jitendra Nath Banarji, a political agitator and extremist, was a Professor in the Ripon College, Calcutta. He delivered violent speeches at political meetings held in Calcutta and spoke against the Reform Scheme at the Hooghly Conference.

Braja Mohan College, Bakarganj.—Ram Ch. Das Gupta, a teacher of the Braja Mohan College, Bakarganj, is the author of objectionable pamphlets, *Daibani, Puja Gan, Diksha* and *Jagaram*.

Page 7.

Teachers and students of the Braja Mohan College, Bakarganj, formed a procession on the 17th August 1911, when they distributed an objectionable pamphlet.

Political suspect Satish Chandra Mukharji was a teacher at the College.

Kushangal School, Bakarganj.—The 3rd master of the Kushangal School, Bakarganj, was concerned in the Birangal dakaiti.

Page 7.

Lakhankati High School, Bakarganj.—The attitude of the Head Master Rajendra Nath Ray, of the Lakhankati High School, Bakarganj, was unfriendly in connection with the enquiries into the Lakhankati dakaiti. He advised one of the accused to leave the place. The Head Master entertains strong political views and is a disciple of suspect Sri Sadhu. He was related to one of the accused in the dakaiti case. The loyalty of the members of the school is doubtful.

Page 7.

Rayerkati Middle English School, Bakarganj.—Bhuban Chandra Das, who was dismissed in connection with the settlement strike in Barisal in 1905, is 2nd teacher in the Rayerkati Middle English School, Bakarganj.

Page 7.

Barisal Technical School, Bakarganj.—Panna Lal Gupta, one of the originators of the seditious movement in Rangpur, and who preached disloyalty to the men of the armed police in 1906, was appointed drill instructor of the Barisal Technical School, Bakarganj, in September 1911.

Page 8.

Zilla School, Comilla.—Kunja Mohan Ghosh, while a teacher of the Zilla School, Comilla, told certain students that when the required time arrived they would not want for arms. He is at present employed as a teacher in the Collegiate School, Dacca.

Page 6.

Collegiate School, Dacca.—Indu Bhusan Sen, the late Head Master of the Dacca Collegiate School, is a great advocate of Gokhale's Education Bill and very much in favour of mass education. An active member of the Elementary Education League.

Page 9.

Imperial Seminary, Dacca.—The name of the 2nd teacher of the Imperial Seminary, Dacca, was found in a list of addresses in possession of V. D. Savarkar. He was concerned in the Dhulsura Hat and Baranga Hat boycott cases of 1906 and 1908, and figured prominently at all the boycott meetings in the Dacca district.

Page 10.

Narainganj High English School, Dacca.—Jogendra Chandra Sen, a teacher in the Narainganj High English School, Dacca, harboured an accused in the Rajendrapur train dakaiti case.

Page 12.

Sekharnagar School, Dacca.—Several suspicious papers were found in a box belonging to Rash Behari Datta Chaudhuri, a teacher of the Sekharnagar School, Dacca, by the officer in charge, Paragaon stop boat.

Page 15.

Tilli Minor School, Dacca.—Jogesh Chandra Datta alias Satyendra Nath Datta, accused in the Ainapur dakaiti case (February 1912), and formerly a teacher of the Tilli Minor School, Dacca, placed his friend, Fanindra Bhusan Ray, also suspected in the dakaiti, in his place in this school, when he left the appointment. Makhan Lal Bhaumick, another teacher, was a close friend of Jogesh Datta.

Page 15.

Edward School, Mymensingh.—Bepin Bihari Das Gupta, the Head Master of the Edward School, Mymensingh, was prosecuted for disobeying the orders of the Superintendent of Police by not producing the school registers in connection with a students' rioting case, and was fined Rs. 50 by the Additional Magistrate, but was acquitted on appeal.

Page 18.

Phultala High English School, Khulna.—The former Head Master of the Phultala High English School, Khulna, Babu Bhuban Mohan Ghosh, whose nephew was convicted in the Mahisa dakaiti case, was a prominent agitator. He was succeeded by Jamini Kumar Basu, who was also a keen swadeshist, but he left in October 1911.

Page 21.

Miksimil High English School, Khulna.—Jamini Mohan Basu, who is familiar with the Bomb Manual found at No. 15, Jorabagan Street, Calcutta, has been appointed Head Master of the Miksimil High English School, Khulna (September 1912).

Page 21.

Bahara High English School, 24-Parganas.—The 2nd Pandit, Bhabananda alias Ramapati Bhattacharji, of the Bahara High English School, 24-Parganas, attended meetings, delivered lectures, and wrote poetry protesting against the partition and advocating boycott. He was suspected to have been the writer of a letter warning certain persons concerned in the Netra dakaiti that their mess was about to be searched.

Page 21.

Sarisha High English School, 24-Parganas.—Rajani Kanta Guha Thakurta is the Head Master of the Sarisha High English School, 24-Parganas. He belongs to the well-known Thakurta family of Banaripara, Bakarganj. Many persons belonging to the family have taken an active part in political propaganda and one of them was deported in 1908-09.

Page 21.

Jamsherpur School, Pabna.—The Head Master of the Jamsherpur School, Pabna, allowed the students to take part in plays in which swadeshi songs were sung.

Page 24.

Pabna College.—Surendra Narayan Mitra, the Principal of the Pabna College, is a political agitator and suspect.

Page 24

VI.—Students expelled for connexion with the political agitation.

- Page 10. Instances falling in the category of the above heading are:—
- Page 10. *Survey School, Dacca.*—During December 1910, Tarini Kanta Ray, a student of the Survey School, Dacca, was expelled for having written a seditious poem.
- Page 10. *Dacca Medical School, Dacca.*—In the next year, Jnanendra Nath Ray *alias* Dhalu, of Dacca, of the Dacca Medical School, was expelled for his seditious proclivities. He was closely associated with bad characters, and was a member of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*.
- Page 15. Krishna Ch. Chakrabatti, a student of the Medical School, Dacca, was treated similarly as he was a political *surveille*.
- Page 12. *Shatirpara High English School, Dacca.*—In addition to the above, two students of the Shatirpara High English School, Dacca, Satish Ch. Bhattacharji and Jogesh Ch. Chaudhuri, were expelled as the outcome of their prosecution under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.
- Munshiganj High English School, Dacca.*—Mati (Mani) Lal Datta, student of the Munshiganj High English School, Dacca, was expelled for misconduct.

VII.—Persons who have figured in prosecutions obtaining admittance to schools.

- Page 8. Five instances come in the sphere of this heading, *i.e.*:—
- Page 11. *Dacca College.*—Shortly after his acquittal in the Rajendrapur train dakaiti case, 1910 Sita Nath Das, of Narainganj, obtained admission in the Dacca College.
- Page 9. *Jagannath College, Dacca.*—Jamini Mohan Das, after his acquittal in the Narainganj stabbing case (1909), secured admission in the Jagannath College, Dacca.
- Page 5. *Dacca College.*—Some time during 1912, one Aswini Kumar Ghosh, an acquitted accused, joined the Dacca College.
- Page 26. *Veterinary College, Belgachia, Calcutta.*—During the same year, Sukhendra Kumar Sen Gupta, acquitted in the Dacca conspiracy case, obtained admission in the Veterinary College, Belgachia, Calcutta.
- Victoria College, Cooch Behar.*—Narendra Nath Bagchi, of Rajshahi, an acquitted accused in the Alipur bomb case, obtained admittance as a student in the Victoria College, Cooch Behar.

VIII.—Students connected with concealment of arms, and ammunition and preparation of explosives.

- Page 14. *Routhbhog High English School, Dacca.*—During September 1910, one Lalit Chaudhuri, together with certain students of the Routhbhog High English School, Dacca, were found to have manufactured bombs to commit dakaiti. They were all sent up for trial, and Lalit was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment; the remainder were acquitted.
- Page 15. Later some time in July 1911, the Routhbhog school was searched on information received by the police, and some guns, revolvers, and ammunition were discovered in the roof of the school building.
- Shatirpara High English School, Dacca.*—Subsequently, about the 26th August 1911, some revolvers and ammunition were found hidden in a tree in village Danga, Dacca district. Two students of the Shatirpara High English School, Dacca, *i.e.*, Satish Ch. Bhattacharji and Jogesh Ch. Chaudhuri, were found loitering in the locality at the time, and on being questioned, could not satisfactorily account for their presence, and gave false names. They were prosecuted under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and as the outcome of their conviction were expelled.

IX.—School authorities threatened by students.

- Page 19. The instances under the above heading are:—
- Page 12. *Katiadi Simulia High English School, Mymensingh.*—In June 1911, a threatening letter was sent to the Head Master of the Katiadi Simulia High English School, Mymensingh, for the reason that he (the Head Master) had given evidence in the Routhbhog bomb case.
- Munshiganj High English School, Dacca.*—On the 3rd or 4th July 1911, a notice was found in the premises of the Munshiganj High English School, Dacca, in which it was stated

that the persons who were concerned in the posting of a seditious leaflet entitled *Swadhin Bharat* were quite willing to undergo prosecution for the same, but in the event of their arrest, the Secretary of the school would lose his life. The notice was probably written with a view to intimidating the Secretary from taking any further action in regard to the circulation of copies of the leaflet, as he had taken measures previously to stop their dissemination.

X.—Suspicious characters as teachers of institutions.

The following four instances are given, as well as the periods covering the reports in each case :—

1910.

Pabna College, Pabna.—Surendra Narayan Mitra, a political suspect, was Principal of the Pabna College.

Page 14.

Diamond Harbour Entrance School, 24-Parganas.—Rajani Kanta Guha, of Bakarganj, was Head Master of the Diamond Harbour Entrance School, 24-Parganas.

Page 21.

Olpur High English School, Faridpur.—Nibaran Samajpati, a well-known seditionist, secured an appointment as teacher in the Olpur High English School, Faridpur, but resigned later.

Page 16.

1911.

Braja Mohan College, Bakarganj.—Political suspect Satish Chandra Mukharji was a teacher in the Braja Mohan College, Barisal, till June 1911, when his services were dispensed with.

Page 7.

Daulatpur College, Khulna.—Mukunda Lal Chakrabatti and Krishna Mohan Gupta, teachers of the Daulatpur College, Khulna, are both suspects.

Page 20.

Students and teachers connected with the publication or distribution of seditious pamphlets.

The following contains instances under this heading for the periods covering reports:—

1910.

Braja Mohan College, Bakarganj.—Ram Chandra Das Gupta, a teacher of the Braja Mohan College, Bakarganj, was the author of the objectionable pamphlets entitled *Dawz-bani*, *Puja Gan*, *Diksha*, and *Jayaram*.

Page 7.

Ripon College, Calcutta.—Rai Charan Sarkar, whilst a student of the Ripon College, Calcutta, wrote the seditious pamphlet *Karmabir*.

Page 4.

Munshiganj High English School, Dacca.—Mani Lal Datta, a student of the Munshiganj High English School, Dacca, was suspected in the distribution of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet.

Page 12.

Bajitpur High School, Mymensingh.—Some time during March 1910, a student named Jogendra Adhikari, of the Bajitpur High School, Mymensingh, received two copies of the seditious leaflet *Om Bande Mataram*. After showing them to certain students he burnt them.

Page 18.

Jamalpur High English School, Mymensingh.—About the same time copies of the *Om Bande Mataram* leaflets were found in the hands of students of the Jamalpur High English School, Mymensingh.

Page 18.

Pingna High English School, Mymensingh.—Copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet were found pasted in the village at Pingna, Mymensingh. The students of the Pingna High English School were suspected.

Page 20.

Government Zilla School, Pabna.—Placards containing the *Fugantar* recipe for making bombs were found pasted on the walls of the Government Zilla School, Pabna. This was found to be the work of a student, Jogendra Nath Maulik, who was also responsible for circulating manuscript copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet. Jogendra was prosecuted, but acquitted.

Page 24.

Kurigram High English School, Rangpur.—A student of the Kurigram High English School, Rangpur, after having received a copy of the *Om Bande Mataram* leaflet, showed it to one of his associates and then destroyed it.

Page 25.

Nilphamari High English School, Rangpur.—In the Nilphamari High English School, Rangpur, two copies of the *Om Bande Mataram* leaflet were received, one of which was taken away to Calcutta by a teacher who was going there on a visit.

Page 25.

Page 19.

Kishoreganj High English School, Mymensingh.—During April, a copy of a seditious song was found in the house of Aswini Kanta Pal, a student of the Kishoreganj High English School, Mymensingh.

1911.

Page 24.

Victoria School, Pabna.—Copies of a *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet were found to have been prepared by one Ganesh Chatarji, a student of the Victoria School, Pabna. Copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet and seditious notices were also found in the same school. The students were suspected of circulating *Swadhin Bharat* leaflets.

1912.

Page 24.

Two manuscript copies of a *Mukti Mantra* leaflet were found posted up in the class rooms of the same school.

Page 3.

Zilla School, Jalpaiguri.—In the Zilla School, Jalpaiguri, a copy of the proscribed pamphlet entitled *Krishkahar Sharananash* was found in the possession of one of the pupils.

Page 26.

Victoria College, Cooch Behar.—Suresh Ch. Acharji, a student of the Victoria College, Cooch Behar, posted a *Swadhin Bharat* pamphlet to one Rajendra Ch. Das of the Braja Mohan College, Barisal.

XI.—Students and teachers, members of secret societies.

Particulars under this heading, together with the periods covering reports of the same, are given herewith :—

1910.

Page 2.

Bibisanpur School, Midnapur.—The Head Master of the Bibisanpur School, Midnapur Ashutosh De, organised a *samiti* in the locality, but it was shortly afterwards abolished.

Page 2.

Midnapur College and Collegiate School.—The Midnapur College and Collegiate School are known to have produced several well-known extremists, such as Hem Ch. Das and Khudiram Basu.

Page 3.

City College, Calcutta.—Priya Sankar Sen Gupta, a member of the *Surhid Samiti* and the Akurthakur gang in Mymensingh, was a student of the City College, Calcutta.

Page 3.

Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.—Rajendra Kumar Guha *alias* Dwijendra Kumar Ghosh, a member of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*, was a student of the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.

Pages 5 & 22.

Kushtia School, Nadia, and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.—Prafulla Chandra Ray, Secretary of the *Kushtia Sebak Samiti*, was at one time in the Kushtia School, Nadia, and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.

Page 5.

Chandpur High English School, Tippera.—During 1910, some seditious correspondence was found in the house-search of No. 117, Amherst Street, in regard to the Alipur bomb case, belonging to one Kula Ch. Singha Ray. He was a student of the Chandpur High English School, Tippera.

Page 7.

Braja Mohan College, Bakarganj.—Nares Ch. Chakrabarti, a member of the *Guru and Gunda Samitis* of Tangail, Mymensingh, belonged to the Braja Mohan College, Barisal.

Page 8.

Bajrajogini High English School, Dacca.—Kedareswar Guha, a member of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*, was a student of the Bajrajogini High English School, Dacca.

Page 8.

Dacca College.—Khagendra Kishore Ghosh, a member of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*, was a student of the Dacca College.

Page 10.

Dacca Medical School.—The following members of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti* were students of the Dacca Medical School :—

- (1) Jnanendra Ray *alias* Dhalu.
- (2) Krishna Ch. Chakrabarti.
- (3) Nishi Kanta Chaudhuri.
- (4) Nripendra Mitra.
- (5) Beni Madhab Chakrabarti.

Page 10.

Survey School, Dacca.—Surendra Ch. Chakrabarti, while a student of the Survey School, Dacca, belonged to the *Jnan Bikashini Sabha* of Madhyapara, Dacca.

Page 10.

Bijay Mazumdar, student of the Survey School, Dacca, was a member of the Tangail secret society.

Narainganj High English School, Dacca.—The following students of the Narainganj High English School, Dacca, were members of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti* :—

Page 12.

- (1) Prafulla and Dinesh Ch. Sen Gupta.
- (2) Monoranjan Dhar.
- (3) Sarada Ch. Bhattacharji.
- (4) Dharendra Kumar Chaudhuri.
- (5) Nagendra Ch. Chaudhuri.
- (6) Ramesh Ch. Ray.
- (7) Narendra Mohan Das.

Jagannath College, Dacca.—Abani Kanta Sen, student of the Jagannath College, Dacca, was an active member of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*.

Page 11.

Bindubashini School, Mymensingh.—Sarat Ch. Ray and Narendra Nath Biswas, students of the Bindubashini School, Tangail, were members of the *Guru Samiti* at Tangail.

Page 18.

Narainganj High English School, Dacca.—The following persons connected with the Narainganj High English School, were members of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti* :—

Page 13.

- (1) Kamini Kumar Bhattacharji, drill master.
- (2) Aswini Kumar Ghosh, 6th teacher.
- (3) Beni Kanta Banarji,
- (4) Aditya Charan Datta, } students.
- (5) Hemendra Ch. Dhar, }

City School, Mymensingh.—Hem Ch. Naha, student of the City School, Mymensingh, was a member of the Mymensingh *Anushilan Samiti*.

Page 18.

City College, Calcutta.—Priya Sankar Sen Gupta, educated at the City College, Calcutta, was the founder of the *Guru Samiti* at Tangail, Mymensingh.

Page 3.

Ichhapura High English School, Mymensingh.—Harendra Kumar Mukharji, an ex-student of the Ichhapura High English School, Mymensingh, formed a *Surhid Samiti* at Sealdi, Dacca.

Page 18.

Pramatha Manmatha College, Mymensingh.—The following students of the Pramatha Manmatha College, Mymensingh, were members of the *Guru Club* at Tangail, Mymensingh :—

Page 20.

- (1) Ashutosh Ray.
- (2) Beni Madhab Biswas.
- (3) Mon Mohan Nandi.

Tangail Union School, Mymensingh.—Manindra Nath Shaha, a student of the Tangail Union School, Mymensingh, was a member of the *Guru* and *Gunda Samitis* of Tangail, Mymensingh.

Page 20.

Tangail College, Mymensingh.—Priya Sankar Sen Gupta, a member of the *Surhid Samiti*, Mymensingh, was the founder of the *Gunda Samiti* at Tangail. He was a student of the Tangail College, Mymensingh.

Page 20.

Daulatpur High English School, Khulna.—Jitendra Nath Basu, educated at the Daulatpur High English School, Khulna, was a member of the gang of Upen Chakrabarti.

Page 20.

1910.

Zilla School, Dinajpur.—Jatindra Nath Mitra, a student of the Zilla School, Dinajpur, was a member of the Tangail Secret *Samiti*.

Page 23.

Eight members of the Dinajpur Athletic Club (secret society) were educated in the Zilla School, Dinajpur.

Page 23.

Pabna College.—Naresh Ch. Chakrabarti, educated at the Pabna College, was a member of the *Guru Club* at Tangail.

Page 24.

Radhanagar High English School, Pabna.—A number of students of the Radhanagar High English School, Pabna, belonged to the Radhanagar branch of the *Sakti Samiti*.

Page 24.

Rajshahi College.—Sarat Das Patnaik, an active member of the Midnapur revolutionary party, obtained admission as a student of the Rajshahi College.

Page 25.

Five Pacca youths, members of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*, obtained admission as students in the Rajshahi College.

Page 25.

Three students of the Rajshahi College were members of the *Guru* and *Gunda Samitis*. Another, Jogesh Chandra Chakrabarti, was member of a secret society.

Page 25.

1911.

Zilla School, Howrah.—Jogesh Ch. Mitra *alias* Madan, member of the gang of Nani Gopal Sen Gupta, and who was sent up in the Howrah gang case, was a student of the Howrah Zilla School.

Page 2.

- Sibpur High English School, Howrah.**—Nani Gopal Sen Gupta, who was mentioned by Lalit Mohan Chakrabarti as one of the leaders of a secret society, was a student of the Sibpur High English School, Howrah.
- Narendra Nath Chatterji and Bhuvan Mukharji, prominent members of the gang of Nani Gopal Sen Gupta, were students of the Sibpur High English School, Howrah.
- Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.**—Jatindra Nath Ray Chaudhuri, Hitendra Nath Mazumdar, and Khitendra Krista Datta, connected with the Alipur gang, were students of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, as also one Nikhil Nath Banarji, of Bakarganj, who was a member of Jogin Thakur's gang.
- University Law College, Calcutta.**—Promode Indu Ghosh, a member of the Midnapur secret society, was a student of the University Law College, Calcutta.
- Phultala High English School, Khulna.**—The Superintendent of Police, Khulna, reports that a good number of political suspects of Khulna have been educated at the Phultala High English School, Khulna.
- Senhati High English School, Khulna.**—Raghu Nath Gossain, extremist, and member of the gang of Bijay Ray, of Auria, was educated at the Senhati High English School, Khulna.
- Diamond Harbour Entrance School, 24-Parganas.**—Lalit Mohan Chakrabarti, an approver in the Howrah gang case was educated at the Diamond Harbour Entrance School, 24-Parganas.
- Harinavi High English School, 24-Parganas.**—Narendra Nath Bhattacharji, a member of Nani Gopal Sen's gang, was educated at the Harinavi High English School, 24-Parganas.
- Krishnagar High School, Nadia.**—Jatindra Nath Gupta, a member of the Dacca *Anushilan samiti* was educated at the Krishnagar High School, Nadia.
- St. Xavier's College and Ripon College, Calcutta.**—Prafulla Ch. Ray, who was educated at St. Xavier's College and the Ripon College, Calcutta, was Secretary to the Kushtia *Sebak Samiti*.
- Sutragarh High English School, Nadia.**—Nirapada Ray and Mani Lal Shaba, who were students in the Sutragarh High English School, Nadia, were connected with the Maniktollah garden gang.
- Baghutia High English School, Jessore.**—Atul Ch. Kar, a teacher of the Baghutia High English School, Jessore, was a member of the Alka *Anushilan Samiti*.
- Kanchantola High English School, Murshidabad.**—Kshirod Indu Ghosh, student of the Kanchantola High English School, Murshidabad, was a member of the party of Satyendra Basu (of Midnapore fame).
- Bera Government School, Pabna.**—Satish Ch. Sanyal, Head Master of the Bera Government School, Pabna, was Secretary of a secret *swadeshi samiti* at Bera.
- Technical School, Rajshahi.**—Four ex-students of the Rajshahi Technical School, were members of a conspiracy in Rajshahi.
- Jatindra Mohan Ray, who was a teacher in the Technical School, Rajshahi, was a member of the *Santi Samiti*. He was compelled to resign his appointment.

1912.

- Edward Institution, Calcutta.**—Nripendra Ch. Chakrabarti, member of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*, was a student of the Edward Institution of Calcutta.
- Sanskrit College, Calcutta.**—Sridhar Ray, a member of the *Jubak Mandali* gang, also of the Bagbazar *Sakti Samiti*, was a student of the 2nd year class of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
- Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.**—Prasanna Kumar Ray, of Calcutta, a member of the *Jubak Mandali* and *Jubak Sammilani* gang, was a student of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.
- Ashutosh Ray, of Tangail, a member of the Tangail *Surhid* and *Anushilan Samitis*, was a student of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta.
- University Law College, Calcutta.**—Prakash Ch. Pakrasi, a member of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*, was a student of the University Law College, Calcutta.
- Ichhapura School, Dacca.**—Prafulla and Dinesh Ch. Sen Gupta and Lal Mohan De, while students of the Ichhapura School, Dacca, were members of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*. Oshit Ranjan Das, another student, was captain of the branch *samiti*.
- Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh.**—Mahendra Ch. Ray, a student of the Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh, was mentioned by an informer as a member of the *Guru* and *Gunda Samitis* in Mymensingh.
- Narail College, Jessore.**—Sarendra Nath Mitra, a student of the Narail College, Jessore district, was a member of the gang of Kiron Ch. Mukharji.

Krish Nath College, Murshidabad—The following connected with the Krish Nath College, Berhampur, Murshidabad, were members of *samitis* :—

Page 23.

Prabash Ch. Deb, Professor, member of Indra Nath Nandi's *Attayanti Samiti*.
Sarat Ch. Patnaik, student, member of the old Midnapur extremist party.

Rajshahi College.—Bijoy Kumar Ray, a student of the Rajshahi College, was a member of the *Sebak Samiti*.

Page 25.

Indra Kumar Bhattacharji, student in the Rajshahi College, was a member of the *Santi Samiti* of Rajshahi.

Zilla School, Rangpur.—Jadu Nath Ray, a student of the Zilla School, Rangpur, was connected with the Calcutta revolutionary society.

Page 26.

Victoria College, Cooch Behar.—Narendra Nath Bagehi, of Rajshahi, connected with the Maniktollah garden gang, is a student in the Victoria College, Cooch Behar;

Page 26.

1913.

Bhowanipur High English School, Howrah.—Sachindra Ch. Chanda, member of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*, became a teacher of the Bhowanipur High English School, Howrah.

Page 2.

City College, Calcutta.—Usha Haran Gupta, of the Barisal *Seba Samiti*, is a student of the City College, Calcutta.

Pages 2-3.

In a report dated the 26th February, by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the names of the following students belonging to the Colleges noted against them, have been supplied :—

Scottish Churches College, Calcutta	Prasanna Kumar Ray, leader of the <i>Jubak Sammilani</i> . Khitendra Nath Datta, member of the Maniktollah Garden gang. Ashutosh Ray, member of the <i>Anushilan</i> and <i>Surhid Samitis</i> of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
Government Law College, Calcutta	Promodindu Ghosh, member of the Midnapur secret society. Ahindra Nath Ghosh, member of the party found at the border of Hooghly and Bankura districts with the object of looting and destroying Manchester goods. Jogendra Nath Chakrabatti, member of the <i>Sebak Samiti</i> of Unasia, Faridpur.
Sanskrit College, Calcutta	Sridhar Ray, member of the old <i>Jubak Mandal</i> and Baghbazar <i>Sakti Samiti</i> .
University Law College, Calcutta	Prakash Ch. Pakrasi, member of the Dacca <i>Anushilan Samiti</i> .
Veterinary College, Belgachia, Calcutta.	Pulin Sarkar, mentioned by Lalit Chakrabarti and Jotin Hazra as member of a secret society.
Government Art School, Calcutta	Jyotish Ch. Mukharji, member of the Calcutta revolutionary society.
Campbell Medical School, Calcutta	Rajendra Ch. Guha <i>alias</i> Dwijendra Kumar Ghosh, was a member of the Dacca <i>Anushilan Samiti</i> .

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BURDWAN DIVISION.

Burdwan District.

Burdwan Raj College (unaided).—A copy of the *Jugantar* leaflet received by the Professor of the College in December 1912. (4329 of 1912.)

Raina School (Government aided).—Srish Chandra Ghosh, a dangerous suspect of Burdwan, was educated in this school. Srish was suspected of smuggling one of the revolvers, with which Noren Gossain was shot, into the Alipur Jail. He was also arrested in connection with the Dalhousie Square bomb case, but was released for want of evidence. (File 1950 of 1912.)

Birbhum District.

Murari Middle English School, Birbhum.—Suspect Pandit Makhoda Samadhyia was on friendly terms with Baradanand Bhaduri of the school. (3580 of 1912.)

Hooghly District.

Baghati School, Magra (Government aided).—Suspects Narayan Chandra De, Satish Chandra Hazra, and Hrisikesh Mukharji, who were convicted in the Arms Act case, were associated with this institution.

Ballaapur High English School, Hooghly.—Suspect Basanta Kumar Banarji, who was a member of the Maniktollah gang and the French Chandernagore gang of anarchists, was employed in this institution.

Bhadreswar High English School (Municipal Board aided).—Connected with the Chandernagore suspects Gopen Banarji (master) and Manik Chatarji, Manmatha Banarji, and Sailendra Chatarji. No. 3 was convicted in the Haludbari dakaiti case.

Hooghly College.—Jogendra Nath Mukharji, student, read an objectionable essay once, the purport of which was that the Bengalis, a conquered race, should not lose their national customs and habits when coming in contact with Europeans.

Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, who was connected with the Dalhousie Square bomb case, was a Professor of this college. He was obliged to leave on account of his political tendencies.

Serampur Middle English School, Hooghly.—Bankim Chandra Basu, of Bakerganj, who was employed as 5th master of the High English School at Patuakhali and subsequently Head Master of the Middle English School at Bhandaria, was employed as Head Master of this institution. He is reported to entertain seditious proclivities. (1711 of 1911.)

Serampur Union High English School, Hooghly.—Dhirendra Das Gupta, who was a member of the *Jnan Bhikasini Sabha* at Madhyapara, was a student of this school. (4240 of 1911.)

Singur School (unaided).—Hemanta Kumar Mazumdar, the Head Master of this school, was a staunch *swadeshist*. He used to go round collecting subscriptions for the Jessore National School. (2494 of 1910.)

Uttarpara School (Government).—Amulya Dhan Mukharji, who was sent out as a political emissary by members of the Bengali *Karmajogin* who intended to start some sort of missionary establishment, prosecuted his studies in this institution. (3846 of 1910.)

Uttarpara College.—A copy of the *Jugantar* was addressed to the students in December 1912. (4329 of 1912.)

Bankura District.

Bankura Zilla School (Government).—Ramdas Chakrabarti was educated in the Zilla and Mission Schools. He was the leading member of the Bankura branch of the secret society. Was sent up for trial under sections 402, 309 and 109, Criminal Procedure Code, but was discharged owing to the murder of Noren Gossain, who implicated him.

Bankura High English School.—Haripada read up to the 3rd class in this school. He was a volunteer and a subscriber to the *Jugantar*. [29 (10) of 1910.]

Bishenpur High English School, Bankura.—Jatindra Nath Kar was educated in this institution. He was a subscriber to the *Jugantar*. [29 (10) of 1910.]

Kuchiakole High English School (Government aided).—The teachers and boys were suspected of taking part in the agitation and in picketing. They were also suspected of having taken part in the Bankadah dakaiti.

Mission School, Bankara.—Ram Das Chakrabarti, the notorious leader of the Bankura branch of the secret society, was educated in this school. (See above.) [29 (8) of 1910.]

Midnapur District.

Bibisanpur School, Midnapur.—The Head Master, Ashutosh De, started a *samiti*, but this was dissolved, evidently the result of a visit to the locality by the Inspector of Schools, who warned the Head Master to curtail his political activities. (Paragraph 3814 of 1910.)

Ghatal Middle English School, Midnapur.—Students and teachers reported to have taken an active part in the agitation.

Midnapur College and Collegiate Schools.—These schools are practically the same, the former being a higher class, the latter a lower class. These two Institutions produced several of the well-known extremists, viz., Hem Chandra Das, Khudiram Basu, Jnanendra Nath Basu, etc.

Howrah District.

Bhowanipur High English School, police-station Singti, Howrah.—Sachindra Ch. Chandra, member of Imanganj Branch of Dacca-Anushilan Samiti, became a teacher of the above school. (Paragraph 91 of 1913.)

Garh-Bhowanipur High English School (aided by Government).—The third teacher Sachindra Ch. Chandra was suspected of having political views.

Madhusudan Pal Chaudhuri School, Bantra, Howrah (unaided).—Phanindra Nath Basu, son of Ashutosh, Government Pleader, who has gone to England to study law, passed the Entrance Examination from this school. Nothing known against him. (Paragraph 157 of 1910.)

Howrah Zilla School (Government).—Jogesh Chandra Mitra *alias* Madaru, a member of the gang of Noni Gopal Sen Gupta, and an acquitted accused in the Howrah gang case, was a student of this Institution. (Collection No. 596.)

Sibpur High English School.—Noni Gopal Sen Gupta, who was mentioned by Lalit Mohan Chakrabarti as one of the leaders of the secret society and was sent up for trial in the Howrah gang case but acquitted, read up to the Entrance class in this school. (Collection No. 597.)

Narendra Nath Chatterji, a prominent member of Noni Gopal Sen Gupta's gang, and an acquitted accused in the Howrah gang case, read up to the third class in this school. (Collection No. 599.)

Bhuban Mukharji, a prominent member of Noni Gopal Sen Gupta's gang and an acquitted accused in the Howrah gang case, was a student in this school. (Collection No. 598.)

Sibpur Engineering College.—Political suspect Indu Kiran Bhattacharji attends this College. Was an attendant at political meetings and a *lathi* player. Sent up for trial in Howrah gang case but acquitted. Belongs to a family of anarchists. Suspected of being concerned in the Netra dakaiti. Rusticated for 6 months on 1st March 1912 for an offence against College discipline. (File No. 736 of 1912.)

Calcutta.

Bangabasi Collegiate School (unaided).—Sri Ch. Dev Das has been in the above school. His name was found in the note-books of the anarchists. (Paragraph 1636 of 1908.) He was a subscriber to the *Jugantar* and closely connected with the revolutionary party in Calcutta as well as in Kushtia. (Paragraph 226 of 1910.)

Bangabasi College.—A manuscript copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet received by the Head Master of this College. (Paragraph 3515 of 1912.)

A cover containing a copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet addressed to the students, 2nd year class of this College. (Paragraph 3515 of 1912.)

City College, (unaided).—Noni Gopal Sen Gupta, who was mentioned by Lalit Chakrabarti as one of the heads of the secret society, and who was sent up in the Howrah gang case but acquitted, studied in this Institution for a few months. (Collection No. 597.)

Dhonesh Chandra Nag, B.A., at one time the friend of Madan Mohan Bhaumik, arrested in the Dacca find of arms case. (File No. 1575 of 1913.)

Sailesh Chandra Mukharji mentioned in the statement of Rai Bahadur Jamini Mohan Das, Dacca find of arms case. (File No. 1575 of 1912.)

Hem Ch. Sen, who was strongly suspected in the Netra dakaiti and sent up in the Howrah gang case, but acquitted, was a teacher in this College. (Paragraph 3272 of 1910.)

Jog Jiban Ghosh of Midnapur, who was sent up in the Midnapur bomb conspiracy case, is at present a student in this Institution. (File No. IV—755 of 1910.)

Heraambo Chandra Maitra, who attended and delivered lectures at meetings and is a great friend of ex-deportee K. K. Mitra, was the Principal of this Institution.

Dr. Aghore Nath Chatterji was a Professor in this Institution. He was, when a Professor in the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, in the habit of advising the students to use only *swadeshi* goods. His house was searched in May 1910, when some correspondence was seized showing that there was a conspiracy between his daughter and the extremists abroad to try and smuggle arms into India. (Paragraph 870 of 1911.)

Professor Promotho Nath Mukharji of the above College formed one of the party who saw the released deportee, Aswini Kumar Dutt, off by train for Barisal in February 1910. (Paragraph 532 of 1910.)

Kshirod Nath Ghosh, a student of this College is believed to have taken part in two political dakaities in Contai, Midnapore. (Paragraph 3350 of 1912.)

A prominent agitator appointed Professor of this College. (Paragraph 3576 of 1912.)

Usha Haran Gupta, Secretary, Calcutta-Barisal *Sda Samiti*, is a student of this College, and Superintendent of the College Boarding House at No. 66, Harrison Road (Paragraph 48 of 1913.)

Kanti Prasanna Das Maulik and Nagendra Nath Ghosh are students of this College. Saroj Mohan Sen, another student here, is said to have joined in the political agitation; married a sister of Kanti Prasanna. (Paragraph 482 of 1913.)

Priya Sankar Sen Gupta, a member of the *Surhid Samiti*, Mymensingh, the founder of the *Gunda Samiti*, Akurthakur, and who was an accused in the Tangail gang case, was a student of this College. He went up for his F. A. from here, but failed. (Eastern Bengal and Assam File No. 308 of 1910.)

Campbell Medical School (unaided).—Rajendra Kumar Guha *alias* Dwijendra Kumar Ghosh, of Faridpur, has been attending the corresponding class attached to this school since October 1912.

This man is a known suspect, and was a member of Pulin Das's *Samiti*, Dacca. (Paragraph 554 of 1913.)

Edward Institution (unaided).—Nripendra Ch. Chakrabartti, member, *Anushilan Samiti*, Dacca, and concerned in attempted murder of Inspector Sarat Ghosh, obtains a certificate from Registrar, Calcutta University, which enables him to join the Institution eventually to matriculate in the 1st Division. Passed Entrance from this school. (File No. 980 of 1912.)

Amulya Ch. Sen, suspect of Dacca, was reported to be a student here, but he could not be traced by the Calcutta Police. (Paragraph 534 of 1913.)

Government Art School.—Narendra Nath Banarji, of Chandernagore, concerned in the Dalhousie Square bomb case, studied in this school and passed the Draftsman Examination from here. (File No. 1950 of 1912.)

Narendra Nath Chatterji, a member of the gang of Noni Gopal Sen Gupta, an acquitted accused in the Howrah gang case, studied in the institution for two years. (Collection 589.)

Jogendra Nath Chakrabartti, a member of Upen Chakrabartti's gang and of the Dacca gang of dakaits, was a student of this Institution. House searched in connection with Khulna gang case. (File No. 736 of 1912.)

Kalighat School, (unaided).—Taradhon Chatterji, a student of the above school, while making bombs with his brother was seriously injured owing to the bomb falling and exploding. (File No. 890 of 1909.)

L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur.—Bijay Chandra Bhattacharji (deceased), who was sent up in the Alipore Bomb Case was a student of this Institution. (Paragraph 3396 of 1910.)

Metropolitan Institution, (unaided).—Suspect Amrita Gupta *alias* Phani Bhuesan Gupta, a student of this Institution.

Bimala Charan Deb, accused in the Howrah gang case, was a Professor of History and Political Philosophy in the above Institution. (File No. 1078 of 1911.)

Sushil Kumar Sen, acquitted accused in the Alipore bomb case, was a student of this Institution. (Paragraph 3419 of 1911.)

Nripendra Ch. Chakrabartti, member of Dacca *Anushilan samiti* and accused in the attempted murder of Inspector S. C. Ghosh at Dacca, joined as a student (October 1912). (File No. 736 of 1912.)

Akhandananda, convicted in the Jagatsai case of Sylhet, educated for some time in this Institution.

Mitra Institution (unaided).—Jyotish Ch. Ray, political suspect of Dinajpur, is a student of this Institution. (Paragraph 174 of 1913.)

New Indian School (unaided).—Two youths named Ramesh Chandra Chakrabartti and Dinesh Chander Chakrabartti, previously students of the Hari Mohan National School, Mymensingh, and who had been refused admission in the Kushtia High English School, were admitted into this institution. They were reported to be well versed in the use of the revolver. The school itself is believed to be a haunt of seditionists. (File No. 408 of 1911, Special Department.)

Presidency College.—Nalini Kanta Gupta arrested in connection with the Alipore bomb case while a B. A. class student. He was acquitted. (Paragraph 1981 of 1910.)

Ripon College (unaided).—Premtosh Mullick was a student of the above College. He was suspected in the Bajitpur dakaity. (Paragraph 653 of 1910.)

Nishi Bhushan Ganguli, student, one of the signatories to the Rangpur Bill of Promise to enter into a conspiracy to murder. (Paragraph 759 of March 1910.)

Tarak Mitra, son of Dr. J. N. Mitra *alias* Muni Babu was a student of this College. He was an associate of Satish Sarkar and was on the staff of the *Motherland* newspaper (defunct). (Paragraph 3399 of 1910.)

Rai Charan Sarkar, author of seditious pamphlet *Karmaekar* joined as a student in 1910. (Paragraph 4115 of 1912.)

Nishi Bhushan Ganguli is a student, on good terms with a gang of political dakaitis, several of whom were arrested in connection with a dakaiti at Jessore. (Paragraph 2531 of 1910.)

Dr. Aghore Nath Chatterji was a Professor in this institution. He was, when a Professor in the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, in the habit of advising the students to use only *swadeshi* goods. His house was searched in May 1910, when some correspondence was seized showing that there was a conspiracy between his daughter and the extremists abroad to try and smuggle arms into India. (Paragraph 5870 of 1911.)

Narendra Kumar Basu, pleader, passed his B. L. examination from this Institution. He took an active part in the early days of the agitation and defended Khudiram Basu in the Muzaffarpur bomb case. Is a relation of ex-deportee Sachindra Prasad Basu. (Paragraph 165 of 1911.)

Jotindra Nath Mukharji, a student of the 3rd year class of the above school, was suspected to have assisted in the murder of Head Constable Srish Chandra Chakrabarti (Bengal File No 1940.)

Jitendra Nath Banarji was Professor of the above College. Is a political agitator and extremist. Delivered violent speeches at political meetings held in Calcutta and spoke against the Reform Scheme at Hooghly Conference

Prafulla Chandra Ray was at one time in the Kushtia School, St. Xavier's College, and Ripon College. He was Secretary to the Kushtia *Sevak Samiti* and connected with the *Jugantar*. (Paragraph 226 of 1910.)

Political suspect Kumaranad Abadhaut was admitted as a student in this school. (Paragraph 419 of 1912.)

Sanskrit College, Calcutta (Government).—Sridhar Ray is a student of the 2nd year class, 1912. Was a member of the *Jubak Mandal* gang, and also of the *Bagbazar Sakti Samiti*. Arrested in connection with the murder of Head Constable Srish Chandra Chakrabarti, but discharged for want of evidence. *Om Bhande Mataram* leaflet were being printed by him. (File No. 736 of 1912.)

Indu Bhushan Goswami, suspect of Dacca, was reported by his relatives to be a student here, but the Calcutta Police could not trace him. (Paragraph 564 of 1913.)

Scottish Churches College, Calcutta (unaided).—Mobi Mohan Dhur was a student of the above College. He held extreme views. He used to receive copies of the *Free Hindustan* (Paragraph 272 of 1910.)

Prasanna Kumar Ray of No. 74, Sukea Street, was a student of the 2nd year class, 1912. Was at the head of the *Jubak Mandal* and *Jubak Sammilani* gangs. Was a friend of Panna Lal Chatterji, the approver in the Bighati dakaiti case. An associate of Liyaqat Hussain. (File No 736 of 1912.)

Asutosh Ray, of Tangail, Mymensingh, is a student. Was a member of the inner circle of the Tangail *Surhid* and *Anusihlan Samitis*. Expert *kathi* and dagger player. (File No. 736 of 1912.)

A copy of the seditious *Swaahin Bharat* leaflet was addressed to the students of this Institution in September 1912. (Paragraph 3356 of 1912.)

Jotindra Nath Ray Chaudhuri, who attempted to assassinate Sir Andrew Fraser, was a student of this College.

Hitendra Nath Mazumdar, who was implicated by Jotin as having given him the revolver, was also a student of this College. Collected money for the defence of Arabinda Ghosh. (Bengal. File No 4-1006.)

Khitendra Krista Datta, of Murshidabad, whose name transpired in connection with the papers seized in the Alipore bomb case, was studying for the B.A. Examination in this Institution.

One Nikhil Nath Banarji, of Bakarganj, a member of Jogin Thakur's gang, was a student of this Institution. (Paragraph 1874 of 1911.)

Central Law College, Calcutta (unaided).—Ahindra Nath Ghosh, who was mentioned by Snilen Das as being a member of the secret society, and who took a prominent part in picketing cases in Bankura, is a student of this institution.

University Law College, Calcutta.—Abdul Ghani, B.A., an associate of Bhupesh Chandra Nag, the ex-deportee, was a member of this institution. (Paragraph 3492 of 1911.)

Promode Indu Ghosh, who was mentioned by Lalit Chakrabartti as a member of Satyendra Basu's party, is a member of this College. Member of the Midnapur society. Said to be concerned in some political dakaities.

Prakash Chandra Prakash, son of Ananda Charan Chakrabartti, member of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*, is a student. Was a student of the Calcutta National College. (File No. 736 of 1912.)

Veterinary College, Belgachia, Calcutta—Sukendra Kumar Sen Gupta, an acquitted accused in the Dacca conspiracy case, obtained admission in May 1912. (Paragraph 1833 of 1912.)

Sachindra Nath Ray Chaudhuri, a 1st year student of this College, was reported to have been a member of the party that had been committing political dakaities.

Jugal Kishore Banarji, also a student of this College, was a member of the Bankura branch of the revolutionary society.

Pulin Mitra alias Sarkar, acquitted accused in the Howrah gang case, is at present a student of this College. (File No. 1263, Bengal.)

St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.—Noni Gopal Sen Gupta, who was mentioned by Lalit Chakrabartti as one of the leaders of the secret society, and who was sent up in the Howrah gang case but acquitted, studied in the F.A. class in this College. (Collection No. 597.)

Pratulla Ch. Ray was at one time in the Kushtia School, St. Xavier's College and the Ripon College. He was Secretary to the Kushtia *Sevak Samiti* and connected with the *Jugantar*. (Paragraph 226 of 1910.)

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Chittagong District.

Anwara Middle English School, Chittagong.—The Pandit headed a *sankirtan* party on Partition day (16th October 1910). Most of the members were wearing *gerua* clothes, and they all fasted during the day. (Paragraph 3599 of 1910.)

Boalkhali Middle English School, Chittagong.—The Head Master headed a *sankirtan* party on Partition day (16th October). Most of the members fasted all day and wore *gerua* clothes. (Paragraph 3599 of 1910.)

Collegiate School, Chittagong (Government).—A copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* addressed to the Assistant Head Master (December 1912). (Paragraph 4298 of 1912.)

Durgapur High School, Chittagong (aided).—Copies of a highly seditious leaflet, *Sandhya*, addressed to students, intercepted by Postmaster. (Paragraph 2544 of 1910.)

Hathayari School, Raojari, Chittagong.—Ambika Charan Datta, teacher and disciple of the late Satyanand Swami, takes part in a meeting with the object of opening a national school. (File No. 489 of February 1910.)

Patiya High School, Chittagong (aided).—On the 25th March 1910, while the District Engineer of Chittagong (Mr. Hodgkins) was out cycling, he was waylaid by about 20—25 boys of the school, who flung the contents of two bottles of dye on him. (Paragraph 1189 of 1910.)

Copy of the *Sandhya* leaflet received by the Head Master of the school in July 1911. (Eastern Bengal and Assam paragraphs 3175 and 3271 of 1911.)

Satkania High School, Chittagong (unaided).—Copies of a highly seditious leaflet, *Sandhya*, addressed to students of the Entrance class intercepted by the Head Master, July 1910. (Paragraph 2544 of 1910.)

Tippera District.

Bidyakuti Union School, Tippera.—The Head Master, Satish Chandra Chakrabartti, is a member of the local *Anushilan Samiti*. (File No. 662 of 1909.)

Brahmanberia Annada High School, Tippera.—Copy of *Swadhin Bharat* addressed to Head Master, but refused by him, August 1910. (Paragraph 4113 of 1910.)

Chandpur High English School, Tippera (Aided).—Kula Chandra Singha Ray read up to the 2nd class. Seditious correspondence belonging to him was found in the search of No. 117, Amherst Street, Calcutta, in connection with the Alipore bomb case. (Paragraph 2070 of June 1910.)

Copy of *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet found during July 1911. (Eastern Bengal and Assam, paragraph 2738 of 1911.)

Gupti Circle School, Tippera.—Baikunta N. Chakrabartti, 2nd Pandit, addresses a post-card to Liyaqut Hussain asking that he may be allowed to share in Liyaqut's work. Government grant withdrawn from school, December 1910. (File No. 904 of 1910.)

Victoria College, Comilla, Tippera (Unaided).—*Swadhin Bharat* leaflet received by a student in January 1911.

Copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet intercepted in September 1911 at the students' mess. (Eastern Bengal and Assam, paragraphs 356 and 3890 of 1910.)

Zilla School, Comilla, Tippera.—Biseswar Das, teacher, and Rasik Ch. Basu's names found in list of addresses in possession of the seditionist V. D. Savarkar.

A copy of *Talwar*, addressed to Biseswar Das, intercepted in August 1910. (Paragraphs 2755 and 3058 of 1910.)

Hill Tippera.

Agartola High School.—Kalika Prasad Bhattacharji, 1st class student, published in 1912 a pamphlet entitled *Baya Bitap* containing objectionable passages. (Paragraph 2897 of 1910.)

Agartola Middle English School.—Nishi Kanta Ghosh, son of the Pandit of the above school, was arrested in connection with the find of ammunition in Dacca in November 1912, but released for want of evidence. (File No. 1575 of 1912)

Noakhali District.

Ahmadiya Mad'assa, Noakhali.—Muhammadan meeting held in school compound on 15th December 1912 to collect subscriptions for the Turks. (Paragraph 36 of 1913.)

Dattapara High English School, Noakhali.—Anakul Chandra Chakrabarti, of Noakhali, who was strongly suspected in the Champalli dacoity case, prosecuted his studies in this school for 5 or 6 years. From this school he went to the Ichapur School, Dacca, and subsequently entered the National School, Noakhali. (File No. 707 of 1912.)

Feni High English School, Noakhali, (Aid'd.)—Two copies of seditious leaflet *Om Bande Mataram* received one by a 2nd class student and the other found in a waste-paper basket, March 1910. (Paragraph 1044 of 1910.)

Feni Madrasa, Noakhali.—Muhammadan meeting held in compound on 22nd December 1912 to collect subscriptions for the Turks. (Paragraph 36 of 1913.)

Jubilee School Noakhali. (Unaid'd.)—In November 1905 the boys of this school paraded hats and bazars advising people to boycott foreign goods. In consequence of their conduct several boys were expelled. (File No. 407 of 1907.)

Noakhali Zilla School (Government).—*Swadhin Bharat* leaflets found in the school addressed to the Muhammadan boarders and bore the post mark of the Harrison Road Post Office on 16th March 1912. (Eastern Bengal and Assam, paragraph 1223 of 1911.)

1. In November 1905 boys of the Zilla School paraded hat and bazars advising people to boycott foreign goods. The then Head Master was a staunch supporter of indigenous trade and encouraged the boys. In consequence of their conduct several boys were expelled and others rusticated. (File No. 407 of 1907.)

2. On the 7th August 1907 students of the school went about the town in batches singing national songs; also attended the anniversary meeting of "Boycott Day."

DACCA DIVISION.

Bakarganj District.

Banaripara High English School.—In 1906 the school entirely participated in boycott propaganda. The house of Rajani Kanta Guha Thakurta, the Head Master, was searched for copies of the seditious *Arya Bhumi* pamphlet, but none were found, although a number of papers were found which showed him to have been the leader of the local *Hitaishi Sabha* (a branch of the *Swadesh Bandhab Samiti* of Barisal). This man is now Head Master of the Diamond Harbour Entrance School. (Paragraphs 2532 and 2737 of 1910.)

Rajani Kanta Ghosh, Head Master, assisted Jnan Gopal Dhar to sell copies of a seditious leaflet *Arya Bhumi* to students of the school. (File No. 11 of 1908.)

Batajore School.—With the assistance of the Head Master and a teacher named Nalini Kanta Datta, Jadu Gopal Dhar sold copies of a seditious leaflet *Arya Bhumi* to boys of the school. (File No. 11 of 1908.)

Braja Mohan College.—For previous history up to 1908 see red file No. 167 of 1908 (slip A). In connection with the Dehergati *bhaxaralog* dakaiti which occurred in the district of Bakarganj on the 26th December 1908, the informant in the case stated that Kunja Behari Mukharji, who was then at home from the Braja Mohan College for the X'mas holidays, left the house of his father (on whom the dakaiti was committed) the evening before the occurrence, saying he was going to Barisal. He engaged a *manjhi* with his boat to take him across the river, but when he got on the other side, he said he would not go on then but would sleep in the boat and go on to Barisal early in the morning. In the middle of the night a man came and asked to be taken across, when Kunja woke up and said he must speak to him. He then left the boat and came back with nine others, who had their

heads covered, but the *manjhi* stated that they were *bhadralog*. The nine men were landed on the opposite side of the river, when Kunja, who had helped to row across, said he must speak to them, which he did. About half an hour later they all came scrambling into the boat and made the boatman take them to the Barisal side of the river again.

Kunja absconded for a time after the dakaiti, but was eventually arrested and acquitted, as the parties concerned refused to identify him.

It was considered that the dakaiti was the work of Braja Mohan students. (File No. 463 of 1909.)

Professor Satish Chandra Chatarji, and teacher Bhaban Ranjan Mazumdar attended the Fabna Conference as delegates in 1908. (File No. 93 of 1908.)

Nareesh Chandra Chakrabarti, a member of *Guru* and *Gunda Samitis*, Tangail, which had for objects, the committing of dakaities and purchase of arms. (Paragraph 2440 of 1900.)

College Football team shouted *Bande Mataram* in honour of a victory in winning a cup, September 1910. (Paragraph 3069 of 1910.)

Kunja Behari Mukharji joined the College as a student in November 1910. Paragraph 3989 of 1910.)

Ram Chandra Das Gupta, teacher, author of objectionable pamphlets *Daihabani*, *Puja Gan*, *Diksha*, and *Jagaram*. (Paragraph 4143 of 1910.)

Rai Charan Sarkar, author of seditious pamphlet *Karmahir*, was a student when the pamphlet was published. Is now (1910) a student at the Ripon College, Calcutta.

The publisher, Sukka Ranjan Basu, was also a student at the time of publication of the pamphlet. (Paragraph 4115 of 1910.)

Teachers and students formed a procession on the 17th August 1911, when they distributed an objectionable pamphlet. (File No. 626 of 1911.)

Swadhin Bharat leaflet addressed to students and intercepted by the Head Master (Paragraph 4298 of 1911.)

Bhupati Charan Bakshi, a student of the College, took part in all demonstrations in connection with the agitation in Barisal. (Paragraph 4071 of 1911.)

Khagendra Nath Das, suspected in the Pratapur dakaiti (July 1912), was a student of the College. Mati Lal Das Gupta and Charu Chandra De, also former students of the College, were suspected in this dakaiti.

Political suspect Satish Chandra Mukharji was a teacher of the College. (Collection No. 26.)

A copy of the *Jugantar* received by the Principal in December 1912. (Paragraph 4329 of 1912.)

Swadhin Bharat leaflets found pasted up in the College in January 1913. (Paragraph 441 of 1913.)

Gabha High English School (unaided).—Surendra Kumar Gupta, dismissed clerk in connection with Settlement strike, Barisal, in 1905, is a teacher. (Paragraph 4128 of 1910.)

Gola High English School (unaided; grant under consideration).—Kailash Chandra Sen, Head Master, assisted Jadu Gopal Dhar to dispose of several copies of a seditious leaflet entitled *Arya Bhumi*. (File No. 11 of 1908.)

Jamini Kanta Mukharji, who was convicted in the Kalupara Moushabari burglary case in 1909, was educated in this school. (Paragraph 1455 of 1912.)

Jhalakati School.—Rajani Kanta Chatarji, teacher, attends Fabna Conference as a delegate in 1908. (File No. 93 of 1908.)

Head Masters and teachers convened a meeting in the school house in December 1905 to express sympathy with the persons deported under Regulation III of 1818. (File No. 996 of 1908.)

Kushangal Middle English School.—Nishi Kanta Datta, the 3rd Master, was strongly suspected in the Biringal dakaiti. Ganga Charan Ghosh, the Head Master, appeared to have been shielding Nishi Kanta Datta, the 3rd Master, by making irregular and suspicious entries in the school records and making false statements. (File No. 967 of 1912.)

Lakhankhati High School.—Unfriendly attitude of the Head Master, Rajendra Nath Ray, in the enquiries into the Lakhankati dakaiti, April 1911. He advised one of the accused to leave the place. The Head Master entertains strong political views and is a disciple of the suspect Sri Sadhu. He was related to one of the accused in the dakaiti case. No Government aid is accorded to the school which was started by the local people and affiliated to the Calcutta University. (File No. 241 of 1911.)

Loyalty of the members of the school is doubtful. (Paragraph 3949 of 1911.)

Patuakhali High School (aided).—Manuscript copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet found in the school, April 1911. (Paragraph 1260 of 1911.)

Bayerkhali Middle English School.—Bhuban Chandra Das, dismissed clerk in connection with Settlement strike in Barisal, 1905, is 2nd teacher. (Paragraph 4128 of 1910.)

Sidhakhati High English School.—Devendra Nath Ray alias Jatindra Nath Ray alias Feku was a student of this school. He subsequently joined the Sonarang National School and was concerned in the postal peon assault case and fined Rs. 25. (File No. 967 of 1912.)

Zilla School (Government).—Copy of *Jugantar* leaflet received by Head Master, July 1910, addressed to the students of the 1st class. (Paragraph 2453 of 1910.)

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Taresh Chandra Ghosh, member of Dinajpur Athletic Club, the members of which swore not to reveal the Club's secrets. This student was suspected in a gun theft case. (Paragraph 2631 of 1910.)

Swadhin Bharat leaflets found posted up in the school in January 1913. (Paragraph 441 of 1913.)

Barisal Technical School.—Suresh Chandra Banarji *alias* Hazma, admitted in August 1911. He was strongly suspected in the Mohanganj dakaiti. Is a political suspect. (Paragraph 3144 of 1911.)

Panna Lal Gupta appointed drill instructor in September 1911. He was one of the originators of the seditious movement in Rangpur and preached disloyalty to the men of the Armed Police, in consequence of which nine men were dismissed for refusal to obey orders in 1906. (Paragraph 3806 of 1911.)

Hira Lal Tapadar, of Dacca, studied in this school for two years. While at Barisal he took part in the agitation under Aswini Kumar Datta. After leaving Barisal he became a member of the Kamarnagar Branch of the *Anushilan Samiti* under the leadership of Brahmananda Gupta, and was reported to have a revolver in his possession. He was also suspected in the attempted murder of Mr. Allen. (Collection No. 211.)

Surendra Mohan Ray, a student of this school, attended the partition day celebrations at Barisal on the 16th October 1909. (Paragraph 606 of Abstract for 1909.)

Dacca District.

Abdullapur High English School, Dacca (unaided).—*Swadhin Bharat* leaflet found during December 1911. (Paragraph 6 of 1911.)

Bajrojugini High English School, Dacca (unaided).—Kedareswar Guha, while a student belonged to the local *Anushilan Samiti*. His cousin is a notorious suspect, and was suspected of distributing seditious papers. He lived with Kedareswar. (File No. 2537 of 1910.)

Bandar School, Dacca (unaided; not yet recognised).—Second class student Manindra Mohan Das met Pulin Behari Das on his release from deportation at Narainganj. (Paragraph 822 of March 1910.)

Beltai High School, Dacca (unaided).—Copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet found during March 1911. (Paragraphs 1330, 1448 and 1658 of 1911.)

Brahmangion High School, Dacca (Unaided).—Probhat Chandra Karmakar was partially educated in the above school. Convicted and sentenced on the 12th March 1913 to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the attempted dakaiti case at Comilla. (File No. 2 of 1913.)

Brajendra Lal Chakrabarti *alias* Sarbari Kanta Chakrabarti *alias* Baghu was in the above school. When the anti-partition agitation began, he left and joined the Sanihati National School. Was convicted in the Sonarang postal peon assault case and disappeared when enquiries were being made about him in 1911 in connection with the Panam case. Convicted and sentenced on the 12th March 1913 to 7 years rigorous imprisonment in connection with the attempted dakaiti case at Comilla. (File No. 2 of 1913.)

Dacca College (Government).—(1) 12th November 1905. Students refrained from attending College because fines on certain of them for attending partition day celebrations were not remitted.

(2) On the 12th November 1905 an attempt was made to burn an outhouse belonging to the College.

(3) On the 13th November, at 8 p.m., some boys shouted "*Bande Mataram*" outside the Principal's house. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

A number of copies of "*Om Bande Mataram*" leaflet were received. (Paragraph 592 of February 1910.)

Students of this College belong to Parash Nath Sen's gymnasium which was frequented by all the prominent members of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*. (Paragraph 826 of March 1910.)

Jitendra Kumar Naha, son of R. B. Ananga Naha, is a Matriculation student of this College. In connection with Debendra Kumar Ghosh's murder at Comilla, his property was examined and some letters seized. (File No. 208 of 1913.)

Ten copies of seditious leaflet *Swadhin Bharat* received. (Paragraph 1021 of 22nd March 1910.)

Sita Nath Das, 2nd year class student, but dismissed from the College. Arrested in Rajendrapur dakaiti case, but discharged for want of evidence. Used to visit Pulin Behari Das at the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti* headquarters. Was expelled from the College. (Paragraph 2218 of 1910.)

Rhogendra Kishore Ghosh, concerned in the Rajendrapur train dakaiti case while a student, joined the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti* in 1906. Was an accused in the *Janmashtami* stabbing case at Dacca in 1907. Organiser of branch *Samitis* and recruiter and *lati* play expert. (Paragraph 2218 of 1910.)

Jogendra Mohan Sen, of Sonarang, 3rd year class student, was found in possession of a manuscript book of objectionable songs by the officer in charge of the Rajbari stop boat. (Paragraph 3069 of 1910.)

Pratap Chandra Chanda, a student, was an accused in the Rajendrapur train dakaiti case, but was subsequently released for want of evidence. (File No. 16 of 1910.)

Surendra Chandra Chakrabarti, another accused in the Rajendrapur dakaiti, was a student of this school. He was finally acquitted by Sessions Court. (File No. 16 of 1910.)

Aswini Kumar Ghosh, an acquitted accused in the Dacca conspiracy case, joins as a student of the 2nd year class. (File No. 736 of 1912.)

Pramatha Nath Bhattacharji, a student, was implicated as having organised the Sarachar dakaiti (July 1911), and distributes several seditious leaflets. (File No. 568 of 1911.)

Swadhin Bharat leaflet found during December 1910 in the College hostel. (Paragraph 6 of 1911.)

Two copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet found during November 1911 in this College. Paragraph 4151 A. of 1911.)

Four copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* found in the Golbadhan mess of this College during November 1911. (Paragraph 4151 A. of 1911.)

Find of eleven seditious pamphlets in this College hostel during September 1911. (Paragraph 3591 of 1911.)

An acquitted accused in the Dacca conspiracy case, reported to have joined this College in August 1912. (Paragraph 2605 of 1912.)

Sachindra Chandra Chandra, member of Imamganj branch of Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*, was rusticated from this College in 1909. (Paragraph 91 of 1913.)

Girija Nath Mazumdar, of Jessore, read up to the 2nd year class in this College. His brother, Amarendra Nath Bistu Mazumdar, is said to be a political agitator. Girija is Secretary of a theatrical club started by him in Sambalpur. (Paragraph 92 of 1913.)

Madan Mohan Bhaumik, a 2nd year student of this College. Was arrested in connection with the Dacca find of arms case. (File No. 1575 of 1912.)

Bhupendra Chandra Gupta, a student of the 2nd year class. Mentioned in the statement of Rai Bahadur Jamini Mohan Das in connection with the Dacca find of arms case. (File No. 1575 of 1912.)

Hiranya Kumar Nag, a student of the 2nd year class, was a class mate of Madan Mohan Bhaumik, who was arrested in connection with the Dacca find of arms case. File No. 1575 of 1912.)

Tarapada Ganguli, a student of this College. Was mentioned in the statement of Rai Bahadur Jamini Mohan Das in connection with the Dacca find of arms case (File No. 1575 of 1912.)

Sarada Bhattacharji, a student of the above College. Mentioned in the statement of Rai Bahadur Jamini Mohan Das, in connection with the Dacca find of arms case. (File No. 1575 of 1912.)

Pratul Chandra Ganguli, son of Mohim Chandra Ganguli, is a student of the 2nd year class, Dacca College. He was suspected of having taken delivery of a pistol sent by Messrs. K. C. Biswas & Co., but the postal peon could not identify him. (File No. 1420 of 1912.)

Some of the students of the Dacca College were shown to the postal peon in connection with the above case, but the peon could not identify any. (File No. 1420 of 1912.)

Collegiate School, Dacca (Government).—Seditious *Swadhin Bharat* pamphlet received in March 1910. (Paragraph 1021 of 1910.)

Find of the *Jugantar* leaflet addressed to students of this school in December 1911. (Paragraph 4412 of 1911.)

Dismissal of Trailokya Nath Datta from this school on account of his behaviour in connection with the agitation. (Paragraphs 3791 and 4324 of 1911.)

Discovery of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet in this school. Suspicious behaviour of three of the students before the discovery. (Paragraph 1176 of 1911.)

Shrish Chandra Dev Das has been in this school. His name was found in the note-books of the anarchists. (Paragraph 1636 of 1908.) He was a subscriber to the *Jugantar* and closely connected with the revolutionary party in Calcutta and Kushlia. (Paragraph 2261.)

Four copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet found during November 1911 in this school. (Paragraph 4151 A. of 1911.)

A copy of the *Jugantar* leaflet is said to have been posted to the address of the students of this school, December 1911. (Paragraph 88 of 1912.)

Abani Kumar Basu, an ex-student of this school, acquitted in the Dacca conspiracy case in April 1912. (Paragraph 1553 of 1912.)

Kunja Mohan Ghosh, a teacher, while a teacher of the Zilla School, Comilla, told certain students that when the required time arrived they would not want for arms. (File No. 1013 of 1912.)

Indu Bhusan Sen, son of Bhuban Mohan, late Head Master of this school, is now a Barrister-at-Law who qualified in England. Is a great advocate of Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill and very much in favour of mass education. An active member of the Elementary Education League. (Paragraph 57 of 1913.)

Medical School, Dacca.—Students of this school belong to Paresh Nath Sen's gymnasium which was frequented by all the prominent members of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*. (Paragraph 826 of March 1910.)

Jnanendra Ray *alias* Dhalu, of Dacca, a member of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*, and who was arrested at Agartola on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit there in November 1909, was expelled from this Institution.

Krishna Chandra Chakrabarti, and Jnanendra Nath Ray Poddar expelled, as they were political *surveills* and members of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*. Nishi K. Chaudhuri, extremist, *ex-student*. Nripendra Mitra, student and member of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*. Student Beni Madhab Chakrabarti was a member of the *Sebak Samiti* and the Comilla National School. (File No. 577 of 1911.)

Surree School, Dacca.—*Ex-student* Ananta Bhusan Basu met Pulin Behari Das at Narainganj on his release from deportation. (Paragraph 822 of 1910.)

Surendra Chandra Chatarji, of Bakal, Bakarganj district, started the *Balgaram Samiti* in his native village in December 1909. (Paragraph 1028 of 1910.)

Surendra Chandra Chakrabarti, while a student belonged to the *Jnan Bikashini Sabha* of Madhypara. Was concerned in the Paragon dakaiti case. Sent up in the Rajendrapur dakaiti case, but acquitted. (Paragraph 2218 of 1910.)

One Tarini Kanta Ray was expelled from this school in December 1910 for having written a highly seditious poem which was found in the house of his friend, Ashwini Kanta Pal, whose house was searched in connection with a gun theft case. (C. S. file 99 of 1910.)

Pratap Chandra Chanda, student, was arrested in the Rajendrapur train dakaiti case, but discharged for want of evidence. (Paragraph 2218 of 1910.)

Bejay Mazumdar, student, member of Tangail secret society, formed for committing dakaiti, etc. (Paragraph 2940 of 1910.)

Gangaprasad Jagannath High School, Bellali, Dacca (unaided).—A copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet was found pasted on the board of class X of this school in December 1912. (Paragraph 4517 of 1912.)

A copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet was found pasted again on the blackboard of class X of this school in November 1912. (Paragraph 4177 of 1912.)

Hashara High English School, Dacca [aided (D)].—*Swadhin Bharat* leaflet found in this school posted at Islampur on the 27th March 1911. (Paragraph 1501 of 1911.)

In the searches in connection with the Narai dakaiti case a postcard, dated 21-1-1914 B.S., was found, which was written by one Upendra to Birendra Behari Mukharji, student of the 4th class of the Hashara High English School, in which the writer described how he was not allowed by the Head Master to join in *tathi-play* and political meetings. The postcard also describes how the whole school defied the Head Master who had taken disciplinary action because the students joined a political procession. (File No. 396 of 1909.)

Ichhapura School, Dacca (unaided).—The informer "Z" mentions in his statement that Prafulla and Dinesh Chandra Sen Gupta and Lal Mohan De, well-known members of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*, and concerned in the Dacca conspiracy case, joined the *Anushilan Samiti* when they were students of this school.

Oshit Ranjan Das, another student, was the Captain of the Branch *Samiti*. (File 1180 of 1912.)

Two copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet were found during March 1911 in the compound of this school. (Paragraph 1501 of 1911.)

A copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet was sent to the Head Master of this school under an unpaid cover in October 1911. The cover was refused by the addressee. (Paragraph 3890 of 1911.)

Ichhapura High English School.—Anukul Chandra Chakrabarti, of Noakhali, who was strongly suspected in the Chaupalli dakaiti case, studied for two years in this school. He subsequently entered the National School, Noakhali. (File No. 707 of 1912.)

Ichhapura High School, Dacca (unaided).—Dinesh Chandra Sen Gupta, concerned in the Dacca conspiracy case, stated that he originally belonged to this school. (File No. 1033 of 1912.)

Imperial Seminary, Dacca (unaided).—Satyendra Mohan Sen of this school attended the Pabna conference in 1908 as a delegate. (File No. 93 of 1908.)

Suranath Lal Tapadar, student, is probably a member of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*. (Paragraph 829 of 1910.)

The name of the second teacher, found in a list of addresses in possession of V. D. Savarkar, was concerned in Dhulsura Hat and Baranga Hat boycott cases of 1906 and 1908 and figured prominently at all the boycott meetings in the Dacca district. (Paragraph 4261 of 1910.)

In connection with the Singhair (Dacca) dakaiti, which was committed on the 5th September 1911, it was ascertained during the enquiry that one of the merchants whose money was looted went from Calcutta to Dacca with Rs. 20,000, and was staying at the mess where the students of the Imperial Seminary lived. He left on the 4th September for his place of business, arriving there on the same afternoon, and commenced paying out the money on the following morning, and it was a significant fact that his place was attacked the same evening when he had only a few thousand rupees left. The post office was also attacked and the dakaiti took Rs. 367 from the safe, which they broke open.

One Ganendra Mandal, son of Judhistir Mandal, who took Bal Chand Oswal, the merchant, to the mess, was suspected of being implicated. His house was searched without

result, and a scrutiny of the registers showed that none of the boarders were absent on the day of, or the day following, the occurrence. (File No. 636 of 1911.)

Subodh Kumar Datta, son of the Head Master, Subadaya Middle English School, ordered a *munji* to throw away some English-made bangles in March 1911. Name struck off school lists for failure to pay fees. (File No. 569 of 1912.)

The Intelligence Branch have on record a list of 50 students of this school who have been concerned in various acts of political crime and most of whom were members of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*. (File No. 1018 of 1912.)

Jagannath College, Dacca.—Jamini Mohan Das, an accused in the Narainganj stabbing case of 1909, joined this College. (File No. 318 of 1910.)

Anath Bandhu Mullick, Superintendent, College boarding house, received Nikheleswar Ray Mullick as his guest, March 1910. (Paragraph 811 of 1910.)

Hem Chandra Das, 1st year class student, met Pulin Behari Das at Dacca on release from deportation. (Paragraph 823 of 1910.)

Abani Kanta Sen, F.A. class student, was an active member of the Outshahi branch of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*, and was noted as a good *lathi* player. In 1910 was Captain of the *Balya Samiti* at Outshahi. (Paragraph 2877 of 1910.)

Swadhin Bharat leaflet found in this College during December 1910. (Paragraphs 5 and 165 of 1911.)

Swadhin Bharat leaflet found in this College in March 1911. (Paragraph 1122 of 1911.)

Seven copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet found in September 1911 in this College. (Paragraph 3591 of 1911.)

Bamesh Chandra Acharji of this school, implicated by Girendra Mohan Das Gupta, accused in the Dacca find of arms case, Postal peon assault case, Sonerang, section 109 case at Jamalpur. Sonarang National School member. (File No. 1575 of 1912.)

Motilal Mitra, a student of the 1st year class. His property was searched in connection with the Dacca find of arms case. (File No. 1575 of 1912.)

Joydebpur Raj High School, Dacca (unaided).—A student, Surendra Chandra Chakrabarti, was an accused in the Rajendrapur train dakaiti case, but was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. Was also named as one of the accused in the Paragan case. (File No. 16 of 1910.)

Jubilee High School, Dacca (unaided).—Poreah Nath Ghosh, teacher and friend of all the prominent members of the *Anushilan Samiti*. Students frequented gymnasium. (Paragraph 826 of 1910.)

Seditious *Swadhin Bharat* pamphlet received in March 1910. (Paragraph 1021 of 1910.)

Nripendra Kumar Chaudhuri, of Manikganj, Dacca, is a student and political *surveill  *. (Paragraph 2918 of 1910.)

Suresh Rai, student of the Jubilee School, Dacca, was convicted in the Subadaya Arms Act case. Students of this school were gravely suspected in the Singhair dakaiti. Narendra Chandra Das, Nalini Saha, Ranjit Ray, Hem Ghosh, Benode Pal, Hari Das Datta, Akhoy Kumar Datta, Shish Chandra Ray, and Bidhu Bhushan Saha are reported to be associates of Suresh Ray. These youths were all educated in the Dacca Jubilee School. (File No. 94 of 1913.)

Mohendra Chandra Lahiri read up to the 1st class in the above school. Manager of the Asam-Bengal Railway Hotel, Chandpur, Tippera, which is looked upon with suspicion. (File No. 2 of 1913.)

A student of this school was concerned in an attempted dakaiti at Subadaya, Keraniganj. (Paragraph 2228 of 1912.)

Kasirpaga High English School, Dacca (unaided).—Inspector Ambica Charan Chakrabarti, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Eastern Bengal and Assam, reports that on the 3rd April 1909 one Madan Mohan Kabyatirtha, Head Pandit of the above school and a resident of Medhonimandal, in the course of a visit to the Inspector, condemned the action of Government and abused the police and detectives in the filthiest manner, with the result that although he was a relation of the Inspector, the latter was constrained to turn him out of the house. The matter was reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam, who said he was taking action. (File No. 445 of 1909.)

Kalma High English School, Dacca (unaided).—A cricket match was held previous to the day of the Bharaksir dakaiti at the house of suspect Jagendra Chandra Das Gupta at Kalma between the boys of the Madhyapara and those of the Kalma High English School. This is looked upon with suspicion. (File No. 328 of 1913.)

Karmarkhara High English School, Dacca.—Students of the Karmarkhara High English School played a cricket match with the boys of the Kalma High English School on the 22nd January 1913. There were several matches played previous to the Bharaksir dakaiti, and Karmarkhara having a bad reputation, this is looked upon with suspicion. (File No. 328 of 1913.)

Lohaganj Minor School, Dacca (unaided).—Poreah Nath Ghosh, son of the late Girija Nath Ghosh, was reading in the above school, but passed the Entrance Examination from the Brahmanagan School. Friend and class mate of Prabhat Chandra Karmarkar, convicted in the Comilla case. (File No. 1508 of 1912.)

Madhyapara High English School, Dacca.—A day previous to the Bharakair dakaiti there was a cricket match between the students of the Madhyapara High English School and those of the Kalma High English School at Kalma at the house of Jogendra Chandra Das Gupta, suspect, which is looked upon with suspicion. (File No. 328 of 1913.)

Malkhanagar High English School (aided by Department).—*Swadhin Bharat* leaflets found in this school. One copy posted at Islampore on the 26th March 1911, and another on the 31st March 1911. (Paragraph 1511 of 1911.)

Manikganj High English School, Dacca (aided by Department).—*Lathi* play practised by students in May 1907. Two teachers were imported from Dacca for the practising of the play. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Narendra Nath Ghosh, a student, was implicated in the Baigantewari dakaiti case in January 1912. A piece of paper with his handwriting was found near the scene of occurrence. He was finally released. (File No. 981 of 1912.)

Medical College, Dacca.—Sriish Chandra Dev Das has been in the above Institution. His name was found in the note-books of the anarchists. (Paragraph 1636 of 1908.) He was a subscriber to the *Jugantar*, and was closely connected with the revolutionary party in Calcutta as well as in Kushtia. (Paragraph 226 of 1910.)

Mitra Institution, Dacca.—Akhandananda Swami, convicted in the *Jagatsi Asram* case of Sylhet, was educated for some time in this school. (Paragraph 3494 of 1912.)

Murapura School, Dacca (unaided).—(1) On 2nd February 1907 when Mr. Mackenzie, Subdivisional Officer, visited this school, and was leaving it accompanied by his wife, a mob of school boys followed them making rude remarks and shouting *Bande Mataram*.

(2) A seditious pamphlet was received at this school, but was burnt by the Head Master. (File No. 714 of 1911.)

Munshiganj High English School, Dacca (aided by Department).—A copy of the 3rd edition of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet received in July 1910 by a student named Jitendra Chandra Mukharji. The boy was caught as he was about to read the leaflet. In the same envelope a printed song was contained. (Paragraph 2380 of 1910.)

Sri Nath Datta, student, travels without a ticket on the Railway, July 1911. (File No. 730 of 1911.)

Swadhin Bharat leaflet found in April 1911 in this school. (Paragraph 1329 of 1911.)

Three copies of *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet found in May in this school. (Paragraph 1970 of 1911.)

Copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet found pasted on the gate of the Secretary's house in July 1911. (Paragraph 2698 of 1911.)

Secretary threatened by suspected students. (Paragraph 3247 of 1911.)

Sriish Jananda Kundu suspected in the distribution of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet. (Paragraph 3992 of 1911.)

Mati (Mani) Lal Datta, student, suspected in the distribution of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet. Expelled on account of misconduct. (Paragraph 4253 of 1911.)

Narainganj High English School, Dacca (aided by Department).—On the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Narainganj High School in December 1907 by the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the bulk of the students was absent and their behaviour was intentional and organised. The members of the Bar Library were also absent, although invited to attend. Further, a scurrilous ballad was issued which was directed against the Lieutenant-Governor and the Government. (File No. 417 of 1907.)

Monoranjan Dhar, student, participated in mock fight of *Anushilan Samiti* at Gendaria and met Pulin Behari Das at Narainganj on his release from deportation.

Sarada Charan Bhattacharji, Dharendra Kumar Chaudhuri, Nagendra Chandra Chaudhuri, Rameesh Chandra Ray, Narendra Mohan Das were also present at the reception, and Manindra garlanded Pulin. Most of these youths were members of the *Anushilan Samiti*. (Paragraph 822 of 1910.)

(1) Two copies of seditious *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet received. One was found on a library bench, the other pinned to the wall of the 1st class room.

(2) A copy of *Om Bande Mataram* seditious leaflet also found and torn up by the boys. (Paragraph 1498 of 1910.)

Aswini Kumar Chosh, son of the Assistant Master concerned in the the stabbing of Wahed Ali at Narayanganj in September 1909. The father is a well-known member of the *Anushilan Samiti*.

All the 8 accused belonged to the school. Some of them were sentenced to imprisonment. (File No. 311 of 1910.)

A teacher, Jogendra Chandra Sen, harboured an accused in the Rajendrapur train dakaiti case. Sita Nath Das, a student, was a discharged accused in this case. (File No. 16 of 1910.)

Jogesh Chandra Sen, B.A., is a canvasser for the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Co., Limited. (Paragraph 2589 of 1910.)

Jogendra Kumar Basu, student, travels without a ticket on the railway. (File No. 730 of 1911.)

Swadhin Bharat pamphlet found in this School in January 1911. (Paragraph 420 of 1911.)

The drill master, Kamini Kumar Bhattacharji, an accused in the Narayanganj stabbing case of 1909. He was also arrested in connection with a stabbing case of November 1907. A member of the Narayanganj *Anushilan Samiti*.

Aswini Kumar Ghosh, son of Kali Kumar Ghosh, 6th teacher of the school, an accused in stabbing case of 1909. A member of the *Anushilan Samiti*. Various papers were found in his house.

Beni Kanta Banarji, Aditya Charan Datta and Hemendra Chandra Dhar, students of the school, were accused in the stabbing case. They were also concerned in a case of unlawful assembly and assault on the serang of the steamer *Sonai* with some other students. These and 11 other students were known to have been members of the *Anushilan Samiti*.

Several students met Pulin Behari Das on his arrival at Narayanganj station after his release from deportation. (File No. 318 of 1910.)

Leaflets with obscene passages and obscene pictures pasted on the walls of this School in February 1912. (Paragraph 344 of 1912.)

Aditya Charan Datta was a student of the above school. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 147, Indian Penal Code, in 1909. Suspected in the Narayanganj dancing girl's boat dakaiti. Convicted and sentenced on 12th March 1913 to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the attempted dakaiti case at Comilla. (File No. 2 of 1913)

Pogoss High English School, Dacca (unaided).—Nine seditious pamphlets found in September 1911. (Paragraph 3591 of 1911.)

Three copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet found in November 1911. (Paragraph 4151A of 1911.)

Raipara High English School, Dacca (unaided).—Students of first five classes belong to a secret society for practising *lathi* play. (Paragraph 2108 of 1907)

(1) Navalwip Chandra Saha, a 2nd class student, was the leader of the *Anushilan Samiti* at Raipara.

(2) Some boys of the school pelted the serang of the steamer *Sonai* with stones when there was a quarrel between the serang and some Hindu passengers.

(3) In 1907 the Postmaster, Raipara, was assaulted by some of the students for refusing to sell them stamps out of hours. (File No. 711 of 1911.)

Rani Bilashmani High English School, Dacca.—Seditious pamphlet found by student and given to Head Master who made it over to District Magistrate. (Paragraph 816 of 1910.)

Routhbhog High English School, Dacca (unaided).—This school first started as a Middle English School in 1889, but in November 1903 it was transformed into a High English School, but has not been affiliated yet.

The President is Kamini Kumar Ghattak of Routhbhog, a pleader in Munshiganj, and the Secretary is Iohba Mohan Chakrabarti, a Assistant Master at the Bajrajagini High English School.

At the commencement of the agitation a branch of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti* was formed in the village by the school students, and some of the Masters. These boys took an active part in picketting and boycotting foreign goods. They introduced *lathi* and dagger play and were instructed by Pulin Behari Das, who occasionally visited the village for the purpose. The President and Secretary are staunch *swadeshists*, and are said to have encouraged the boys. The most active members among the students of this school were :—

- (1) Sarada Charan Chakrabarti. This man is an absconder in the Dacca conspiracy case and Adabari Arms Act case and is a very desperate character.
- (2) Lalit Chandra Chaudhuri. Sent up in the Munshiganj bomb case and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment by the High Court.
- (3) Ramani Mohan Ghosh. Strongly suspected in the murder of Man Mohan De in April 1911.
- (4) Manasha Charan Biswas. An accomplice of No. 2 and implicated in the section 399 case with him. Believed to be in Rangoon.
- (5) Jiban Krishna Bhadra. Implicated with Lalit Mohan Chaudhuri in the section 399 case. Knows how to prepare bombs.
- (6) There are also several other persons connected with the school who have political tendencies, but the above are perhaps the most active.

Sarada Chakrabarti and Lalit Chaudhuri used to procure boys from neighbouring villages and induce them to join the *Samiti*.

In 1907 Pulin Behari Das wrote a letter to Sarada Charan Chakrabarti, saying that all those who took the final vow would be supplied with food, clothing, etc., and all expenses. This letter was found in a book belonging to one Suresh Ghatak of Routhbhog by his cousin Hemendra Chandra Banarji who warned Suresh on no account to join the *Samiti*. Sarada on hearing this at once threatened to shoot Hemendra if he did not return the letter. In consequence the letter was produced before the Subdivisional Officer of Munshiganj, and a case under section 506, Indian Penal Code, instituted but was eventually compromised.

In 1908 Lalit Chaudhuri wrote a letter to Pulin asking him to admit one Gopal Chandra Ghosh into the *Samiti* as he was ready to take the final vow. Gopal was an inhabitant of Dhipur and actually joined the *Anushilan Samiti* at Dacca. He was concerned in the Dacca conspiracy case.

In October 1908 Lalit experimented with a bomb in the presence of a large number of students and other villagers. A mark of the explosion was seen on a "Banian" tree, but the facts were concealed by all those who saw the explosion.

In September 1910 Lalit with some students of this school made preparations for a dakaiti and prepared some dangerous bombs for the purpose. He was, however, caught red-handed with the bombs and other incriminating papers in his house, and sent up with Ramani Mohan Ghosh, Jiban Krishna Bhandra and Manasha Charan Biswas. Lalit was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The other accused were discharged for want of evidence.

In April 1911 Mon Mohan De of the village was shot dead by some unknown men. This man gave evidence in the bomb case and conspiracy case. Ramani Mohan Ghosh was strongly suspected, and from the school register it was seen that he did not attend on the day of occurrence. Some time after the occurrence he offered to disclose all he knew about the murder after consulting his father, but on the advice of some mukhtears and pleaders of the locality he finally refused to do so. Sarada Charan Chakrabarti was also suspected in this case, but he was absconding and his movements could not be traced.

In July 1911 some guns, revolvers and ammunition were discovered in the roof of the school.

The President, Kamini Kumar Ghatak at the commencement of the agitation used to deliver lectures on boycott of foreign goods, and inspired his students with this idea. His two sons Jogesh and Hem Chandra Ghatak were members of the *Samiti*.

Again, the Secretary, Iohba Mohan Chakrabarti, is an extremist. His nephew, Dwijendra Nath Mukhati, was a teacher of the Sonarang National School, and was convicted in the postal peon assault case. For some time Dwijendra served as a Master of the school.

The Head Master, Man Mohan Chakrabarti, is a man of Bohur. Although nothing is known against him, his brother-in-law Romesh Chandra Acharji, a teacher of the National School at Sonarang, accused in the post peon assault case, and bound down in Jamalpur under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, often used to visit him at Routhbhog. Ramesh was also concerned with the find of arms in the house of Jamini Mohan Das, Deputy Magistrate.

Of the other Masters, Mukunanda Shirohita was dismissed because he gave evidence in the bomb case. (File No. 613 of 1911.)

Rupganj School, Dacca.—Insulting remarks made to Subdivisional Officer by students in February 1907. *Bande Mataram* shouted. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Sonarang High English School, Dacca (Unaided).—*Swadhin Bharat* leaflet found in December 1910. (Paragraph 6 of 1911.)

Two copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet found in April 1911 in the above school (Paragraph 1658 of 1911)

Shanakhania B. M. H. A. E. School, Madanganj, Dacca.—Certain students attended secret meetings of the Madanganj branch of the *Surhid Samiti* in November 1907, when Brajendra Lal Ganguli presided and when objectionable songs were sung.

Secret meetings were held to discuss political questions, learn *lathi*-play and to imbibe disloyalty. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Extract, paragraph 3996, Eastern Bengal and Assam Abstract, 1911.

"S. B., 23-10-11.—The following is a report on the Shatirpara High English School submitted by the Superintendent of Police, Dacca:—
Shatirpara H. E. School.

"The Shatirpara High English School was started in March 1901 by pleader Lalit Mohan Ray, of Shatirpara, who has been acquitted in the Dacca conspiracy case, in the name of his father, Kali Kumar Ray. Lalit Ray is the proprietor, and a medical practitioner named Kamini Kishor Moulick, of Brahmandi village, is the secretary.

"In 1907 or 1908 the students started a branch *Anushilan Samiti* which existed for six months or so. One Barada Kanta Das Gupta, a student of the 1st class, since deceased, taught *lathi*-play and dagger play. The following students were among the leading members of the *Samiti*:—

- (1) Trailokhya Charan Chakrabarti, of Kapasatia, police-station Bajitpur, Mymensingh. He was a student of the 2nd class. He was convicted in the boat theft case of Narayanganj and is absconding in the Dacca conspiracy case.
- (2) Jadu Nath Das, of Manikdi, outpost Manohardi. He was also a student of the 2nd class. He was convicted on the above-mentioned boat theft case, and has also been convicted in the Dacca conspiracy case.
- (3) Benode Behari Chakrabarti, of Garbari, outpost Manohardi. He was a student of the 2nd class. He was also convicted in the above boat-theft case and has also been convicted in the Dacca conspiracy case.

"There was an attempt to prevent the sale of Liverpool salt at Narsingdi bazar on the 4th October 1907. Lalit Ray's manager, Raj Kumar Chakrabarti, of Aligi, police station Rupganj, and Lalu Badyakar, Lalit Ray's peon, were convicted (?) in that case.

NOTE BY S. B.—Will Superintendent of Police kindly verify?

"There was a similar case at Sekandari, outpost Kaliganj. In that case Mahim Chandra Nandi, Drawing Master of the Shatirpara High English School, was convicted on 3rd November 1908.

"At the beginning of the *swadeshi* movement some *swadeshi* meetings were held which were attended by the boys as well as by the teachers.

Mahim Chandra Bhattacharji, present Head Master of Raipura School, was the Head Master of Shatirpara School in 1904 and 1905. He was requested by Lalit Ray to introduce in the school a book entitled *Deser Katha* as a text-book, but the Head Master did not agree to the proposal as the book was considered to be seditious.

In 1905 on the occasion of the *Kartick Puja* festival, the schoolboys and others burnt *bhalabura* (human figure made of straw) as usual. The boys named some *bhalaburas* "*Kana Nawab*" and some "*Lord Curzon*" when they burnt them. A *chamar* boy named Dukhai, of Shatirpara, who is blind of one eye, was also called "*Kana Nawab*." There is a rumour that this boy was made to walk through the roads with wooden shoes tied round his neck as a caricature of the Nawab of Dacca, but the boy denies it.

Two students of the school named Satish Chandra Bhattacharji *alias* Upendra Chandra Bhattacharji of Madhabdi, and Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri *alias* Kali Kanta Chaudhuri *alias* Hem Chandra Bhattacharji, of Latabdi, police-station Rugganj, have been bound down under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, for one year in September last. Some revolvers and ammunition and some *saroo* cloth masks were found at Danga hidden in a hole of a big tamarind tree on 26th August 1911. These students were found loitering about Danga and when questioned they gave false names and could not give a satisfactory account of themselves. Satish was a student of the 1st class and Jogesh a student of the 2nd class. After conviction in the above 109, Criminal Procedure Code case, they have been expelled from the school."

Shekharanagar School Dacca.—Several suspicious papers found in a box belonging to Rash Behari Datta Chaudhuri, teacher by the officer in charge Paraganon stop boat, May 1910. (Paragraph 2387 of 1910.)

Teota High English School, Dacca (unaided).—Many school boys from this Institution threw stones at the steamer *Falcon*, when it called at Pariganj on 20th December 1912, and also attempted to beat the crew.

This appears to be in retaliation for some schoolboys being pushed off the steamer by a member of the crew on the 18th December 1912. (Paragraph 312 of 1913.)

Tilli Minor School, Dacca.—Jogesh Chandra Datta *alias* Satyendra Nath Datta, accused in the Aisapur dakaiti case (February 1912) formerly a teacher of this school, placed his fast friend Fanindra Bhusan Ray, who was also suspected in the dakaiti, in his place in this school when he left the appointment.

Makhan Lal Bhaumik, another teacher, was a close friend of Jogesh Datta.

The school was aided by the District Board, but the grant was withdrawn from December 1911 on account of bad management. (File No. 80 of 1912.)

Ukul Institution, Dacca (unaided).—Bidhu Bhusan Chakrabarti, student, met Pulin Behari Das at Dacca on his release from deportation. (Paragraph 823 of March 1910.)

Copy of seditious *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet received March 1910. (Paragraph 1021 of 1910.)

Faridpur District.

Baliabhang High English School.—On the occasion of the District Magistrate's visit to the school, the behaviour of all the students except those of the two lower classes was disrespectful. The students subsequently apologised. (File No. 1120 of 1909.)

Bajitpur High School, Faridpur (unaided).—In November 1907 the Superintendent and some students of this school were convicted in a case of boycotting. (File No. 263 of 1908.)

Bhanga High School, Faridpur (aided).—(1) Muhammadan students prohibited by teachers from visiting Faridpur on the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit in November 1905. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

(2) Copies of seditious *Om Bande Mataram* leaflet received. (Paragraph 662 of February 1910.)

Dilalpur Middle English School, Bhadaganj, Faridpur.—Mati Lall Datta, son of the Head Master, is one of the signatories to the "Bill of Promise" to murder in the Nilphamari conspiracy case, Rangpur district. (Paragraph 759 of March 1910.)

Faridpur High School.—In December 1908 students assaulted a lad for selling Liverpool salt. Head Master censured. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

A cover containing *Jugantar* leaflets addressed to the students, December 1911 and January 1912. (Bengal paragraph 236 of 1912. Eastern Bengal and Assam paragraph 27 of 1912.)

Fukra Madan Mohan Academy of Kasiani, Faridpur (unaided).—Prasanna Kumar Sarkar, teacher, subscribes to the *Karmajogin*, edited by Arabinda Ghosh. (Paragraph 954 of March 1910.)

Goalundo High School, Faridpur (unaided).—In May 1907 200 students assembled one evening at the railway station armed with stones, which they intended to throw at some foreigners whom they thought would pass through. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Gopalganj High English School, Faridpur (aided).—Copies of seditious *Om Bande Mataram* leaflets received. (Paragraph 662 of February 1910.)

Gopalpur High English School, Faridpur (unaided).—Two copies of *Om Bande Mataram* leaflets received in March 1910. (Paragraph 1119 of 1910.)

Seditious pamphlet *Arya Bhumi* found in the possession of student Harendra Nath Ray Chaudhuri October 1910. (File No. 782 of 1910.)

Copies of seditious pamphlet *Arya Bhumi* found in the possession of student.

Ishan Institution, Faridpur (unaided).—(1) Students formed a procession and held a meeting at Chauk Bazar, September 1905. At the meeting they decided to boycott foreign goods and about 100 students burnt old British made *dhoties* and *chawars*.

(2) On the 10th November 1905 a meeting was held in the school premises to protest against the Carlyle Circular, followed by a procession which marched round the town shouting *Bande Mataram*.

(3) On the 25th September 1907 the students petitioned the District Magistrate for leave to perform the drama *Durga Das*, but as the Secretary would not guarantee that political matter would not be introduced at the performance, sanction was refused. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

(4) Copies of *Om Bande Mataram* addressed to students intercepted. (Paragraph 561 of February 1910.)

(5) House of Dinesh Ghosh, a 3rd class student, searched on 30th March 1910 in connection with Dariapur dakaiti. (Paragraph 1126 of 1910.)

Ishapur School, Faridpur.—Chandra Kumar Basu, dismissed from Government service in 1905 in connection with Settlement strike at Barisal, is a teacher. (Paragraph 4128 of 1910.)

Kasiani High English School, Faridpur (unaided).—Tarini Charan Kar, a well-known volunteer, is a teacher in the school. (Paragraph 3409 of 1910.)

Kartikpur High English School, Faridpur (unaided).—Copy of the *Swadhin Bharat*, addressed to a student seized by the Head Master, September 1911. (Paragraphs 3890 and 4150 of 1911.)

Khali Baja Ram Institution, Madaripur (unaided).—Annada Kanta De, Head Master, denied receipt of seditious *Om Bande Mataram* leaflets, but Inspector of Madaripur doubted the truth of the man's statement. (Paragraph 956 of March 1910.)

Kotalipara Middle English School, Faridpur (unaided).—Copies of seditious *Om Bande Mataram* leaflets received. (Paragraph 642 of February 1910.)

Lonesing High School, Faridpur (aided).—Two copies of *Om Bande Mataram* leaflet addressed to students received and destroyed by teachers. (Paragraph 955 of March 1910.)

Madaripur Middle English School, Faridpur.—Head Master, 2nd Master and students insulted Mr. Robertson of Messrs. David & Co. in 1906-07. (File No. 21 of 1908)

Madaripur High School, Faridpur (aided).—(1) Mr. Cattell and a durwan of Messrs. Landale and Clark assaulted by students and mail bag stolen, September 1905 Head Master, Kali Prasanna Das Gupta, adopted a truculent attitude.

(2) In November 1905 the Head Master published a letter in the *Telegraph* exhorting all teachers to defy a certain order. (File No. 466 of 1907.)

(3) At the time of the partition in 1905 the conduct of this school formed the subject of a special report, on which action was taken by the educational authorities.

(4) In April 1906 some students visited the *mela* ground and destroyed the goods of a Muhammadan shopkeeper. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

5. Assistant Head Master, Lalit Mohan Sen, gave Jadu Gopal Dhar a letter of introduction to the Head Master of the Goila High English School, and with the help of the latter Jadu sold several copies of a seditious leaflet, entitled *Arya Bhumi*. (File No. 11 of 1908.)

6. Two copies of *Om Bande Mataram* addressed to students, 1st and 2nd classes. The copies were read by certain students, after which they were delivered up. (Paragraph 956 of March 1910.)

Olpur High English School, Faridpur (unaided).—Nibaran Samajpati, a well-known seditionist, obtained an appointment as teacher, but later on resigned. (Paragraph 665 of 1910.)

Copies of *Om Bande Mataram* leaflet received by students. (Paragraph 863 of 1910.)

Orkandi School, Faridpur (aided not yet recognised).—Mukunda Lal Das, *jatrawalla*, of Bakarganj, gave a donation of Rs. 17-8 in aid of this school in January 1913. (Paragraph 172 of 1913.)

Palong High English School, Faridpur (Unaided).—1. Students took an active part in the early stages of the agitation. They burnt an effigy of the Sub-Registrar of Palong who refused to take part in political proceedings. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

2. Two copies of *Om Bande Mataram* addressed to students received and destroyed by teachers. (Paragraph 95b of March 1910.)

3. Ten copies of seditious leaflet *Om Bande Mataram* received May 1910. (Paragraph 1976 of 1910.)

Panditshar High English School, Faridpur (unaided).—The school participated in the rebellious conference of 1905, when its scholarship rights were withdrawn, but were subsequently restored.

A branch of the *Anushilan Samiti* was located at Saldia. It had a house of its own and was patronised by the teachers of this school. The members practised *lathi*-play, the captain having learnt the art in the *Anushilan Samiti* at Dacca.

Enquiries in 1909 showed that only a few boys of the school actively participated in the doings of the *Samiti*. (File No. 393 of 1909.)

Copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* found in the school in September 1911. (Paragraphs 3890 and 4 59 of 1911.)

Pangsa Middle English School, Faridpur.—In May 1906 teachers and students formed a grand procession singing national songs and urging the people to eschew foreign goods.

The Head Master was bound down under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, in connection with active agitation in Pangsa, in which he took a prominent part. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Patla Middle English School, Faridpur.—Two copies of *Swadhin Bharat* received in May 1910. (Paragraph 1977 of 1910.)

R. S. K. Institution, Raybari, Faridpur (unaided).—Harendra Lahiri, student attended the Pabna Provincial Conference, 1908. (File No. 93 of 1908.)

Copies of *Om Ban e Mataram* addressed to students intercepted. (Paragraph 561 of February 1910.)

Rajbari High School, Faridpur.—Copies of the *Jugantar* leaflet addressed to the students, December 1911 and January 1912. (Paragraphs 236 and 27 of 1912.)

Tulashur High English School, Faridpur (unaided).—About 30 to 40 boys of the school were *lathi*-players attached to the Tulashur and Rudrakar branches of the *Anushilan Samiti*. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Two copies of *Om Bande Mataram* addressed to students received and destroyed by teachers. (Paragraph 955 of March 1910.)

Find of *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet in September 1911 in the school. (Paragraph 3762 of 1911.)

Zilla School, Faridpur.—Objectionable song found in possession of a student Aperlal Rahman. (File No. 696 of 1911.)

An objectionable book submitted by the Head Master in September 1911. (Paragraph 3724 of 1911.)

Manuscript copies of the *Jugantar* leaflets addressed to students in December 1911 and January 1912. (Paragraphs 236 and 27 of 1912.)

Mymensingh District.

Alexander Girls' School, Mymensingh.—Copies of *Om Bande Mataram* leaflets found and made over to District Magistrate. (Paragraph 658 of February 1910.)

Ananda Mohan College.—Copy of seditious *Swadhin Bharat* addressed to Principal and found in College letter-box on 26th August 1910. (Paragraph 2036 of 1910.)

Jitendra Kanta Lahiri, a student, was convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment in the Sarachar dakaiti, July 1911.

Upendra Kishor Ray, another student was arrested in connection with this dakaiti and was sent up for trial under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, but subsequently acquitted. (File No. 568 of 1911.)

Pandit Makhoda Samadhya, the notorious extremist, put up in the College boarding during his stay at Mymensingh, June 1911.

Surendra Mohan Ghosh, student, convicted in an Arms Act case.

Students in a state of general want of discipline. (File No. 580 of 1911.)

Copies of *Swadhin Bharat* found in November 1911. (Paragraph 4237 of 1911.)

Jitendra Kanta Lahiri, who was convicted in the Sarachar dakaiti, in his statement mentioned that Surendra Mohan Ghosh, a student of the College, was a member of the secret society in Mymensingh, and spoke emphatically in justification of dakaities, the money so obtained being used in buying arms and furthering the country's cause. (File No. 1204 of 1912.)

Mahendra Chandra Ray, student, 2nd year class, implicated by Jitendra Kanta Lahiri as being a member and present at the meetings of the Mymensingh secret societies, and also concerned in the Sarachar dakaiti. His house was searched in September 1911, but without result. (File No. 1204 of 1912.)

Upendra Kishor Ray alias Bidhu, student, was present at secret meetings organized by Hemendra Kishor Acharji. (File No. 1204 of 1912.)

A manuscript copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* addressed to the students, July 1912. (Paragraph 3515 of 1912.)

Amrita Lal Chakrabartti, student, brother of the accused, Brajendra Lal Chakrabartti, in Comilla attempted dakaiti case, November 1912. Friendly with Upendra Kishor Ray mentioned above. (File No. 2 of 1913.)

Anatoli Vernacular School, Kishoreganj.—In March 1907 a mob of youths, including the son of the Pandit of the school, attacked a carriage conveying foreign liquor. (File No. 89 of 1908.)

Bindubashini School, Tangail (aided).—Sarat Ray and Narendra Nath Biswas, students members of secret society, Tangail, formed to commit dakaities, etc. (Paragraph 2940 of 1910.)

Bajitpur High School, Kishoreganj (aided).—Student Jogendra Nath Adhikari received two copies of seditious *Om Bande Mataram* leaflet. He showed them to two other students and then burnt them. (Paragraph 956 of March 1910.)

Copy of seditious *Swadhin Bharat* received from Narayanganj, May 1910. (Paragraph 1604 of 1910.)

Copies of *Swadhin Bharat* found in April 1911. (Paragraph 1346 of 1911.)

In February 1912 the boys of the school threw stones on the roof of a house where a conjuring party was giving an entertainment because the Manager refused them free admittance. The Head Master tried to stop the boys, but was unable to do so. The misconduct was repeated on the next day. (File No. 655 of 1912.)

City School.—Some boys were rude to the Master in 1908. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Name of school found in a list of addresses in possession of V. D. Sarvarkar. (Paragraph 4261 of 1910.)

Ananda Chakrabartti, a youth of extreme views, a student. Implicated in an anonymous petition as being a member of a secret society.

Hem Naha, also implicated, was at one time a member of the Mymensingh *Anushilan Samiti*. (Paragraph 3661 of 1910.)

Akhil Chandra Das, a student, was named in the statement of Kedar Nath Guha in connection with the Sarachar dakaiti July 1911.

House of Harendra Sen, a teacher, was searched in connection with this dakaiti and some extremely seditious literature was found. (File No. 568 of 1911.)

City College School.—Priya Sankar Sen Gupta, a member of the *surhid Samiti*, Mymensingh, the founder of the *Gunda Samiti*, Akurthakur, and who was an accused in the Tangail gang case, passed the Entrance Examination from this school. (File No. 308 of 1910.)

Dhalla High English School (unaided).—Hari Charan Sil, who was educated in the school, was convicted and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on the 14th March 1913, in the Comilla attempted dakaiti case. (File No. 2 of 1913.)

Edward School (unaided).—Bipin Behari Das Gupta, Head Master, was prosecuted for disobeying the orders of the Superintendent of Police in 1905-06 for not producing the school registers in connection with a students' rioting case and was fined Rs 50 by the Additional Magistrate, but was acquitted on appeal by the Sessions Judge. (Paragraph 1560 of 1910.)

Gauripur High School (unaided; not yet recognised by the Department and University).—Aditya Charan Datta, convicted in the Comilla dakaiti November 1912, served in this school as a drill master. (Paragraph 1508 of 1912.)

Ichhapura High English School.—Harendra Kumar Mukharji, ex-student, leader of the *Surhid Samiti* at Sealdi, Mymensingh. (Paragraph 745 of February 1910.)

Jamalpur High English School.—The boys used to drill and parade the streets and picket just before the Jamalpur *mela* disturbances of 1907.

Head Master opposed reception of Lieutenant-Governor in August 1907. He did not pay his respects to the Lieutenant-Governor and prevented his boys from doing so.

Head Master joined in the boycott of a Sub-Inspector who assisted in restoring order at the *mela* disturbances, 1907.

Boys responsible for the pulling down of notices in the town. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Copies of seditious *Om Bande Mataram* leaflets found in the hands of students. (Paragraph 658 of February 1910.)

In July 1910 a human skull was found hung up by a rope on the verandah of the house of the Head Master. On this skull was pasted a piece of paper containing a seditious composition written by hand. The day before the skull was found, four seditious placard were found pasted on the walls of the first four classes. Another placard was found pasted on the outside wall of the school. (Paragraph 2389 of 1910.)

In June 1906 about a dozen students headed by the 2nd Master, Nishi Kanta Guha, forced the driver of a cart carrying Liverpool salt to abandon his cart and contents.

Nishi Kanta Guha and some students compelled a Muhammadan to return to a shopkeeper an enamelled plate he had purchased.

A Muhammadan shopkeeper of Jamalpur was boycotted for refusing to join in politics, and he had ultimately to pay Rs. 50 before the boycott was withdrawn. In connection with his imposition, the Head Master and 2nd Master of the school took a very prominent part.

In January 1906 the *Kalyan Samiti* was started at Jamalpur, the membership of which was solely confined to the High English School. Objectionable speeches were made at the meetings which were always secretly held.

In October 1905 a band of students entered a shop and tore off a proclamation regarding the complete freedom of the people to buy and sell what they wished.

The students formed a *Bande Mataram Bhika Samiti* for the purpose of collecting money for political funds.

In June 1906 on the occasion of the *Astami Snan*, the students brought about the riots in the *mela* grounds. These riots formed the precursor of a series of serious disturbances.

Notices regarding the reward offered in connection with the shooting of Mr. Allen at Goalundo were torn down all over the town by the boys of the school.

On the 3rd May 1908 some students of the school gave an exhibition of *lathi*-and sword play and wrestling. Several students and a small contingent from the *Samiti* of Pulin Behari Das were present. (File No. 392 of 1909.)

In August 1908 the boys of this school boycotted one Bhudar Guha, a student of the 4th class, for attending an evening party given to Mr. Sachse, the Subdivisional Officer. The Head Master at first professed ignorance, but finally made an enquiry and caned 13 boys. The students of the 1st and 2nd classes then boycotted the school.

The students organised a branch of the *Anushilan Samiti* at Amlapara, where they held secret meetings at night and played with *lathis* and swords. They also started a branch of the *Surhid Samiti* at Jamalpur.

On the 10th and 11th August 1908 the students of this school attended school without shoes, coats or shirts as a sign of mourning on the occasion of the execution of Khudiram Basu, the Muzaffarpur murderer.

Anonymous scurrilous notices reflecting on the character of the Head Master were found in the school and other places in Jamalpur in March 1911. (Paragraph 963 of 1910.)

In January 1912 two notices threatening the Head Master were found pasted on the walls of the school. (Paragraph 195 of 1912.)

Katiadi Simulia High English School.—In June 1911 a threatening letter was sent to the Head Master of the school because he gave evidence in the Routhbhog bomb case. (Paragraph 791 of 1911.)

Kishoreganj Entrance School.—In August-November 1905 the *mela* bazar was openly picketed by students of the school. They also insulted certain Muhammadan gentlemen who had gone to Mymensingh to welcome the Lieutenant-Governor. (File No. 89 of 1908.)

Hari Mohan School, Kishoreganj.—In August-November 1905, the *mela* bazar was openly picketed by the students of the school. They also insulted certain Muhammadan gentlemen who had gone to Mymensingh to welcome the Lieutenant-Governor.

This school was converted into a National School in August 1906 under a wave of enthusiasm following the visit of Arabinda Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal and Subodh Mallik after the Barisal Conference. (File No. 89 of 1908.)

Kishoreganj High English School (aided).—Find of a seditious song in the house of Aswini Kanta Pal, a student, in April 1910. (Paragraph 2719 of 1911.)

Prominent part taken by a student in partition day celebrations. (Paragraph 4079 of 1911.)

Copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* found in the school in July 1911. (Paragraph 3157 of 1911.)

Two seditious notices found in the school in August 1911. (Paragraphs 3518 and 3704 of 1911.)

Copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* found in the school received by students in November 1911. (Paragraphs 4237 and 4299 of 1911.)

Four manuscript copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* posted up in the school in February 1912. (Paragraph 858 of 1912.)

Students of the school suspected of circulating the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflets. (Paragraph 490 of 1912.)

Two manuscript copies of a *Muktimantra* leaflet were found posted up in the class rooms of the school in March 1912. (Paragraph 489 of 1912.)

Swadhin Bharat leaflets were found on the wall of the school in January 1913. (Paragraph 391 of 1913.)

Mritunjay High School (unaided).—In October 1907 a student abused a constable and provoked a breach of the peace. He was fined Rs. 150 and bound down to keep the peace for a year. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Bama Charan Ghosh, a student, and others attacked another boy of the City School with a knife on the occasion of a football match in June 1911. (File No. 477 of 1911.)

Kedar Nath Guha, a student, was arrested in connection with the Sarachar dakaiti, July 1911, and sent up for trial under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. He was bound down for one year.

Tinu alias Amulya Charan Ray, another student, was named in the statement of Kedar Guha as being implicated in the above dakaiti. (File No. 568 of 1911.)

Muktagnicha High English School.—On the 10th August 1908, on the occasion of the execution of Khudiram Basu, this school was closed at 1 p.m., and on the 11th idem the students attended school wearing only a *chadar* as a sign of sorrow. At 5 p.m. on the 11th

idem about 125 students of the school held a meeting near the Swasha ghat to express sympathy with Khudiram. The meeting expressed profound sorrow for the execution and prayed for the welfare of Khudiram's soul in the world beyond. (File No. 392 of 1909.)

Mymensingh College.—Kalipada Datta, a friend of Madan Mohan Bhaumik, who was arrested in the Dacca find of arms case. (File No. 1575 of 1912.)

Nagarpur High English School (unaided).—The Magistrate reported cases of picketing by boys in 1908.

Flagrant misconduct by one of the Masters. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Netrakona High English School.—Boys took part in picketing in 1905-06. When the District Magistrate visited the school at the Head Master's request in February 1907, he found "You should always shout *Bande Mataram*" written in large characters on the blackboard in the 2nd class. During his visit, *Bande Mataram* was shouted continually near the Rest House where he was staying. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Pingna High School (aided, expired).—In 1906 some boys urinated in the Marriage Registrar's bed and stole some of his property.

Volunteers used to parade neighbouring *hats* in 1907.

Boys pulled down notices offering rewards in the Allen shooting case.

Students practised *lathi* play in 1907. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Drawing Master and students adopted a defiant attitude when additional police were posted at Pingna and prohibited *lathi*-play in 1907. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Students suspected of posting up seditious *Swadhin Bharat* leaflets in the village. (Paragraph 2183 of 1910.)

P. M. College.—(1) Ashutosh Ray, student of the 2nd year class of this College, reported to be a leading member of a secret society called the "Guru Club" at Tangail which was established with the express object of committing dakaities, etc.

(2) Beni Madhab Biswas, also a student, was a member of the "Guru Club" (above).

(3) Mon Mohan Nandi student of the 2nd year class of the same College, was a member of the "Guru Club" (above). (Eastern Bengal and Assam file No. 308 of 1910.)

Ram Keshab High English School.—Copies of *Om Bande Mataram* leaflet addressed to 1st and 2nd classes intercepted by teachers and destroyed. (Paragraph 754 of February 1910.)

Sherpur High English School.—Six students expelled for taking part in a demonstration in memory of the execution of Khudiram Basu, 1908. (File No. 320 of 1909.)

An envelope containing copies of a seditious leaflet *Om Banus Mataram* received by the students. (Paragraph 658 of February 1910.)

Tangail School.—*Lathi*-play practised by pupils in 1908. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Tangail Midale English School.—Some students attended meetings to express joy at the release of Krishna Kumar Mitra from deportation. (Paragraph 559 of February 1910.)

Tangail Union School (unaided, not yet recognised by the Department or University).—Students suspected of setting fire to the Bindubashini School. (Paragraph 1694 of 1910.)

Manindra Nath Shaha, student, member of Tangail secret society, formed for the purpose of committing dakaities. (Paragraph 2940 of 1910.)

Tangail College.—Priya Sankar Sen Gupta, a member of the *Surhid Samiti*, Mymensingh, the founder of the *Gunda Samiti*, Akurthakur, and who was an accused in the Tangail gang case, joined the 2nd year class of this College, from where he went up for the F.A. Examination. (Eastern Bengal and Assam file No. 308 of 1910.)

Zilla School (Government).—Boys were rude to Magistrate in 1908. (File No. 21 of 1908.)

Copies of *Om Bande Mataram* leaflets found. (Paragraph 658 of February 1910.)

Copy of *Jugantar* leaflet addressed to students, in August 1910. (Paragraph 2827 of 1910.)

Copy of *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet found in October 1911. (Paragraph 4236 of 1911.)

Copies of *Swadhin Bharat* leaflets found pasted on doors of several schools in January 1913. (Paragraph 391 of 1913.)

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Khulna District.

Bagerhat High English School, Khulna (grant-in-aid).—The Head Master, Behari Lal Ray, was dismissed for disobeying the Risley Circular by encouraging *lathi* play and preaching boycott.

Daulatpur High English School, Khulna, (grant-in-aid).—Jitendra Nath Basu, an expert *athi* player and a member of Upen Chakrabarti's gang, read up to the 3rd class in this school. When the agitation began, he gave up his studies and devoted his whole energies to furthering the movement. (Paragraph 3441 of 1911.)

Daulatpur College, Khulna.—Makund Lal Chakrabarti, the Science Master, and Krishna Mohan Gupta, the Mathematical Master, are both suspects.

Bejoy Kumar Mazumdar was also a student of this school. He took part in *lathi* play, etc., in the earlier days of the agitation. (Paragraph 758 of 1911.)

Nishi Bhushan Ganguli was studying at this school and was concerned in the attempt to murder the Head Master of the Rangpur High School, March 1912. (Paragraph 1213 of 1912.)

Phultala High English School, Khulna.—A good number of the political suspects of Khulna have been educated in this Institution. The Superintendent of Police, however, reports that their political views appear to have been imbibed more from the locality in which they live than from the school. The former Head Master was Bhuban Mohan Ghosh, whose nephew was convicted in the Mahisa dakaiti case, and was a prominent agitator himself. He was succeeded by Jamini Kumar Basu, who was also a keen *swadeshist*, but he left in October 1911.

Khulna Zilla School Hostel (Government)—Birendra Nath Ghose a prominent agitator, was staying at the Hostel. September 1912. (Paragraph 3467 of 1912.)

Miksimil High English School, Khulna (unaided).—Jamini Mohan Basu, familiar with the Bomb Manual found at No. 15, Jorabagan Street, Calcutta, appointed Head Master of the school, September 1912. (Paragraph 3503 of 1912.)

Senhati High English School, Khulna (unaided).—(1) A copy of the third *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet was received by the Head Master of this school. The cover was addressed to a fictitious student. (Paragraph 2405 of 1910.)

(2) The 3rd Master, Indu Bhushan Chakrabarti, and the additional teacher, Jatindra Kumar Sen, are both agitators.

(3) Raghunath Gossain, a man of extreme views and a member of the gang of Bijay Ray, of Auria, read in this Institution. (Paragraph 2565 of 1911.)

(4) Atul Ch. De, who was an active member of the *Jungatar Samiti*, and aided in the raiding of the Senhati Bazar when all English clothes were burnt and Liverpool salt destroyed, read up to the 3rd class of this Institution. He was a great friend of Indu Bhushan Ray, who was convicted in the Alipore bomb case. (Paragraph 5434 of 1911.)

24-Parganas District.

Baharu High English School, Jaynagore police-station, 24-Parganas (grant-in aid).—Second Pandit Bhabananda alias Ramapati Bhattacharji, attended meetings, delivered lectures and wrote poetry protesting against the partition and advocating boycott. Suspected to be writer of a letter warning certain persons concerned in the Netra dakaiti that their mess was, about to be searched.—(File No. 736 of 1912.)

Diamond Harbour Entrance School (grant-in-aid).—See under Banoripara High English School (Bakarganj) for a note on the Head Master, Rajani Kanta Guha Thakurta (see also below.) (Paragraph 2737 of 1910.)

Lalit Mohan Chakravarti, approver in the Howrah gang case, was educated in this school. (File No. 1078 of 1911.)

Harinari High English School 24-Parganas.—Narendra Nath Bhattacharji of Kodalia, a member of Nani Gopal Sen Gupta's gang and an acquitted accused in the Howrah gang case, was a student of this school. (Collection No. 687.)

Magra High School, 24-Parganas.—Shyama Charan Sarkar, Head Master, knew one Dina Bandhu Maulik, of Jessore, whose daughter married Suroj Mohan Sen, a City College student, who joined the political agitation. (Paragraph 482 of 1913.)

Sarisha High English School, Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas (grant-in-aid).—Rajani Kanta Guha Thakurta is the Head Master. Belongs to the well-known Thakurta formerly of Banoripara, Bakarganj District. Many persons belonging to the family have taken an active part in political propaganda, and one of them was deported in 1908-1909. (File No. 736 of 1912.)

Suburban Free Reading Room, Tollygunge.—This school was started in January 1911 under the supervision of Akhoy Kumar Ray, a political suspect who was the promoter of the *Santisikhna Samiti*, the members of which were much in evidence during the cremation of Kanai Lal Dutta. The Institution appeared to be distinctly suspicious in character and seemed to be an attempt to revive in a new form the old extinct *Similis*. (Paragraph 371 of 1911.)

Nadia District.

Krishnagar College (Government).—Narendra Kumar Basu, pleader, passed his F.A. and B.A. examinations from this institution. He took an active part in the early days of the agitation and defended Khudiram Basu in the Muzaffarpur bomb case. Is a relation of ex-deportee Sachindra Prasad Basu. (Paragraph 165 of 1910.)

A copy of the third *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet was sent to the students of the 1st year class of this institution. (Paragraph 2391 of 1910.)

Krishnagar High School (grant-in-aid).—Jatindra Nath Gupta, of Dacca, appeared at the Entrance Examination from this institution. He was connected with the *Anushilan Samiti* at Habiganj. (Paragraph 6272 of 1911.)

Krishnagar Collegiate School (Government).—Narendra Kumar Basu, pleader, passed the Entrance Examination from this institution. He was a member of the extremist party and defended Khudiram Basu in the Muzaffarpur bomb case. (Paragraph 165 of 1911.)

Kumarkhali High English School.—Patit Paban Kundu passed his Entrance Examination from this institution. He took part in picketing cases and was a member of the *Sakti Pranjana Samiti* of Kumarkhali. (Paragraph 430 of 1911.)

Kushtia High English School.—Krishna Bihari Mitra, according to his own statement, when a student in the above school, was sent up in the case of attempted murder of Mr. Higginbotham, a missionary, but was acquitted. (Paragraph 1579 of 1910.)

Kushtia School (grant-in-aid).—Prafulla Ch. Ray was at one time or other in the Kushtia School, St. Xavier's College, and Ripon College. He was Secretary to the *Kushtia Sevak Samiti* and connected with the *Jugantar*. (Paragraph 226 of 1910.)

Kushtia High English School.—Krishna Bihari Mitra, of Pangsra, Faridpur district, while a student of the Entrance class, was sent up in connection with the attempted murder of Mr. Higginbotham. (Paragraph 1492 of 1910.)

Ranaghat High English School.—The second master of the above institution received by post a copy of the *Maha Sakti*, a grossly seditious leaflet. (Paragraph 3550 of 1910.)

Ranaghat School.—Atal Ch. Pal, who was convicted for sending a live bomb to the District Magistrate of Nadia, was studying in this school. (File No. 251 of 1908.)

Santipur High English School (Municipal).—Students of this institution were mixed up in the assault on a missionary in 1906 (Santipur missionary assault case).

Santipur Municipal School (Municipal).—Man Mohan Das was a student in the above school. During the conference held in 1910 at Nadia, he was one of the volunteers engaged to attend on the delegates and afterwards received a medal as a token of appreciation. Would frequent the "Florence Library" which was abolished on the introduction of the new Crimes Act. Man Mohan, though quiet himself, was known to sympathise with the *swadeshi* agitation. The boys suspected in the Kankinara bomb case are believed to have been known to him. (Paragraph 107 of 1910.)

Shikarpur School (grant-in-aid).—Narendra Nath Sarkar, who was concerned in the Santipur missionary assault case, was a member of this institution. (Paragraph 3495 of 1911.)

Sutrararh High English School (unaided).—(1) Nirapada Ray, of Baganchra, accused in the Alipur bomb case, was in the above school. He was a subscriber to the *Jugantar*. (Paragraph 226 of 1910.)

(2) Mani Lal Shaha was a pupil of the above school. His name was found in notebooks of the anarchists (*vide* paragraph 1636 of 1909). (Paragraph 226 of 1910.)

Jessore District.

Baghutia High English School.—Atul Ch. Kar, who was a member of the *Alka Anushilan Samiti*, and was suspected of burning down the Sanmilani School-house, joined as a teacher on Rs. 16 per mensem. (File No. 736 of 1912.)

Itna Entrance School.—Jitendra Nath Ray, of Jessore, studied up to the 2nd class of this school. He is very reserved and has a violent temper, but nothing is known of his political views. (Paragraph 246 of 1913.)

Magura High English School (aided).—The Head Master of this school received by post a copy of the *Maha Sakti*, a grossly seditious leaflet. (Paragraph 3648 of 1910.)

Maheshpur High School (aided).—Jitendra Nath Mukharji was 4th teacher in the above school. On the occasion of a prize distribution in 1910, he delivered a lecture deprecating service and imitation of foreign manners and customs. (Paragraph 890 of 1910.)

Narail College (grant-in-aid).—Surendra Nath Mitra, of Paikpara, is a student and is said to be a member of the party of the notorious Kiron Mukharji. (File No. 718 of 1912.)

Murshidabad District.

Berhampur Collegiate School.—Upendra Narayan Bhattacharji, a dangerous political suspect of Dinajpur, obtained admission after passing the Matriculation Examination of the Dinajpur National School. (File No. 650 of 1912.)

Kanchantola High English School (departmental grant-in-aid).—Kahirod Indu Ghosh, who was mentioned by Lalit Chakrabarti as being a member of Saytendra Basu's (of Midnapur fame) party, was a student of this institution. (Paragraph 3941 of 1911.)

Eight students of this school took part in a boycott celebration in 1909. They passed through the streets singing *swadeshi* songs and shouting "*Bande Mataram*." (File No. 773.)

Krishnath College, Berhampur (unaided).—Prabash Chandra De, M.A., who was a member of Indra Nath Nandi's *Attayoniti Samiti*, and whose house was searched in connection with the Alipur bomb case, was till lately a Professor of this college.

Sarat Chandra Patnaik, of Midnapur, a member of the old Midnapur extremist party and an intimate friend of Khudiram Basu and Satyendra Nath Basu, was also a student of this college.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

Bogra District.

Bogra Zilla School (Government).—Copies of the *Om Bande Mataram* leaflet addressed to students, 1st and 2nd classes, intercepted. (Paragraph 766 of 1910.)

Nakhila High School, Bogra (unaided).—Assistant Master Srish Chandra Sen, a staunch home-ruler. (File No. 343 of 1911.)

Dinajpur District.

Balurghat Middle English School, Dinajpur (aided by Department).—On the 17th February 1910 a teacher of the school intercepted two copies of a seditious leaflet *Om Bande Mataram* addressed to a student. (Paragraph 581 of 1910.)

Middle English School, Dinajpur.—Jadu Gopal Nag and Sureswar Sarkar, 2nd class students, members of the Dinajpur Athletic Club, the members of which swore not to reveal the Club's secret. (Paragraph 2631 of 1910.)

Raiganj High English School, Dinajpur (unaided, unrecognized).—Two copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet, addressed to the students of this school, made over to the police by the Head Master. (Paragraph 1203 of 1911.) Posted on the night of the 20th March 1911. (Paragraph 1373 of 1911.)

Ill-feeling between Hindu and Muhammadan boys of this school owing to the Head Master having rebuked a Hindu boy. (Paragraphs 1591 and 1692 of 1911.)

Thakurgaon High English School, Dinajpur (aided by Department).—Copy of the *Om Bande Mataram* leaflet received. (Paragraph 760 of February 1910.)

Copy of the 9th edition of the *Swadhin Bharat* addressed to the students of the 9th class. (Paragraph 83 of 1912.)

Zilla School, Dinajpur (Government).—Two seditious pamphlets found pasted on walls of school. (Paragraph 397 of February 1910.)

Three copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* (No. 2) stuck up on the school premises in April 1910. (Paragraph 1237 of 1910.)

Jatindra Nath Mitra, student, member of Tangail Secret *Samiti* formed for the purpose of committing dakaiti. (Paragraph 2490 of 1910.)

Prafulla Biswas, Prabodh Biswas, Hari Pada Ray, Debendra Sarkar, Hirendra K. Basu, Debendra Chandra De (also suspected in a gun-theft case), Bava Taran Tarafdar, members of the Dinajpur Athletic Club, the members of which swore not to reveal the Club's secret. (Paragraph 2631 of 1910.)

A seditious manuscript leaflet, entitled *Om Bande Mataram*, found pasted on an outside wall of the school. (Paragraph 269 of 1912.)

Jalpaiguri District.

Zilla School, Jalpaiguri (Government).—Two students named Purna Oh. Bagchi and Janardan Goswami left home under suspicious circumstances en route for Benares in order to sacrifice their lives to the god *Bisenicar*. (Paragraph 494 of February 1910.)

Proscribed pamphlet entitled *Krishaker Sharbanash* obtained by a pupil of this school. (Bengal paragraph 3294 of 1912.)

Pabna District.

Bera School, Pabna (unaided).—Students attend barefooted on the occasion of the execution of Khudiram Basu. (August 1908). (File No. 811 of 1909.)

Satish Chandra Sanyal, Head Master of this school, Secretary of the secret *Swadeshi Samiti* at Bera. Object of the *Samiti* appears to be to promote the sale of *swadeshi* goods. (Eastern Bengal and Assam paragraph 267 of 1911.)

Bera High English School, Pabna (unaided).—Head Master of this school was on friendly terms with Sri Sadhu. (September 1912). (Bengal paragraph 3523 of 1912.)

Jamirta High English School (unaided).—Certain students stated to belong to a *Bandhab Samiti* (by an anonymous informer). (File No. 3864 of 1910.)

Jamsherpur School, Pabna.—Head Master of this school allows the students to take part in plays in which *swadeshi* songs are sung. Two of the students are strongly in favour of *swadeshi* ideals. (Eastern Bengal and Assam paragraph 156 of 1911.)

Pabna College (unaided).—The Principal, Surendra Narayan Mitra, is a political suspect. (File No 1242 of 1910.)

Nareish Ch. Chakrabatti, of Tangail, Mymensingh, was a student of this college. He was a member of the "Guru Club," Tangail. (Eastern Bengal and Assam File No. 308 of 1910.)

Khittish Chandra Sanyal, a student in the 2nd year class of this college, formerly associated with agitators and members of the *Vivekananda Sabha Samiti*, Nadia. (File No. 106 of 1913.)

Pabna Institution (unaided).—Enmity towards the Head Master of this institution for giving evidence in the case against Jogendra Nath Maulik. (Eastern Bengal and Assam paragraphs 2869 and 3550 of 1911.)

Radhanagar High School, Pabna (unaided).—Copy of *Om Bande Mataram* leaflet intercepted by Head Master and handed over to the police. Head Master persecuted by Assistant Secretary for having made over leaflet to the police. (Paragraphs 697 and 765 of February 1910.)

Radhanagar High English School, Pabna (unaided).—A number of boys of this school belong to a local branch of the *Sakti Samiti* and indulge in sword and *lathi* play. Because the Head Master objected to the boys attending the *samiti*, he was looked upon with suspicion by the School Committee. (April 1910.) (Paragraph 1328 of 1910.)

Head Master intercepts copies of *Swadhin Bharat* leaflets. (2639 of 1910.)

Salap High English School, Pabna.—*Swadhin Bharat* leaflet addressed to the students of this school intercepted in May. It bears the postmark of Kayapathy. (Eastern Bengal and Assam paragraph 2147 of 1911.)

Shahjadpur High English School, Pabna (aided).—Nagendra Nath and Jatindra Mohan Gossain, students, got up a procession party on the 16th October 1910. (File No. 3791 of 1910.)

Technical School, Pabna.—In spite of the warnings of the Head Master and other teachers, about 60 students attended the Pabna Conference in 1908 in a body. (File No. 93 of 1908.)

Victoria School, Pabna (unaided).—Copies of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet made by a resident of this school. (Eastern Bengal and Assam paragraph 2244 of 1911.)

Zilla School, Pabna (Government).—Placards containing *Jugantar* recipe for making bombs pasted up on walls of Government school. The placarding was done by Jogendra Nath Maulik, a student of the Pabna institution, who was also responsible for circulating manuscript copies of seditious *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet. Jogendra was prosecuted, but acquitted. (File No. 750 of 1910.)

Copies of *Om Bande Mataram* leaflet received. (Paragraph 699 of February 1910.)

Rajshahi District.

Bholanath Academy, Rajshahi (unaided).—Parties of students sang objectionable songs on the occasion of the *Saraswati Puja*. (Paragraph 677 of February 1910.)

Singing of seditious songs by the students of the Bholanath Academy in February 1912. (Paragraph 267 of 1912.)

Dighapatisa School, Natore, Rajshahi (unaided).—Copies of *Om Bande Mataram* leaflet received by students. (Paragraph 873 of February 1910.)

Copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet addressed to students were intercepted by a teacher. (Paragraphs 1479, 2534 and 3200 of 1911.)

Technical School, Rajshahi.—Parties of students sang objectionable songs on the occasion of the *Saraswati Puja*. (Paragraph 677 of February 1910.)

The following students were members of the Rajshahi *Santi Samiti*.

Rampada Mukharji,	} sent up in the Howrah gang case, but acquitted.
Manmatha Nath Biswas,	
Nagendra Prasad Chaudhuri.	
Jogendra Nath Ray.	
Akhil Ranjan Chaudhuri.	
Jatindra Nath Banarji. (Paragraph 298 Abstract for 1908.)	

The following students and ex-students were members of the Rajshahi conspiracy, some of whom were sent up in the Howrah gang case :—

*Bidhu Bhusan Biswas.
Panchanan Biswas.
*Bhupendra Narayan Ray Chaudhuri.
Jitendra Chakrabarti. (Eastern Bengal and Assam File No. 525 of 1911.)

Jatindra Mohan Ray, son of Hari Mohan Ray, was a teacher in the Rajshahi Technical School but was forced to resign. He was a member of the *Santi Samiti* and of a band of volunteers organised for special secret work. (Eastern Bengal and Assam File No. 525 of 1911.)

Rajshahi College (Government).—Parties of students sang objectionable songs on the occasion of a procession. (Paragraph 677 of February 1910.)

Two copies of *Om Bande Mataram* leaflet addressed to students intercepted. (Paragraph 676 of February 1910.)

Sarat Das Patnaik, an active member of the Midnapur revolutionary party and a friend of Khudiram Basu and Satyendra Nath Basu, obtains admission to the 2nd year class of the College. Knows how to make bombs, and was caught shadowing a police officer. (File No. 806 of 1910.)

Five Dacca youths of bad repute, who are concerned with the extremist movement, and are members of the Dacca *Anushilan Samiti*, obtained admission as students. (File No. 366 of 1910.)

Three students belong to the *Guru* and *Gundu Samitis* of Tangail. (Paragraph 2490 of 1910.)

Jogesh Chandra Chakrabarti, student, 2nd year class, member of secret society formed for purpose of committing dakaiti. (Paragraph 2490 of 1910.)

Anonymous seditious paper found by Superintendent, Collegiate School boarding house. No clue obtained, September 1910. (Paragraph 3381 of 1910.)

Certain students stated to belong to a *Bandhab Samiti* (by an anonymous informer.) (Paragraph 3364 of 1910.)

File No. 334 of 1911 contains the names of several students who are considered to be political suspects. Orders were issued by the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government not to re-admit them into the College. (File No. 334 of 1911.)

A manuscript copy of the *Jugantar* addressed to the students, 1st year class, December 1911. (Paragraph 236 of 1912.)

A manuscript copy of the *Jugantar* addressed to the students of the 1st year class, January 1912. (Paragraph 27 of 1912.)

Deputy Superintendent of Police assaulted by a Professor of this College in February 1912. (Paragraph 367 of 1912.)

Students of this College create a disturbance at the Victoria Theatre in Rampur Boalia town. (Paragraph 394 of 1912.)

Bejoy Kumar Ray is a student of this College. Was sent up in 1906 for destruction of a foreign cloth, but was acquitted. Was a member of the *Sabik Samiti*, and one of the band of special volunteers organised for secret work. (File No. 736 of 1912.)

Political suspect **Indra Kumar Bhattacharji**, student, 2nd year class, was an accused in a riot case. Was a member of the *Santi Samiti* and one of the chosen band of extra special volunteers who vowed secrecy to Kali of any work entrusted to them. Was a student of the National Schools at Boalia and Calcutta. (File No. 736 of 1912.)

A manuscript copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet addressed to the students of the 1st year class. (Paragraph 3515 of 1912.)

A copy of the *Swadhin Bharat* leaflet was addressed to the students of the 1st year class in September 1912. (Paragraph 3515 of 1912.)

Singing of seditious songs by students in February 1912. (Paragraph 267 of 1912.)

(1) **Narendra Nath Sarkar**, a student of the 2nd year class of this College, was a member of a branch of the "Guru Club" at Rajshahi.

(2) **Satish Chatterji**, Professor of this College, was a member of the "Guru Club" at Tangail. (Eastern Bengal and Assam File No. 308 of 1910.)

Rangpur District.

Goral Lower Primary School, Rangpur.—**Dinesh Ch. Ghatak**, at one time a teacher in this school, convicted in the *Lazarus* brothers case in 1907. (Bengal paragraph 1580 of 1912.)

Kurigram High English School (aided by Department).—Student **Monoranjan Datta** snatched a copy of the "*Om Bande Mataram*", took it to school and showed it to his friend, **Kalipada Das Gupta**, and to the Head Pundit of the school. It was then destroyed. (Paragraph 975 of March 1910.)

Haragacha Middle English School, Rangpur.—Meeting held in the school by political suspects. (Paragraph 1931 of June 1912.)

Nilphamari High English School (aided by the Department).—Two copies of the *Om Bande Mataram* leaflets received, one of which was taken away to Calcutta by a teacher. (Paragraph 975 of March 1910.)

Technical School.—Some students of this school were conspicuous on the occasion of the *Saraswati Puja* in shouting the national war-cry. (Paragraph 80 Abstract for 1908)

Zilla School, Rangpur (Government).—Seditious *Suadhin Bharat* leaflet received in April 1910. (Paragraph 1716 of 1910.)

Suresh Ch. Sanyal, of Pabna, convicted of sending a seditious pamphlet, *Matapuja*, to the students, but acquitted by the High Court. (File No. 635 of 1912.)

Jadu Ray, educated at this school, connected with the Calcutta Revolutionary Society. (Paragraph 423 of 1912.)

Miscellaneous Schools.

Victoria College, Cooch Behar.—(1) Durjoy Sen Sarkar arrested with a student of the College.

(2) Suresh Ch. Acharji, a student, sent a *Suadhin Bharat* pamphlet to Rajendra Ch. Dass, of the Braja Mohan College, Barisal. (File No. 635 of 1912.)

Cooch Behar College.—A Professor of this College on friendly terms with the brother and sister of Arabindo Ghosh. (Bengal paragraph 3991 of 1912.)

Victoria College.—Narendra Nath Bagchi, of Rajshahi, an acquitted accused in the Alipur bomb case, is at present studying at the College.

The brother of Durjay Singh Sen Sarkar was a student of this College at the time of Durjay's arrest in connection with the Dacca conspiracy case. He (Durjay) was also suspected in the Panditohar dakaiti case. (File No. 635 of 1912.)

Dr. B. N. Seal, the Principal of the College, is reported to be well-known to Bipin Chandra Pal, the extremist. (Bengal paragraph 3110, Abstract for 1911.)

Chandi Das Chakrabarti of Dacca and Jalpaiguri town was a student of this College. He was sent up for interfering with a Head Constable and convicted under section 186, Indian Penal Code. Also suspected in the Jalpaiguri gun theft cases. (Collection No. 77.)

Siliguri School (Government aided).—Chandi Das Chakrabarti, suspected in gun-theft cases, and who is an Assistant appointed to act as Head Master, was sent up for interfering with a Head Constable and convicted under section 186, Indian Penal Code. (Paragraph 495 of January 1910.)