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Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 226, 13th February 1925

European Education—Resolutions of the Conference held on 30th January 1925—Orders passed.

[Despatch Abstract.]

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 226, 13th February 1925

European Education—Resolutions of the Conference held on 30th January 1925—Orders passed.

Order—No. 226, Law (Education), dated 13th February 1925.

At a Conference held on the 30th January 1925 to consider questions connected with the education of European and Anglo-Indian children in this Presidency, which was attended by representatives of managements of schools and others interested in the subject, the following resolutions were passed :—

I. Resolved that in view of the present needs of the Anglo-Indian community, it is imperative that the whole position of European education in the Province of Madras should be surveyed with a view to ascertaining—

(i) the educational needs of each area ; and

(ii) the type of education which should be encouraged in that area ;

and that the Government of Madras be asked to undertake the survey.

II. Resolved that the Government of Madras be asked to amend the rules in the Code regarding the levy of fees so as to encourage the collection of school fees from the parents or guardians of pupils in poor schools.

(It was added that a similar question in regard to boarding grants should be examined.)

III. Resolved that on the completion of the survey referred to in resolution I, the Government of Madras be asked to consider whether the present distribution of grants as between boarding and teaching is best calculated to meet the needs disclosed.

IV. Resolved that the introduction of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate system in European schools is most desirable.

Mr. W. Hindle, Secretary, Anglo-Indian Branch, Y.M.C.A., read a paper at the Conference dealing with the question of Anglo-Indian unemployment which is printed as annexure to these proceedings.

2. The Government have considered the resolutions and are pleased to pass the following orders.

3. *Resolution No. I—Survey of the position of European and Anglo-Indian education.*—The Conference was of the opinion that a survey should be undertaken with a view to ascertaining the needs of each section of the community in each area and the particular kind and standard of education to be imparted, as such a survey would furnish materials, among other things, for the consideration of the question of the co-ordination of efforts by the different managements with a view to ensure that the funds devoted to European education are expended to the best advantage of the community as a whole. The Government agree that a survey of the educational needs of each area and of the extent to which these are met by the existing schools should be undertaken. They consider that it will probably be most convenient if the conditions in the mufassal excluding the Nilgiris are examined first and a preliminary report is submitted to them. They will then consider the question of forming a committee to go further into the whole subject. The Director of Public Instruction is accordingly requested to instruct the Inspector of European schools to carry out the preliminary examination and to submit his report before the schools close for the ensuing summer vacation.

4. *Resolution No. II—Scale of fees levied from pupils in European schools*—The Conference was of the opinion that the present system of grants did not encourage managements to collect fees from parents to whatever extent possible and suggested a revision of the rules with this end in view. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to offer his remarks on this recommendation at an early date.

5. *Resolution No. III—Grants-in-aid.*—The opinion was expressed at the Conference that teaching grants, especially for high and middle schools, should be increased and that boarding grants might be restricted as far as possible. As this point will be covered by the survey suggested in the first resolution no separate action is called for at present on this resolution.

6. *Resolution No. IV—Introduction of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate system.*—The Government understand that proposals for the introduction of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate system in European schools are being formulated by the Inspector of European schools. The Director is requested to expedite their submission to the Government.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. T. Krishnama Achariyar,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
Copy to the members of the Conference.
Editors' Table.

ANNEXURE I.

Memorandum of the Rev. H. Y. Necker, dated 27th December 1924.

The Anglo-Indian community, which is one of the smallest minority communities in India, is generally admitted to be in a very unfortunate position to-day. Its anomalous political position has affected very adversely its economic position, which is reflected in the large number of Anglo-Indians who are unemployed. There are, of course, many causes for this state of affairs, but the main cause is the lack of a general education. A remedy must be sought, therefore, in the direction of the education provided for the community.

In view of the fact that a high standard of general education is so essential to-day, it is most regrettable that a very small number of Anglo-Indian pupils complete a high school course of education by passing a final examination before they leave school, and that a still smaller number proceed to a University. On the other hand the number of pupils in receipt of eleemosynary aid from both Government and private sources has increased very largely within the last ten years.

It is evident, therefore, that the education provided for the community is not achieving results commensurate with the money now being expended; and, since the financial responsibility is shared by the Department of Public Instruction and the managers of schools, it seems advisable that there should be an exchange of views on the subject. The financial resources of the schools consist of Government grants, fees, endowments, and the voluntary services of the members of religious orders. The chief points to be considered, therefore, are (1) the distribution of the present resources, and (2) whether they can be increased.

We fully realise the difficulty of the whole question, but we venture to think that a discussion of the following points also will be helpful, and will contribute to an improvement in the present position:—

(1) The present number of schools: their classification, present need and financial position.
(2) The provision of high schools: number and situation.
(3) The scales of fees levied in all grades of schools.
(4) The distribution of the available resources among the different items of expenditure.

Four statements accompany this memorandum: statements A and B are comparative tables for three quinquennia; statement C, which has been compiled from the records of a mixed high school in Madras, shows the avenues of employment open to our pupils; and statement D shows the distribution of the Government grants for 1924-25.

Statement A.—Comparative tables.

Year.	Students and Pupils.					Census.	Percentage at School.
	College.	School.			Total.		
		High	Middle.	Primary.			
1911-12	57	2,994	2,960	1.050	7,061	40,887	18
1916-17	93	3,456	3,427	1,409	8,385	40,887	21
1921-22	100	4,881	3,216	1,436	9,633	34,269	28

Statement B.—Comparative tables.

Year.	Total expenditure including inspection, building and recurring.						
	Public funds.		Fees		Other sources.		Total.
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1911-12	3,40,387	33·5	1,70,541	16·8	5,05,602	49·7	10,16,530
1916-17	5,88,836	40·5	2,64,109	18·1	6,02,529	41·4	14,55,474
1921-22	8,01,029	34·6	4,05,831	17·5	11,09,613	47 9	23,16,473

Statement C.—Avenues of employment (1919-1923).

Appointments.	Educational qualification.						Abstract.		Total.
	High school.		Standard and average age.						
	Passed.	Failed	IX	VIII	VII	VI	Boys.	Girls.	
			18	17	16	15			
College	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
Teachers' Training School ..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	8
Telegraph and Cable	..	2	3	9	1	..	15	..	15
Indian Medical Department ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Nurse	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
Railway Apprentice	3	8	8	5	10	4	38	..	38
Clerk and Typist	4	3	3	4	9	..	11	12	23
Shop Assistant	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	1	4
Total ..	23	13	17	20	22	5	73	27	100

Statement D.—Government grants—Budget allotments—1924-25.

Grants.	Primary.	Middle and high	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Teaching	20,500	2,70,800	2,91,300	
Boarding	34,000	2,00,000	2,34,000*	* Includes Rs. 16,770 for free food for poor pupils in day schools
Fee remission	2,000	14,000	1 ,000	
Total ..	56,500	4,81,800	5,41,300	

ANNEXURE II.

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference on European Education held on 30th January 1925.

Present:

1. The Hon. Sir Arthur Knapp (*Chairman*).
2. The Rev. Father A. J. Van der Burg.
3. The Rev. Mother Xavier.
4. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Madras.
5. The Rev. H. Y. Necker.
6. Sister Gertruda of the Madras Collegiate school.
7. Mr. E. E. Berry—nominee of Sir Robert Stanes.
8. Mr. E. H. M. Bower.
9. Mr. G. G. Armstrong—nominee of Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
10. The Agent of the South Indian Railway.
11. The Rev. W. A. Hobson.
12. The Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.
13. The Principal, St. George's Homes, Keti.
14. Mr. W. Hindle.
15. Mr R. Littlehailes.
16. Mr. H. O. Kershaw.
17. The Rev. T. H. Butlin.
18. Miss Worcester.
19. Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnama Achariyar.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for their kindness in consenting to give him the benefit of their views on questions

connected with European education. He suggested that the memorandum of the Rev. H. Y. Necker might serve as the basis for the discussions at the Conference and the points mentioned therein could be developed one by one in the order in which they were arranged in the memorandum presented.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker opened the discussion. He referred to the memorandum which he had submitted in his capacity as President of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India and which summed up the points for discussion at the Conference. He recalled the important Conference on European education which was held under the auspices of the Government of India at Simla in 1912, at which certain resolutions were definitely formulated and circulated to the Provincial Governments for report and suggestions. He ventured to think that these resolutions were not acted upon because of the intervention of the great war; and in fact some of them had been lost sight of. The conditions under which European schools were working in 1912 were not dissimilar from those under which they were working at present. It was generally felt that some sort of readjustment of the present position was necessary. And to assist in this, those interested in the education of the community asked in 1912 and asked now, for an authoritative survey of the facts connected with European education. What he meant by a 'survey' was this There were fewer schools in some places than required and more in other places than absolutely necessary. They had not had, to his knowledge, in this Presidency, any authoritative survey of the position of the schools such as was asked for by the Conference of 1912 and such as he now suggested in the resolution he placed before them. The draft resolution that he proposed was in the form of a request to the Government "that the Department of Public Instruction be asked to make a survey of the location of the existing European schools within the jurisdiction of the Inspector of European schools with due consideration to the educational and religious needs of the community."

Mr. Littlehailes pointed out that information on points required by mover was already contained in the list published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* classifying all the schools under the heads of primary, middle or high showing their management, the religious instruction that is given in each and so on. The Rev. H. Y. Necker said that the question was a much broader one than that. There were, speaking generally, two different aspects. In some places there were probably more schools than necessary; if this was established definitely by a survey, any suggestion for closing some of them might be considered by the managements under the advice of the Inspector of European schools. Then, again, there was the kind of education imparted. In some areas it was probably the case that the instruction given did not answer exactly the needs of the community. A survey would elucidate this. On an authoritative survey made of the whole situation on these lines, it would be easy to consider the closing down of schools already existing or of starting new types of schools where necessary.

The Chairman intervened and said that if the survey was meant to be not quite so much of the schools as of the educational needs of each part of the Presidency, it could proceed partly upon the census figures and partly upon the knowledge of the localities possessed by the department and the private agencies concerned.

The Director of Public Instruction feared that it might not be possible to come to a common agreement in regard to concentration of schools in particular areas. He referred to a Conference held at his office--which proved infructuous--of three managements interested in collegiate education in Madras City, with a view to see whether a common working arrangement would be possible. The policy of the Government was not to maintain any school of their own but to aid private managements. There could be no doubt that this was sound. In the case of the Breeks' Memorial School for example, they found that it was more popular with European parents run as a private school than as a Government institution. At the Conference referred to by him, three managers representing different attitudes were present; and it was found impossible to effect an amalgamation, the main obstacle being the religious differences.

Mr. Bower proposed that the words 'and religious' in the resolution should not be retained as he found at the Conference referred to by the Director of Public Instruction, at which he represented one of the three schools, that it was impossible to come to an understanding with due consideration to religious needs of the different denominations.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker supporting his proposition said that an authoritative statement made by the education officer of Government as to the needs of a particular area—in the way of the number and types of schools—would probably be acted upon.

Mr. Littlehailes replied that if that was what was needed, the information contained in the census report and the list of schools he referred to would afford a satisfactory basis to proceed upon.

The Lord Bishop of Madras in support of the resolution observed that an examination of the census reports and the lists giving the number of schools in each place would not suffice. What was wanted was a survey of the problem from a deeper point of view. Taking any particular place, the number of children to be educated and their religious needs should first be considered and then the location of the schools to satisfy all these needs. And the question whether a school ought to be a middle school, a primary school or a high school, would next be determined. For all this, a working basis was necessary. It must also be possible to co-ordinate efforts by, say, attaching a training school to a group of middle schools or a high school in close touch with a number of middle schools. The question of the type of education must also be considered. In the case of Trichinopoly, for instance, where a large percentage of the population would serve in the railway, possibly some form of industrial training would have to be provided. These were the kinds of questions that would arise in a survey suggested in the resolution. What was needed was that the department should consider all these factors side by side and make a *human* survey—not a statistical or departmental, but a sort of sociological survey—with a view to suggest the closing down or the opening of schools or amalgamating some of them or indicating the nature of the instruction suited to particular areas. Personally he felt that amalgamation was not such a hopeless affair as Mr. Littlehailes was inclined to think.

The Chairman asked whether what was intended was a survey with a view to ascertaining the needs of each section of the community in each area and the particular kind and standard of education to be imparted, and added that this would be more suitably work for a committee rather than for a single officer.

The Lord Bishop replied that that was exactly what was wanted. Mr. Littlehailes cited the Women's Christian College as a typical example of the co-ordination which he had in mind. Thirteen different missionary bodies had joined together to maintain this; all the missions were represented on the governing body. The Lord Bishop gave another instance of the college for Anglo-Indian boys in Bangalore. The Roman Catholics put up the building and other missions contributed in other ways and the college itself was to be run as an undenominational and unsectarian teaching institution, though managed by the Roman Catholics. Mr. Littlehailes said that if the representatives of the various denominations would meet and discuss the possibility of an agreement, the Government would render all possible assistance, though there could be no compulsion in the matter.

The Lord Bishop explained that it was not a question, to begin with, of co-operation between the different denominations so much as of the interest of the Anglo-Indian community as a whole, whose needs and conditions could best be studied only by the Government. If the Government would make the survey and give the materials, it was then time for the different sections to see whether an agreement could be reached. The Rev. H. Y. Necker shared the same view and wished that the Government should give a start—a basis to go upon—as they were the expert advisers.

The Rev. Father Vander Burg, asked as to what the attitude of Roman Catholics would be in the matter, said they would insist upon Catholic religious teaching and Catholic management. The Chairman asked whether there would be any objection on the part of Roman Catholics to send the children in one of their schools, say, to a common industrial school maintained by a different agency. He replied that the Catholics had big industrial schools, but that there would be no objection to Catholic pupils attending such part-time common institutions.

The following resolution of the Rev. H. Y. Necker was then put and carried:—

"Resolved that, in view of the present needs of the Anglo-Indian community, it is imperative that the whole position of European education in the Province of Madras should be surveyed with a view to ascertaining

(1) the educational needs of each area; and
(2) the type of education which should be encouraged in that area;
and that the Government of Madras be asked to undertake the survey."

II.—Scale of Fees.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker then proceeded to the next point regarding the scale of fees levied in all grades of schools and suggested that the rules in the Code regarding the levy of fees should be amended so as to permit the collection of fees, both boarding and tuition, *in part* from 'destitute' pupils. The scale must vary according to localities. At present differences existed between the same kind of schools in the same place; and it was found at the Conference at Simla that, comparing the fees levied elsewhere, the fees in high schools in Madras varied very much, and he felt that something should be done to make the scales more uniform. Coming to poor schools, he observed that some schools levied low fees, while some others did not levy anything at all, and that in one case within his knowledge a school was afraid of levying any fees lest it should cease to be entitled to the boarding grants. The Government were giving fifteen rupees a head as boarding grants; it sometimes happened that the parent could contribute, say, five rupees, towards the child's maintenance, but once that small amount was accepted the fear was enterained that the school would not get the grant from Government. The schools therefore generally preferred to forego the contribution from the parent in favour of the grant from the Government. A readjustment of the rates and a little more elasticity in the scale were needed.

Mr. Kershaw did not claim that the Code was free from defects, but said that, according to the Code, schools were classed as free or non-free, and as the fee-remission grant was a compensatory grant, free schools were not eligible for it, and, if a school received fees, it could hardly expect Government to pay it compensation for the loss of fee income and at the same time take no cognizance of the fee income it actually collected. The argument was that, if a school was a free school, it would have made provision for paying the fees of the children. As for boarding grants he said that he personally urged the management to get as much as they could from the parents and that by doing so they lost nothing. He further admitted that boarding grants were much abused; and that when a grant of Rs. 8 for instance was made under rule 42 of the Code, unfortunately some schools accepted children on that small amount and would not collect anything from the parents. If schools were willing to admit pupils on this small amount it would be their concern to find the funds and not that of the Government.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker cited the instance of a particular school which collected Rs. 900 from the parents only to lose a corresponding amount in the total grant from Government. The effect was that the school desisted from collecting any fees the next year.

Mr. Littlehailes thought that this would involve a change in the method of assessment of grants and added that an incentive could be given to the management by adopting a proportion of the net cost as the system of grant. It was pointed out that in a particular school the difficulty was got over by putting the little money that the management got from the parents as a subscription for the school and not towards the pupils' fees at all.

There was general agreement with the Rev. H. Y. Necker that the present system let off the parents from the burden which they should shoulder and that they should be made to pay more for the children than they were doing.

The Lord Bishop of Madras said that the feeling was that the rules, as they stood, put a premium on getting remissions and that what was wanted was that the rules should be so amended as to ensure that the genuine destitute should be eligible for partial remission and that the managers of schools should be allowed to collect some fees from the pupils. The Rev. Mother Xavier observed that in her institution they collected no fees from the orphans towards boarding while in the case of tuition fees they

received some amounts. All students who brought letters from the Parish priests received concessions. She added that nearly all the children that attended their school were poor and that they relied on destitution certificates in the case of boarding fees.

Mr. Littlehailes stated that it seemed to be the general desire that the rules framed should be elastic and should not penalize institutions that collected such fees as the parents were able to pay.

The Chairman wished to know whether the sense of the meeting was that the Government should amend the rules so as to encourage managers to collect fees from the parents to whatever extent possible. This being the general sense of the meeting, the following resolution proposed by the Rev. H. Y. Necker was then put and carried:—

'Resolved that the Government of Madras be asked to amend the rules in the Code regarding the levy of fees so as to encourage the collection of school fees from the parents or guardians of pupils in poor schools.'

It was added that a similar question in regard to boarding grants should be examined.

III.—Distribution of available resources.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker then proceeded to the financial aspect of the problem. He referred to the allotment of three lakhs for teaching and three and a half lakhs for boarding and fee remissions for 1924-25. He wanted that additional teaching grants should be allotted for high schools in particular, as their condition was deplorable. Schools would have to be closed if conditions as to these grants continued as they were. There were many high schools where the teachers could not be granted increases of salaries for which they were eligible. He therefore wanted that the teaching grants should be increased. The Chairman intervened and explained that an addition to grants in the aggregate was not probable.

The Lord Bishop observed that the general position was that, if they were told how much could be allotted, they could see how best it could be utilized to the advantage of the education of the community. He was not satisfied that the present allotment was spent in the wisest way possible. The Rev. H. Y. Necker felt that the allotment of Rs. 3½ lakhs was much abused and the Lord Bishop of Madras said that it was their idea that the boarding grants should be restricted as far as possible and that teaching grants should be increased—especially for High and Middle schools. On behalf of Primary schools, one of the members stated that, if the boarding and clothing grants from these schools be taken away, the amounts should be devoted to the development of Primary schools themselves; and he showed by reference to figures in one case how the grant that was made showed a steady decrease from Rs. 3,200 in 1921 to Rs. 1,300 in 1924. If the Government took away the grant, the money should be given as fixed grants for teachers in these schools and should not be utilized for Middle schools or High schools.

The Chairman observed that the point would be covered by the survey suggested by the first resolution. The general desire of the Committee was that the resolution should be confined to a redistribution of the grants under "boarding" and "teaching". A resolution in these terms was adopted:—

"That on the completion of the survey referred to in resolution I, the Government of Madras be asked to consider whether the present distribution of grants as between boarding and teaching is best calculated to meet the needs disclosed."

IV.—Introduction of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate system.

Mr. Bower proposed that the present High School Examination should be replaced by the Secondary School-leaving Certificate system. He referred to the large number of failures at these examinations—which would be avoided under the Secondary School-leaving Certificate system, in which the pupil had the opportunity of making up for deficiency in a particular subject by scoring good marks in a subject in which he happened to be strong. He wanted that the present system of examination in the Anglo-Indian schools should be made more elastic and that the standards should not be so hard and rigid.

Mr. Littlehailes pointed out that a proposal for a Secondary School-leaving Certificate scheme was turned down some time ago by European schools themselves and stated that a scheme on these lines for Anglo-Indian High schools was being drafted and would come up to Government shortly.

The Rev. W. H. G. Padfield pointed out that the suggestion for having the Secondary School-leaving Certificate system was voted down some time back almost unanimously. He added that the High School test, as it existed at present, was equivalent to the Cambridge Senior Local. The Chairman remarked that the question arose only for purposes of Government employment and that according to Mr. W. Hindle only one per cent of the community sought Government service.

Mr. Littlehailes explained that a certificate would be a record of the fact that the pupil had spent so many years in the High school course, the marks he obtained in the classes and his general progress in school. In addition, there would have to be a public examination. He added that the University had their own option to accept a particular type of certificate and that all that could be departmentally done was to prescribe the particular course and at the end of it to certify as to the qualifications. It was also mentioned that the Secondary School-leaving Certificate scheme which was disapproved some years ago was different in important respects from the one now proposed and that in framing the new scheme, the experience gained of the working of the system in Indian schools was available. The resolution proposed by Mr. Bower and adopted by the Conference read thus :—

"This Conference resolves that the introduction of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate system in European schools is most desirable."

V.—Anglo-Indian unemployment.

Mr. Hindle then urged upon the consideration of the Conference the state of unemployment among Anglo-Indians and read his notes on the subject. The Rev. H. Y. Necker observed that the point would be considered in the course of the survey suggested in the first resolution, and the Chairman added that there was no necessity for a definite resolution on the subject, that the paper might be recorded with the proceedings of the conference and that it would be placed before any committee that might be appointed to give effect to the first resolution. The relief of the unemployed was a question which fell within the province of Mr. Paddison, and the Chairman thought Mr. Hindle might usefully confer with him. The Lord Bishop observed that less high school education and more industrial education would probably be the remedy for the situation outlined by Mr. Hindle. In reply to the Chairman, Miss Worcester remarked that the situation regarding girls required consideration at the hands of the committee, and suggested that a copy of Mr. Hindle's note be sent to the Y.W.C.A. so that a similar note might be prepared on the subject of unemployment as it affected girls.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by the Rev. H. Y. Necker the Conference dissolved.

ANNEXURE III.

Mr. Hindle's Note.

Anglo-Indian unemployment.—The question of Anglo-Indian unemployment has been carefully investigated by a committee formed for this purpose. The committee is composed of representatives from the following societies :—

European Association.	Anglo-Indian Association.
Ex Service Association.	Friend-in-Need Society.
Prisoners Aid Society.	The Salvation Army.
The Y.M.C.A.	

Each organization has passed on to the Central Committee information received regarding cases of unemployment and distress. The opinions expressed in this report belong to the writer alone and are in no way binding on those who have helped to collect the information. The report does not attempt to deal with the Anglo-Indian community in general but confines itself to an examination of the last two hundred cases in regard to the bearing of Anglo-Indian unemployment on Anglo-Indian education. The two hundred cases are made up of 176 Anglo-Indians and 24 Europeans—single 81, married 86, widowers 13, unknown 20. About

300 to 350 children are involved. It should be further noted that the report deals only with the cases of men, although there is every reason to believe that unemployment among women is equally acute.

Unemployment table according to age.

Under	25 years of age ...	32 per cent	Under 41 to 50 years of age ...	18 per cent.
Do.	25 to 30 „ ...	24 „	Over 50 years of age	2 „
Do.	31 to 40 „ ...	24 „		

It will be seen from these figures that the largest amount of unemployment is to be found among men below 30 years of age—56 per cent. This cannot be accepted as a normal condition and is no doubt due to influences of the late war. The majority of men at present unemployed rendered some kind of Military service and were thereby unable to complete their business training or apprenticeship courses.

Large numbers of Anglo-Indians joined Military Service in temporary capacities as Post Office Clerks, Accounts Clerks, Railwaymen, etc. The salaries and allowances received were much in excess of their normal incomes, and, on demobilization, their savings and gratuities did not compel them to seek immediate re-employment. On the other hand, employers of labour were not able to re-instate their men because conditions had changed and trade was bad. In many instances we have found men out of employment for two, three and even four years. It is, however, interesting to note that practically all those who served as combatants managed to find work, at any rate, very few are to be found among the unemployed who have come to us for help.

Unemployment table according to education.

Standard IV and below ...	9 per cent.	Standards VII and VIII ...	36 per cent.
Standards V and VI	27 „	Standards IX and above ...	28 „

One would naturally expect to find the highest percentage of unemployed among men with the lowest qualifications, but the above figures show that 64 per cent have passed the 7th, 8th, 9th and higher examinations, and only 9 per cent have passed the 4th standard or below. It is difficult to explain these figures, but the following may be some of the reasons why the higher educated men are out of employment :—

(*a*) Their careers have been disorganized owing to Army Service.
(*b*) On demobilization they were too old for apprenticeships.
(*c*) They may have hesitated to accept low salaries after high pay during the war.
(*d*) Increased cost of living prevented their parents supporting them during business training.
(*e*) Employment of women—employers have found it cheaper and perhaps just as efficient.
(*f*) Possibly their education has not enabled them to fit into the changed conditions.

It is a much easier matter to understand why the 4th standard men obtain employment. This is no doubt due to the class of work they engage in—manual and menial jobs—which does not demand a high standard of education.

Our discussion in this conference should be influenced by the facts already stated, viz., 56 per cent of the unemployed are below 30 years of age and 64 per cent are among the better educated members of the community. This percentage is on the increase because boys are still leaving school and find it difficult to obtain work. In India, as elsewhere, we find that unemployment has a demoralizing influence not only on the men but also upon their women and children. This is a very serious matter when we remember that large numbers have been out of work for two, three and four years. If it is within the terms of reference of this conference, it would be advisable to appoint an enquiry into the question of adult education. Those who are in touch with unemployment in other parts of the world will recognize the value of the Adult School Movement, the Workers Educational League and similar bodies. Unless something is done along these lines the position of the community in the near future will be even worse than it is to-day.

Unemployment table according to occupations.

Mechanics	45 per cent.	Supervisors	17 per cent.
Clerks	21 „	Others	17 „

One of the aims of this conference is to consider the present system of education in the light of unemployment. The whole country is changing and a minority community must make some kind of unique contribution to the general well-being if it desires to maintain its position. It is generally agreed that the community will find its greatest sphere of usefulness along industrial and commercial lines. The following table will show that the young men themselves prefer such occupations :—

Occupations desired.

1. Any position available	26 per cent.	7. Gate sergeants ...	5 per cent.
2. Clerks	16 „	8. Ticket collectors ...	4 „
3. Mechanics	11 „	9. Store-keepers	4 „
4. Fitters	10 „	10. Firemen	4 „
5. Apprenticeships ...	8 „	11. Motor-drivers	3 „
6. Railway guards ...	8 „	12. Government service ...	1 „

It will be noticed that 26 per cent have no particular choice of occupation and this too often means that they have no particular qualifications. Forty-four per cent definitely ask for industrial work. This brings us to the question of whether or not the present type of education is most suitable for the Anglo-Indian community under the rapidly changing conditions in India.

It might be stated here that unemployment does not always mean that work is not available. For several months we have had vacancies that we could not fill because of lack of qualifications. We had an opportunity quite recently of recommending some boys for apprenticeship courses but their general knowledge and particularly their arithmetic made it impossible for them to compete with Indian boys. Social evils are not peculiar to any one community but it is not generally realized what a large amount of unemployment is due to debts. It is no unusual thing to find a man resigning a post after 10 or 15 years' service because bad debts have compelled him to utilize his Provident fund.

Employers of Labour and Anglo-Indians.—A successful business man is compelled to study his market and for this reason we would do well in reviewing Anglo-Indian education to take into account the demands of the employer of labour. During the course of our investigations we have heard many comments and suggestions from employers of labour and it would be worth our while to consider them with a view to improving the educational efficiency of the Anglo-Indian.

1. The employer finds that the days of preferential treatment have gone. He requires men with a good general education, professional qualifications, reliability and perseverance.

2. It is not for an employer to decide whether an Anglo-Indian is worth more than an Indian. The matter rests with the Anglo-Indian, as he alone can show what he is worth.

3. Employers complain of the unwillingness of the Anglo-Indian to start at the bottom and do the necessary 'grind'. This is due, perhaps, to the Anglo-Indian's desire for preferential treatment. He says he is not an Indian and cannot be expected to start at the bottom.

4. There is a tendency in the Anglo-Indian to resign his job suddenly merely in the hope of bettering his prospects elsewhere. This is against the interests of his employer and naturally the latter is very reluctant to engage him.

5. Many employers have found that a department works more smoothly without the introduction of racial differences. Preferential treatment is bound to lead to friction.

6. Many would-be employers of Anglo-Indians cannot find the necessary accommodation for tiffin-rooms and other conveniences.

It has been suggested that many of these difficulties would soon disappear if there were more facilities for encouraging boy scouts and girl guides. Whatever our point of view may have been in the past, our main endeavour must now be to give the Anglo-Indians such a general and practical education as will enable them to become useful and responsible citizens of their country. Employment after all is largely due to one's character and temperament and there is no reason why Anglo-Indians should not maintain their position if they will only make the necessary adjustments.

pages 4-9 in draft below.

17

Law (Education) Department

SUBJECT: -- Proceedings of the Conference on European Education held on the 30th January 1925.

A report of the proceedings of the Conference held on the 30th January is placed below. The Conference passed four resolutions which are dealt with in the sectional notes in the following pages.

SA
6.2.25.

V.T.K
6.2

C1.

RESOLUTION No. I.

Survey of the position of European Education.

The resolution on this subject runs as follows:-

"Resolved that in view of the present needs of "the Anglo-Indian community it is imperative that the "whole position of European Education in the Province "of Madras should be surveyed with a view to ascertain "-ing

" (1) the educational needs of each area; and

" (2) the type of education which should be encouraged in that area;

" and that the Government of Madras be asked

" to undertake the survey."

Law (Education) Department.

A suggestion similar to that aimed at by the resolution was first put forward by the Conference on the education of the domiciled community in India which was held in Simla in 1912. The Conference recommended that concentration of schools was desirable wherever possible. On this resolution the remarks of this Government were that the desirability of effecting the concentration in schools was constantly kept in view, but that the attempts in this line were frustrated by irreconcilable sectarian differances or factious opposition. On this the Government of India observed as follows: --

Page 26 of Report placed below

ibid

Paragraph 3(7) of Letter No. 238 / 26.2.14 (B)

* * * "The question is of importance "chiefly in regard to the higher standards and it "would be well for each province, after obtaining such "returns for every school as are necessary showing "the number of pupils in each section and in each "standard of each section, to take action as is re-"quired for obtaining the required concentration "within the limit which local and denominational con-

Paragraph 13 on pp. 6-7 of G. No. 124 / 1.2.17 (C)

siderations

" considerations render possible. In order to meet
" denominational objections it may be advisable to lay
" down that ministers of different denominations should
" have access to a school in the high section of which
" children of different denominations are studying and
" possibly denominational hostels may be useful in certain
" places. * * *"

On this the Director was requested to take steps to effect concentration in this Presidency wherever possible. The efforts made by the Director in this regard in the Madras City were explained by him at the Conference.

Paragraph 1(5) of
G.O. 876
2.7.17 (D)

2. The districts in which there is a comparatively large population of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in this Presidency are noted below with the number of schools in them:--

Districts.	No. of Europeans.	No. of Anglo-Indians.		No. of schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.
Vizagapatam.	261	1,136	1397	4
Madras.	2,944	9,002	11,946	27
Chingleput.	808	2,175	2983	6
Coimbatore.	382	943	1325	4
Trichinopoly.	576	199	775	3
Madura.	660	525	1185	2
The Nilgiris.	3,525	1,285	4,810	14
Malabar.	706	2,501	3207	7

In the resolution of the Conference it is suggested that a survey should be made of the educational needs of each area and the type of education required for that area. As was apprehended at the Conference it is doubtful whether the several denominations would be prepared to co-operate in the matter of the provision of educational facilities in the different areas. It would perhaps suffice if the survey proposed is undertaken in the first instance in all or some of the above districts. The Inspector of European Schools may himself undertake the survey. He may

may be asked to complete the survey and to submit a report to Government before the schools close for the ensuing summer vacation.

C.V.V.
SA
6.2.25.

V.TK
6.2

We may suggest that it will probably be most convenient if the inspector's conditions - excluding the Nilgiris, are examined first & a preliminary note on the subject submitted. Govt. will then consider the question of forming a committee to go further into the whole matter.

AL

5 10

RESOLUTION NO. II.

Scale of fees levied from pupils.

The resolution on this subject runs as follows:-

"Resolved that the Government of Madras be asked to amend the rules in the Code regarding the levy of fees so as to encourage the collection of school fees from the parents or guardians of pupils in poor schools."

[It was decided that a similar question in regard to boarding grants should be examined.]

Law (Education) Department.

The Government have not laid down any standard scale of fees for European schools as in the case of Indian schools. Under the Code of Regulations for European schools one of the conditions for the award of grants to European schools is that fees should be levied from the scholars except in the case of recognised orphanages and free schools. As regards the suggestions made under this head, the D.P.I. may be asked to submit a report on them.

C.V.U.
SA
6.2.25.

V.TK
6.2.

Rule 31(i) of the Code.

The main idea of the Conference was that the levy of fees should be stimulated by suitable amendments to the Code. D.P.I may be asked to report.

V.TK
6.2.

6/

RESOLUTION NO. III.

Grants-in-aid.

The resolution on this subject runs as follows:-

"That on the completion of the survey referred to in resolution I, the Government of Madras be asked to consider whether the present distribution of grants as between boarding and teaching is best calculated to meet the needs disclosed."

Law (Education) Department.

No immediate action seems called for on this resolution. The suggestion may be considered after the survey referred to in Resolution No. I is completed.

C.V.V.
8A
6.2.25.

V.TK
6.2.

7 12

RESOLUTION NO. IV.

Introduction of the S. S. L. C. system.

The resolution on this subject runs as follows:-

"This conference resolves that the introduction of the S. S. L. C. system in European schools is most desirable."

Law (Education) Department.

Page 4 of G. 969 & 13.6.24 (E)

(E)

The question of introducing the S. S. L. C. system for European schools was raised by H. M. C_1 last year. The Director who was consulted pointed out several difficulties in the way of adopting the suggestion. Attention is solicited to his note on pages 6 and 7 of G. O. No. 969, dated 13th June 1924. No decision was arrived at on the question. In view of the decision of the conference, it is for orders whether the D.P.I. may be asked to submit proposals for giving effect to the resolution.

C.V.V.
SK
6.2.25.

The D.P.I stated at the conference that proposals were being formulated by the Insp^r. He may be asked to expedite them

V.T.K.
6.2

8 13

Anglo-Indian unemployment.

No formal resolution was passed on this subject. The Bishop of Madras suggested that less high school education and ~~more~~ more industrial education would probably be the remedy for unemployment. This question may be considered along with the question of the type of education required in each area referred to in resolution No. I. ~~ttxisxforxordersxwhetherx~~

This subject has a bearing on the question of European education only in so far as it suggests the type of education to be imparted in different areas.
V.T.K. 6.2.

Miss Worcester suggested at the conference that a copy of Mr. Hindle's note on unemployment might be sent to Y.W.C.A. so that a similar note might be prepared for Anglo-Indian girls. For orders whethis may be done.

C.V.V.
SK 6.2.25.

V.T.K. 6.2.

Approved subject to one remark above. A G.O. should issue & be placed on E.T. & Mr Hindle's note should be printed with it.
[illegible] 7.2

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
7 FEB 1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

A draft order and a draft D.O. are submitted for approval. It is presumed that the report of the proceedings of the Conference need not be published with the G.O. Copies of it may be printed for record and for communication to the D.P.I. It is for orders whether copies should be sent to all the members of the Conference.

Taken out for issue

yes V.T.K.

yes V.T.K. 9.2

8/9 9.2.25.

yes - ~~with~~ copies containing a report of the proceedings of the ~~Comm~~ Conf^ce sh^d go to all members. V.T.K. 10/2

V.T.K.

[illegible] 9/2

Better print also Mr. Hecker's note.

Proof submitted. [illegible] 12.2.25

Let me see proof ~~be~~ V.T.K. 10/2

Get it out quickly

V.TK
12.2

Sent to Press
13/2/25.

Draft order

Please see 14 B 12/2

G.O. No. 226 Edn 13-2-25

G.O. No. 226 d/13th February 1925

European Education—Resolutions of the Conference held on 30th January 1925—Orders passed. ~~issued as to the action to be taken.~~

Order—No. , Law (Education), dated February 1925.

At a Conference held on the 30th January 1925 to consider questions connected with the education of European and Anglo-Indian children in this Presidency, which was attended by representatives of managements of schools and others interested in the subject, the following resolutions were passed :—

I. Resolved that in view of the present needs of the Anglo-Indian community, it is imperative that the whole position of European education in the Province of Madras should be surveyed with a view to ascertaining—

(i) the educational needs of each area ; and

(ii) the type of education which should be encouraged in that area ; ~~and that~~ the Government of Madras be asked to undertake the survey.

and read 2

II. Resolved that the Government of Madras be asked to amend the rules in the Code regarding the levy of fees so as to encourage the collection of school fees from the parents or guardians of pupils in poor schools.

(It was added that a similar question in regard to boarding grants should be examined.)

III. Resolved that on the completion of the survey referred to in resolution I, the Government of Madras be asked to consider whether the present distribution of grants as between boarding and teaching is best calculated to meet the needs disclosed.

IV. Resolved that the introduction of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate system in European schools is most desirable.

Mr. W. Hindle, Secretary, Anglo-Indian Branch, Y.M.C.A., read a paper at the Conference dealing with the question of Anglo-Indian unemployment which is printed as annexure to these proceedings. pp. 9-10 infra

2. The Government have considered the resolutions and are pleased to pass the following orders.

3. *Resolution No. I—Survey of the position of European and Anglo-Indian education.*—The Conference was of the opinion that a survey should be undertaken with a view to ascertaining the needs of each section of the community in each area and the particular kind and standard of education to be imparted, as such a survey would furnish materials among other things for the consideration of the question of the co-ordination of efforts by the different managements with a view to ensure that the funds devoted to European education are expended to the best advantage of the community as a whole. The Government agree that a survey of the educational needs of each area and of the extent to which these are met by the existing schools should be undertaken. They consider that it will probably be most convenient if the conditions in the mufassal excluding the Nilgiris are examined first and a preliminary report is submitted to them. They will then consider the question of forming a committee to go further into the whole subject. The Director of Public Instruction is accordingly requested to instruct the Inspector of European schools to carry out the preliminary examination and to submit his report before the schools close for the ensuing summer vacation.

4. *Resolution No. II—Scale of fees levied from pupils in European schools*—The Conference was of the opinion that the present system of grants did not encourage managements to collect fees from parents to whatever extent possible and suggested a revision of the rules with this end in view. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to offer his remarks on this recommendation at an early date.

5. *Resolution No. III—Grants-in-aid.*—The opinion was expressed at the Conference that teaching grants especially for high and middle schools, should be increased and that boarding grants might be restricted as far as possible. As this point will be covered by the survey suggested in the first resolution no separate action is called for at present on this resolution. ~~for aid.~~

6. *Resolution No. IV—Introduction of the Secondary School leaving Certificate system.*—The Government understand that proposals for the introduction of the Secondary School leaving Certificate system in European schools are being formulated by the Inspector of European schools. The Director is requested to expedite their submission to the Government.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. T. Krishnama Acharyar,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
Copy to the members of the Conference.
Editors' Table.

[Annexures.]

ANNEXURE I.

Memorandum of the Rev. H. Y. Necker, dated 27th December 1924.

The Anglo-Indian community, which is one of the smallest minority communities in India, is generally admitted to be in a very unfortunate position to-day. Its anomalous political position has affected very adversely its economic position, which is reflected in the large number of Anglo-Indians who are unemployed. There are, of course, many causes for this state of affairs, but the main cause is the lack of a general education. A remedy must be sought, therefore, in the direction of the education provided for the community.

In view of the fact that a high standard of general education is so essential to-day, it is most regrettable that a very small nnmber of Anglo-Indian pupils complete a high school course of education by passing a final examination before they leave school, and that a still smaller number proceed to a University. On the other hand the number of pupils in receipt of eleemosynary aid from both Government and private sources has increased very largely within the last ten years.

It is evident, therefore, that the education provided for the community is not achieving results commensurate with the money now being expended; and, since the financial responsibility is shared by the department of Public Instruction and the managers of schools, it seems advisable that there should be an exchange of views on the subject. The financial resources of the schools consist of Government grants, fees, endowments, and the voluntary services of the members of religious orders. The chief points to be considered, therefore, are (1) the distribution of the present resources, and (2) whether they can be increased.

We fully realise the difficulty of the whole question, but we venture to think that a discussion of the following points also will be helpful, and will contribute to an improvement in the present position:—

(1) The present number of schools: their classification, present need and financial position.

(2) The provision of high schools: number and situation.

(3) The scales of fees levied in all grades of schools.

(4) The distribution of the available resources among the different items of expenditure.

Four statements accompany this memorandum: statement A and B are comparative tables for three quinquennia; statement C, which has been compiled from the records of a mixed high school in Madras, shows the avenues of employment open to our pupils; and statement D shows the distribution of the Government grants for 1924-25.

Statement A.—Comparative tables.

Year.	Students and Pupils.				Census.	Percentage at School.
	College.	School.		Total.		
		High.	Middle.	Primary.		
1911-12	57	2,994	2,960	1,050	7,061	40,887	18
1916-17	93	3,456	3,427	1,409	8,385	40,887	21
1921-22	100	4,881	3,216	1,436	9,633	34,269	28

Statement B.—Comparative tables.

Year.	Total expenditure including inspection, building and recurring.						
	Public funds.		Fees.		Other sources.		Total.
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1911-12	3,40,387	33·5	1,70,541	16·8	5,05,602	49·7	10,16,530
1916-17	5,88,836	40·5	2,64,109	18·1	6,02,529	41·4	14,55,474
1921-22	8,01,029	34·6	4,05,831	17·5	11,09,613	47·9	23,16,473

Statement C.—Avenues of employment (1919—1923).

Appointments.	Educational qualification.						Abstract.		Total.
	High school.		Standard and average age.						
	Passed.	Failed.	IX	VIII	VII	VI	Boys.	Girls.	
			18	17	16	15			
College	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
Teachers Training School ..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	8
Telegraph and Cable	..	2	3	9	1	..	15	..	15
Indian Medical Department ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Nurse	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
Railway Apprentice	3	8	8	5	10	4	38	..	38
Clerk and Typist	4	3	3	4	9	..	11	12	23
Shop Assistant	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	1	4
Total ..	23	13	17	20	22	5	73	27	100

Statement D.—Government grants—Budget allotments—1924-25.

Grants.	Primary.	Middle and ~~High~~.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Teaching	20,500	2,70,800	2,91,300	Includes Rs. 16,770 for free food for poor pupils in day schools.
Boarding	34,000	2,00,000	2,34,000	
Fee remission	2,000	14,000	16,000	
Total ..	56,500	4,84,800	5,41,300	

Annexture II.

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference on European Education held on 30th January 1925.

Present:

1. The Hon. Sir Arthur Knapp (*Chairman*).
2. The Rev. Father A. J. Van der Burg, Headmaster St. Mary's European High school, Armenian St., G.T.
3. The Rev. Mother Xavier, Presentation Convent, Kodaikanal.
4. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Madras.
5. The Rev. H. Y. Necker, Harrington Road, Chetpet
6. Sister Gertruda of the Madras Collegiate school.
7. Mr. E. E. Berry—nominee of Sir Robert Stanes, M.A., Stanes High school, Coimbatore
8. Mr. E. H. M. Bower, Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras.
9. Mr. G. G. Armstrong—nominee of Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
10. The Agent of the South Indian Railway.
11. The Rev. W. A. Hobson, Correspondent, St. Matthia's High school, Vepery.
12. The Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.
13. Principal, St. George's Homes, Keti.
14. Mr. W. Hindle, Secy., Y.W.C.A., Anglo-Indian Branch, Vepery.
15. Mr. R. Littlehailes.
16. Mr. H. O. Kershaw, Inspector of European schools, Madras
17. The Rev. T. H. Butlin, Civil orphan asylums, Madras
18. Miss Worcester, Secy. Y.W.C.A., Poonamallee High Rd., Madras
19. Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnama Achariyar.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for their kindness in consenting to give him the benefit of their views on questions connected with European education. He suggested that the memorandum of the Rev. H. Y. Necker might serve as the basis for the discussions at the Conference and the points mentioned therein could be developed one by one in the order in which they were arranged in the memorandum presented.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker opened the discussion. He referred to the memorandum which he had submitted in his capacity as President of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India and which summed up the points for discussion at the Conference. He recalled the important Conference on European education which was held under the auspices of the Government of India at Simla in 1912, at which certain resolutions were definitely formulated and circulated to the Provincial Governments for report and suggestions. He ventured to think that these resolutions were not acted upon because of the intervention of the great war; and in fact some of them had been lost sight of. The conditions under which European schools were working in 1912 were not dissimilar from those under which they were working at present. It was generally felt that some sort of readjustment of the present position was necessary. And to assist in this those interested in the education of the community asked in 1912 and asked now, for an authoritative survey of the facts connected with European education. What he meant by a 'survey' was this. There were fewer schools in some places than required and more in other places than absolutely necessary. They had not had, to his knowledge, in this Presidency, any authoritative survey of the position of the schools such as was asked for by the Conference of 1912 and such as he now suggested in the resolution he placed before them. The draft resolution that he proposed was in the form of a request to the Government "that the Department of Public Instruction be asked to make a survey of the location of the existing European schools within the jurisdiction of the Inspector of European schools with due consideration to the educational and religious needs of the community."

Mr. Littlehailes pointed out that information on points required by mover was already contained in the list published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* classifying all the schools under the heads of Primary, Middle or High showing their management, the religious instruction that is given in each and so on. The Rev. H. Y. Necker said that the question was a much broader one than that. There were, speaking

generally, two different aspects. In some places there were probably more schools than necessary; if this was established definitely by a survey, any suggestion for closing some of them might be considered by the managements under the advice of the Inspector of European schools. Then, again, there was the kind of education imparted. In some areas it was probably the case that the instruction given did not answer exactly the needs of the community. A survey would elucidate this. On an authoritative survey made of the whole situation on these lines, it would be easy to consider the closing down of schools already existing or of starting new types of schools where necessary.

The Chairman intervened and said that if the survey was meant to be not quite so much of the schools as of the educational needs of each part of the Presidency, it could proceed partly upon the census figures and partly upon the knowledge of the localities possessed by the department and the private agencies concerned.

The Director of Public Instruction feared that it might not be possible to come to a common agreement in regard to concentration of schools in particular areas. He referred to a Conference held at his office--which proved infructuous--of three managements interested in collegiate education in Madras City, with a view to see whether a common working arrangement would be possible. The policy of the Government was not to maintain any school of their own but to aid private managements. There could be no doubt that this was sound. In the case of the Brooks' Memorial School for example, they found that it was more popular with European parents run as a private school than as a Government institution. At the Conference referred to by him, three managers representing different attitudes were present; and it was found impossible to effect an amalgamation, the main obstacle being the religious differences.

Mr. Bower proposed that the words 'and religious' in the resolution should not be retained as he found at the Conference referred to by the Director of Public Instruction, at which he represented one of the three schools, that it was impossible to come to an understanding with due consideration to religious needs of the different denominations.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker supporting his proposition said that an authoritative statement made by the education officer of Government as to the needs of a particulr area—in the way of the number and types of schools—would probably be acted upon.

Mr. Littlehailes replied that if that was what was needed, the information contained in the census report and the list of schools he referred to would afford a satisfactory basis to proceed upon.

The Lord Bishop of Madras in support of the resolution observed that an examination of the census reports and the lists giving the number of schools in each place would not suffice. What was wanted was a survey of the problem from a deeper point of view. Taking any particular place, the number of children to be educated and their religious needs should first be considered and then the location of the schools to satisfy all these needs. And the question whether a school ought to be a middle school, a primary school or a high school, would next be determined. For all this, a working basis was necessary. It must also be possible to co-ordinate efforts by, say, attaching a training school to a group of middle schools or a high school in close touch with a number of middle schools. The question of type of education must also be considered. In the case of Trichinopoly, for instance, where a large percentage of the population would serve in the railway, possibly some form of industrial training would have to be provided. These were the kinds of questions that would arise in a survey suggested in the resolution. What was needed was that the department should consider all these factors side by side and make a *human* survey—not a statistical or departmental, but a sort of sociological survey—with a view to suggest the closing down or the opening of schools or amalgamating some of them or indicating the nature of the instruction suited to particular areas. Personally he felt that amalgamation was not such a hopeless affair as Mr. Littlehailes was inclined to think.

The Chairman asked whether what was intended was a survey with a view to ascertaining the needs of each section of the community in each area and the particular kind and standard of education to be imparted, and added that this would be more suitable work for a committee rather than for a single officer.

The Lord Bishop replied that that was exactly what was wanted. Mr. Littlehailes cited the Women's Christian College as a typical example of the co-ordination which he had in mind. Thirteen different missionary bodies had joined together to maintain this; all the missions were represented on the governing body. The Lord Bishop gave another instance of the college for Anglo-Indian boys in Bangalore. The Roman Catholics put up the building and other missions contributed in other ways and the college itself was to be ~~managed~~ as an undenominational and unsectarian teaching institution, though managed by the Roman Catholics. Mr. Littlehailes said that if the representatives of the various denominations would meet and discuss the possibility of an agreement, the Government would render all possible assistance, ~~but~~ there could be no compulsion in the matter.

The Lord Bishop explained that it was not a question, to begin with, of co-operation between the different denominations so much as of the interest of the Anglo-Indian community as a whole whose needs and conditions could best be studied only by the Government. If the Government would make the survey and give the materials, it was then time for the different sections to see whether an agreement could be reached. The Rev. H. Y. Necker shared the same view and wished that the Government should give a start—a basis to go upon—as they were the expert advisers.

The Rev. Father Van der Burg, asked as to what the attitude of Roman Catholics would be in the matter, said they would insist upon Catholic religious teaching and Catholic management. The Chairman asked whether there would be any objection on the part of Roman Catholics to send the children in one of their schools, say, to a common industrial school maintained by a different agency. He replied that the Catholics had big industrial schools, but there would be no objection to Catholic pupils attending such part-time common institutions.

The following resolution of the Rev. H. Y. Necker was then put and carried:—

"Resolved that, in view of the present needs of the Anglo-Indian community, it is imperative that the whole position of European education in the Province of Madras should be surveyed with a view to ascertaining

(1) the educational needs of each area; and
(2) the type of education which should be encouraged in that area;
and that the Government of Madras be asked to undertake the survey."

II.—Scale of Fees.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker then proceeded to the next point regarding the scale of fees levied in all grades of schools and suggested that the rules in the Code regarding the levy of fees should be amended so as to permit the collection of fees, both boarding and tuition, *in part* from 'destitute' pupils. The scale must vary according to localities. At present differences existed between the same kind of schools in the same place; and it was found at the Conference at Simla that, comparing the fees levied elsewhere, the fees in high schools in Madras varied very much, and he felt that something should be done to make the scales more uniform. Coming to poor schools, he observed that some schools levied low fees, while some others did not levy anything at all, and that in one case within his knowledge a school was afraid of levying any fees lest it should cease to be entitled to the boarding grants. The Government were giving fifteen rupees a head as boarding grants; it sometimes happened that the parent could contribute, say, five rupees, towards the child's maintenance, but once that small amount was accepted the fear was enterained that the school would not get the grant from Government. The schools therefore generally preferred to forego the contribution from the parent in favour of the grant from the Government. A readjustment of the rates and a little more elasticity in the scale were needed.

Mr. Kershaw did not claim that the Code was free from defects, but said that, according to the Code, schools were classed as free or non-free, and as the fee-remission grant was a compensatory grant, free schools were not eligible for it, and, if a school received fees, it could hardly expect Government to pay it compensation

for the loss of fee income and at the same time take no cognizance of the fee income it actually collected. The argument was that, if a school was a free school, it would have made provision for paying the fees of the children. As for boarding grants he said that he personally urged the management to get as much as they could from the parents and that by doing so they lost nothing. He further admitted that boarding grants were much abused; and that when a grant of Rs. 8 for instance was made under rule 42 of the Code, unfortunately some schools accepted children on that small amount and would not collect anything from the parents. If schools were willing to admit pupils on this small amount it would be their concern to find the funds and not that of the Government.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker cited the instance of a particular school which collected Rs. 900 from the parents only to lose a corresponding amount in the total grant from Government. The effect was that the school desisted from collecting any fees the next year.

Mr. Littlehailes thought that this would involve a change in the method of assessment of grants and added that an incentive could be given to the management by adopting a proportion of the net cost as the system of grant. It was pointed out that in a particular school the difficulty was got over by putting the little money that the management got from the parents as a subscription for the school and not towards the pupils' fees at all.

There was general agreement with the Rev. H. Y. Necker that the present system let off the parents from the burden which they should shoulder and that they should be made to pay more for the children than they were doing.

The Lord Bishop of Madras said that the feeling was that the rules, as they stood, put a premium on getting remissions and that what was wanted was that the rules should be so amended as to ensure that the genuine destitute should be eligible for partial remission and that the managers of schools should be allowed to collect some fees from the pupils. The Rev. Mother Xavier observed that in her institution they collected no fees from the orphans towards boarding while in the case of tuition fees they received some amounts. All students who brought letters from the Parish priests received concessions. She added that nearly all the children that attended their school were poor and that they relied on destitution certificates in the case of boarding fees.

Mr. Littlehailes stated that it seemed to be the general desire that the rule framed should be elastic and should not penalize institutions that collected such fees as the parents were able to pay.

The Chairman wished to know whether the sense of the meeting was that the Government should amend the rules so as to encourage managers to collect fees from the parents to whatever extent possible. This being the general sense of the meeting, the following resolution proposed by the Rev. H. Y. Necker was then put and carried:—

'Resolved that the Government of Madras be asked to amend the rules in the Code regarding the levy of fees so as to encourage the collection of school fees from the parents or guardians of pupils in poor schools.'

It was added that a similar question in regard to boarding grants should be examined.

III.—Distribution of available resources.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker then proceeded to the financial aspect of the problem. He referred to the allotment of three lakhs for teaching and three and a half lakhs for boarding and fee remissions for 1924-25. He wanted that additional teaching grants should be allotted for high schools in particular, as their condition was deplorable. Schools would have to be closed if conditions as to these grants continued as they were. There were many high schools where the teachers could not be granted increases of salaries for which they were eligible. He therefore wanted that the teaching grants should be increased. The Chairman intervened and explained that an addition to grants in the aggregate was not probable.

The Lord Bishop observed that the general position was that, if they were told how much could be allotted, they could see how best it could be utilized to the advantage of the education of the community. He was not satisfied that the present allotment was spent in the wisest way possible. The Rev. H. Y. Necker felt that the allotment of Rs. 3½ lakhs was much abused and the Bishop of Madras said that it was their idea that the boarding grants should be restricted as far as possible and that teaching grants should be increased—especially for High and Middle schools. On behalf of Primary schools, one of the members stated that, if the boarding and clothing grants from these schools be taken away, the amounts should be devoted to the development of Primary schools themselves; and he showed by reference to figures in one case how the grant that was made showed a steady decrease from Rs. 3,200 in 1921 to Rs. 1,300 in 1924. If the Government took away the grant, the money should be given as fixed grants for teachers in these schools and should not be utilized for Middle schools or High schools.

The Chairman observed that the point would be covered by the survey suggested by the first resolution. The general desire of the Committee was that the resolution should be confined to a redistribution of the grants under "boarding" and "teaching". A resolution in these terms was adopted:—

"That on the completion of the survey referred to in resolution 1, the Government of Madras be asked to consider whether the present distribution of grants as between boarding and teaching is best calculated to meet the needs disclosed."

IV.—Introduction of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate system.

Mr. Bower proposed that the present High School Examination should be replaced by the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate system. He referred to the large number of failures at these examinations—which would be avoided under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate system in which the pupil had the opportunity of making up for deficiency in a particular subject by scoring good marks in a subject in which he happened to be strong. He wanted that the present system of examination in the Anglo-Indian schools should be made more elastic and that the standards should not be so hard and rigid.

Mr. Littlehailes pointed out that a proposal for a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme was turned down some time ago by European schools themselves and stated that a scheme on these lines for Anglo-Indian High schools was being drafted and would come up to Government shortly.

The Rev. W. H. G. Padfield pointed out that the suggestion for having the Secondary School Leaving Certificate system was voted down some time back almost unanimously. He added that the High School test, as it existed at present, was equivalent to the Cambridge Senior Local. The Chairman remarked that the question arose only for purposes of Government employment and that according to Mr. W. Hindle only one per cent of the community sought Government service.

Mr. Littlehailes explained that a certificate would be a record of the fact that the pupil had spent so many years in the High school course, the marks he obtained in the classes and his general progress in school. In addition, there would have to be a public examination. He added that the University had their own option to accept a particular type of certificate and that all that could be departmentally done was to prescribe the particular course and at the end of it to certify as to the qualifications. It was also mentioned that the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme which was disapproved some years ago was different in important respects from the one now proposed and that in framing the new scheme, the experience gained of the working of the system in Indian schools was available. The resolution proposed by Mr. Bower and adopted by the Conference read thus:—

"This Conference resolves that the introduction of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate system in European schools is most desirable."

V.—Anglo-Indian unemployment.

Mr. Hindle then urged upon the consideration of the Conference the state of unemployment among Anglo-Indians and read his notes on the subject. The Rev. H. Y. Necker observed that the point would be considered in the course of the survey suggested in the first resolution, and the Chairman added that there was no

necessity for a definite resolution on the subject, that the paper might be recorded with the proceedings of the conference and that it would be paced before any committee that might be appointed to give effect to the first resolution. The relief of the unemployed was a question which fell within the province of Mr. Paddison, and the Chairman thought Mr. Hindle might usefully confer with him. The Lord Bishop observed that less high school education and more industrial education would be the remedy for the situation outlined by Mr. Hindle. In reply to the Chairman, Miss Worcester remarked that the situation regarding girls required consideration at the hands of the committee, and suggested that a copy of Mr. Hindle's note be sent to the Y.W.C.A. so that a similar note might be prepared on the subject of unemployment as it affected girls.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by the Rev. H. Y. Necker the Conference dissolved.

ANNEXURE III.

Mr. Hindle's Note.

Anglo-Indian unemployment.—The question of Anglo-Indian unemployment has been carefully investigated by a committee formed for this purpose. The committee is composed of representatives from the following societies :—

European Association.	Anglo-Indian Association.
Ex Service Association.	Friend-in-Need Society.
Prisoners Aid Society.	The Salvation Army.
The Y.M.C.A.	

Each organization has passed on to the Central Committee information received regarding cases of unemployment and distress. The opinions expressed in this report belong to the writer alone and are in no way binding on those who have helped to collect the information. The report does not attempt to deal with the Anglo-Indian community in general but confines itself to an examination of the last two hundred cases in regard to the bearing of Anglo-Indian unemployment on Anglo-Indian education. The two hundred cases are made up of 176 Anglo-Indians and 24 Europeans—single 81, married 86, widowers 13, unknown 20. About 300 to 350 children are involved. It should be further noted that the report deals only with the cases of men, although there is every reason to believe that unemployment among women is equally acute.

Unemployment table according to age.

Under	25 years of age ...	32 per cent	Under 41 to 50 years of age ...		18 per cent
Do.	25 to 30 „ ...	24 „	Over 50 years of age		2 „
Do.	31 to 40 „ ...	24 „			

It will be seen from these figures that the largest amount of unemployment is to be found among men below 30 years of age 56 per cent. This cannot be accepted as a normal condition and is no doubt due to influences of the late war. The majority of men at present unemployed rendered some kind of Military and were thereby unable to complete their business training or apprenticeship courses.

Large numbers of Anglo-Indians joined Military Service in temporary capacities as Post Office Clerks, Accounts Clerks, Railwaymen, etc. The salaries and allowances received were much in excess of their normal incomes, and, on demobilization, their savings and gratuities did not compel them to seek immediate re-employment. On the other hand, employers of labour were not able to re-instate their men because conditions had changed and trade was bad. In many instances we have found men out of employment for two three and even four years. It is, however, interesting to note that practically all those who served as combatants managed to find work, at any rate, very few are to be found among the unemployed who have come to us for help.

Unemployment table according to education.

Standard IV and below ...	9 per cent.	Standards VII and VIII ...	36 per cent.
Standards V and VI	27 „	Standards IX and above ...	28 „

One would naturally expect to find the highest percentage of unemployed among men with the lowest qualifications, but the above figures show that 64 per cent have passed the 7th, 8th, 9th and higher examinations, and only 9 per cent have passed the 4th standard or below. It is difficult to explain these figures, but the following may be some of the reasons why the higher educated men are out of employment :—

(*a*) Their careers have been disorganized owing to Army Service.
(*b*) On demobilization they were too old for apprenticeships.
(*c*) They may have hesitated to accept low salaries after high pay during the war.
(*d*) Increased cost of living prevented their parents supporting them during business training.
(*e*) Employment of women—employers have found it cheaper and perhaps just as efficient.
(*f*) Possibly their education has not enabled them to fit into the changed conditions.

It is a much easier matter to understand why the 4th standard men obtain employment. This is no doubt due to the class of work they engage in—manual and menial jobs—which does not demand a high standard of education.

Our discussion in this conference should be influenced by the facts already stated, viz., 56 per cent of the unemployed are below 30 years of age and 64 per cent are among the better educated members of the community. This percentage is on the increase because boys are still leaving school and find it difficult to obtain work. In India, as elsewhere, we find that unemployment has a demoralizing influence not only on the men but also upon their women and children. This is a very serious matter when we remember that large numbers have been out of work for two, three and four years. If it is within the terms of reference of this conference, it would be advisable to appoint an enquiry into the question of adult education. Those who are in touch with unemployment in other parts of the world will recognize the value of the Adult School Movement, the Workers Educational League and similar bodies. Unless something is done along these lines the position of the community in the near future will be even worse than it is to-day.

Unemployment table according to occupations.

Mechanics	45 per cent.	Supervisors	17 per cent.
Clerks	21 „	Others	17 „

One of the aims of this conference is to consider the present system of education in the light of unemployment. The whole country is changing and a minority community must make some kind of unique contribution to the general well-being if it desires to maintain its position. It is generally agreed that the community will find its greatest sphere of usefulness along industrial and commercial lines. The following table will show that the young men themselves prefer such occupations :—

Occupations desired.

1. Any position available	26 per cent.	7. Gate sergeants ...	5 per cent.
2. Clerks	16 „	8. Ticket collectors ...	4 „
3. Mechanics	11 „	9. Store-keepers	4 „
4. Fitters	10 „	10. Firemen	4 „
5. Apprenticeships ...	8 „	11. Motor-drivers	3 „
6. Railway guards ...	8 „	12. Government service ...	1 „

It will be noticed that 26 per cent have no particular choice of occupation and this too often means that they have no particular qualifications. Forty-four per cent definitely ask for industrial work. This brings us to the question of whether or not the present type of education is most suitable for the Anglo-Indian community under the rapidly changing conditions in India.

It might be stated here that unemployment does not always mean that work is not available. For several months we have had vacancies that we could not fill because of lack of qualifications. We had an opportunity quite recently of recommending some boys for apprenticeship courses but their general knowledge and particularly their arithmetic made it impossible for them to compete with Indian boys. Social evils are not peculiar to any one community but it is not generally realized what a large amount of unemployment is due to debts. It is no unusual thing to find a man resigning a post after 10 or 15 years' service because bad debts have compelled him to utilize his Provident fund.

Employers of Labour and Anglo-Indians.—A successful business man is compelled to study his market and for this reason we would do well in reviewing Anglo-Indian education to take into account the demands of the employer of labour. During the course of our investigations we have heard many comments and suggestions from employers of labour and it would be worth our while to consider them with a view to improving the educational efficiency of the Anglo-Indian.

1. The employer finds that the days of preferential treatment have gone. He requires men with a good general education, professional qualifications, reliability and perseverance.

2. It is not for an employer to decide whether an Anglo-Indian is worth more than an Indian. The matter rests with the Anglo-Indian, as he alone can show what he is worth.

3. Employers complain of the unwillingness of the Anglo-Indian to start at the bottom and do the necessary 'grind'. This is due, perhaps, to the Anglo-Indian's desire for preferential treatment. He says he is not an Indian and cannot be expected to start at the bottom.

4. There is a tendency in the Anglo-Indian to resign his job suddenly merely in the hope of bettering his prospects elsewhere. This is against the interests of his employer and naturally the latter is very reluctant to engage him.

5. Many employers have found that a department works more smoothly without the introduction of racial differences. Preferential treatment is bound to lead to friction.

6. Many would-be employers of Anglo-Indians cannot find the necessary accommodation for tiffin-rooms and other conveniences.

It has been suggested that many of these difficulties would soon disappear if there were more facilities for encouraging boy scouts and girl guides. Whatever our point of view may have been in the past, our main endeavour must now be to give the Anglo-Indians such a general and practical education as will enable them to become useful and responsible citizens of their country. Employment after all is largely due to one's character and temperament and there is no reason why Anglo-Indians should not maintain their position if they will only make the necessary adjustments.

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G.O. No. 226, 13th February 1925

European Education—Resolutions of the Conference held on 30th January 1925—Orders passed.

Order—No. 226, Law (Education), dated 13th February 1925.

At a Conference held on the 30th January 1925 to consider questions connected with the education of European and Anglo-Indian children in this Presidency, which was attended by representatives of managements of schools and others interested in the subject, the following resolutions were passed :—

I. Resolved that in view of the present needs of the Anglo-Indian community, it is imperative that the whole position of European education in the Province of Madras should be surveyed with a view to ascertaining—

(i) the educational needs of each area ; and

(ii) the type of education which should be encouraged in that area ;

and that the Government of Madras be asked to undertake the survey.

II. Resolved that the Government of Madras be asked to amend the rules in the Code regarding the levy of fees so as to encourage the collection of school fees from the parents or guardians of pupils in poor schools.

(It was added that a similar question in regard to boarding grants should be examined.)

III. Resolved that on the completion of the survey referred to in resolution I, the Government of Madras be asked to consider whether the present distribution of grants as between boarding and teaching is best calculated to meet the needs disclosed.

IV. Resolved that the introduction of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate system in European schools is most desirable.

Mr. W. Hindle, Secretary, Anglo-Indian Branch, Y.M.C.A., read a paper at the Conference dealing with the question of Anglo-Indian unemployment which is printed as annexure to these proceedings.

2. The Government have considered the resolutions and are pleased to pass the following orders.

3. *Resolution No. I—Survey of the position of European and Anglo-Indian education.*—The Conference was of the opinion that a survey should be undertaken with a view to ascertaining the needs of each section of the community in each area and the particular kind and standard of education to be imparted, as such a survey would furnish materials, among other things, for the consideration of the question of the co-ordination of efforts by the different managements with a view to ensure that the funds devoted to European education are expended to the best advantage of the community as a whole. The Government agree that a survey of the educational needs of each area and of the extent to which these are met by the existing schools should be undertaken. They consider that it will probably be most convenient if the conditions in the mufassal excluding the Nilgiris are examined first and a preliminary report is submitted to them. They will then consider the question of forming a committee to go further into the whole subject. The Director of Public Instruction is accordingly requested to instruct the Inspector of European schools to carry out the preliminary examination and to submit his report before the schools close for the ensuing summer vacation.

4. *Resolution No. II—Scale of fees levied from pupils in European schools*—The Conference was of the opinion that the present system of grants did not encourage managements to collect fees from parents to whatever extent possible and suggested a revision of the rules with this end in view. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to offer his remarks on this recommendation at an early date.

5. *Resolution No. III—Grants-in-aid.*—The opinion was expressed at the Conference that teaching grants, especially for high and middle schools, should be increased and that boarding grants might be restricted as far as possible. As this point will be covered by the survey suggested in the first resolution no separate action is called for at present on this resolution.

6. *Resolution No. IV—Introduction of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate system.*—The Government understand that proposals for the introduction of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate system in European schools are being formulated by the Inspector of European schools. The Director is requested to expedite their submission to the Government.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. T. Krishnama Achariyar,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
Copy to the members of the Conference.
Editors' Table.

[Annexures.]

ANNEXURE I.

Memorandum of the Rev. H. Y. Necker, dated 27th December 1924.

The Anglo-Indian community, which is one of the smallest minority communities in India, is generally admitted to be in a very unfortunate position to-day. Its anomalous political position has affected very adversely its economic position, which is reflected in the large number of Anglo-Indians who are unemployed. There are, of course, many causes for this state of affairs, but the main cause is the lack of a general education. A remedy must be sought, therefore, in the direction of the education provided for the community.

In view of the fact that a high standard of general education is so essential to-day, it is most regrettable that a very small number of Anglo-Indian pupils complete a high school course of education by passing a final examination before they leave school, and that a still smaller number proceed to a University. On the other hand the number of pupils in receipt of eleemosynary aid from both Government and private sources has increased very largely within the last ten years.

It is evident, therefore, that the education provided for the community is not achieving results commensurate with the money now being expended; and, since the financial responsibility is shared by the Department of Public Instruction and the managers of schools, it seems advisable that there should be an exchange of views on the subject. The financial resources of the schools consist of Government grants, fees, endowments, and the voluntary services of the members of religious orders. The chief points to be considered, therefore, are (1) the distribution of the present resources, and (2) whether they can be increased.

We fully realise the difficulty of the whole question, but we venture to think that a discussion of the following points also will be helpful, and will contribute to an improvement in the present position:—

(1) The present number of schools: their classification, present need and financial position.

(2) The provision of high schools: number and situation.

(3) The scales of fees levied in all grades of schools.

(4) The distribution of the available resources among the different items of expenditure.

Four statements accompany this memorandum: statements A and B are comparative tables for three quinquennia; statement C, which has been compiled from the records of a mixed high school in Madras, shows the avenues of employment open to our pupils; and statement D shows the distribution of the Government grants for 1924-25.

Statement A.—Comparative tables.

Year.	Students and Pupils.					Census.	Percentage at School.
	College.	School.			Total.		
		High.	Middle.	Primary.			
1911-12	57	2,994	2,960	1,050	7,061	40,887	18
1916-17	93	3,456	3,427	1,409	8,385	40,887	21
1921-22	100	4,881	3,216	1,436	9,633	34,269	28

Statement B.—Comparative tables.

Year.	Total expenditure including inspection, building and recurring.						
	Public funds.		Fees.		Other sources.		Total.
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1911-12	3,40,387	33·5	1,70,541	16·8	5,05,602	49·7	10,16,530
1916-17	5,88,836	40·5	2,64,109	18·1	6,02,529	41·4	14,55,474
1921-22	8,01,029	34·6	4,05,831	17·5	11,09,613	47·9	23,16,473

Statement C.—Avenues of employment (1919—1923).

Appointments.	Educational qualification.						Abstract.		Total.
	High school.		Standard and average age.						
	Passed.	Failed.	IX	VIII	VII	VI	Boys.	Girls.	
			18	17	16	15			
College	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
Teachers Training School ..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	8
Telegraph and Cable	..	2	3	9	1	..	15	..	15
Indian Medical Department ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Nurse	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
Railway Apprentice	3	8	8	5	10	4	38	..	38
Clerk and Typist	4	8	2	4	9	..	11	12	23
Shop Assistant	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	1	4
Totals ..	23	13	17	20	22	5	73	27	100

Statement D.—Government grants—Budget allotments—1924-25.

Grants.	Primary.	Middle and high.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Teaching	20,500	2,70,800	2,91,300	
Boarding	34,000	2,00,000	2,34,000	Includes Rs. 16,770 for free food for poor pupils in day schools.
Fee remission	2,000	14,000	16,000	
Total ..	56,500	4,84,800	5,41,300	

ANNEXURE II.

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference on European Education held on 30th January 1925.

PRESENT:

1. The Hon. Sir Arthur Knapp (*Chairman*).
2. The Rev. Father A. J. Van der Burg.
3. The Rev. Mother Xavier.
4. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Madras.
5. The Rev. H. Y. Necker.
6. Sister Gertruda of the Madras Collegiate school.
7. Mr. E. E. Berry—nominee of Sir Robert Stanes.
8. Mr. E. H. M. Bower.
9. Mr. G. G. Armstrong—nominee of Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
10. The Agent of the South Indian Railway.
11. The Rev. W. A. Hobson.
12. The Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.
13. The Principal, St. George's Homes, Keti.
14. Mr. W. Hindle.
15. Mr. R. Littlehailes.
16. Mr. H. O. Kershaw.
17. The Rev. T. H. Butlin.
18. Miss Worcester.
19. Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnama Achariyar.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for their kindness in consenting to give him the benefit of their views on questions connected with European education. He suggested that the memorandum of the Rev. H. Y. Necker might serve as the basis for the discussions at the Conference and the points mentioned therein could be developed one by one in the order in which they were arranged in the memorandum presented.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker opened the discussion. He referred to the memorandum which he had submitted in his capacity as President of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India and which summed up the points for discussion at the Conference. He recalled the important Conference on European education which was held under the auspices of the Government of India at Simla in 1912, at which certain resolutions were definitely formulated and circulated to the Provincial Governments for report and suggestions. He ventured to think that these resolutions were not acted upon because of the intervention of the great war; and in fact some of them had been lost sight of. The conditions under which European schools were working in 1912 were not dissimilar from those under which they were working at present. It was generally felt that some sort of readjustment of the present position was necessary. And to assist in this, those interested in the education of the community asked in 1912 and asked now, for an authoritative survey of the facts connected with European education. What he meant by a 'survey' was this. There were fewer schools in some places than required and more in other places than absolutely necessary. They had not had, to his knowledge, in this Presidency, any authoritative survey of the position of the schools such as was asked for by the Conference of 1912 and such as he now suggested in the resolution he placed before them. The draft resolution that he proposed was in the form of a request to the Government "that the Department of Public Instruction be asked to make a survey of the location of the existing European schools within the jurisdiction of the Inspector of European schools with due consideration to the educational and religious needs of the community."

Mr. Littlehailes pointed out that information on points required by mover was already contained in the list published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* classifying all the schools under the heads of primary, middle or high showing their management, the religious instruction that is given in each and so on. The Rev. H. Y. Necker said that the question was a much broader one than that. There were, speaking

generally, two different aspects. In some places there were probably more schools than necessary; if this was established definitely by a survey, any suggestion for closing some of them might be considered by the managements under the advice of the Inspector of European schools. Then, again, there was the kind of education imparted. In some areas it was probably the case that the instruction given did not answer exactly the needs of the community. A survey would elucidate this. On an authoritative survey made of the whole situation on these lines, it would be easy to consider the closing down of schools already existing or of starting new types of schools where necessary.

The Chairman intervened and said that if the survey was meant to be not quite so much of the schools as of the educational needs of each part of the Presidency, it could proceed partly upon the census figures and partly upon the knowledge of the localities possessed by the department and the private agencies concerned.

The Director of Public Instruction feared that it might not be possible to come to a common agreement in regard to concentration of schools in particular areas. He referred to a Conference held at his office--which proved infructuous--of three managements interested in collegiate education in Madras City, with a view to see whether a common working arrangement would be possible. The policy of the Government was not to maintain any school of their own but to aid private managements. There could be no doubt that this was sound. In the case of the Breeks' Memorial School for example, they found that it was more popular with European parents run as a private school than as a Government institution. At the Conference referred to by him, three managers representing different attitudes were present; and it was found impossible to effect an amalgamation, the main obstacle being the religious differences.

Mr. Bower proposed that the words 'and religious' in the resolution should not be retained as he found at the Conference referred to by the Director of Public Instruction, at which he represented one of the three schools, that it was impossible to come to an understanding with due consideration to religious needs of the different denominations.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker supporting his proposition said that an authoritative statement made by the education officer of Government as to the needs of a particulr area—in the way of the number and types of schools—would probably be acted upon.

Mr. Littlehailes replied that if that was what was needed, the information contained in the census report and the list of schools he referred to would afford a satisfactory basis to proceed upon.

The Lord Bishop of Madras in support of the resolution observed that an examination of the census reports and the lists giving the number of schools in each place would not suffice. What was wanted was a survey of the problem from a deeper point of view. Taking any particular place, the number of children to be educated and their religious needs should first be considered and then the location of the schools to satisfy all these needs. And the question whether a school ought to be a middle school, a primary school or a high school, would next be determined. For all this, a working basis was necessary. It must also be possible to co-ordinate efforts by, say, attaching a training school to a group of middle schools or a high school in close touch with a number of middle schools. The question of the type of education must also be considered. In the case of Trichinopoly, for instance, where a large percentage of the population would serve in the railway, possibly some form of industrial training would have to be provided. These were the kinds of questions that would arise in a survey suggested in the resolution. What was needed was that the department should consider all these factors side by side and make a *human* survey—not a statistical or departmental, but a sort of sociological survey—with a view to suggest the closing down or the opening of schools or amalgamating some of them or indicating the nature of the instruction suited to particular areas. Personally he felt that amalgamation was not such a hopeless affair as Mr. Littlehailes was inclined to think.

The Chairman asked whether what was intended was a survey with a view to ascertaining the needs of each section of the community in each area and the particular kind and standard of education to be imparted, and added that this would be more suitably work for a committee rather than for a single officer.

The Lord Bishop replied that that was exactly what was wanted. Mr. Littlehailes cited the Women's Christian College as a typical example of the co-ordination which he had in mind. Thirteen different missionary bodies had joined together to maintain this; all the missions were represented on the governing body. The Lord Bishop gave another instance of the college for Anglo-Indian boys in Bangalore. The Roman Catholics put up the building and other missions contributed in other ways and the college itself was to be run as an undenominational and unsectarian teaching institution, though managed by the Roman Catholics. Mr. Littlehailes said that if the representatives of the various denominations would meet and discuss the possibility of an agreement, the Government would render all possible assistance, though there could be no compulsion in the matter.

The Lord Bishop explained that it was not a question, to begin with, of co-operation between the different denominations so much as of the interest of the Anglo-Indian community as a whole, whose needs and conditions could best be studied only by the Government. If the Government would make the survey and give the materials, it was then time for the different sections to see whether an agreement could be reached. The Rev. H. Y. Necker shared the same view and wished that the Government should give a start—a basis to go upon—as they were the expert advisers.

The Rev. Father Van der Burg, asked as to what the attitude of Roman Catholics would be in the matter, said they would insist upon Catholic religious teaching and Catholic management. The Chairman asked whether there would be any objection on the part of Roman Catholics to send the children in one of their schools, say, to a common industrial school maintained by a different agency. He replied that the Catholics had big industrial schools, but that there would be no objection to Catholic pupils attending such part-time common institutions.

The following resolution of the Rev. H. Y. Necker was then put and carried:—

"Resolved that, in view of the present needs of the Anglo-Indian community, it is imperative that the whole position of European education in the Province of Madras should be surveyed with a view to ascertaining

(1) the educational needs of each area; and

(2) the type of education which should be encouraged in that area;

and that the Government of Madras be asked to undertake the survey."

II.—Scale of Fees.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker then proceeded to the next point regarding the scale of fees levied in all grades of schools and suggested that the rules in the Code regarding the levy of fees should be amended so as to permit the collection of fees, both boarding and tuition, *in part* from 'destitute' pupils. The scale must vary according to localities. At present differences existed between the same kind of schools in the same place; and it was found at the Conference at Simla that, comparing the fees levied elsewhere, the fees in high schools in Madras varied very much, and he felt that something should be done to make the scales more uniform. Coming to poor schools, he observed that some schools levied low fees, while some others did not levy anything at all, and that in one case within his knowledge a school was afraid of levying any fees lest it should cease to be entitled to the boarding grants. The Government were giving fifteen rupees a head as boarding grants; it sometimes happened that the parent could contribute, say, five rupees, towards the child's maintenance, but once that small amount was accepted the fear was enterained that the school would not get the grant from Government. The schools therefore generally preferred to forego the contribution from the parent in favour of the grant from the Government. A readjustment of the rates and a little more elasticity in the scale were needed.

Mr. Kershaw did not claim that the Code was free from defects, but said that, according to the Code, schools were classed as free or non-free, and as the fee-remission grant was a compensatory grant, free schools were not eligible for it, and, if a school received fees, it could hardly expect Government to pay it compensation

for the loss of fee income and at the same time take no cognizance of the fee income it actually collected. The argument was that, if a school was a free school, it would have made provision for paying the fees of the children. As for boarding grants he said that he personally urged the management to get as much as they could from the parents and that by doing so they lost nothing. He further admitted that boarding grants were much abused; and that when a grant of Rs. 8 for instance was made under rule 42 of the Code, unfortunately some schools accepted children on that small amount and would not collect anything from the parents. If schools were willing to admit pupils on this small amount it would be their concern to find the funds and not that of the Government.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker cited the instance of a particular school which collected Rs. 900 from the parents only to lose a corresponding amount in the total grant from Government. The effect was that the school desisted from collecting any fees the next year.

Mr. Littlehailes thought that this would involve a change in the method of assessment of grants and added that an incentive could be given to the management by adopting a proportion of the net cost as the system of grant. It was pointed out that in a particular school the difficulty was got over by putting the little money that the management got from the parents as a subscription for the school and not towards the pupils' fees at all.

There was general agreement with the Rev. H. Y. Necker that the present system let off the parents from the burden which they should shoulder and that they should be made to pay more for the children than they were doing.

The Lord Bishop of Madras said that the feeling was that the rules, as they stood, put a premium on getting remissions and that what was wanted was that the rules should be so amended as to ensure that the genuine destitute should be eligible for partial remission and that the managers of schools should be allowed to collect some fees from the pupils. The Rev. Mother Xavier observed that in her institution they collected no fees from the orphans towards boarding while in the case of tuition fees they received some amounts. All students who brought letters from the Parish priests received concessions. She added that nearly all the children that attended their school were poor and that they relied on destitution certificates in the case of boarding fees.

Mr. Littlehailes stated that it seemed to be the general desire that the rules framed should be elastic and should not penalize institutions that collected such fees as the parents were able to pay.

The Chairman wished to know whether the sense of the meeting was that the Government should amend the rules so as to encourage managers to collect fees from the parents to whatever extent possible. This being the general sense of the meeting, the following resolution proposed by the Rev. H. Y. Necker was then put and carried :—

'Resolved that the Government of Madras be asked to amend the rules in the Code regarding the levy of fees so as to encourage the collection of school fees from the parents or guardians of pupils in poor schools.'

It was added that a similar question in regard to boarding grants should be examined.

III.—Distribution of available resources.

The Rev. H. Y. Necker then proceeded to the financial aspect of the problem. He referred to the allotment of three lakhs for teaching and three and a half lakhs for boarding and fee remissions for 1924-25. He wanted that additional teaching grants should be allotted for high schools in particular, as their condition was deplorable. Schools would have to be closed if conditions as to these grants continued as they were. There were many high schools where the teachers could not be granted increases of salaries for which they were eligible. He therefore wanted that the teaching grants should be increased. The Chairman intervened and explained that an addition to grants in the aggregate was not probable.

The Lord Bishop observed that the general position was that, if they were told how much could be allotted, they could see how best it could be utilized to the advantage of the education of the community. He was not satisfied that the present allotment was spent in the wisest way possible. The Rev. H. Y. Necker felt that the allotment of Rs. 3½ lakhs was much abused and the Lord Bishop of Madras said that it was their idea that the boarding grants should be restricted as far as possible and that teaching grants should be increased—especially for High and Middle schools. On behalf of Primary schools, one of the members stated that, if the boarding and clothing grants from these schools be taken away, the amounts should be devoted to the development of Primary schools themselves; and he showed by reference to figures in one case how the grant that was made showed a steady decrease from Rs. 3,200 in 1921 to Rs. 1,300 in 1924. If the Government took away the grant, the money should be given as fixed grants for teachers in these schools and should not be utilized for Middle schools or High schools.

The Chairman observed that the point would be covered by the survey suggested by the first resolution. The general desire of the Committee was that the resolution should be confined to a redistribution of the grants under "boarding" and "teaching". A resolution in these terms was adopted:—

"That on the completion of the survey referred to in resolution I, the Government of Madras be asked to consider whether the present distribution of grants as between boarding and teaching is best calculated to meet the needs disclosed."

IV.—Introduction of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate system.

Mr. Bower proposed that the present High School Examination should be replaced by the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate system. He referred to the large number of failures at these examinations—which would be avoided under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate system, in which the pupil had the opportunity of making up for deficiency in a particular subject by scoring good marks in a subject in which he happened to be strong. He wanted that the present system of examination in the Anglo-Indian schools should be made more elastic and that the standards should not be so hard and rigid.

Mr. Littlehailes pointed out that a proposal for a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme was turned down some time ago by European schools themselves and stated that a scheme on these lines for Anglo-Indian High schools was being drafted and would come up to Government shortly.

The Rev. W. H. G. Padfield pointed out that the suggestion for having the Secondary School Leaving Certificate system was voted down some time back almost unanimously. He added that the High School test, as it existed at present, was equivalent to the Cambridge Senior Local. The Chairman remarked that the question arose only for purposes of Government employment and that according to Mr. W. Hindle only one per cent of the community sought Government service.

Mr. Littlehailes explained that a certificate would be a record of the fact that the pupil had spent so many years in the High school course, the marks he obtained in the classes and his general progress in school. In addition, there would have to be a public examination. He added that the University had their own option to accept a particular type of certificate and that all that could be departmentally done was to prescribe the particular course and at the end of it to certify as to the qualifications. It was also mentioned that the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme which was disapproved some years ago was different in important respects from the one now proposed and that in framing the new scheme, the experience gained of the working of the system in Indian schools was available. The resolution proposed by Mr. Bower and adopted by the Conference read thus:—

"This Conference resolves that the introduction of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate system in European schools is most desirable."

V.—Anglo-Indian unemployment.

Mr. Hindle then urged upon the consideration of the Conference the state of unemployment among Anglo-Indians and read his notes on the subject. The Rev. H. Y. Necker observed that the point would be considered in the course of the survey suggested in the first resolution, and the Chairman added that there was no

necessity for a definite resolution on the subject, that the paper might be recorded with the proceedings of the conference and that it would be placed before any committee that might be appointed to give effect to the first resolution. The relief of the unemployed was a question which fell within the province of Mr. Paddison, and the Chairman thought Mr. Hindle might usefully confer with him. The Lord Bishop observed that less high school education and more industrial education would probably be the remedy for the situation outlined by Mr. Hindle. In reply to the Chairman, Miss Worcester remarked that the situation regarding girls required consideration at the hands of the committee, and suggested that a copy of Mr. Hindle's note be sent to the Y.W.C.A. so that a similar note might be prepared on the subject of unemployment as it affected girls.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by the Rev. H. Y. Necker the Conference dissolved.

ANNEXURE III.

Mr. Hindle's Note.

Anglo-Indian unemployment.—The question of Anglo-Indian unemployment has been carefully investigated by a committee formed for this purpose. The committee is composed of representatives from the following societies :—

European Association.	Anglo-Indian Association.
Ex Service Association.	Friend-in-Need Society.
Prisoners Aid Society.	The Salvation Army.
The Y.M.C.A.	

Each organization has passed on to the Central Committee information received regarding cases of unemployment and distress. The opinions expressed in this report belong to the writer alone and are in no way binding on those who have helped to collect the information. The report does not attempt to deal with the Anglo-Indian community in general but confines itself to an examination of the last two hundred cases in regard to the bearing of Anglo-Indian unemployment on Anglo-Indian education. The two hundred cases are made up of 176 Anglo-Indians and 24 Europeans—single 81, married 86, widowers 13, unknown 20. About 300 to 350 children are involved. It should be further noted that the report deals only with the cases of men, although there is every reason to believe that unemployment among women is equally acute.

Unemployment table according to age.

Under	25 years of age ...	32 per cent	Under 41 to 50 years of age ...	18 per cent
Do.	25 to 30 „ ...	24 „	Over 50 years of age	2 „
Do.	31 to 40 „ ...	24 „		

It will be seen from these figures that the largest amount of unemployment is to be found among men below 30 years of age—56 per cent. This cannot be accepted as a normal condition and is no doubt due to influences of the late war. The majority of men at present unemployed rendered some kind of Military service and were thereby unable to complete their business training or apprenticeship courses.

Large numbers of Anglo-Indians joined Military Service in temporary capacities as Post Office Clerks, Accounts Clerks, Railwaymen, etc. The salaries and allowances received were much in excess of their normal incomes, and, on demobilization, their savings and gratuities did not compel them to seek immediate re-employment. On the other hand, employers of labour were not able to re-instate their men because conditions had changed and trade was bad. In many instances we have found men out of employment for two, three and even four years. It is, however, interesting to note that practically all those who served as combatants managed to find work, at any rate, very few are to be found among the unemployed who have come to us for help.

Unemployment table according to education.

Standard IV and below ...	9 per cent.	Standards VII and VIII ...	36 per cent.
Standards V and VI	27 „	Standards IX and above ...	28 „

One would naturally expect to find the highest percentage of unemployed among men with the lowest qualifications, but the above figures show that 64 per cent have passed the 7th, 8th, 9th and higher examinations, and only 9 per cent have passed the 4th standard or below. It is difficult to explain these figures, but the following may be some of the reasons why the higher educated men are out of employment :—

(*a*) Their careers have been disorganized owing to Army Service.

(*b*) On demobilization they were too old for apprenticeships.

(*c*) They may have hesitated to accept low salaries after high pay during the war.

(*d*) Increased cost of living prevented their parents supporting them during business training.

(*e*) Employment of women—employers have found it cheaper and perhaps just as efficient.

(*f*) Possibly their education has not enabled them to fit into the changed conditions.

It is a much easier matter to understand why the 4th standard men obtain employment. This is no doubt due to the class of work they engage in—manual and menial jobs—which does not demand a high standard of education.

Our discussion in this conference should be influenced by the facts already stated, viz., 56 per cent of the unemployed are below 30 years of age and 64 per cent are among the better educated members of the community. This percentage is on the increase because boys are still leaving school and find it difficult to obtain work. In India, as elsewhere, we find that unemployment has a demoralizing influence not only on the men but also upon their women and children. This is a very serious matter when we remember that large numbers have been out of work for two, three and four years. If it is within the terms of reference of this conference, it would be advisable to appoint an enquiry into the question of adult education. Those who are in touch with unemployment in other parts of the world will recognize the value of the Adult School Movement, the Workers Educational League and similar bodies. Unless something is done along these lines the position of the community in the near future will be even worse than it is to-day.

Unemployment table according to occupations.

Mechanics	45 per cent.	Supervisors	17 per cent.
Clerks	21 „	Others	17 „

One of the aims of this conference is to consider the present system of education in the light of unemployment. The whole country is changing and a minority community must make some kind of unique contribution to the general well-being if it desires to maintain its position. It is generally agreed that the community will find its greatest sphere of usefulness along industrial and commercial lines. The following table will show that the young men themselves prefer such occupations:—

Occupations desired.

1. Any position available	26 per cent.	7. Gate sergeants ...	5 per cent.
2. Clerks	16 „	8. Ticket collectors ...	4 „
3. Mechanics	11 „	9. Store-keepers	4 „
4. Fitters	10 „	10. Firemen	4 „
5. Apprenticeships ...	8 „	11. Motor-drivers	3 „
6. Railway guards ...	8 „	12. Government service ...	1 „

It will be noticed that 26 per cent have no particular choice of occupation and this too often means that they have no particular qualifications. Forty-four per cent definitely ask for industrial work. This brings us to the question of whether or not the present type of education is most suitable for the Anglo-Indian community under the rapidly changing conditions in India.

It might be stated here that unemployment does not always mean that work is not available. For several months we have had vacancies that we could not fill because of lack of qualifications. We had an opportunity quite recently of recommending some boys for apprenticeship courses but their general knowledge and particularly their arithmetic made it impossible for them to compete with Indian boys. Social evils are not peculiar to any one community but it is not generally realized what a large amount of unemployment is due to debts. It is no unusual thing to find a man resigning a post after 10 or 15 years' service because bad debts have compelled him to utilize his Provident fund.

Employers of Labour and Anglo-Indians.—A successful business man is compelled to study his market and for this reason we would do well in reviewing Anglo-Indian education to take into account the demands of the employer of labour. During the course of our investigations we have heard many comments and suggestions from employers of labour and it would be worth our while to consider them with a view to improving the educational efficiency of the Anglo-Indian.

1. The employer finds that the days of preferential treatment have gone. He requires men with a good general education, professional qualifications, reliability and perseverance.

2. It is not for an employer to decide whether an Anglo-Indian is worth more than an Indian. The matter rests with the Anglo-Indian, as he alone can show what he is worth.

3. Employers complain of the unwillingness of the Anglo-Indian to start at the bottom and do the necessary 'grind'. This is due, perhaps, to the Anglo-Indian's desire for preferential treatment. He says he is not an Indian and cannot be expected to start at the bottom.

4. There is a tendency in the Anglo-Indian to resign his job suddenly merely in the hope of bettering his prospects elsewhere. This is against the interests of his employer and naturally the latter is very reluctant to engage him.

5. Many employers have found that a department works more smoothly without the introduction of racial differences. Preferential treatment is bound to lead to friction.

6. Many would-be employers of Anglo-Indians cannot find the necessary accommodation for tiffin-rooms and other conveniences.

It has been suggested that many of these difficulties would soon disappear if there were more facilities for encouraging boy scouts and girl guides. Whatever our point of view may have been in the past, our main endeavour must now be to give the Anglo-Indians such a general and practical education as will enable them to become useful and responsible citizens of their country. Employment after all is largely due to one's character and temperament and there is no reason why Anglo-Indians should not maintain their position if they will only make the necessary adjustments.

34

Notes

Papers connected with the European Edn. conference.

(To be stitched with 8o. 226 of 13.2.25)

Law(Edn) Deptt

35

Please write d.o. to Mr.Necker and ask when I may expect the letter regarding grant-in-aid for European schools which he is to send me. The holding of a conference which I had in contemplation is being delayed by its non-receipt, and if not held very early in the coming year it is likely to be crowded out by Legve.Council -- business and postponed indefinitely.

A.R.K. 22-12-24

A draft d.o . is submitted.

CVN
22.12.24

SK
22.12.24.

24/12

2/36

Law (Education) Department

D.O. 3555 B-1 dt. 22.12.24

Dear Sir,

I am desired to enquire when the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp may expect ~~the~~ the letter regarding grant-in-aid for European schools which you are to send him. The holding of a conference which the Hon. Member has in contemplation is being delayed by its non-receipt.

Yours truly

The Revd. H.Y. Necker,
'Lucerne', Harrington Road,
Chetput

CVV
22.12.24
SA
22.12.24.

Dnd AG 22/12

Copd 88 22/12

37

L-Cu 3482 B
24/11/24

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA, MADRAS.

PRESIDENT: REV. H. Y. NECKER, M.A.

GENERAL SECRETARY: MR. A. T. D'CRUZ.

3

WHITE MEMORIAL HALL, EGMORE, MADRAS,
Harrington Road, Chetpat.
December 23, 1924.

No.

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
14-DEC-1924

CIRCLES
Malabar.
Ootacamund.
Coonoor.
Podanur.
Madura.
Cocanada.
Negapatam.
Trichinopoly.
Gooty.
Rajahmundry.
Villupuram.
Arkonam.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your D O No 3555 B-1 dated December 22. p. 2 ante

I shall forward my memorandum regarding grant-in-aid for European schools to the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp in the course of a few days.

I am so sorry to have been unable to prepare the memo-randum before my vacation.

Yours truly,
H Y Necker

The Under Secretary to Government,
Law Department (Education)

Law (Edn)

Submitted for perusal.

CVV
3.1.25

~~May be Circulated to H M Co~~

Please wait till the end of the week & then be mind if necessary
KHM 6/1

KHM 6/1/25

CVV

V.T./12.1

The Secretary to Govt.,
Law department.

38

Please see the enclosed letter from Mr. Necker . I should like to hold the Conference which he suggests. Will you please communicate at once with the D.P.I. and ask him for his suggestions on the subject? If a Conference can be managed by the end of the month it will suit me best as I may be away after the 5th of February. The afternoon of the 29th, 30th or 31st would suit me. Possibly however this may not give long enough notice.

M
14/

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA, MADRAS.

E

39

PRESIDENT:
REV. H. Y. NECKER, M.A.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
MR. A. T. D'CRUZ.

WHITE MEMORIAL HALL,
EGMORE, MADRAS.

No.

December 28, 1924.

CIRCLES
Malabar.
Ootacamund.
Coonoor.
Podanur.
Madura.
Cocanada.
Negapatam.
Trichinopoly.
Gooty.
Rajahmundry.
Villupuram.
Arkonam.

Dear Sir Arthur Knapp,

I am so sorry to have delayed the enclosed memorandum so long. The Private Secretary's letter asking for it reached me just when I was busiest with School and Parish work, so that I had to defer its preparation till my vacation.

I shall be away from Madras from January 1st to 17th.

Yours sincerely
H.Y. Necker

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp, K C I E.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA, MADRAS.

PRESIDENT:
REV. H. Y. NECKER, M.A.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
MR. A. T. D'CRUZ.

WHITE MEMORIAL HALL,
EGMORE, MADRAS,

No.

December 27, 1924.

CIRCLES

Malabar.
Ootacamund.
Coonoor.
Podanur.
Madura.
Cocanada.
Negapatam.
Trichinopoly.
Gooty.
Rajahmundry.
Villupuram.
Arkonam.

From
Rev H Y Necker, M.A,
President;

To
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp, KCIE; CSI; CBE; ICS,
Member of Council.

Dear Sir,

In reference to

1. the address dated August 19, 1924, from this Associa-tion to His Excellency the Governor, in which we requested His Excellency to sanction a conference of officials and non-officials to consider the question of the allotment of grants-in-aid to European schools; and
2. letter dated October 28, 1924, from the Private Secre-tary to His Excellency the Governor to the Presi-dent of the Association,

I beg to forward herewith a memorandum detailing the points on which we think a conference will be helpful.

Yours truly,

H Y Necker

President.

Enclosures...Four.
1. Memorandum.
2-4. Statements.

X 10

41

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT LAW DEPARTMENT 11-JAN-1925 MADRAS

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
The Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras,

D.O.No. 11 C. 16th January 1925.

My dear Krishnamachari,

I return herewith the papers regarding the proposed conference of managements engaged in European Education in the Madras Presidency.

I enclose (1) a list as on 1st January 1925 of schools in the Madras Presidency recognised under the Code of Regulations for European schools; (2) a synopsis of the managements of these schools. The "serial number of schools" in this synopsis refers to the list referred to above. I have omitted 4 small schools

I suggest that the following persons be invited to attend the conference:-

(1) The Archbishop of Madras (Roman Catholic), Nungambakkam High Road, Madras.
(2) A nominee of the Archbishop --do--
(3) The Rev.Mother Superior of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, St.Thome, Madras.
(4) The Rev.Mother Xavier or her representative representing the Presentation Convents, Kodaikanal.
(5) The Rev.Father Sampaoli representing St.Joseph's, Calicut.
(6) The Rev.Brother L.T.Dineen, St.Joseph's College, Connoor.
(7) The Rev.Father L.Contat, St.Aloysius, Vizagapatam.
(8) The Right Rev.Lord Bishop of Madras.
(9) The Rev.H.Young Necker, Bishop Corrie, Georgetown.
(10) Sister Gertrude of the Madras Collegiate school.
(11) Sir Robert Stanes or his nominee.
(12) Mr.E.H.M.Bower, Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras, representing Doveton, Madras.
(13) The Agent of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway or his nominee.
(14) The Agent of the South Indian Railway or his nominee.

So far as the official members are concerned I suggest :-

(1) the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department;

(2) the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(3) the Inspector of European schools.

If an additional official member is desired I should suggest Mr.Hart, the District Educational Officer, Madras.

I might suggest the afternoon of the 30th of January for the conference.

Yours sincerely,

M.R.Ry.Rao Bahadur
V.T.Krishnama Achariyar Avl.,
Secretary to Government, L.E.Deptt.

LIST AS ON 1st JANUARY 1925 OF SCHOOLS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY RECOGNIZED UNDER THE CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

District.	Place.	Serial number.	Name of school.	Management.	Correspondent.	Grade.	Sex.	Recognition order.
Anantapur ..	Gooty	1	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited.	W. P. Hone, Esq. ..	Primary ..	Mixed ..	No. 10055, 31st Aug. 1881.
Do. ..	Guntakal	2	Do.	Do.	W. T. Fowle, Esq. ..	Middle ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 7721, 15th Nov. 1912.
Arcot, North ..	Arkonam	3	Do.	Do.	A. Vaughan Williams, Esq.	Primary ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 4207, 27th Nov. 1924.
Do. ..	Haffieldpet	4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Middle ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Jalarpet	5	Do.	Do.	E. G. Cullen, Esq. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 1131, 26th Sep. 1892.
Do. ..	Katpadi	6	Do.	Do.	H. G. Carpenter, Esq. ..	Primary ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 7557, 7th Nov. 1912.
Arcot, South ..	Villupuram	7	South Indian Railway ..	South Indian Railway Company, Limited.	R. Beveridge, Esq. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 396, 4th Feb. 1924.
Bellary	Bellary	8	St. Joseph's	Archdiocese of Madras Society.	Rev. I. J. McCormack ..	Middle ..	Boys ..	No. 3699, 29th Mar. 1898.
Do.	Do.	9	St. Philomena's	The Sisters of the Good Shepherd.	Sister M. St. Georgina ..	High ..	Girls .	R.O.C. No. 4244, 8th Dec. 1908.
Do.	Do.	10	St. Anthony's	Do.	Do. ..	Middle ..	Do. ..	R.O.C. No. 2451, 9th July 1912.
Chingleput ..	Adyar	11	St. Patrick's	The Brothers of St. Patrick ..	Rev. Brother B. H. Logue.	High ..	Boys ..	No. 8673, 28th July 1891.
Do. ..	Pallavaram	12	St. Stephen's Church	Chaplain and Lay Trustees of St Stephen's Church, Pallavaram.	Mrs. Nina Burns ..	Primary ..	Mixed ..	No. 2401, 2nd Mar. 1899.
Do. ..	Perambur	13	St. Joseph's	Vepery Presentation Convent Society.	Rev. Mother Teresa Coyne.	Middle ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 5996, 13th Oct. 1903.
Do. ..	Do.	14	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited	M. Walker, Esq.	Do. ..	Do. ..	No. 10093, 1st Sep. 1891.
Do. ..	St. Thomas' Mount.	15	Wesleyan Mission	Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A.	Do. ..	Do. ..	No. 12254, 6th Nov. 1893.
Do. ..	Do.	16	St. Dominic's Convent ..	The Franciscan Missionaries of Mary.	Rev. Mother Mary des Cherubins.	Do. ..	Do. ..	No. 2167, 9th Apr. 1906.
Chittoor	Pakala	17	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited.	H. G. Carpenter, Esq. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 6170, 23rd Sep. 1911.
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore	18	Stanes	Sir Robert Stanes	E. E. Berry, Esq., M.A. ..	High ..	Boys .	R.O.C. No. 4244, 8th Dec. 1908.
Do. ..	Do.	19	St. Francis Convent	The Franciscan Missionaries of Mary.	Rev. Mother Mary Bride.	Do. ..	Girls ..	Dis. No. 4419, 19th Aug. 1921.
Do. ..	Erode	20	South Indian Railway ..	South Indian Railway Company, Limited.	C. B. Williams, Esq ..	Primary ..	Mixed ..	Dis. No. 5101, 3rd Aug. 1916.
Do. ..	Podanur	21	Do. ..	Do.	Dr. J. A. O'Connor ..	Do. .	Do. ..	No. 11818, 13th Sep. 1894.
Godavari .	Cocanada	22	St. Joseph's Convent .. .	Sisters of St. Joseph	Rev. Mother M. Claudia.	Middle ..	Girls ..	No. 8584, 21st Dec. 1883.
Do. ..	Rajahmundry ..	23	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited.	E. Blomfield, Esq. ..	Primary ..	Mixed ..	Dis. No. 7331, 24th Nov. 1909.
Kistna	Bezwada	24	Atkinson, ...	Sisters of St. Anne	Sister Michael	High ..	Girls ..	No. 6297, 28th Nov. 1901.
Madras	Teynampet	25	Sacred Heart Convent, Church Park.	The Society of the Sisters of the Presentation, Church Park.	Rev. M. Anthony	Middle ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 3203, 29th May 1917.
Do.	Do.	26	Church Park Training for Women.		Sister Mary Cecilia ..	High ..	Do. ..	....
Do.	Egmore	27	St. Andrew's	Church of Scotland, The Kirk Mission of St. Andrew's Church, Madras.	Rev. J. Johnstone Wright.	Primary ..	Mixed ..	No. 5113, 30th Aug. 1898.
Do.	Georgetown	28	St. Mary's	Archdiocese of Madras Society.	Rev. A. J. Vander Burg ..	High ..	Boys ..	R.O.C. No. 4244, 8th Dec. 1908.
Do.	Do.	29	Bishop Corrie	Committee	Rev. H. Y. Necker, M.A.	Do. ..	Mixed ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	30	St. Mark's	The Bishop of Madras ..	Deaconess Creighton ..	Primary ..	Do. ..	No. 5953, 21st Sep. 1907.
Do.	Do.	31	St. Francis Xavier's	Archdiocese of Madras Society.	Rev. A. R. John	Do. ..	Do. ..	No. 12609, 26th Nov. 1895.
Do.	Do.	32	Presentation Convent	The Society of the Sisters of the Presentation, Church Park.	Mother M. Dominic ..	High ..	Girls ..	R.O.C. No. 4244, 8th Dec. 1908.
Do.	Do.	33	St. Mary's Orphanage ..		Do. ..	Middle ..	Do. ..	Do.

List as on 1st January 1925 of schools in the Madras Presidency recognized under the Code of Regulations for European schools—*cont.*

District.	Place.	Serial number.	Name of school.	Management.	Correspondent.	Grade.	Sex.	Recognition order.
Madras	Kilpauk	34	Civil Orphan Asylum	The Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylums.	Rev. T. H. Butlin, B.A. ..	Middle ..	Mixed ..	Dis. No. 2774, dated 5th Aug. 1924.
Do.	Mount Road	35	Christ Church	The Select Vestry of Christ Church.	Rev. A. F. Cox	Do. ..	Do. ..	No. 1107, 14th Oct. 1905.
Do.	Do.	36	Government House Band ..	Military Secretary	Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.	Primary ..	Do. ..	No. 91, 4th Jan. 1922.
Do.	New Town	37	Needle-work and dress-making.	The Deaconesses of St. Faith's.	Miss Lawrence	..	Girls ..	No. 1343, 28th Aug. 1915.
Do.	Park Town	38	John Pereira's Union ..	Board of Managers	Rev. Canon M. G. Goldsmith.	Primary ..	Mixed ..	No. 1118, 22nd Feb. 1898.
Do.	Pudupet	39	St. Anthony's	The Nuns of the Presentation Order, Pudupet.	Rev. Mother Augustine ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	No. 2910, 23th Mar. 1899.
Do.	Royapetta	40	St. George's Cathedral ..	Chaplain and Lay Trustees of St. George's Cathedral.	Rev. W. R. Crichton ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 11043, 18th Sep. 1891.
Do.	Do.	41	St. William's	The Society of the Sisters of the Presentation, Church Park.	Sister Margaret Mary ..	Middle ..	Do. ..	No. 5210, 12th May 1883.
Do.	Royapuram	42	Presentation Convent	Do.	Mother M. Magdalen ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 1866, 23rd Mar. 1901.
Do.	San Thome	43	St. Bede's	The Catholic Mission of Mylapore.	Rev. A. S. Villa Verde ..	High ..	Boys ..	R.O.C. No. 4244, 8th Dec. 1908.
Do.	Do.	44	St. Thomas Convent	The Franciscan Missionaries of Mary.	Mother Mary Veronique ..	Middle ..	Girls ..	Do.
Do.	Vepery	45	Doveton Protestent College ..	Doveton College Committee ..	R. A. Carson, Esq., M.A...	High ..	Boys ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	46	St. Joseph's	Archdiocese of Madras Society.	Rev. J. Hayes	Middle ..	Do. ..	No. 9881, 26th Aug. 1891.
Do.	Do.	47	St. Mathias'	The Chaplain and Lay Trustees of St. Mathias Church, Vepery.	Rev. W. A Hobson ..	Primary ..	Mixed ..	No. 13323, 20th Nov. 1891.
Do.	Do.	48	Presentation Convent (High ..	Vepery Presentation Convent Society.	Rev. Mother Teresa Coyne.	High ..	Girls ..	R.O.C. No. 4244, 8th Dec. 1908.
Do.	Do.	49	Madras Collegiate	Sisters of the Church ..	Miss M. Lloyd	Do. ..	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	50	Doveton Girls	Doveton College Committee ..	Miss Maud I. Ebbutt, M.A.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	51	Presentation Convent (Middle).	Vepery Presentation Convent Society.	Rev. Mother Teresa Coyne	Middle ..	Do. ..	No. 5776, 17th June 1908.
Madura	Kodaikanal	52	Presentaion Convent	The Society of the Sisters of the Presentation, Church Park.	Rev. Mother Xavier Murphy.	High ..	Do. ..	R.O.C. No. 541-E., 20th Jan. 1919.
Do.	Madura	53	South Indian Railway ..	South Indian Railway Company, Limited.	C. Middleton, Esq. ..	Primary ..	Mixed ..	No. 4906, 30th Sep. 1895.
Malabar	Calicut	54	St Joseph's	The Roman Catholic Educational Association of the Diocese of Mangalore.	Rev. Father J. Sampaoli, S.J.	High ..	Boys ..	R.O.C. No. 4244, 8th Dec 1908.
Do.	Do	55	St. Joseph's Convent ..	The Sisters of the Apostolic Carmel, Mangalore.	Rev. Mother Scholastica ..	Do. ..	Girls ..	R.O.C. No 4244, 10th Mar. 1909.
Do.	Carnanore	56	St. Michael's	The Roman Catholic Educational Association of the Diocese of Mangalore.	Rev. A. Bonaldi, S.J. ..	Middle ..	Boys ..	Dis. No. 3612, 10th June 1907.
Do.	Do.	57	St. Teresa's Convent	The Sisters of the Apostolic Carmel, Mangalore.	Sister Rose	Do. ..	Girls ..	No. 7891, 20th Nov. 1906.
Do.	Cochin	58	St. Mary's Convent	The Diocese of Cochin ..	Rev. Father Pires Antunes, S.J.	High ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 2506, 15th Apr. 1910.
Do.	Tangasseri	59	Convent of Our Lady of the Mount.	The Sisters of the Apostolic Carmel.	Rev. Mother Gerard ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 5712, 21st May 1914.
Do.	Vypeen	60	Lady of Hope	Parish Priest and Trustees of Lady of Hope Church, Vypeen.	Rev. Father A. E. Gomes.	Primary ..	Mixed ..	No. 11778, 20th Oct. 1899.
Nellore	Bitragunta	61	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited.	G. J Broadbent, Esq. ..	Middle ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 8104, 14th Dec. 1905.
Nilgiris	Aravankadu	62	Cordite Factory	Committee	Mrs. D. Norris	Primary ..	Do. ..	No. 2762, 30th Apr. 1909.
Do. ..	Coonoor	63	St. Joseph's College	Brothers of St. Patrick ..	Rev. Brother L. T. Dineen	High ..	Boys ..	Dis. No. 7822, 13th Dec. 1909.
Do. ..	Do.	64	St. Joseph's Convent	Nuns of the Order of St. Joseph of Tarbes	Sister Julie Marie ..	Do. ..	Girls ..	R.O.C. No. 4244, 8th Dec. 1908.
Do. ..	Do.	65	Stanes	Committee of Management of Stanes School, Coonoor.	Rev. J. Sidwick	Do. ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 7822, 13th Dec. 1909.
Do. ..	Do.	66	Hebron	Principal and Council ..	Miss E. Chaplin	Do. ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 4759, 18th Aug. 1913.
Do. ..	Do.	67	St. Gabriel's	Nuns of the Order of St. Joseph of Tarbes.	Sister Julie Marie ..	Middle ..	Do. ..	R.O.C. No. 6357, 6th Nov. 1912.
Do. ..	Do.	68	Home Missionary Society ..	Home Missionary Society ..	Miss Hope Wise	Do. ..	Do. ..	No. 2971, 29th Apr. 1914.
Do. ..	Kaity	69	St. George's Homes	Board of Management ..	Rev. W. Herbert Spencer.	Do. ..	Mixed ..	Dis. No. 2849, 9th May 1917.
Do ..	Lovedale	70	Lawrence Memorial (Boys) ..	Board of Trustees	Rev. W. H. G. Padfield ..	High ..	Boys ..	R.O.C. No 4244, 8th Dec. 1908.
Do. ..	Do.	71	Do. (Girls) ..	Do	Do. ..	Do. ..	Girls ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	72	Do. Training.	Do.	Do. ..	Middle ..	Do. ..	G.O. No. 167, Law (Education), 29th Jan. 1923.
Do. ..	Ootacamund	73	Breek's Memorial	Do.	W. M. Theobald, Esq. ..	High ..	Mixed ..	No. 14038, 21st Oct. 1892.
Do. ..	Do.	74	Nazareth Convent	Franciscan Missionaries of Mary.	Rev. Mother Marie Teresa	Do. ..	Girls ..	Dis. No. 3008, 17th May 1917.
Do. ..	Do.	75	St. Hilda's	The Sisters of the Church ..	Sister Iris	Do. ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 4795, 15th July 1913.
Salem ..	Suramangalam ..	76	South Indian Railway	South Indian Railway Company, Limited.	Mr. B. S. Chetti	Primary ..	Mixed ..	Dis. No. 7891, 20th Nov. 1901.
Do. ..	Yercaud	77	Montfort	The Brothers of St. Gabriel ..	Rev. Brother Eugene ..	High ..	Boys ..	Dis. No. 1 03, 18th Feb. 1921.
Do. ..	Do.	78	Sacred Heart	Nuns of the Order of St. Joseph of Cluny Pondicherry Mission.	Sister Gertrude	Do. ..	Girls ..	R.O.C. No. 4244, 8th Dec. 1908.
Tanjore	Negapatam	79	South Indian Railway ..	South Indian Railway Company, Limited.	Dr. J. K. Manson ..	Primary ..	Mixed ..	Dis. No. 703, 12th Feb. 1909.
Do.	Tanjore	80	Do.	Do.	D. M. Shortt, Esq. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Dis. No. 1049, 22nd Feb. 1910.
Tinnevelly ..	Tuticorin	81	Holy Cross	Roman Catholic Mission, Trichinopoly Diocese.	Sister Victorine	Middle ..	Girls ..	No. 6432, 6th Dec. 1907
Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly	82	St. John s Vestry	Chaplain and Lay Trustees, St. John's Church of England.	Rev. R. James	Do. ..	Boys ..	Dis. No. 1712, 8th May 1914.
Do. ..	Do.	83	St. Joseph's	Roman Catholic Mission, Trichinopoly Diocese	Rev. A. France, S.J. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	No. 12139, 26th Sep. 1902.
Do. ..	Do.	84	St Joseph's Convent	The Daughters of the Cross Roman Catholic Mission, Trichinopoly.	Sister Anastasie	High ..	Girls ..	Dis. No. 2892, 4th May 1916.
Vizagapatam ..	Vizagapatam ..	85	St. Aloysius	The Catholic Mission, Vizagapatam Diocese.	Rev. Father L. Contat ..	Do. ..	Boys ..	R.C.C. No. 4244, 8th Dec. 1908.
Do.	Do. ..	86	St. John's Church	Chaplain of Vizagapatam and Lay Trustees of St. John's Church of England, Vizagapatam, and St. Paul's Church of England, Waltair.	Rev. M. Langdale Smith ..	Middle ..	Mixed ..	Dis. No. 6486, 25th Sep. 1916.
Do. ..	Do. ..	87	Fort Catholic	Sisters of St. Joseph	Rev. Mother J. Lucy ..	Primary ..	Girls ..	No. 5747, 8th Oct. 1898.
Do. ..	Waltair	88	St. Joseph's	Do.	Do ..	High ..	Do. ..	R.O.C. No. 4244, 8th Dec. 1908.

MADRAS,
20th December 1924.

H. O. KERSHAW,
Inspector of European Schools, Madras.

High schools. 33
Middle " 31
Primary " 23
Technical " 1 (item 37 above)
Total 88

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS
RECEIVED
- 6 JAN 1925
MADRAS

H.S.C.C. at 6.1.25. IB p.17

No.	Serial No. of Schools	Management	No. of schools High	Middle	Primary		No. of pupils on 31-3-1923.
		ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS					
1	8 to 11, 28, 31, 39, 46.	Archdiocese of Madras Society	3	3	2	8	1273
2	13, 48, 51	Vepery Presentation Convent	1	2	-	3	641
3	16, 19, 44, 74	Franciscan missionaries	2	2	-	4	635
4	24	Hydrabad Diocese	1	-	-	1	129
5	25, 26, 32, 33, 41, 42, 52	George Town Presentation Convent	3	4	-	7	810
6	43	Mylapore Diocese	1	-	-	1	192
7	54 to 57	Calicut Diocese	2	2	-	4	686
8	58 to 60	Cochin Diocese	2	-	1	3	457
9	63, 64, 67	Coimbatore Diocese	2	1	-	3	372
10	77 and 78	Pondicherry mission	2	-	-	2	156
11	81, 83, 84	Trichinopoly Diocese	1	2	-	3	331
12	85, 87, 88	Waltair Diocese	2	-	1	3	356
		Total	22	16	4	42	6038
		CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS					
13	12, 30, 35, 38, 40, 47, 82, 86,	Diocesan	-	3	5	8	604
14	29	Bishop Corrie	1	-	-	1	202
15	34	Civil Orphan Asylums	--	1	-	1	114
16	49 and 75	Madras Collegiate	2	-	-	2	~~359~~ 231
17	70 to 72	Lawrence Memorial	2	1	-	3	359
		Total	5	5	5	15	1510
		Other PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.					
18	15	Wesleyan mission	-	1	-	1	30
19	18, 65, 66, 73	Stanes	4	-	-	4	406
20	27	Church of Scotland	-	-	1	1	46
21	45 and 50	Doveton	2	-	-	2	264
22	68	Home missionary	-	1	-	1	37
23	69	St. Georges Homes	-	1	-	1	100
		Total	6	3	1	10	883

No.	Serial No. of Schools	Management	No. of schools. High	Middle	Primary	No. of pupils on 31-3-1923
		Other NEUTRAL SCHOOLS.				
24	1 to 6,14,17, 23,61	M. & S. M. Railway Schools	-	5	5	10 628
25	7,20,21,53, 76,79,80.	S. I. Railway Schools	-	-	7	7 537
		Total	-	5	12	17 1165

Law (Edn) Department

Please see H.M.'s note on page 4 and the D.P.I.'s letter on page 10 ante. The file may be submitted to H.M. (C,) for orders as to

(1) Whether the persons recommended by the ~~conference~~ D.P.I. may be invited for the conference;

(2) Whether the conference may be held on the afternoon of the 30th January and if so, whether it may meet in the Secretariat, and

(3) Whether the subjects for discussion proposed by Mr Necker may be approved

Page 10 ante

I doubt if (5), (6) + (7) sld be invited. R. Catholic edn would be adequately represented without them V.TK

I agree AH

Page 7 ante

Yes - but please let me see draft agenda. AH

SK 16.1.25

[signature] S

16/1

V.TK 16.1

C1. Please add:

Revd W. A. Hobson
Principal L.A. School.
— S. Geo. Home
Mr Hindle of Ymca.

AH 16.1

As the conference is to be held on the 30th instant there is hardly time to consult ~~the~~ members by do. as to whether they are willing to attend. A draft do. inviting the members ~~[illegible]~~

is submitted below.
~~The conference may be issued & copy of it may be communicated to all members.~~ } This will do V.TK

2. Non-official members coming from the mufassal may have to be granted travelling & daily allowances. The rates may be those allowed for first class committees under Gov. No. 384 Finance, dated 12th May 1924. The expenditure may be met from the Director's budget & he may be ~~the~~ authorised to counter-sign the travelling allowance bills. He may be requested to send the necessary reappropriation statement.

(A) in Stock file put up.

The necessary draft order authorising the payment of travelling allowance may be issued after the nominations to be made by certain members are reported to Govt. In the meanwhile the Finance Deptt. may see the file after issue of the d.o.

There will be at the most only four members from the mufassal ~~two~~ ~~fo~~ V.TK 17.1.

SK 16.1.25.

SK 17.1.25.

I have spoken to Mr. Littlehailes about this and revised the d.o in accordance with his suggestions. I think a copy of Mr. Necker's memorandum (with enclosures) may go to each member. The D.P.I

thinks that the four subjects mentioned by him may be discussed & that no separate agenda (by Govt.) is needed.

V.TK 17.1

C1

Approved as amended.
Please write to Mr Necker asking if he will himself introduce — or arrange for someone else to introduce the discussion on his four points. & ask Mr Hindle whether he will be prepared to do the same in the matter of the unemployment issue.

Ale 17.1

Please send fair copies to me for signature before 2 P.M today V.TK 18/1

D.O. sent to Mr Necker & Mr Hindle.
SK 19/1/25.

D.O. despd 18/1/25.

SECRETARIAT TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
26 JAN 1925
REVENUE & LAW DEPARTMENTS

19

48

Y. M. C. A. Hostel
General Collin's Road
Vepery Madras.

Jany 26/25.

L. Cir 26/B
26/1/25

Sir.

Re letter No. 3555-B-3, dated 19.1.25.

I shall be pleased to open the discussion on unemployment among the Anglo-Indian community in the Conference on European education to be held on the 30th inst.

Yours sincerely.

W. Arnold.

848

20

L. Ed 148B 49
26/1/25

Harrington Road.
Chetpat.

January 25,1925.

SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
26 JAN 1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

Note.

The accompanying letter was posted on January21. I am so sorry to hear that it has not reached your office.

H. Y. Necker

The Under Secretary to Government
Law(Education)Department ,w ith reference to his DO dated January 24,1925.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA, MADRAS.

PRESIDENT: REV. H. Y. NECKER, M.A.

GENERAL SECRETARY: MR. A. T. D'CRUZ.

WHITE MEMORIAL HALL, EGMORE, MADRAS,

No. January21, 1925.

CIRCLES
Malabar.
Ootacamund.
Coonoor.
Podanur.
Madura. Page 7 ante
Cocanada.
Negapatam.
Trichinopoly. A1
Gooty.
Rajahmundry.
Villupuram.
Arkonam.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your DO No 3555 B-2 dated January 18,1925. I shall be glad to attend the Conference on European education to be held on January 30,at 3 PM. I shall be responsible for the introduction of the four points mentioned in my memorandum of December 27,1924.

2. I shall be very grateful if you will kindly send me a copy of any other points to be put before the Conference.

3. Will you kindly let me know if I may arrange for a verbatim report of the Conference.

Yours truly,

H. Y. Necker

The Secretary to Government,
Law (Education) Department.

Law (Edn) Depth.

With reference to A above, it is not known whether the reporters will have to be paid for. If additional expenditure will be involved, the suggestion may not be

accepted. The Legislative Council office may be asked to depute two of their Shorthand reporters for the conference. For orders whether Mr Necker may be informed that he may arrange for the verbatim report if it can be done without any additional expenditure to Govt.

SK
26.1.25.

We may obtain C.'s orders as to whether he agrees to Mr Necker's proposal at A.

[illegible] 26/1 S

We can have two of our reporters. Send the foll.g reply

Do. No. 248 B.1
27.1.25

Dear Sir,

Thanks for your letter of the 21st Jan.y There are no other points I can think of for the conference. I am making arrangements for a verbatim report of the proceedings. Yours truly,

V.TK
27.1

[illegible] 27/1

The above do. has been issued. The Legislative Council office may be requested to send two reporters for the conference. A no. note is placed below

SK
27.1.25.

V.TK
27.1

22 51

Conference on European Education

Mr. Hindle, who is to open a discussion on unemployment among the Anglo Indian Community, suggests that Miss Worcester (secretary, Y.W.C.A) might be invited to open a discussion on unemployment among Anglo Indian Women.

If H.M agrees I shall invite her.

V.TK
27.1

C.1

Yes - but don't definitely ask her to open the discussion as conceivably we may not enter on this side of the matter.

I shall want some good shorthand writers to take notes. Can you borrow from the Legn Council. The conference will not be open to the Press

AL
20/1

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
28-JAN-1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

A draft do. is submitted for approval. The Legislative Council officer has already been requested to send two reporters to the conference.

S
V.TK
28/1

819
28.1.25

Deepa 18/1

~~19~~ 23 52

Law(Education)Department

D.O.

Dear
Madam

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp ~~The Government~~ proposes to hold a conference on the afternoon of the 30th instant to consider questions relating to European Education in this Presidency, ~~in particular to consider~~ how the financial and other resources available for European Education in this presidency may be utilised to achieve results most ~~beneficial to the community~~.

2. The Conference will be held in the Secretariat buildings, Fort St. George, at 3 pm.

3. The Rev. ~~[illegible]~~ H.Y.Necker on behalf of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India has prepared a memorandum showing the subjects that may be suitably discussed. A copy of this is enclosed for your information.

In will be observed that besides the four specific points which it suggests for discussion ~~[illegible]~~, the memorandum raises the more general question of the bearing of the present concentrated ~~want of general concentrating with~~ arrangement on the problem of ~~resultant~~ unemployment, among the Anglo Indian community

To the Archbishop only

4. ~~The Government~~ The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp will be glad if you will ~~please~~ attend the conference. If, however, it is not possible for you to attend ~~you may~~ perhaps you will nominate ~~another~~ someone in your place (to represent the Presentation Convents, Kodaikanal and Madras)

To the Rev. Mother Xavier only

You may also nominate another member for the Conference.

To the Rev. Mother Xavier
To Sir Robert Stanes
To the Agent, M.N.S.Ry
" " S.I.Ry

24 20

The following ~~persons~~ ~~also~~ ~~gentlemen~~ ladies & gentlemen are also being invited ~~for~~ to the Conference.-

(1) The Archbishop of Madras

(2) A nominee of the Archbishop of Madras.

(3) The Rev. Mother Superior of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, St. Thome, Madras.

(4) The Rev. Mother Xavier Murphy or her representative.

(5) The Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras.

(6) The Rev. H. Young-Necker.

(7) Sister Gertruda of the Madras Collegiate School.

(8) Sir Robert Stanes ~~or his nominee~~ (or his nominee)

(9) Mr. E.H.M. Bower, Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras.

(10) The Agent of the M. & S.M. Railway, (or his nominee)

(11) The Agent of the S.I. Ry. (or his nominee)

(12) The Rev. W.A. Hobson.

(13) The Principal, Lawrence Memorial school, Lovedale.

(14) The Principal, St. George's Homes, Keti.

(15) Mr. W. ~~H~~. Hindle, Y.M.C.A.

(16) The Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Dept.

(17) The D.P.I.

(18) The Inspector of European schools.

Yours truly

K.R.M. 17/1

To
The Members of the Conference

VTK
17.1

(x) The name of the member to whom the fair copy is addressed should be omitted from this list

Murphy (printed list - page 12 of ref.)

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21 25 53

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Law (Education) Department.

To Mr. H. Y. Necker,

D.O.No.3555 B-2

Fort St. George, Madras

18th January 1925.

Dear Sir,

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp proposes to hold a Conference on the afternoon of the 30th instant to consider questions relating to European Education in this Presidency.

2. The Conference will be held in the Secretariat Buildings, Fort St. George, at 3 p.m. & Sir H. K. will be glad if you will kindly attend

3. The Rev. H.Y. Necker, on behalf of the Anglo Indian Association of Southern India has prepared a memorandum showing the subjects that may be suitably discussed. A copy of this is enclosed for your information.

It will be observed that besides the four specific points which it suggests for discussion the memorandum raises the more general question of the bearing of the present educational arrangements on the problem of unemployment among the Anglo Indian community.

Substitute from page 8 infra

4. Sir Arthur Knapp will be glad if you will attend the Conference.

4 The following ladies and gentlemen are also being invited to the Conference:-

1. The Archbishop of Madras
2. ~~A nominee of the Archbishop~~ The Rev. Father A. J. Van der Burg
3. The Rev. Mother Superior of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, St. Thome, Madras.
4. The Rev. Mother Xavier or her representative.
5. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras.
6. ~~The Rev. H.Y. Necker~~ Stet
7. Sister Gertruda of the Madras Collegiate School
8. Sir Robert Stanes (or his nominee)
9. Mr. E.H.M. Bower, Revenue Officer, Corporation of Madras.
10. The Agent of the M & S.M. Ry. (or his nominee)

26

54

11. The Agent of the S.I.Ry.
(or his nominee)
12. The Rev.W.A. Hobson
13. The Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.
14. The Principal, St.George's Homes, Keti
15. Mr.W. Hindle, Y.M.C.A.
16. The Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department
17. The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
18. The Inspector of European Schools.
19. The Rev. T. H. Anthin, Civil orphan Asylums.
~~20. The Rev. T.~~
20 Miss Worcester, of W.C.A.

Yours truly.

V.T.K. Vishwanadha

To

The Rev. H.Y. Necker

Please refer to this No.3555 B-2 of the 18th instant. The problem of unemployment in the Anglo-Indian community is, you will notice, one of the subjects for discussion in the Conference on European education to be held on the 18th instant. I am to ask thy if you will yourself introduce or arrange for some one else to introduce the discussion on this question ~~of unemployment~~.

Yours sincerely

[illegible]
19/1

W. Hindle Esq.,
Secretary, Y.M.C.A.,
Anglo-Indian Branch,
Vepery, Madras.

~~24~~ ~~II~~ 27 55

Law (Education) Department.

D.O.No. 3555-B-3 & 19.1.25.

Dear Mr. Hindle,

Please refer to this office letter No.3555 B-2 of the 18th instant. The problem of unemployment among the Anglo-Indian community is, you will notice, one of the subjects for discussion in the Conference on European education to be held on the 30th instant. I am to ask ~~you~~ if you will yourself introduce or arrange for some one else to introduce the discussion on this question ~~of unemployment~~.

Yours sincerely

[signature]
19/1.

W. Hindle Esq.,
Secretary, Y.M.C.A.,
Anglo-Indian Branch,
Vepery, Madras.

Despd.
19.1.25.

E. H. M. BOWER.

Ripon Buildings,
VEPERY,
MADRAS.

21st Jany. 1925.



Dear M.R.Ry. Krishnamachariyar,

Your D.O.No. 3555 B-2 dated the 18th instant.

I shall be glad to attend the Conference to consider questions relating to European Education on Friday the 30th inst.

Yours sincerely,

E. H. M. Bower

To

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur
V. Krishnamachariyar Avl.,
Secretary to Government,
Law (Education) Department.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

57

BISHOP'S OFFICE
ROYAPETTAH
MADRAS

January 19, 1925

Dear Mr Krishnamachariar

Thanks for the notice of the European Education Conference to be held at the Secretariat on the 30th instant. I hope to be able to attend it.

Yours sincerely

Harry Madras

M.R.Ry Rao Bahadur
V.T. Krishnamachariar
Law Department
Chief Secretariat, Madras

	Initials.	Date.
Received in Fair-copying Section.		
Copied ..		
Examined ..		
Signed ..		
Despatched ..		

27 58

Sectt. II-8 (e)—10,002—22-8-22.

30

Law (Edn) Dept.

Do.

Dear Mr. Necker,

With reference to our conversation on the 22nd instant regarding the Confce on European education I write to say that the reply to this office do. letter No. 3555B-2 dated the 18th instant, said to have been sent by you has not been received. ~~I shall be glad if you~~ I am to request you to send another copy of your reply as early as possible.

Yours sincerely

[signature] 24/1

SK
24.1.25.

To
The Rev. H. Y. Necker M.A.
Harrigton Road,
Chetpat.

II

D.O.

Dear Mr. Hindle,

Please refer to my letter No. 3555-B-3, dated 19.1.25. I am to request you to send an early reply to the enquiry as to whether you will yourself

introduce or arrange for
some one else to introduce
the discussion on the question
~~position~~ of unemployment
among the Anglo Indian
Community in the conference
on European education
to be held on the 30th instant.

Yours Sincerely,

24.1.25.

W. Hindle Esq;
Secretary, Soy. M.S.A.
Anglo Indian Branch
Kilpery, Madras.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHDIOCESE,
MADRAS, S. W.
CATHEDRAL POST OFFICE.

22 January 1925.

L.Ed 238B
24/1/25

Government of Madras

Law (Education) Department,

Madras.

With reference to D.O.No.3555-B-2 I have appointed Rev. A.J. v.d. Burg as my representative.

+J. Adeney.

Archbishop of Madras.

George Town, Mad

(Enclosure

OFFICE OF THE ARCHDEACON
MADRAS, S. W.
CATHEDRAL POST OFFICE

22 January 1925.

Government of Madras

Law (Education) Department,

Madras.

With reference to D.O.No.3555-E-2 I have appointed

Rev. A.J. v.d. Burg as my representative.

Archbishop of Madras.

33
60

was paid during the discussion, so I am asking the Principal of my School at Coimbatore to represent me.

Mr. E. E Berry MA is well acquainted with the needs of the Anglo Indians & greatly interested in their welfare.

I wish I could have been present myself. believe me

Yours faithfully

Rob. Stanes

THE LODGE, COONOOR

61

26. 1. 25.

The Hon'ble
Sir Arthur Knapp
Madras

Dear Sir

I thank you for the invitation for me to be present at the Conference to be held in Madras on the 30th inst relating to European Education. I am greatly interested in the proposed Conference, but am unfortunately a little deaf & could not hear what

34.62

Law(Education)Department

D.O. No. ~~2555~~ 238B-1 & 26.1.25

Dear Revd.Father,

His Grace the Archbishop of Madras has nominated you as his representative to attend the Conference to be held on the 30th instant to consider questions relating to European Education in this presidency. The Conference will be held at the Secretariat buildings, Fort St.George at 3 P.M.

2. The Revd.H.Y.Necker on behalf of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India has prepared a memorandum showing the subjects that may be suitably discussed. A copy of this is enclosed for your information.

Yours truly,

Van 26/1

To

The Revd.Father A.J. Van der Burg
Head master, St.Mary's European
High School, Armenian street,
George Town, Madras.

Dhd AG 26/1

(Enclosure)

Secrt. II-8 (f)—4,204—2-2-22.

64

63

A. 2.

35

The Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ld.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
26. JAN. 1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS.
"FREIGHT", MADRAS.

POST BOX No. 523.
ORIENTAL SUB-EXCHANGE Nos. 1501-1505.
IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO No. E.Sch.434.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Park Town, Madras,
26th January, 1925. 19

The Secretary to the Government,
Law (Education) Department,
Fort St.George, Madras.

L. Ed 250B
26/1/25

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your d.o.letter No.3555-B-2, dated the 18th January 1925 and to inform you that I will either attend or send a representative to attend the Conference on the afternoon of the 30th instant to consider questions relating to European education in this Presidency.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. L. Marquise Bruges
Agent.

H.G.

	Initials.	Date.
Received in Fair-copying Section		
Copied ..		
Examined ..		
Signed ..		
Despatched ..		

To

Miss Worcester,

Secretary, Y.W.C.A.,

Poonamalee High Road,

Madras.

(with copy of memorandum on pages 7-9 of ref.)

Secrt. II-8 (f)—4,204—2-2-22.

64

Law (Education) Department.

36

D.O.

Madam,

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp proposes to hold a Conference on the afternoon of the 30th instant to consider questions relating to European education in this Presidency. The Conference will be held in the Secretariat Buildings, Fort St. George, at 3 p.m.

2. The Rev. H.Y. Necker, on behalf of the Anglo Indian Association of Southern India, has prepared a memorandum showing the subjects that may be suitably discussed. A copy of this is enclosed for your information.

3. Sir Arthur Knapp will be glad if you will attend the Conference.

Yours truly,

V.T.K. 8/1

8/4
28.1.25.

28/1

65

37

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, The Old College, Nungambakkam,

M a d r a s, 14th January 1925.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS LAW DEPARTMENT 15 JAN 1925

D.O.No. 11/25

R. Ex 103 B 15/1/25

My dear Krishnamachari,

This is just a line to confirm what I stated on Monday afternoon the 12th instant regarding a conference of managers of European schools. Such a conference can be managed by the end of the month and I hope to send to you suggestions as to the persons to be invited to the conference in the course of the next few days.

Yours sincerely,

M.R.Ry.Rao Bahadur
V.T.Krishnama Achariyar Avl.,
Secretary to Government,
Law (Education) Deptt.,
Fort St.George.

Put up to H.M. Also

Submit to H.M. send attached d.o to D.P.I. I have also spoken to him on the telephone. I told him on the 12th to send the names in today.

Sent copy on page 2 infra

What about an agenda?

V.T.K. 15/1

G. Ah 16/1

V.T.K. 15.1

66 2

Law(Education)Dept.

D.O.No 103 B-1 d/. 15-1-25 38

My dear Littlehailes,

Your D.O.No: 11/25 of the 14th regarding the conference of managers of Eurppean schools. Will you kindly send me a list of persons to be invited as soon as possible so that we may be able to give them at least 10 days' notice? The Conference will have to be held on the 29th or 30th.

Yours sincerely,

V.Tlc 15/1

R. Littlehailes Esq, M.A,

D.P.I.

Obed 16/1/25

39 67

Law (Edn) Dep

A conference ~~on European educa~~ is to be held at 3 P.M. on the 30th instant to consider questions relating to European education. The conference will meet in the Secretariat buildings. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp will preside at the conference.

The Legislative Council office may be requested to send two of the Council reporters to prepare a verbatim report of the proceedings of the conference.

SK
27.1.25.

V.T.K.
27.1

Law Edn 248 B/25.2.
27.1.25

Secy. L. C. U. O

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
JAN 1925

Council office

The required numbers of Reporters will be sent as ~~desired~~ desired.

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
30. JAN. 1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

XRT
28.1.25

S
29/1 S.

Edn 294B
30/1/25

To Law (Edn) Deptt

RLK
30/1/25

Govt O 321 - Ki
30-1-25

Sectt. II—8 (b)—12-1-15.

NOTES.

Page 68

40

The Secretary to Govt.,
Law department

I should be glad while the matter is still fresh in my memory to have the notes of yesterday's Educational Conference together with proposals for action.

(Action taken accordingly separately)

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
2 FEB 1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

L. Em 307 B
2/2/25

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
LAW DEPARTMENT

Y. M. C. A. Hostel
General Collin's Road

EUROPEAN & ANGLO-INDIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE
MADRAS

THE COMMITTEE REPRESENTS:—
THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION
Ex. SERVICES ASSOCIATION
ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION
FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY
Y. M. C. A.
SALVATION ARMY
PRISONERS AID SOCIETY

CHAIRMAN & TREASURER: G. T. BOAG, Esq., I. C. S.

HON. SECRETARY: W. HINDLE

ANGLO-INDIAN HEAD QUARTERS,
EGMORE, MADRAS.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
2 FEB 1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

Jan 31/25.

Dear Sir Arthur.

I enclose for your information a Draft of my report on unemployment. I may say that I attach great importance to Adult Education — it has made wonderful progress in China & Japan.

Yours sincerely,
W. Hindle.

Y. M. C. A. Hostel
General Collin's Road
Vepery Madras.

90 42

ANGLO-INDIAN UNEMPLOYMENT.

The question of Anglo-Indian unemployment has been carefully investigated by a committee formed for this purpose. The committee is composed of representatives from the following Societies :-

European Assoc. — Anglo-Indian Assoc.
Ex Service Assoc. — Friend-in-Need Society.
Prisoners Aid Society. — The Salvation Army.
The Y.M.C.A.

Each organization has passed on to the Central Committee information received regarding cases of unemployment and distress. The opinions expressed in this report belong to the writer alone and are in no way binding on those who have helped to collect the information. The report does not attempt to deal with the Anglo-Indian community in general but confines itself to an examination of the last two hundred cases in regard to the bearing of Anglo-Indian unemployment on Anglo-Indian Education. The two hundred cases are made up of 176 Anglo-Indians and 24 Europeans. Single 81, Married 86, Widowers 13, Unknown 20. About 300 to 350 children are involved. It should be further noted that the report deals only with the cases of men, although there is every reason to believe that unemployment among women is equally acute.

UNEMPLOYMENT TABLE ACCORDING TO AGE.

Under.....	25 yrs of age	32%
25 to	30 : : :	24%
31 to	40 : : :	24%
41 to	50 : : :	18%
Over 50		2%

It will be seen from these figures that the largest amount of unemployment is to be found among men below 30 years of age - 56%. This cannot be accepted as a normal condition and is no doubt due to influences of the late war. The majority of men at present unemployed rendered some kind of Military and were thereby unable to complete their business training or apprenticeship courses.
Large numbers of Anglo-Indians joined Military Service in temporary capacities as Post Office Clerks, Accounts Clerks, Railwaymen &c. The salaries and allowances received were much in excess of their normal incomes, and, on demobilization, their savings and gratuties did not compel them to seek immediate re-employment. On the other hand, employers of labour were not able to re-instste their men because conditions had changed and trade was bad. In many instances we have found men out of employment for 2, 3, and even 4 years. It is, however, interesting to note that practically all those who served as Combatants managed to find work, at anyrate, very few are to be found among the unemployed who have come to us for help.

Y. M. C. A. Hostel
General Collin's Road
Vepery Madras.

43

UNEMPLOYMENT TABLE ACCORDING TO EDUCATION.

STANDARD	IV and	below..	9%
:	V &	VI.....	27%
:	VII &	VIII	36%
:	IX &	above..	28%

One would naturally expect to find the highest percentage of unemployed among men with the lowest qualifications, but the above figures show that 64 % have passed the 7th, 8th, 9th and higher examinations, and only 9 % have passed the 4th standard or below. It is difficult to explain these figures but the following may be some of the reasons why the higher educated men are out of employment.

a. Their careers have been disorganized owing to Army Service.
b. On demobilization they were too old for apprenticeships.
c. They may have hesitated to accept low salaries after high pay during the war.
d. Increased cost of living prevented their parents supporting them during business training.
e. Employment of women - employers have found it cheaper and perhaps just as efficient.
f. Possibly their education has not enabled them to fit into the changed conditions.

It is a much easier matter to understand why the 4th stand men obtain employment. This is no doubt due to the class of work they engage in - manual and menial jobs - which does not demand a high standard of education.
Our discussion in this Conference should be influenced by the facts already stated, viz 36 % of the unemployed are below 30x years of age, and 64 % are among the better educated members of the community. This percentage is on the increase because boys are still leaving school and find it difficult to obtain work. In India, as elsewhere, we find that unemployment has a demoralizing influence not only on the men but also upon their women and children. This is a very serious matter when we remember that large numbers have been out of work for 2, 3, and 4 years. If it is within the Terms of Reference of this Conference it would be advisable to appoint an enquiry into the question of Adult Education. Those who are in touch with unemployment in other parts of the world will recognise the value of the Adult School Movement, The Workers Educational League and similar bodies. Unless something is done along these lines the position of the community in the near future will even worse than it is to-day.

Y. M. C. A. Hostel
General Collin's Road
Vepery Madras.

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UNEMPLOYMENT TABLE ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONS.

Mechanics.....	45 %
Clerks.....	21 %
Supervisors.....	17 %
Others.....	17 %

One of the aims of this Conference is to consider the present system of education in the light of unemployment. The whole country is changing and a minority communitynmust make some kind of unique contribution to the general well-being if it desires to maintain its position. It is generally agreed that the community will find its greatest sphere of usefulness along Industrial and Commercial lines. The following table will shew that the young men themselves prefer such occupations :-

OCCUPATIONS DESIRED.

1.	Any position available....	26%
2.	Clerks.....	16%
3.	Mechanics.....	11%
4.	Fitters.....	10%
5.	Apprenticeships.....	8%
6.	Railway Guards.....	8%
7.	Gate Sergeants.....	5%
8.	Ticket Collectors.....	4%
9.	Store-keepers.....	4%
10-	Fireman.....	4%
11.	Motor Drivers.....	3%
12.	Government Service.....	1%

It will be noticed that 26 % have no particular choice of occupation and this too often means that they have no particular qualifications. 44 % definitely ask for Industriel Work. This brings us to the question of whether or not the present type of education is most suitable for the Anglo-Indian communityn under the rapidly changing conditions in India.

It might be stated here that unemployment does not always mean that work is not available. For several months we have had vacancies that we could not fill because of lack of qualifications. We had an opportunity quite recently of recommending some boys for apprenticeship courses but their general knowledge and particularly their arithmetic made it impossible for them to compete with Indian boys. Social evils are not peculiar to any one community but it is not generally realised what a large amount of unemployment is due to debts. It is no unusual thing to find a man resigning a post after 10 or 15 years service because bad debts have compelled him to utilise his Provident Fund.

Y. M. C. A. Hostel
General Collin's Road
Vepery Madras.

EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

A successful business man is compelled to study his [illegible] for this reason we would do well in reviewing Anglo-Indian Education to take into account the demands of the Employer of Labour. During the course of our investigations we have heard many comments and suggestions from Employers [illegible] it would be worth our while to consider them with a view to improving the educational efficiency of the Anglo-Indian.

1. The Employer finds that the [illegible] of preferential treatment have gone. He requires men with a good general education, professional qualifications, reliability and perseverance.

2. It is not for an employer to decide whether an Anglo-Indian is worth more than an Indian. The latter [illegible] the Anglo-Indian, as he often can show what he is worth.

3. Employers complain of the unwillingness of the Anglo-Indian to start at the bottom and do the necessary "rise". This is due, perhaps, to the Anglo-Indians desire for preferential treatment. He says he is not an Indian and cannot be expected to start at the bottom.

4. There is a tendency in the Anglo-Indian to resign his job suddenly merely [illegible] elsewhere. This is against the interests of the employer and naturally the latter is very reluctant to engage him.

5. Many employers have found that a department worked [illegible] properly without the introduction of racial differences. Preferential treatment is bound to lead to friction.

6. Many would be employers of Anglo-Indians cannot find the necessary accomodation for tiffin-rooms and other conveniences.

It has often suggested that many of these difficulties would soon disappear if there were more facilities for encouraging Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Whatever our point of view may have been in the past, our main endeavour must now be to [illegible] the Anglo-Indian such a general and practical education as will enable him to become useful and responsible citizens of their country. Employment after all is largely due to ones character and temperament and there is no reason why Anglo-Indians should not maintain their position if they will only make the necessary adjustments.

Law (Edn) Department

D.O.No. 463B-1

Fort St.George, Madras.

17th February 1925.

74

46

Dear Mr. Necker,

I am desired to inform you that the G.O., containing the resolutions passed at the Conference on European education held on the 30th January last and the action proposed to be taken thereon by the Government, is now in the Press and that copies will probably be received by this evening. I shall send you a copy tomorrow.

Yours sincerely,

O/C.

To

The Rev. H.Y.Necker, M.A., given to bearer. 17.2.25

White Memorial Hall,

Egmore, Madras.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA,
MADRAS.

PRESIDENT:
REV. H. Y. NECKER, M.A.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
MR. A. T. D'CRUZ.

WHITE MEMORIAL HALL,
EGMORE, MADRAS,

No. February 16, 1925.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
17 FEB 1925
LAW DEPARTMENT

L-E 463B
17/2/25

CIRCLES
Malabar.
Ootacamund.
Coonoor.
Podanur.
M[illegible]
Cocanada.
Negapatam.
Trichinopoly.
Gooty.
Rajahmundry.
Villupuram.
Arkonam.

Dear Mr Krishnama Chari,

I shall be very grateful if you will be so kind as to send me a verbatim report of the proceedings of our Conference on European Education of January 30, which you were kind enough to promise me.

Yours sincerely,

H. Y. Necker

M.R.Ry.Rao Bahadur
~~Mr~~ V.T Krishnama Chari,
Secretary to Government,
Law (Education) Department.

Has not the G.O gone yet? VTK/17 2

47 75

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

CONFERENCE OF OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

(January 30, 1925)

48 76

Meeting held at the Bishop's house on Friday, January 23, 1925 at 4-30 P.M. to discuss the agenda for the conference.

PRESENT-The Bishop of Madras, The Ag. Archdeacon, Sister Gertruda, Messrs. H.O.Kershaw, W.Hindle, and E.H.M.Bower, Rev: W.A.Hobson and H.Y. Necker.

(1) Opening remarks by the Bishop explaining the need of clarifying the proposals to be put before the conference.

(2) Mr.Hindle spoke on unemployment, making the following points:-

a) prevalent among comparatively young men with secondary education.
b) Incomplete apprenticeships.
c) need for a scheme of industrial education, in which apprenticeship would be considered apart of an educational course.
d) also prevalent among girls and young women.
e) suggested school courses in domestic science with a view to domestic service.

CONCLUSIONS.

A. As a minority community the Anglo-Indians should seek a distinct line of contribution to the national welfare of India. This line lies partly along technical and commercial occupations. In order to provide for these occupations central industrial schools are needed, and the curriculum of middle schools should be adjusted so as to form a preparation for these schools, while not debarring those who desire to proceed to a high school education. We suggest that Government should give stipends to boys who have passed the seventh standard, and who desire industrial and commercial education.

largely?

B. Domestic science should be stressed in all girls schools.

(3) Points one and two of the memorandum dated December 27, 1924 of The Anglo-Indian Association, 'The present number of schools; classification, need and financial position. The provision, number and situation of high schools.'

CONCLUSION.

The department be asked to make a survey of the location of the existing European Schools within the jurisdiction of the Inspector of European Schools, with due consideration of educational and religious needs.

(4) Point three of the memorandum: "The scales of fees levied in all grades of Schools".

CONCLUSION.

The rules in the Code regarding the levy of fees be amended so as to permit of the collection of fees, both boarding and tuition, in part, and from 'destitute' pupils.

(5) Point four of the memorandum: 'The distribution of the available resources'

CONCLUSION.

The money alloted for teaching grants needs to be increased: (1) if possible, by an increase of the total budget; or (2) if not possible, by a scrutiny of the grants under 'boarding' and by re-appropriation.

(6) Two further points: (1) Agreed that the introduction of a School Leaving Certificate is most desirable; and (2) emphasise the need for the study of a vernacular.

Appendix 11.

LETTER OF SECRETARY OF STATE TO DEPUTATION'S VISIT. PRIOR

(Headmasters of European Schools in India Association)

The deputation that your Lordship has kindly consented to receive thought it well to present in writing a brief resume of the views that they wish to represent.

European Schools in India and Burmah are 443 in number: 182 for males and 261 for females. Of this total 11 are Government institutes, 419 are aided by Government grants and 13 are unaided. There are 46,600 pupils of which 39,600 are in Secondary Schools. This total of 46,600 is an increase of 4,000 pupils during the last quinquennium.

Position. European education is a "reserved" subject in Provincial Government and is given as an extra portfolio to one or other of the European Ministers. In each Province the number of European Schools is so small that the ministers in charge have little or no interest in the subject and what is more have no knowledge of the system or its requirements. At present there are European Directors of Public Instruction but they are usually appointed from the ranks of the I.E.S. and usually have been engaged solely in Indian Education. It is likely that the European element before very long will disappear from the I.E.S. except in special cases and it is unlikely that from the reduced cadre of European members one would be spared in each province for European Schools.

Finance. (Figures are for 1921.22, the last available). The total expenditure on European education throughout India was Rs. 1,32,73,226; in round numbers 133 lakhs of rupees, of which Government funds provided Rs. 46,70,968, i.e. 35½% of the total. This total was made up as follows:-

Direct Expenditure in Education	Rs. 27,22.566
Building and furniture	6,84.498
Inspection and Scholarships	2,35.191
Miscellaneous	10,28.713
	Rs. 46,70.968

In this connection it is interesting to note that Mission funds-i.e. money provided by Europeana and Americans-paid during the same period Rs. 53,78,581 for the education of Indians. When it is considered that practically no Europeans are educated in Indian institutions, while a considerable number of Indians are educated in European institutions-as many as 33% in some schools and that Indians come over to Europe and have the advantages of the endowments of European Universities and other places of education, it would seem that there is a big balance due in our favour.

Also expenditure on Indian Schools was in round numbers 17 crores of rupees to which public funds contributed 11 crores or 65% as against the 35% to European Schools. However the cost to Government per head for European scholars is much greater than it is in the case of Indian scholars and this is caused by the very differect standard of living of the communities; by the fact that the numbers are small and requir a special form of education, whereas there are vast numbers of Indians receiving in the great majority of cases a primary or at best a very poor secondary education; to the fact that there is no higher education in India for Europeans and so the Heads and a proportion of the staffs have to be brought from Home at a considerable cost; and to the fact that the majority of European secondary schools are bosrding schools in the hill stations where the cost of living, transport etc. is high and owing to the fact that the class of pupil going to these boarding schools is the same as the class that attends free

free secondary or elementary day schools in England, the boarding fees charged are by no means sufficient to give a profit and so set free funds for the payment of the educational charges of the Schools.

Present Disadvantage. The present system has manifest disadvantages as follows. The community served by these schools is one throughout India and the parents are continually being transferred from one Province to another and therefore it is desirable that the same system should be observed wherever the child should go, so as to obivate the extreme loss educationally that now takes place when a child leaves a school in one Province to attend a school in another. There are seven major Provinces, in each of which there is a differend code for European Schools with varied educational standards and courses of study and also different regulations for payments of grants etc. On questions concerning European Schools throughout India there are therefore seven different authorities to approach with the almost inevitable result of failure in obtaining general or even partial agreement. The Inspectorate is manned from the ranks of the Indian Educational Service, in the Schools of which there is an entirely different system from that of the European Schools. Consequently it is frequently found that the Inspectors are entirely ignorant of the requirements of the Schools they are supposed to help, inspect and report on and by the time they have learnt what is required they are usually transferred to another post in the I.E.S. In fact it is not too much to say that the Inspector of European Schools is frequently the man who can best be spared from the service and not necessarily the man best suited for the post.

Although European education is a reserved subject the funds necessary for the grants are subject to vote in the local legislative council and already there have been many attempts to cut down these votes. In all cases but one these resolutions have been defeated but only after strenuous efforts on the part of the authorities of our Schools. It is quite obvious that we shall not always be successful and if once these resolutions are successful many Schools will have to close. There is a certain portion of the vociferous educated minority in India totally against a distinct system of education for the children of Europeans. In other words we are anxious as to our very existence and we wish to be assured on this point so that we can devote our time and energies to our proper function of educating the domiciled community in India.

Remedy. The remedy we propose is twofold.

(a) That European education be made a centralised subject under the Government of India. This we think will broadly solve all our difficulties- details can be worked out.

(b) That the Inspectorate be manned by specialists who are not liable to capricious transfer and preferably are recruited from the Headmasters of European Schools.

As regards (a) it is remarkable that since the subject was first propunded in 1910 there has never been a dissentient voice raised at any meeting or conference of Headmasters or authorities engaged in the work of European education. The answer has always been the same, viz. that centralisation is opposed to the policy of the Government of India which is definitely towards devolution and provincial autonomy. An answer to that is that just as defence is an all-India subject and must always form an exception tothe general policy of devolution, so European educationis an all-India subject as it deals with a community which is certainly native of India but just as certainly not specifically native of any of the Provincial Governments. The questions affecting the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community are always all-india

All-India questions. Secondly it is stated that finance is a difficulty. We contend that the Central Government ought to find the money for European education. Local revenues are mainly derived from agriculture to which the Domiciled community contribute nothing, whereas Income Tax and Customs Duties which are the two direct and indirect charges on Anglo-Indians and Europeans go to the Central Government. It is Interesting to us inthes connection to find that Sir Reginald Craddock in his munute attaches to the Report of the Lee Commission (p.135) has come to the same conclusion independently, as no representation was made to that Commission on this subject.

In the letter we sent to the Local Governments, a copy of which was sent to your Lordship's predecessor, we drew up a scheme in outline for the Inspection of European Education as a centralised subject and we are quite certain that there would actually be a saving of expenditure on this scheme, for six Inspectors with their office staffs and expenses would certainly not cost two lakhs or rupees a year which is the cost at present, and equally we are convinced that there would not be an item of ten lakhs under the heading "miscellaneous" in a total expenditure of forty-seven lakhs.

We therefore ask your Lordship to consider what steps you can take to enable us to realise the ideals we have always had before us. We would ask you to urge upon the Government of India the desirability of this scheme and to ask the Government to give an assurance that at the first opportunity a declaration should be made to us that such scheme shall be put into operation at the earliest possible moment. We suggest that a Government Committee might be formed consisting of representatives of Government together with representatives of the Association of Headmasters of European Schools in India to go into the necessary details of the scheme and to collect all available information. If it be at all possible we would request your Lordship to have some resolution on the subject passed by the Houses of Parliament.

There is another smaller matter on which we should be glad of your Lordship's help. We are trying to open a channelfor the emigration of British children from India to Australia and we are informed that it would be of great assistance if your Lordship would send a despatch to the Governor General of Australia asking him to request his Government to do what they can to provide the same facilities for British children from India as for British children from the Home country to settle in Australia.

Finally we wish to thank your Lordship for consenting to receive our deputation. We shall be glad to answer any questions your Lordship may wish to ask and to give any further information.

52 80

Lucerne
Harrington Road
Chetput
Madras
12th June, 1924.

Dear Sir Arthur Knapp,

On March 22 you wrote to me for 'any statistics of ~~school~~ the number of Anglo Indian Children of school going age and the number who are actually at school'.

I enclose a statement which I hope will be of some use to you.

In regard to the point of your enquiry it is most difficult to get reliable figures- The following are authentic but surprising.

	Census	At School	Percentage
1911	40,930	6620	16
1921	34,330	8870	26

The percentage shows an increase of ten! I am not sure what the standard percentage is of scholars to population, but I believe it varies between 15 and 20. If this is correct the above figures prove that only a negligable number of children are not at school. This was my conclusion in 1913, when I was associated with an enquiry into this aspect of the Anglo Indian problem.

Against this fact though there must now be set the consideration that owing to adverse economic conditions many of the Middle class are dropping into the poorer class, which means greater demands on our Free day schools and orphanages. All our orphanages have waiting lists of children whom for want of funds they cannot admit. This constitutes our present problem, which is most difficult to solve.

Yours Sincerely
H. Y. Necker

Encl. one
1. Statement.

Anglo-Indians. Madras Presidency.

Statement showing Census, Number at School, and Economic Status.

Year	Census		In European Schools.						In Indian Schools	In Colleges.	Economic Status								Percentage at School.	
			High		Middle		Primary				Richer		Middle		Poorer		Mendicant			
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female
1911-12	21780	19107	1571	1483	1707	1253	605	445	526	57	128	141	2439	2216	936	1144	115	237	17·4	19·1
1916-17			1711	1745	1944	1483	984	425	497	93	144	157	2634	2426	1288	1643	224	519	19·8	22·7
1921-22	17301	16968	2432	2449	1714	1502	882	554	436	100	335	363	2908	2835	1486	1606	48	323	28·5	28·5
1922-23.			2448	2545	1351	2028	794	675	443	120	425	409	2969	2836	1491	1711	206	519	28·9	29·3.

Anglo-Indians. Madras Presidency.

Statement showing Census, Number at School, and Economic Status.

Year	Census		In Communal Schools.						In Normal Schools	In Colleges.	Economic Status								Percentage at School.	
			High		Middle		Primary				Richer		Middle		Poorer		Mendicant			
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female
1911-12	21780	19107	1571	1483	1707	1253	605	445	526	57	128	141	2439	2216	936	1144	115	237	17·4	19·1
1916-17			1711	1745	1944	1483	984	425	497	93	144	157	2634	2426	1288	1643	224	519	19·8	22·7
1921-22	17301	16968	2432	2449	1714	1502	882	554	436	100	335	363	2908	2835	1486	1606	48	323	28·5	28·5
1922-23.			2448	2545	1351	2028	794	675	443	120	425	409	2969	2836	1491	1711	200	519	28·9	29·3.

rict

th.—Our Rajah- writes: On ere passed away Walters, of Mission. He had sionary for about ofessor in the minary at Luther- morning a service st. Paul's Church eman, Neudoerffer, day. The Revs. E. . Paradise pointed place Mr. Walters ission as a scholar, teacher. After the the coffin was carried ds to the deceased's mortal remains were hmundry cemetery. attended by a large both Hindus and hom he had endeared

prentices.—The sixth the P.W. Workshops sociation was held in premises on Saturday W. P. Roberts, the ttendent presided. After ne of the apprentices, Mechanical Engineer- r. He pointed out knowledge was more heory. The appren- e General Superin- them a room for use etc. The Chairman request and in his con- marks, advised the appren- vote all their energy to Mr. Jagannatham, acting the Madras Government ool, also spoke. With a anks to the chair, the rminated.

Convicted.—Some time in st a serious quarrel took r an arrack shop in Choolai three rowdies and two an merchants which resulted latter being severely injured essitating their removal to eral Hospital where they were as in-patients and were dis- subsequently. While Sheik d his cousin were passing near rrack shop they accidently d with a rowdy named Raja- who with two of his friends, pan and Kuppuswamy, belabour- the Mahomedans, and inflicted s with a knife. Sub-Inspector to Doss removed the wounded omedans to the General Hospital re it was once expected that k Ali would succumb to his in- es. Rajagopal absconded im- iately afterwards and was arrested ntly by Sub-Inspector Kristo s while gambling at Chintadripet. agopal and his two associates were up before the Chief Presidency gistrate who sentenced the first used to undergo imprisonment for year and also bound him over to of good behaviour for one year after release and the other two accused four months imprisonment each.

St. Andrew's Kirk.—A Carol Service be held on Christmas Eve at 6 P.M. n a specially selected and arranged es of Carols will be rendered by Choir. Some of these Carols are

HYDERABAD MILL RIOT

FREE FIGHT

ALLEGATIONS OF INTRIGUE

(From our own Correspondent)

SECUNDERABAD, MONDAY.

There were grave disturbances and rioting at the Mahbub Shahi Mills, Gulburga, on the 18th instant. It appears that in July last, some of the ringleaders, both Mahomedans and Hindus, were dismissed. Ever since then the men, about thirty in number, were endeavouring to get themselves reinstated but as the authorities would not take them back they had recourse to mischief, egged on thereto, it is believed, by certain wirepullers who are men of status. On November 1, they succeeded in inciting other labourers and causing a strike. The mill authorities, after due warning ordered a lock-out for a month and a half. A notice was afterwards displayed that the mills would re-open and such labourers as signed a declaration form would be admitted. Practically all the labourers signed and the mills were accordingly opened on December 15.

DISMISSED MALCONTENTS

After three days smooth working, the dismissed men, under the leadership of Kasim Imam Makdum, Haji Abdul Haji Kabula Tole Rookmuddin, Hazirat Shivram Babo and others arranged a plan of general assault on the mill officers. On the morning of the 18th instant the Manager was stnding near the main gate when three of the above-mentioned ringleaders rushed up to him and demanded that they be reinstated, in a threatening manner. Between the hours of 7 A.M. and 12-30 P.M. some thirty men collected outside the mills with lathis and other weapons, and the police were at once communicated with.

HAND TO HAND FIGHT

After the midday recess the badmashes broke through the gate and rushed inside the mills and drove the workmen out by hurling stones, bobbins and shuttles. Most of the workmen then joined hands with the leaders and in a short time confusion prevailed. There was hand-to-hand fighting, stone throwing and several people ran for their lives. When the manager and his staff returned to the office, there were loud shouts of encouragement to riot and violence and the offices were closed and secured.

The labourers then rushed into the bungalows and for 45 minutes confussion reigned. The rioters dispersed when the arrival of the police was announced and when the police came the situation was calm.

SUPINE OFFICIALS

The Mahbub Shahi Gulburga Mills are of 45 years standing. They are the largest in Hyderabad State and provide employment to thousands of people. They are now entirely [illegible]

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

MISS GRAY'S LECTURE

A meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Gokhale Hall, when Miss Edith C. Gray, representative of the Women's Protective Legion, Chicago, spoke on "Traffic in Women and Children." There was a large attendance which included many ladies. After a few remarks made by Lady Sadasiva Iyer, who presided, describing the work that Miss Gray had been doing for the uplift of women, Miss Gray addressed the meeting. In the course of her speech, which was very impressive, she said that a traffic in women and children was going on in various countries. Girls were being carried from one country to another and the League of Nations was trying to deal with the problem. But there was a national aspect of it which the League could not interfere with. Here each country must do all that it could to see that its men and women were not led into a disgraceful life. In various countries there were large bodies of men assisted by women, who had a great deal of money under their control and who entrapped women and men, contaminated them and wrecked their health. The speaker mentioned instances from different countries where girls were stolen or were carried into opium dens and drugged.

REMEDIAL MEASURES

Girls often went wrong because they were poor or had only a low salary. But they should be shown that by adopting a bad way of making money they were bringing misery upon themselves and shortening their lives. It was not right to discard them or to say that they deserved their punishment. They must be shown some other way by which to earn a living. The education imparted to boys and girls ought to be such as would in their after life make them respect and protect the purity and honour of every woman. The education given by parents in their own homes, was most important. It would be of great advantage if classes were opened for the sake of mothers and fathers. Efforts should also be made to create a wholesome popular opinion so that the environment in which children grew up might improve. The Press was a useful instrument in this direction. There should be public institutions which could approach the girls who were in disgrace and help them to make a new start in life. In India people had also to consider whether the age of consent in regard to marriage should not be raised. Girls had to be protected till they reached physical perfection. The law courts could do something by punishing the evil that corrupted men and women. But regulations whereby the women concerned were required to produce health certificates, were ineffectual. The medical examinations conducted were hasty, incomplete and unreliable. Besides, people could practise the evil outside the law, and it would seem that the State itself gave sanction to the evil. In conclusion the speaker appealed to all to promote public interests and sympathy towards the brotherhood which was being formed in different countries to help men and women to lead a better life.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer thanked Miss Gray and referred to a Vigil-

LOCAL OFFENCES BILL

A PRIVATE MEASURE

The following is the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill to be introduced into the Madras Legislative Council by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao, Member representing Anantapur:

With the growth of legislation in Provincial Legislatures, there is a desire to have a complete code on all matters dealt with by the local Legislatures and invariably, a chapter is added on "offences and penalties." It often happens that offences under such Local or Special Laws, are also offences under the Indian Penal Code and so, they can be tried either under the General Law or under Special Law. But there is a provision in Section 26 of the General Clauses Acts—Act X of 1897 (I) and Section 20 of Act 1 of 1891 (M) to the effect that an offender "shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of those enactments, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence." The very object of putting in Penal clauses in Special or Local Laws is that the offences described therein are of a trivial nature and call for a sentence not so severe as that prescribed by the General Law. Hence it is desirable that an Act should be passed so as to give effect to all the Penal provisions in the Local or Special Acts automatically instead of leaving it to the sweet mercies of the complainants or the whim of any Magistrate to invoke at his will, provisions either of the General Law on the one hand or the Special or Local Law on the other. It is with this view, that this Bill is introduced.

The Bill is as follows: (1) This Act shall be called the "Local and Special Offences Act of 1925." (2) It shall come into force as soon as it is passed and shall apply to the whole of the Madras Presidency. (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other enactment for the time being in force, when an act or omission constitutes an offence under a special or local law as well as under the Indian Penal Code, then, the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished only under the special or local law and not under the Penal Code.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY

MEAN RESULTS IN MADRAS

(Period from Midnight to Midnight)

Dec. 1924	20	21
Reduced atmospheric pressure ...	29·959	29·985
Mean temperature of air	75·3	75·0
Do. of evaporation	70·3	69·4
Percentage of humidity	77	74
Max. solar heat *in vacuo*	145·9	147·7
Do. in shade...	82·0	83·6
Minimum in shade ...	70·5	68·3
Do. on grass...	68·3	63·8
Daily velocity of wind in miles	212	222
General direction of wind	n. by e.	n. e. by n.
Depth of rain in inches	Nil.	Nil.
Rain since January 1 ..	45·62	45·62
Percentage of cloudy sky	33	30
Hours of bright sunshine	7·5	7·3

and all are tuneful and interest-
The service will open with the
aphrase "Hark, the glad sound,
Saviour comes!" after which the
ols will be sung. These have been
anged in narrative form, the first
ords and music by a local resident)
a introductory character, the
ond (a duet) descriptive of the
ly Night, followed by the Angel
ces, the message to the Shepherds,
leave their flocks and journey to
birthplace of the infant Christ,
ir adoration of the Holy Babe in
manger, followed by a very fine
ol "Hail Earendal" describing the
ıage of the Kings and forecasting
ist's death and Passion. These
ols will be sung continuously, a
t organ interlude between each. A
ection will then be taken followed
the Benediction, after which the
ediction Carol and Amen will be
g, a beautiful tune of a reverent
racter in 5/2 time. It is hoped
there will be a good attendance.
Choir have taken a great deal of
in order to give a satisfactory
ering.

niversary of a Malayalee Poet.—
r the auspices of the Malayalee
a meeting was held on Friday
ıg at the Y. M. C. A. with Sir
ran Nair in the chair. The
n was the anniversary of the
of Thunchath Ramanujan
chan, the father of epic poetry
layalam, who flourished about
ars ago. The Chairman said
was glad to find a large num-
Malayalees at the meeting,
d together to honour the name
of their poets. It was highly
that there should be events
re were in England and other
s in the West, to commemorate
s of great men of arts. Mr. C.
Menon read some verses com-
him about the poet. Rama
Appa Thamburan, the 9th
Mr. said that Ezuthachan
of the best "sellers" in
Even shabbily printed
carried by hawkers, were
purchased. Many people read
erstood him while many others
and gave as his meaning
that for the moment, struck
cy. Sri Gowri Amma, M.A.,
tioned to what extent Ezutha-
works had caught on. Sri M.
utti Amma, M.A., said how
n was read out to people
married and when they
read regularly also in the
"Karkkitakam", which,
agricultural seasons, was a
work and no wages. Mr.
n Nambiar said that Ezu-
a staunch patriot who
anny of a sacerdotal class
to keep others in
Mr. A. Sivarama Menon,
Vakil, gave the
house in Chittoor
where the poet was
spent the evening of
of thanks were pro-
meeting then dissolved.

AIL TRAINS

	Dep.	Arr.
	P.M.	A.M.
...	9-15	7-35
...	8-40	6-30
...	7-50	7-0
...	8-0	8-0
...	8-0	7-30

It is rumoured that some of the ring-leaders concerned had also taken part in the recent communal riots at Gulburga.

Interviewed, the Mill Manager said the district authorities were supine and the police arrived after the fray, although he had informed them in due time. It was by the merest chance and owing to a report that troops were coming, that the mob dispersed and bloodshed was averted. His strong opinion is that the people behind the scenes have encouraged, if not actively helped, the dismissed hands to intimidate and threaten peaceful workers. He appealed to the authorities concerned for protection against possible damage by dismissed mill hands and the only reply he got was a veiled order that the management should reinstate the dismissed hands, whose services were dispensed with owing to mischief and insubordination.

MR. S. SATYAMURTHI

AN ADDRESS TO ANGLO INDIANS

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.C., was the chief guest at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Hindle at the Vepery branch of the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday evening. There were four or five other guests present including the Rev. H. Y. Necker, President of the Madras Anglo-Indian Association. Dinner over, there was a reception and this was attended by about fifty Anglo-Indian youths, mostly employed in the Telegraph Department or students of the Medical College. A pleasant half hour having been spent in conversation, a desire was expressed by the gathering to hear Mr. Satyamurthi's considered views on the position of Anglo-Indians in the India of to-day and to-morrow.

Mr. Satyamurthi accordingly delivered an address which was listened to with rapt attention. He began by saying that the time had come when the Anglo-Indians should choose between allying themselves with the European Association on the one hand and with the Indians on the other. If they allied themselves with the European Association and tried to thwart India's political progress, Indians would fight them and God willing, would win. But, on the other hand, if the Anglo-Indians realised that they were also children of Mother India and threw in their lot with Indians, they could be sure of a hearty welcome from Indians of all shades of political opinion.

Anglo-Indians should ask for their rights, not as a separate community, but as Indians. Again they should see that the orientation of their ideals in educational and other matters became more and more Indian than now.

Mr. Satyamurthi went on to say that Anglo-Indians would do well to join those who like himself were up in arms against "communal representation." There was a dearth of great men in the Anglo-Indian community and he found it rather difficult to understand this. It must be remem-

(CONTINUED IN NEXT COLUMN)

ance Committee which had just been formed in Madras at her instance, with Mrs. Stanford as its Secretary. In this country girls needed to be protected from their own husbands on account of the unfortunate custom of marriage before the girls were 12 years old. Efforts were however being made to raise the age of consent. It had also been made criminal for managers of temples to dedicate girls to the temples and add them to the class of Devadasies before the girls were of a certain age. Education was spreading among the Devadasies and they had been reforming themselves.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal also spoke on the subject.

DISTRICT ORDERS

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The following are Madras District orders by Major-General J. Ponsonby, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding Madras District, Wellington, December 19, 1924:

Lieutenant-Colonel R.C.Hammond D.S.O., R.E., M.E.S., is granted privilege leave in India for 16 days from December 16, 1924, or date of availing.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Cox, 10/3rd Madras Regiment, is granted privilege leave in India for 60 days with effect from January 29, 1925, or date of availing.

Bt. Lieut.-Colonel H. W. McCall, C.M.G., D.S.O., 1st Bn., the Green Howards, is granted general leave in India for 11 days with effect from December 19, 1924, or date of availing.

Jemedar T. B. Keramberayam, I.M.D., is granted 60 days leave on full pay with effect from December 8, 1924.

(CONCLUDED FROM PREVIOUS COLUMN)

bered that after all, a community's progress depended to a large extent on its greatest men.

A discussion followed in which several of the young men present took part. They generally expressed the view that so long as "communal representation" formed a feature of the Indian Legislatures, the Anglo-Indian community might lose its special position if it gave up its individual identity.

Referring to Mr. Satyamurthi's remarks about the marked absence of great men in the Anglo-Indian community, more than one speaker who took part in the discussion bitterly complained that Anglo-Indians who achieved distinction in any sphere of life discarded their kith and kin at once and sailed under false colours as Europeans. This had affected the well-being of the Anglo-Indian community which now only consisted of a small middle-class and a large class of people below it.

The gathering broke up at a late hour in the evening, and before he left Mr. Satyamurthi was assured that an overwhelming majority of those present were in favour of the political association of Anglo-Indians with Indians.

General weather of Dec. 20 ...Fine, with passing clouds; on Dec 21...Fine.

(At 8 A.M. on Dec. 22, 1924.)

Unreduced barometer reading	...30·211
Attached thermometer	...75·0
Reading reduced to 32° F.	...30·084
Rain since midnight	...Nil.

Weather Reports from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.

Stations.	Shade Temp., Max.	Shade Temp., Min.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Since 1st Oct. to date.	Rainfall, Departure from Normal
Bangalore	80·1	57·0	...	2·92	– 6·31
Bellary	84·5	59·3	...	2·45	– 3·75
Calicut	93·4	67·7	...	20·71	+ 4·31
Cocanada	79·1	62·9	...	21·87	+ 7·90
Cochin	90·6	71·4	...	15·31	– 5·66
Coimbatore	83·1	62·7	...	11·37	+ 0·33
Cuddalore	81·8	68·1	...	27·15	– 4·55
Cuddapah	85·8	62·3	...	7·20	– 2·14
Gopalpore	77·8	58·2	...	24·83	+ 12·16
Kodaikanal	63·4	43·9	...	13·63	– 7·92
Kurnool	85·2	60·7	...	3·56	– 1·27
Madras	83·6	66·0	...	21·80	– 8·96
Madura	85·4	70·0	...	5·24	– 8·75
Mangalore	92·0	68·8	...	4·13	– 6·78
Masulipatam	80·8	63·7	...	12·04	– 2·49
Mercara	73·4	53·0	...	6·96	– 5·56
Negapatam	81·5	69·8	...	25·05	– 11·39
Nellore	83·5	66·7	...	21·39	– 0·60
Pamban	81·4	73·9	...	16·24	– 9·58
Salem	87·4	64·9	...	5·76	– 5·50
Trevandrum	84·4	71·2	...	14·58	– 4·57
Trichinopoly	88·5	67·2	...	9·55	– 4·90
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	20·71	+ 4·15
Vizagapatam	79·9	65·0	...	15·44	+ 3·89

Circars.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is in excess at Gopalpur. The night temperatures at Cocanada and Masulipatam were 2½° in defect.

Deccan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The night temperature at Cuddapah was 2½° in defect.

Carnatic.—Skies are lightly clouded. The night temperature at Madras was 3½° in defect.

Central.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is in defect at Trichinopoly where the day temperature was 3½° in excess. The night temperature at Coimbatore was 2½° in defect.

South.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperatures were normal.

West Coast.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the north. The day tempeature was in excess by 6½° at Calicut and by 3° at Mangalore. The night temperature at Calicut was 3° in defect.

Mysore and Coorg.—The sky is heavily clouded at Mercara and lightly clouded at Bangalore. Humidity is in excess at Mercara where the night temperature was 4° in defect.

Hills.—The sky is clear at Kodaikanal. Humidity is in excess there and the night temperature was 3° in defect.

S. R. U. SAVOOR,
Meteorologist, Madras.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State Railways for the week ended December 6, 1924, amounted to Rs. 1.96 crores, or Rs. 4 lakhs more than the figures for the corresponding period of 1923-24.

The "Pioneer" states that the reconciliation negotiations which have been proceeding at Peshawar with the object of restoring the Hindu refugees from Kohat to their former homes, on terms of neighbourliness with their Muslim fellow citizens, have broken down for the moment.

at
Cathedral
Bombay
Jany 4. 25.

83

Dear Sir Arthur Rusk.

Yours of Dec 31.

reached me here this
morning.

(1) My memorandum
expanding our address
to this Excellency was
sent off on Dec 24 to
you at the Secretariat.

(2) The London Anglo
Indian Associations
memorandum you
refer to in para (1) of your
letter I have not seen.

I shall be meeting
[illegible]rk, the author of it,
in Calcutta next week,
and shall try and get
a copy of it.

The European Schools Head
Masters in India Assoⁿ also
presented a memorial to
the Secretary of State who
received a deputation of the
Association. I shall bring you
a report and precis of
both, which I think you
will find helpful.

I shall be back in Madras
on Jany 17.

Yours Sincerely
H. G. Wilkins

The Hon'ble
Sir Arthur Knapp.

2. The elision of the words "Subject . . . Association" in Rule (6). Proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by Mr. W. R. Butterfield.

3. The addition of the clause, "Visitors may, at the discretion of the President, be invited to be present at the meetings of the Council, but shall not be eligible to vote on any matter" to Rule (9). Moved by the President, seconded by Mr. W. P. Milne.

The following members were elected as Members of Council for the year 1924-25:—Messrs. Stark, Shilstone, Gibbon, Bason, W. P. Milne, A. B. Kunning and A. V. W. Bamford.

Col. Dowden who offered for election would have been re-elected but for the fact that he had intimated that he would be on the Continent for the greater part of the year. As Mr. Stark would also be absent from London for at least six months, it was considered inexpedient to constitute the Council with two absentees. The Meeting recorded its sense of obligation to Col. Dowden for the services he has rendered during the past year, and its regret that he could not be in London during the current year.

Mr. A. B. Kunning proposed and Mr. Shilstone seconded the following resolution which was carried unanimously:—"That while Mr. Stark is in India he is authorised to raise funds for the Anglo-Indian Association, London."

The President delivered a stirring address in which he dealt with the menace to the Community in the general political atmosphere of India, urged the necessity of combining to a man in defending the civic rights of the permanent British population of India, and the need for organising a propaganda campaign in England, where the prevailing ignorance regarding Anglo-Indians was the greatest danger with which they had to contend.

Mr. A. B. Kunning proposed and Mr. W. P. Milne seconded a vote of thanks to the outgoing Council.

The Meeting then terminated.

(True Copy)

H. A. GIBBON,
Honorary Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS

(1) MADRAS

Council Meeting (December 15th, 1924).

PRESENT (11)

President.—Rev. H. Y. Necker.

Vice-Presidents.—Capt. A. M. V. Hesterlow and Messrs. W. H. Nurse and L. J. A. Rebeiro.

Councillors.—Mrs. M. Hannen-Angelo, and Messrs. J. S. Curtis, P. C. H. Fitz-Gerald, W. Hindle, E. E. Theodore and Dr. A. Wells.

General Secretary.—Mr. A. T. D'Cruz.

1. Notice convening the Meeting.

2. Read letter of apology for absence from the Lord Bishop of Madras. Messrs. H. A. Hart, Evelyn Nicholas and C. W. Rebeiro could not attend on account of the Annual Meeting of the Anglo-Indian Family Benefit Fund.

3. Minutes of Council Meeting of November 17, 1924—Confirmed.

4. Minutes of Special Council Meeting of November 24, 1924—Confirmed.

Resolved to ask the Amalgamation Sub-Committee to prepare outlines of scheme for Federation by January 5, 1925—Carried *nem con.*

(1) Read telegram dated 2nd December, 1924 from Mr. H. Barton and letter dated 5th December, from the President to Mr. Barton also Minute 10 of the Proceedings of a Council Meeting of the Bengal Association dated 9th December, 1924. Send copy of the above resolution.

(2) Telegram dated 8th December, 1924 from Mr. Hogan, Mogok. Send copy of the above resolution.

5. Statement of accounts—November, 1924—Recorded.

6. Read letter dated 27th November, 1924 to the Adjutant-General in India *re* I.M.D. membership of Association. Record and await reply.

7. Read letter dated 9th December, 1924 from the Secretary and Treasurer, Anglo-Indian Family Benefit Fund. Record and await definite reply.

8. *Circles' Business*—

Letters—(*a*) Read letter dated 10th December, 1924 from Villupuram Circle. Proposed by Mr. W. Hindle and seconded by Mr. W. H. Nurse that Mr. W. H. Hart Chatterton be co-opted a member of the Council and he be asked to visit Villupuram.

(*b*) Read letter dated 8th December 1924 from Cocanada Circle *re* behaviour of two men of the East Coast Battalion (A.F.I.) Vizagapatam.—Recorded with a request to the Chairman to be so kind as to communicate the reply of the Adjutant.

Minutes.—

Arkonam Circle dated 6th December, 1924—Recorded—Minute 5. The Circle to be thanked for their proposal which will be considered early next year with other questions affecting the constitution.

Trichinopoly Circle dated 7th December, 1924—Recorded—Minute 4. The attention of the Chairman is drawn to Resolution *re* Federation Scheme *supra*. Minute 5. Mr. J. Flory to be asked if he will represent this Circle on the Council.

9. Read telegrams from and to Col. Gidney *re* Railway Employees joining the Auxiliary Force as one of the terms of appointment—Recorded.

10. *All-India Economic Federation of A.-I. Domiciled Europeans*—Recorded. The matter has been brought to the notice of the members through "The Anglo-Indian" for November 1924.

11. Read letter dated 3rd December, 1924 from the Principal, St. George's Homes, Kaity. Resolved that Messrs. H. A. Hart and L. J. A. Rebeiro be nominated to the St. George's Homes Committee.

12. *Association Office.*—Resolved that the Council place on record their high appreciation of the work done in the office during the year, and sanction a bonus of half a month's salary to Mr. A. T. D'Cruz, General Secretary, Miss E. Chase, Typist, and a quarter of a month's salary to Mr. W. A. Chalke, Accounts Clerk. Carried unanimously.

13. *New Members.*—29 applications for membership were considered.

Nos. 1 *to* 10.—Proposed by Mr. J. S. Curtis and seconded by Mr. L. J. A. Rebeiro—Accepted.

Nos. 11 *to* 29.—Proposed by Mr. P. C. N. Fitz-gerald and seconded by Mr. E. E. Theodore—Accepted 17 and deferred 2 for further consideration.

14. *London Association.*—Resolved that the Association subscribe £10 per annum to the London Association to be paid half yearly—Carried *nem con.*

Note.—Communicate to Mr. H. A Stark and the London Association.

PRESS SLIP.

~~ORDINARY.~~ ~~PREFERENCE.~~ Very URGENT (a).

DEPARTMENT.

15. *Mr. H. A. Stark.*—Resolved that a cordial invitation be accorded to Mr. Stark to visit us next year.—Carried *nem con.*

Note.—Copy to Mr. Stark. The Circles are requested to inform the General Secretary whether they would like Mr. Stark to visit them.

16. The next Council Meeting will be held on Monday, January 12, 1925 at 6 P.M.

(2) CIRCLES

Trichinopoly

Minutes of Meeting 7th December, (1924.)

PRESENT

Mr. A. E. K. Pitcher. (*Chairman*) Mr. T.A. Desmier—(*Hony. Secretary*) Messrs. J. Hackett, E. H. S. MacDonald, B. A. Richardson, F. R. Fernandez, O. Wright, C. A. Desmier and T. A. Patterson.

1. Read and confirmed the minutes of the last meeting.

2. Scrutinized and passed the accounts for the month of November, 1924.

3. (*a*) Recorded the admission of the following members who were enrolled in November, 1924.

Messrs. D. D. Johnson and L. J. Rosario.

(*b*) The following names will be removed from the Circles list :—

Mr. G. D'Brass—Transferred to the Madras Circle.

Mr. R. E. Ralston—Resigned.

4. Proceedings of the Madras Council *re* Amalgamation. This Circle will await the outlines of the scheme suggested in the second Resolution and decide after further discussion. It is kindly requested that a copy of the Draft Rules of the proposed Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association be supplied to this Circle.

5. *Circle Representative.*—Regret Mr. Hart's inability to represent this Circle in the Council. Resolved on the proposition of the Secretary, seconded by the Chairman to elect Mr. J. Flory.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

A. E. K. PITCHER, *Chairman.* T. A. DESMIER, *Hony. Secretary.*

Arkonam

Minutes of Meeting (*6th December*, 1924.)

PRESENT

Chairman, Mr. J. Royle. *Councillors,* Messrs. VanHaeften, Minchall, D'Costa, and Mrs. Martinz. *Members,* Mrs. Gardner and Mr. Bullock. *Treasurer,* Mr. J. E Minchall. *Secretary,* Dr. D'C. Phillips.

1. Minutes of last meeting read.

2. Monthly accounts for November and October read and passed.

3. Resolved that Mr. J. E. Minchall be appointed the Treasurer and be empowered to make the monthly collections, maintain and submit accounts and control the financial side of the secretarial work. That the public account be administered by both the Treasurer and Secretary and P. M. G. be addressed in the matter.

4. Resolved that the services of Mr. A. W. Collins terminate with effect from the 18th December, 1924, and that the payments so far made to him be final.

5. Resolved that the parent Association be questioned on the desirability of renaming the Association as "Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of Southern India, Ltd."

Resolved that the findings of the subcommittee on Amalgamation be accepted by this circle.

7. Six more applications for membership were considered and accepted.

J. E. MINCHALL, *for Secretary.*

Negapatam

Minutes of Meeting 25*th October*, 1924.

PRESENT

Messrs. P. J. L. Ottmann, *Chairman,* R. J. C. Middleton, *Secretary,* T. C. Gwynne, A. R. Vanderveen, and S. P. Pereira, *Members.*

1. Minutes of meeting held on 17th September, 1924 was read and confirmed.

2. Accounts for September were checkde and passed. Treasurer's accounts show Rs. 190-10-3. Cash with Secretary Rs. 0-1-3.

3. Application from Mr. D'Cruz was accepted and forwarded to head office.

4. Read reply from Mr. Anderson. Decided that his resignation be accepted.

5. Read letter from Ootacamund and resolved that the Secretary write to Ooty Circle to give this branch the proposed rules for further consideration.

6. Read letters from Cocanada. Decided that it be discussed at the next meeting.

7. The meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair.

P. J. L. OTTMANN, *Chairman.*

R. J. C. MIDDLETON, *Hony. Secretary.*

Subscriptions

From 1st to 30th November, 1924

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rev. Fr. E. M. Angelo	1	0	0
Mr. H. E. Anderson	3	0	0
,, P. E. Acton	0	8	0
,, F. A. Allen	0	8	0
His Grace J. Aelen	1	0	0
Mr. G. Alveyn	0	8	0
,, R. E. Binny	0	12	0
,, L. Brunton	0	8	0
,, J. Brass	0	8	0
Mrs. L. C. Browne	0	8	0
Mr. R. R. Browne	3	0	0
,, C. G. Blankley	0	12	0
,, R. D. H. Bower	1	8	0
,, C. A. Britto	0	12	0
,, W. Bornshin	2	8	0
Rev. T. H. Butlin	5	0	0
Mr. W. O. Browne	1	0	0
,, J. W. W. Blanchie	0	4	0
,, W. K. Browne	1	8	0
,, E Brown	3	0	0
,, P. E. Bazely	0	8	0
,, E. H. M. Bower	2	4	0
Mrs. I. M. Bower	0	4	0
Mr. E. Bartley	1	4	0
,, A. Cooper	0	8	0
,, J. T. Coombes	1	4	0
Rev. Fr. F. A. Carvalho	1	4	0
Dr. J. A. J. Coshan	1	8	0
Miss F. Cresswell	1	0	0
Mr. D. R. H. Cresswell	0	4	0
,, H. Cresswell	0	8	0
Miss V. P. Coughlan	1	4	0
Mr. W. A. Chalke	0	4	0
Miss E. Chase	0	8	0
Rev. R. W. Chester	20	4	0
Mr. F. J. Clifford	0	8	0
,, T. Croslie	0	8	0
,, F. E. D. L. Carwalho... ...	2	8	0
Major F. W. A. Coshan	2	8	0
Mr. R. T. S. Culpeper	1	4	0
,, H. W. Callaghan	8	12	0
,, J. S. T. Casey	4	0	0
,, W. Cresswell	0	8	0
,, W. H. H. Chatterton... ...	1	0	0
,, A. G. Connor	0	4	0
,, E. C. Connolly	1	8	0
,, T. S. Carroll	1	4	0
,, G. A. Cunningham	1	0	0
,, R. Chase	0	8	0
Mrs. A. Cunningham	0	4	0
Mr. A. J. Cunningham	0	8	0
Major F. G. deCruz	2	4	0
Mrs. H. Crane deCruz	1	0	0
,, P. V. Debnam	0	8	0
Mr. B. C. Dalby	2	0	0
,, A. T. D'Cruz	1	4	0
Mrs. L. deNetto...	0	12	0
Mr. H. A. L. D'Silva	1	0	0
,, C. R. D'Monte	0	8	0
,, T. Dumenil	3	12	0
,, W. J. A. D'Rozario	1	4	0
,, J. D'Monte	5	0	0
,, F. F. D'Cruz	1	0	0
,, F. A. D'Cruz	4	8	0
,, A. Dique	1	0	0
,, A. D'Penning	3	0	0
,, C. R. Davies	1	8	0
,, J. A. Daly	2	4	0
,, C. T. D'Cruz	1	0	0
,, G. L. D'Cruz	24	12	0
Capt. F. DeNetto	1	0	0
Mr. S. Daly	1	0	0
,, A. V. Pique	0	8	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Miss M. Dias	1	4	0
Mr. J. L. Dighton	0	8	0
,, J. V. deCaster	1	4	0
,, J. J. L. D'Silva	1	4	0
,, E. Durand	0	8	0
,, J. E. Dweltz	0	8	0
Mrs. L. E. Dweltz	0	8	0
Mr. V. E. Dweltz	1	0	0
Miss I. M. Dweltz	1	0	0
,, M. Dweltz	1	4	0
Mr. E. Eccleston	0	8	0
,, W. H. Eccleston	0	8	0
Miss R. Edmonds	0	12	0
,, B. Edmonds	0	8	0
Mr. J. V. Stuart Edwards ...	5	0	0
,, W. H. Egan	1	0	0
,, M. Fernandez	0	8	0
,, P. C. H. Fitzgerald	1	4	0
,, F. G. Fernandez	0	8	0
Mrs. S. Fewkes	0	8	0
Miss L. C. Fransz	0	4	0
Mr. J. H. N. Figredo	2	0	0
,, A. J. Franks	2	0	0
,, J. Flory	1	4	0
,, R. R. Flory	0	4	0
,, C. J. Flory	0	4	0
,, H. F. Frowde	0	12	0
,, W. H. Garratt	0	8	0
,, H. H. Graves	2	8	0
Miss D. Gibbs	1	4	0
Mr. T. G. Gibbs	1	0	0
,, J. W. Goolamier	2	8	0
Miss S. J. C. Gray	0	8	0
Mr. R. Hopkins	1	4	0
,, J. Hupping	1	8	0
,, F. G. Hickey	1	0	0
,, W. H. Hobday	0	8	0
Miss M. H. Hamilton	2	4	0
Mr. W. A. Hart	1	4	0
,, D. A. Hobday	0	8	0
,, H. J. Holder	0	4	0
,, W. L. Holder	1	4	0
,, G. W. Henderson	1	4	0
,, H. F. Humphreys	1	4	0
,, H. A. Hart	1	4	0
Mrs. E. A. T. Hart	1	0	0
Mr. C. A. J. Hudson	0	8	0
,, B. C. Isaaks	0	12	0
Mrs. C. Jones	0	8	0
Miss D. Joyce	1	0	0
Mr. M. E. Joseph	1	4	0
,, T. H. C. King	0	8	0
Rev. Fr. J. Kreyelmans	1	4	0
Mr. A. C. Littlewood	2	4	0
,, S. H. Lopez	1	0	0
,, I. LeToille	0	8	0
Miss M. LeToille	0	8	0
Mrs. E. M. Locke	0	4	0
Mr. J. W. Leggett	4	8	0
,, A. C. Locke	1	4	0
Capt. C. R. Locke	0	8	0
Mr. A. D. Magee	1	4	0
,, W. A. Mascarhenas	0	8	0
,, W. S. Martin	3	4	0
,, F. G. Martin	1	4	0
P. E. Middleton	1	12	0
Mr. J. Mascarhenas	0	4	0
,, A. F. McCready	5	0	0
,, J. Mathews	1	0	0
,, W. J. D. McDonald	1	0	0
Miss G. E. Maloney	0	8	0
Mr. H. Mollan	1	4	0
Mrs. D. McGuire	1	0	0
Mr. F. J. Meyers	3	0	0
,, J. W. Martin	0	8	0
,, J. Monk	0	8	0
,, W. W. Maynard	0	12	0
Mrs. K. Maynard	0	8	0
Mr. A. E. Newman	1	0	0
,, W. R. Newman	1	4	0
,, E. J. S. iNicholas	2	4	0
,, S. J. Nicholas	0	8	0
,, H. J. Nicholas	2	4	0
,, C. S. Nicholas	0	8	0
,, E. Nicholas	2	8	0
Mrs. M. Nicholas	1	0	0
Capt. C. T. M. Nicholas	0	8	0
Mr. J. V. O'Brien	1	0	0
,, G. E. Phillips	0	8	0
,, J. P. Pereira	2	0	0
,, L. S. Pereira	1	8	0
,, C. C. Peters	1	4	0
,, W. H. Perrin	1	4	0
,, J. W. Platel	1	0	0
,, C. J. Rondo	0	12	0
,, L. J. A. Rebeiro	2	4	0
Mrs. S. Rebeiro	1	4	0
Mr. J. T. D. Rodrigues	0	8	0
,, H. D. Rodrigues	0	4	0
,, C. W. Rebeiro	1	12	0
,, B. J. Rozario	2	0	0
,, W. H. W. Rabel	0	8	0
Mrs. D. E. Rabel	0	8	0
Mr. R. Ryan	1	0	0
,, A. E. Rencontre	2	0	0
,, C. B. Roberts	1	4	0
Mrs. O. Roberts	0	12	0
,, C. M. Reynolds	0	4	0
Mr. J. Rodrigues	0	8	0
,, H. Rodrigues	0	4	0
,, C. Rozier	0	8	0
,, H. W. Scott	0	8	0
Mrs. A. M. Sterling	0	8	0
Mr. F. W. Stone	1	4	0
,, A. E. Soares	0	4	0
,, J. Steele	1	4	0
,, G. S. Steers	2	4	0
Rev. Fr. R. Sullivan	1	4	0
Mrs. E. Sears	1	8	0
Mr. A. E. Satur	1	0	0
,, E. Sneyd	1	0	0
,, E. Skipp	0	4	0
,, M. G. Staggs	1	4	0
,, J. A. Scott	0	8	0
Dr. A. E. Tanner	0	12	0
Mrs. E. G. Tanner	0	8	0
Rev. Fr. A. F. Theodore ...	2	8	0
Mr. W. J. Thomman	1	0	0
,, R. E. Taylor	0	8	0
,, J. Texeira	0	8	0
Dr. C. G. Taylor	1	4	0
Mr. E. E. Theodore	2	4	0
Mr. H. Theodore	0	8	0
Mrs. F. B. Theodore	0	8	0
Mr. J. H. Theodore	1	0	0
,, V. G. Upshon	1	0	0
,, W. J. Vardon	1	0	0
,, A. G. Van Ross	0	8	0
,, T. D. Vinson	0	8	0
,, & Mrs. F. H. L. Ward ...	1	0	0
,, C. S. Webber	0	8	0
,, A. Wood	1	0	0
,, W. Woods	4	8	0
Mrs. W. W. Wilkinson	0	8	0
Mr. T. B. Watkins	6	0	0
,, W. J. Woodhouse	3	12	0
Dr. A. Wells	2	8	0
Mr. A. Wate	0	8	0
,, C. J. Woutersz	1	0	0
Mrs. H. M. Wilson	0	8	0
Mr. N. F. Xavier	0	8	0
Total ...	323	0	0

Advertisement

	Rs.	A.	P.
Elphinstone Picture Palace ...	8	8	0
St. Bedes' High School	2	4	0
Mr. G. A. Freeman	4	8	0
The Indian Agency Co.	7	0	0
Kaviraj, N. N. Sen & Co. ...	6	0	0
Messrs. Spencer & Co.	18	9	8
St. Andrew's Pharmacy	1	0	0
Total ...	47	13	8

Refund of Scholarship

Mr. L. H. Franks ...	15	0	0
,, A. F. McCready ...	10	0	0
,, F. F. D'Cruz (R. E. T.) ...	10	0	0
Total ...	35	0	0

Rent

Mr. C. Heiniger ...	35	0	0
Anglo-Indian Family Benefit Fund ...	10	4	0
Total ...	45	4	0

Hire of Hall

The Secy., Tel. Recreation Club	17	8	0
Mr. A. Osborne ...	22	8	0
,, J. Flory ...	15	0	0
Total ...	55	0	0

Miscellaneous

Mr. C. Heiniger (Electric Supply) ...	12	0	0

Circles

Gooty	26	6	0
Cocanada	21	15	0
Coonoor	19	8	0
Villupuram	24	0	0
Madura	17	6	0
Trichinopoly	7	2	0
Total ...	110	5	0

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

(1) MADRAS

November, 1924

RECEIPTS	AMOUNT	TOTAL
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Opening Balance ...	...	429 7 3
ASSOCIATION		
Subscriptions, Local ...	135 0 0	
,, Mofussil ...	83 0 0	
,, Circles ...	55 9 0	
Anniversary Celebrations.	2 0 0	
Rent	45 0 0	
Miscellaneous	0 4 0	
Hire of Hall	55 0 0	
Electric Supply	12 0 0	
Photograph	7 8 0	
		395 13 0
ANGLO-INDIAN		
Subscriptions, Local ...	44 0 0	
,, Mofussil ...	34 12 0	
,, Circles ...	54 12 0	
Advertisements	47 13 8	
		181 5 8
Total ...	...	725 10 11
EDUCATION FUND		
Opening Balance ...	...	241 9 10
Subscriptions	45 1 0	...
Refund of Scholarship ...	25 0 0	70 1 0
Total ...	...	311 10 10

DISBURSEMENTS	AMOUNT	TOTAL
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
ASSOCIATION		
Establishment	225 8 0	
Printing	6 0 0	
Electric Current ...	34 12 0	
Repairs to building ...	12 0 0	
Office	40 0 0	
Sundries and postage ...	19 0 3	
Tax for 2nd half year ...	74 14 10	
2 debentures with Interest.	105 0 0	
		517 3 1
ANGLO-INDIAN		
Printing	174 0 0	
Postage }	15 5 0	
Sundries }		
		189 5 0
CREDIT		
General Account ...	...	19 2 10
Total ...	...	725 10 11
EDUCATION		
Scholarship (4)	105 0 0	
Premium	10 10 0	
		115 10 0
Closing Balance	...	196 0 10
Total ...	...	311 10 10

(2) CIRCLES

Receipts

Circles	Number on Roll	Month	Balance Brought forward	Subscriptions	Other Items	Total
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gooty	44	.....	...	...	...	...
Malabar	41	Sept. 1924 ...	685 9 7	10 12 0	1 10 0	697 15 7
Ootacamund ...	69	Oct. 1924 ...	529 13 0	31 4 0	...	561 1 0
Villupuram	106	Nov. 1924 ...	206 7 0	46 0 0	10 15 0	263 6 0
Coonoor ...	70	Nov. 1924 ...	109 5 6	35 0 0	...	144 5 6
Trichinopoly ...	26	Nov. 1924 ...	39 14 7	28 8 0	...	68 6 7
Cocanada	52	Oct. } 1924 ... Nov. }	267 3 5	57 12 0	...	324 15 5
Podanur	67	Sept. } 1924... Oct. }	60 0 10 74 4 10	43 0 0 48 0 0	... ...	103 0 10 122 4 10
Negapatam	74	Oct. } 1924 ... Nov. }	190 11 6 215 10 6	26 12 0 15 8 0	26 0 0 8 0 0	243 7 6 239 2 6
Madura	64	.....	...	...	...	...
Arkonam	250	Oct. } 1924 ... Nov. }	99 12 6 124 2 0	85 8 0 73 2 0	7 9 6 5 8 0	192 14 0 202 12 0
Rajahmundry ...	60	.....	...	...	...	...

Disbursements

Circles	Month	Quarter Contribution	Anglo-Indian Journal	Education	Local payment	Balance Carried over	Total
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gooty	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Sept. 1924	...	...	...	7 1 6	690 14 1	697 15 7
Ootacamund ...	Oct. 1924	8 2 0	4 0 0	...	85 3 6	463 11 6	561 1 6
Villupuram ...	Nov. 1924	12 12 0	11 4 0	...	17 8 9	221 13 3	363 6 0
Coonoor ...	Nov. 1924	9 4 0	10 4 0	8 10 0	9 0 0	107 3 6	144 5 6
Trichinopoly ...	Nov. 1924	6 8 0	2 8 0	...	5 6 0	54 0 7	68 6 7
Cocanada	Oct. } 1924 Nov. }	11 9 0	11 8 0	...	112 0 0	189 14 5	324 15 5
Podanur	Sept. } 1924 Oct. }	7 12 0 8 13 0	12 0 0 12 0 0	... ...	9 0 0 29 0 0	74 4 10 72 7 10	103 0 10 122 4 10
Negapatam	Oct. } 1924 Nov. }	6 11 0 3 14 0	8 4 0 4 0 0	5 12 0 ...	7 2 0 5 10 0	215 10 6 225 10 6	243 7 6 239 2 6
Madura	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arokonam	Oct. } 1924 Nov. }	20 2 0 16 11 0	5 0 0 6 8 6	... ...	43 10 0 40 9 0	124 2 0 139 0 0	192 14 0 202 12 0
Rajahmundry ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. T. D'CRUZ,
General Secretary.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN

Editor.—Rev. H. Y. Necker, M.A.

Subscription

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE)

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One-eighth page.	3	25	14	7½

Smaller advertisements are charged 12 annas per column inch for one insertion.

NOTICES

The President

I shall be away from Madras from January 1st to 17th. On January 5th and 6th I shall be presiding at the annual meeting of the Association of Headmasters of European Schools, which is to be held in Bombay; and on the 14th I shall attend the annual meeting of the European Schools Improvement Association in Calcutta.

H. Y. NECKER.
President.

"The Anglo-Indian"

From January no copy of the Journal will be sent to any Circle or to any subscriber whose subscription is in arrears.

H. Y. NECKER,
Editor.

The Office

The office will close for the Christmas holidays on December 23rd, and re-open on January 2nd.

Council Meeting

The next Council Meeting will be held at the White Memorial Hall, on Monday, January 12, 1925, at 6 p.m.

NEW MEMBERS (27)

December, 1924

Local (9)

Allen, Mr. S. R.
Allen, Mr. J. S.
Burghall, Miss L. R.
Connor, Mr. A. J.
D'Santos, Mr. H. M.
Heldt, Mr. C. F.
Johnstone, Mr. B. R.
Kennedy, Mr. A. W.
Skipp, Mr. E. M.

Mofussil (10)

Acton, Mr. P. E.
Backman, Mr. A.
Beale, Mr. J.
Britto, Mr. A. G.
Britto, Mr. R. R.
McGuire, Mrs. D.
Mollan, Mr. H.
Mahoney, Miss G. E.
Newman, Mr. W. R.
Woods, Mr. W.

Circles

Villupuram (1)

Bentinck, Mr. W. N.

Arkonam (7)

Andrews, Mr. J. C.
Bush, Mr. C. D.
Morton, Mr. J. E.
Rozario, Mr. G. L.
Sydenham, Mr. W. A.
Shewbridge, Mr. A. B.
Xavier, Mr. L. H.

Analysis of Subscribers.

MEMBERS—		
One rupee ...	...	4
Twelve annas ...	...	6
Eight annas ...	...	4
Four annas ...	...	13
		27
Journal ...	...	14

MEMBERSHIP TABLE

		New Members
1922		449
1923		361
1924	January	73
	February	24
	March	45
	April	57
	May	25
	July	234
	August	24
	September ...	33
	October	29
	November ...	163
	December ...	29
		736
Total ...		1,546

FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

November 11, 1924

LAWRENCE SCHOOL, GHORA GALI, MURREE, PUNJAB

Chelmsford Training Class for European Masters in European Schools

1. The next course begins on 1st March, 1925.

2. Applications for admission to the Training class will be received by the undersigned up to 31st December, 1924. They should not be submitted direct to the Principal. Forms of application may be obtained from this office.

3. The course is one of two years, but graduates whose progress has been satisfactory will be allowed to take the examination at the end of one year.

4. *Age.*—Candidates must be 17 years of age on 1st March, 1924.

5. *Qualifications.*—The minimum qualifications required is a pass in the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, the High School Examination for European Schools, or an equivalent examination. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University.

* * * *

8. *Stipends* of Rs. 50 per mensem are awarded by Government of Madras to selected Madras candidates. Railway fare (second class) will be paid to each stipendiary student on joining and leaving Ghora Gali and for the winter vacation (about two and a half months) if enjoyed.

Madras stipendiaries are required to sign an agreement that they will, if required, serve in a European School in the Madras Presidency for at least five years immediately on the successful completion of their training.

MADRAS,
23*rd Oct.* 1924.

H. O. KERSHAW,
Inspr. of European Schools

OUR FEDERATION SCHEME

We are glad to hear that our proposal that our Associations should federate is meeting with approval. The idea is not a new one, and it has been discussed on three different occasions in the past. One of the many reasons why such proposals have been turned down is the fact that they have been drawn up without any general request for them. Bearing this in mind we have decided to wait until we are invited to draw up our scheme. This will explain the following correspondence with Mr. H. Barton, President of the Bengal Association:—

(1) *Telegram, dated December 2, from Mr. H. Barton to the President, Anglo-Indian Association, Madras.*

"Please forward your Federation Scheme."

(2) *Letter dated December 5, from the President, Anglo-Indian Association, Madras, to Mr. H. Barton.*

"Thank you for your telegram of December 2:—"Please forward your Federation Scheme," from which I am glad to infer that you are prepared to consider a scheme for the Federation of our Associations. We shall proceed to draw up a Federation Scheme as soon as we are assured that such a scheme will be favourably considered by the Associations. Will you, therefore, be so kind as to send me a resolution from the Council of your Association to that effect."

(3) *Extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Council of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, Bengal, held on the 9th December, 1924.*

* * *

"Read a letter, dated 5th December, 1924, from the President, Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Ltd., Madras, stating that the Southern India Association do not recommend Amalgamation but propose drawing up a Federation Scheme which will achieve the object better than Amalgamation.

Resolved that the President of Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Ltd., be asked to send us a copy of their Federation Scheme which on receipt will be favourably considered by this Council."

* * *

THE MYSORE AND COORG ASSOCIATION

The great Bengal scheme for an amalgamated Anglo-Indian Association or branches of such bodies in India and Burma has now been considered by the General Committee of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of Mysore and Coorg, Ltd. The draft rules on the subject were spoken to by Mr. A. J. H. White, the new President of the local body. He favoured unity and co-operation and was largely supported in his views, but the inevitable resolution was finally arrived at that the rules in question are utterly impracticable and impossible of adoption by an independently registered Association, such as that of Mysore and Coorg, which has everything to lose in sacrificing its constitution and endangering its local funds and assets besides practically losing its provincial autonomy by dissolving and joining an amalgamated Anglo-Indian Association as a mere provincial branch.

The Whitefield members of the local body came into Bangalore hotfoot to oppose amalgamation under the draft rules, particularly on the point of finance. They feel that their whole funds are insufficient to advance the interests of Whitefield as a colony and if compelled to subscribe 40 per cent. of their subscriptions to the Central Council and 30 per cent. to the Provincial Branch it would be leaving them a bare 30 per cent. with which to meet their requirements which are greater than those of the parent Association at Bangalore. It would be impossible for a distant Council in Calcutta to understand or control the affairs of the Whitefield school, its institute, and local matters generally.

Taken all round, the decision of the Madras Association appears to be in line with that of the Mysore and Coorg Association. It has also been ascertained that the Nagpur Branch of the Association are of the same opinion. Kolar, which rejoices in a flourishing Branch of the All-India Association, has apparently not been approached or consulted yet by the Mysore and Coorg body, but it is assumed that it has as much to lose as any by agreeing to the finance terms of the draft rules. (*The Madras Mail*, Dec. 3, 1924).

MR. HERBERT A. STARK

Mr. Stark arrived in Bombay on December 2, and has been busy ever since meeting our leaders in Bombay and elsewhere, and addressing meetings. We publish in full the report of Mr. Stark's interview with a representative of "The Times of India" in Bombay. The President hopes to meet Mr. Stark in Calcutta in January, and to arrange for him to visit Madras before he returns to England in April.—*Editor.*

Our Political and Economic Problem

PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND

Mr. H. A. Stark of Calcutta, who recently arrived in Bombay after doing vigorous propaganda work in England on behalf of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community, has discussed some aspects of the work, he has undertaken, with a respresentative of the "Times of India."

At the outset Mr. Stark gave an account of his stewardship in England. He said: I have been busy in England during my stay of eighteen months with work of one kind or another for the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community. Before leaving India I had been commissioned to start an Anglo-Indian Association in London. This I was fortunate in doing with the assistance of Mr. H. A. Gibbon. In India our organisations bring us into touch with the Provincial and Central Governments. The London Association brings us into relation with the Houses of Parliament and the India Office. In view of the fact that issues in India must ultimately be settled by Parliament, the importance of the London Association will be appreciated. Then, in November of last year we waited in deputation on Lord Peel, Secretary of State for India, Mr. L. M. Medley represented Bengal, Mr. H. Pounde, Madras, Mr. H. A. Gibbon, London and India.

BRITISH IGNORANCE

We presented a memorandum setting forth the disabilities and needs of our community, and Lord Peel examined us for over an hour and a half. He startled us when he said that although he had been Secretary of State for India for 18 months he had never heard of the existence of our community. Our memorandum was not published for general information, as we were advised that the best help we could give the Secretary for India was by maintaining a judicious silence on the points we had raised. When it is printed it will certainly rank with the most important documents hitherto published regarding the social, educational, economic and political condition of the British community domiciled in India. Lord Peel remitted the memorandum to the Viceroy for his report on our representations, and our information is that his report was received in the India Office two or three months ago, and that it communicates the decision that Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans are not to be dislodged from their positions in giving effect to the policy of Indianising the public services. I may mention that through the agency of the London Association the co-operation of certain members of Parliament has been enlisted, and that by the questions they have asked in the House of Commons pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government of India to re-examine measures by which Anglo-Indian interests were being injured. There have also been instances where an M. P. has called at the India Office and transacted business on our behalf.

FINAL BATTLE-GROUND

"What do you think is the attitude of the British people to your community?" the interviewer inquired.

"It is one of responsibility," Mr. Stark replied. "But in truth the bulk of the British public is ignorant of the fact that there is in India a permanently settled British population. That being so, they do not know of our difficult position, our special handicap, the neglect or disregard of our interests by the overwhelming majorities in the Legislatures, and the educational and economic setback which we have received since the inception of the Reforms. A House of Commons that has never heard of us cannot be expected to see to it that we are reasonably protected in the legislative enactments which it is requested to sanction. The first thing we have to do is to educate the British public regarding ourselves. We must initiate and maintain an intensive propaganda campaign in England, so that by the time the Reforms come up for reconsideration, there may be a general conviction that Parliament must pass no measure which omits to afford us reasonable protection. This is a matter which I intend pressing upon the leaders of our community in India and I hope that before very long the necessary funds will be found. Our efforts in India for the amelioration of our condition will be barren of results unless they are supplemented by efforts made in England itself. The point of application of political pressure is daily shifting more and more to England. I am convinced that our communal battle will have to be fought out ultimately in England and not in India."

BRITISH SYMPATHY ASSURED

Asked whether there were reasonable prospects of success for the work he was carrying on in England, Mr. Stark said: "I have had an opportunity of judging what would be the probable results of propaganda work in England. The opportunity came through my connection with the European schools in India Improvement Association. This Association was inaugurated on the initiative of the late Sir Robert Laidlaw in 1911. He launched it with a princely donation of £50,000. Its invested capital now amounts to over £90,000, and during the past ten years it has sent out more then 4½ lakhs of rupees as grants-in-aid to our schools. The raising of funds for the Association had to be suspended during the years of the war; but last year it was decided to resume the collection of donations. I was privileged to serve as special delegate, and I called on scores of merchants in the city, members of the learned professions, and many affluent tradesmen. The object for which I had called naturally gave me an excellent opening for explaining who we are as a people, what are our disabilities and problems. Everywhere, I found sympathetic interest awakened and the impulse to assist quickened. In spite of the depression in trade and commerce, there was liberal response to my appeal for money. I am satisfied that convince the Britisher that you have put a sound proposition and a just cause before him, and he will extend you whatever assistance it is in his power to give.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION

Proceeding Mr. Stark emphasised the necessity of a central organisation in this country. He said: During the months, I am in India, I desire to co-ordinate with those who are working faithfully and selflessly in the highest interests of the community. It is all important that the moral and material resources of Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans should be mobilised through the instrument of a central organisation. By what name that institution is designated, is a matter of no importance. There are more ways than one of providing the necessary machinery. My personal views on this subject have been misrepresented. But that is immaterial. I intend to devote my every endeavour in assisting our leaders to arrive at an amicable and satisfactory solution of a problem upon whose solution depends the common welfare. We are playing a team game, and we have no use for anyone who imagines he is the whole team.

INDIAN POLITICS

Questioned if it was not now time for the Anglo-Indian community to have a settled policy of its own in regard to Indian politics, Mr Stark said: As a community we do not seem to have decided upon the policy we should adopt during the period that India is being tested for fitness for an increased measure of democratic government. The hands of the political clock cannot now be set back; and we must make our contribution to the economic and political developments now in progress. We cannot remain in detachment from our environment. We must therefore chart out the course to follow, and consistently adhere to it. There are alternatives, even if some feel that it is a case of choosing between evils that differ only in degree.

"If in case it becomes necessary for your community to make common cause with one of the political parties in this country, to which party, do you think, it will give preference?"

"I think myself," Mr. Stark replied, "that our place is with the Moderate party. The last war was won by alliances; and our natural position is, having ourselves decided what our policy should be, to seek to join with those who hold the same political views as ourselves. What we really want to do is to allow a natural evolution from the former system of Government to that ultimate form of government which the reforms are designed step by step to introduce. This must naturally involve a process that must advance us gradually towards the objective, and each step will require to be consolidated before the next step is taken. The process need not be unduly delayed. On the other hand, the pace must not be forced. This is my own view, but the subject is one too vital for dogmatism. We must put our heads together and construct a well-reasoned programme. I hope to help in accomplishing this."

"There are of course other matters," Mr. Stark con[illegible]. B" with which I propose dealin[illegible] not our Association Councils are th[illegible] of place for me to state them. If [illegible]te looked to sum up my proposed [illegible] whi I would say I have come to s[illegible]g men than guide, to stimulate rathe[illegible]w Excite, to stand with my forme[illegible]ur fe[illegible] in a combined effort to adva[illegible]o the al interests of our communit[illegible]*imes of India*, *December* 18, 1[illegible] HA

CHRISTMAS MESSAGES

An Inspiration to Service

Christmas is once again with us, and across the world flashes the message of Peace and Good-will. To the Members of the Association it must be an inspiration to earnest and generous service for the Cause. The Association has undoubtedly achieved a very fair measure of success during the past year. That its labours may be crowned with still greater success in the New Year is my sincere wish to it, and I feel sure the Associates will co-operate heartily to make the Association a still more efficient and helpful organisation.

✠ J. AELEN,
Archbishop of Madras.

Equal with God
He took upon Him
The form of a servant

One great truth which Christ teaches us every year is the humility of God. We love to think of the Babe in the Manger, of the Boy in the Nazareth home and to dwell on the love of our God and the beauty of the story of His coming to earth.

But we do not always realise so fully the humility of God, as an example and inspiration for ourselves. Yet Jesus has shown us that the greatest and most beautiful life of all is to lay aside our rights and to come and serve others. He was equal with God: all the glory and worship due to God was His right. He laid it all aside: emptied Himself, St. Paul says, and became a servant of men. Because God is so humble there was no humiliation He was not ready to suffer. Meek and lowly He moved among men and women, no matter what their position in the world was and served them. Because God is so loving, He could be content till He shared the life of men, whom He loves with an infinite love. We rejoice to keep the festival which brought God to live a Man among us; but to keep it truly we must follow His humility and His love and serve our fellow-men, as He served them, even to the point of giving His life for them.

RRY MADRAS.

'Self Help'

I am invited by our revered President to send a message to the Christmas Number of our Journal, and I do so with the greatest pleasure. The message is the old, old greeting—"Peace to men of good-will,"—A message of hope, comfort and camaraderie. It is my heartfelt wish that men of good-will should join our Association in increasing numbers and make it a power in the land. Our Association offers opportunities for service, in the field of education, economics and other social work. There is a growing spirit of brotherhood, emulation, and endeavour pervading our Community. We should take advantage of this spirit and turn it to account in establishing sound provincialism, and thus preparing the way for closer union with our sister associations. Our circles are desirous of taking a more active part in the deliberations of our Council, and they are quite welcome to do so. We need their advice and help, and feel that they are also imbued with the time-spirit. I am sure that they are one in purpose and heart with us in our endeavours to uplift the Community. In the best of organizations differences will arise, but they can always be settled with mutual good-will and forbearance. All matters affecting our Community should be discussed and decided in our domestic forum. Once the course is determined we ought to sink our differences, loyally carry out the resolution and present to the world a united front. With good-will, earnestness and determination our Association can be made a powerful organization for protecting the rights of our Community and remedying its grievances. As it is, our Association is growing in numbers and in influence, and in the coming year will be in a position to take a further step forward. I am a confirmed optimist, and believe in the world's betterment. I feel that our Community is destined to hold an important position in this part of the Empire if only the younger generation will adequately equip themselves for the battle of life and resolve to keep abreast of the other Communities. If they do so, I see no reason why we should not take our proper place in the public life and administration of the land of our birth. From the bottom of my heart I wish the members of our Association a Merry Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year; and my advice to all is to live up to the Motto of our Association—"Self Help."

A. E. RENCONTRE.

The Foundations

As a Headmaster and a Priest my Christmas Message takes, more or less as a matter of course, the shape of a piece of friendly advice. A young man sometimes reasons with himself as follows: "It matters little what I do while I am young, because as I grow older things will shape themselves aright. I am only sowing my wild oats, just as so many around me are doing."

Now, I ask, is this right? Is your reasoning correct? I say, emphatically no, because the Law of God binds as well in youth as in age. Our soul's salvation is a business proposition. Sowing wild oats, however, is not a business proposition. Apply the wild-oats theory to any business; it will land you in the ridiculous, the thing will develop into a farce.

Does the ryot begin his cultivation by allowing weeds to spring up over his land? He may be an uneducated man, but he is wise enough to know that there will be no crop if he does not protect his young plants against weeds. He does not believe in a wild-oats crop!

Does the foundation of the High Count or of the Ripon buildings consist of broken bottles or the refuse of the city? Make enquiries and you will find out that builders and architects do not believe in wild-oats foundations.

Will you ever take your degree or even pass the High School, if you imagine that the preparation in the lower standards does not matter? Here again, it is evident that the wild-oats theory does not work. Literary success will only attend those who work hard at the foundation.

Apply the wild-oats theory to any business or to any profession and you will be convinced that it must fail. It is the foundation that counts. Without a good foundation there can be no good superstructure.

The business of our soul's salvation is no exception. A manly life must be built on a manly foundation. Look to it, my young friends, that your foundations are well and truly laid.

A. J. VANDERBURG.

Congratulations

If increased circulation means anything it means that the paper is appreciated by the reading public. And so my Christmas message is one of congratulation on the past and of radiant hope for the future.

A. REBEIRO.

86

Y. M. C. A. Hostel
General Collin's Road
Vepery Madras.

6th January, 1925.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Thanks for your letter of the 31st December; I am glad to explain more fully what happened during Mr. Satyamurthy's visit to our Hostel.

The meeting was Non-Political and therefore the "Madras Mail" report is incorrect when it says "that Mr. Satyamurthy was assured that an overwhelming majority of those present were in favour of the Political association of Anglo-Indians with Indians". You are right in stating that Mr. Satyamurthy laid more emphasis upon Educational and Social aspects, and I think it was generally accepted that along these lines Anglo-Indians should seek closer identification with Indians. It was clearly stated during discussion that the position aimed at by Anglo-Indians should be somewhat similar to that of the Parsees; they should maintain their own habits and customs and yet ally themselves with Indians in every possible way.

In view of our long chat together I think you will understand my object in inviting Mr. Satyamurthy, and I feel confident that he will in future take up a more sympathetic position with reference to European Education.

Yours Sincerely,

W. Hendle.

Sir Arthur Knapp, K.C.S.I.,
Adyar House.

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[P.T.O.

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(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for *one* week, and larger papers for *two* weeks only. *The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.*

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

[P.T.O.

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