

Unveiling of bust of Dr Ambedkar, Founders' Room, Thursday 14 April 1994

12.15: Mr Gautam, Co-ordinator of the Federation of Ambedkarite and Buddhist Organisations of UK, arrives at the main entrance with some members of his Executive and is met by Mr Hall and Mrs Chowdhury, one of whom escorts the group to the Director's office .

12.25: Mr K.V.Rajan, Acting High Commissioner for India, and Dr Babooram Mahadoo, High Commissioner for Mauritius, accompanied by their spouses, arrive at the main entrance , and are met by Mr Hall or Mrs Chowdhury, who will escort them direct to the Founders' Room.

12.30: Mr Gopichand Hinduja, and son Mr Sanjay Hinduja arrive at the main entrance and are met by Mr N.R.Plevy, Assistant Director of the LSE Foundation, who escorts them to the Founders' Room.

12.30: Director escorts Mr Gautam and party to the Founders' Room.

12.45 approx: when the main guests have arrived and settled, Mr Hall and Mr Gautam signal for the ceremony to begin.

Order of ceremony

*Mr Gautam speaks for two or three minutes, concluding by asking the Director to unveil the bust

*Director speaks for about three minutes and then unveils the bust

*Director calls on the Acting high Commissioner for India, Mr Rajan, to say a few words

*In his speech Mr Rajan will introduce a commemorative booklet

*Mr Chanan Chahal, Chair of the Federation, will make a short address

*Councillor Sinna Manni, Mayor of Lewisham, will make a short address

*Mr Gautam will ask the President of the Federation, Mr S.L.Gindha, to present to the Director a set of the complete works of Dr Ambedkar, for the LSE library.

*Following the presentation Mr Gautam will make concluding remarks on behalf of the Federation

*The Director concludes the ceremony with thanks to the Federation and to others who made the ceremony possible and invites guests to join him for the buffet lunch

AH

14 April 1994

**PRESENTATION OF BUST STATUE
OF DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR TO LSE**

Thursday 14th April 1994

Speaking notes for Director

TODAY WE CELEBRATE THE BIRTHDAY OF A MAN WHO HAS BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED AS ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT SOCIAL REFORMERS AND THINKERS OF 20TH CENTURY INDIA, DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI AMBEDKAR - OR BABASAHEB, AS HE IS AFFECTIONATELY KNOWN AMONG HIS FOLLOWERS. DR. AMBEDKAR IS CHIEFLY REMEMBERED FOR HIS OUTSTANDING COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS, IN PARTICULAR HIS LIFELONG EFFORTS TO SECURE EQUITABLE TREATMENT FOR THE MILLIONS OF THE DISADVANTAGED IN INDIA - THE "UNTOUCHABLES" (WHO ARE NOWADAYS KNOWN AS THE "DALITS"). BUT INDEED HE WAS MANY THINGS: A SCHOLAR, A LAWYER, AND AN EDUCATOR, AS WELL AS A POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS LEADER.

WE AT THE LSE ALSO THINK OF HIM AS ONE OF OUR MOST DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI. THE SCHOOL HAS ENJOYED A LONG RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIA; STUDENTS FROM INDIA ARE SHOWN ON THE SCHOOL'S EARLIEST RECORDS. INDEED, THROUGH A GENEROUS GIFT FROM AN INDIAN CHARITABLE FOUNDATION, INDIA PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN DEVELOPING THE SCHOOL'S TEACHING AND RESEARCH AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY,

AND OF COURSE AN EMINENT INDIAN, DR. I.G. PATEL, WAS MY PREDECESSOR AS DIRECTOR. MANY OF THOSE STUDENTS ATTENDING IN THE EARLY YEARS, LIKE DR. AMBEDKAR, WENT ON TO ACHIEVE DISTINCTION IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY.

DR. WALTER ADAMS, DIRECTOR OF THE LSE FROM 1967 TO 1974, WROTE OF DR. AMBEDKAR THAT, "BY HIS WORK AS A SCHOLAR AND AS A MAN OF ACTION, HE HELPED DECISIVELY TO SHAPE THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA IN THIS CENTURY". DR. AMBEDKAR CAME TO LSE IN OCTOBER 1916, WHEN HE REGISTERED FOR THE M.SC (ECON) DEGREE. HE LEFT IN 1917 TO PURSUE STUDIES AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, AND THEN RETURNED TO LSE IN OCTOBER 1920 AND WAS AWARDED THE M.SC (ECON) ON SUBMISSION OF A THESIS ON "PROVINCIAL DECENTRALISATION OF IMPERIAL FINANCE IN BRITISH INDIA". IN 1922 HE SUBMITTED FOR THE D.SC (ECON) DEGREE A THESIS ENTITLED "THE PROBLEM OF THE RUPEE". AT FIRST THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE WAS NOT RECOMMENDED, BUT FINALLY IN NOVEMBER 1923 THE D.SC (ECON) DEGREE WAS CONFERRED ON DR. AMBEDKAR. DR. I.G. PATEL, LSE'S DIRECTOR FROM 1984 TO 1990 WRITES THAT ACCORDING TO ONE SOURCE, THE EARLIER REJECTION WAS ON ACCOUNT OF THE FACT THAT THE THESIS WAS "REVOLUTIONARY IN CHARACTER FOR THAT PERIOD OF TIME". IT IS BELIEVED THAT DR. AMBEDKAR WAS THE FIRST INDIAN TO BE AWARDED A DOCTORATE FROM THE SCHOOL.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S QUALITIES WERE CERTAINLY RECOGNISED WHILE HE WAS STILL A STUDENT AT LSE. HE MET SOME OF HIS FORMER TEACHERS IN THE 1930'S, AND PROFESSOR EDWIN CANNON NOTED IN A LETTER TO THE THEN DIRECTOR, SIR WILLIAM (LATER LORD) BEVERIDGE, THAT "DR. AMBEDKAR WAS BY FAR THE ABLEST INDIAN WE EVER HAD IN MY TIME". WITH GENTLE HUMOUR HE ALSO RECALLS ANOTHER QUALITY ASSOCIATED WITH DR. AMBEDKAR - WHEN GANDHI, HE WRITES, WAS HOPING TO PERSUADE DR. AMBEDKAR TO MODIFY HIS DEMANDS, "I CHUCKLED, REMEMBERING THE OBSTINACY WITH WHICH HE USED TO HOLD OUT EVEN WHEN QUITE WRONG".

DR. AMBEDKAR'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN HIS LONG POLITICAL CAREER WERE NO LESS CONSIDERABLE. HIS EARLY STRUGGLES AS A YOUNG MAN, BORN INTO AN UNTOUCHABLE FAMILY, SHAPED HIS DETERMINATION TO FIGHT FOR SOCIAL REFORM. HE BECAME A BARRISTER OF GRAY'S INN IN 1923, AND PRACTISED IN THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT ON HIS RETURN TO INDIA. HE ESTABLISHED A WEEKLY PAPER IN THE INTERESTS OF THE "UNTOUCHABLES", ORGANISED AN INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY, AND WAS NOMINATED TO THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. HE WAS A DELEGATE TO THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES IN THE 1930'S ON THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION, REPRESENTING THE 50-60 MILLION "UNTOUCHABLES". IN 1941 DR. AMBEDKAR BECAME A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL AND CONTINUED IN OFFICE THROUGHOUT THE WAR AND AFTER THE TRANSFER OF

POWER BY THE BRITISH. HE WAS APPOINTED LAW MINISTER IN NEHRU'S GOVERNMENT IN 1947, AND IN THAT CAPACITY PLAYED A LEADING ROLE IN THE FRAMING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION. IT IS PERHAPS LESS WELL KNOWN THAT WHILE DR. AMBEDKAR CAMPAIGNED FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE "UNTOUCHABLES", HIS BELIEF THAT ALL PEOPLE SHOULD BE TREATED EQUALLY IN THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAW LED HIM ALSO TO WORK TOWARDS CHANGING ATTITUDES TO WOMEN IN INDIA. WHEN HE DIED IN 1956, AN OBITUARY IN THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" NOTED THAT "ONE OF THE PARADOXES OF MODERN INDIA IS THAT A LOW-CASTE HINDU PLAYED SO GREAT A PART IN DETERMINING ITS FUNDAMENTAL LAW". HE HAD EARLIER DECIDED, HOWEVER, THAT HE DID NOT WISH TO DIE AS A HINDU, AND THE SIGNIFICANT ACT OF HIS LAST FEW MONTHS WAS TO BE RECEIVED INTO THE BUDDHIST FAITH.

DR. AMBEDKAR HAD INTENDED BEFORE HIS DEATH TO FORM A NEW POLITICAL PARTY, THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF INDIA. I RATHER LIKE THE SYMBOL HE CHOSE FOR HIS PARTY - THE ELEPHANT. DR. AMBEDKAR EXPLAINED HIS CHOICE IN CHARACTERISTIC TERMS: "AN ELEPHANT IS EASILY RECOGNISED. IT IS THE SYMBOL OF WISDOM, STRENGTH AND COURAGE. THE ELEPHANT TAKES A LONG TIME TO STAND ON ITS LEGS, BUT ONCE UP, YOU CANNOT MAKE HIM KNEEL DOWN EASILY".

IT NOW GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE TO UNVEIL THIS SPLENDID BUST STATUE, KINDLY DONATED TO THE LSE BY THE FEDERATION OF AMBEDKARITE AND BUDDHIST ORGANISATIONS OF THE UK, OF THE MAN WHO DID NOT KNEEL DOWN EASILY - DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI AMBEDKAR.

[UNVEILS]

I WOULD NOW LIKE TO CALL ON THE ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA, MR. K. V. RAJAN, TO SAY A FEW WORDS.

29 January 1990

Mr Gautam Chakraborty
Hon. General Secretary
Abedkar Centenary Celebration Committee UK
Milan House
8 Kingsland Road
Shoreditch
London E2 8DA.

Dear Mr Chakraborty,

Dr Ambedkar Centenary Celebrations

With reference to our recent telephone conversations, I now
enclose Dr Patel's contribution for the Souvenir which you
are proposing to publish.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs) Anne de Sayrah
Secretary to the Director

Encl.

Dr B.R. Ambedkar

I am delighted that a Souvenir is being published on the occasion of Dr Ambedkar's Centenary Year and it gives me great pleasure to record Dr Ambedkar's association with the London School of Economics and Political Science. Bhimrao Ramji first came to LSE in October 1916 and was registered for the M.Sc. (Econ) degree. He left the School in July 1917, I believe for Columbia University, New York, and returned in October 1920 and was awarded the M.Sc. (Econ) degree on submission of a thesis on: "Provincial Decentralisation of Imperial Finance in British India". In October 1922 he submitted, for the D.Sc. (Econ) degree, a thesis entitled "The Problem of the Rupee." This was examined in March 1923, when the award of the degree was not recommended. The thesis was submitted in August 1923 and the D.Sc. (Econ) degree was conferred on Ambedkar in November 1923. According to one source at any rate, the earlier rejection was on account of the fact that the thesis was "revolutionary in character for that period of time" and that the version which finally won the degree was submitted "as originally prepared".

There is some evidence that Ambedkar visited the School next in 1932 when he was entertained by Professor Gregory (who later served as Economic Adviser in India) and in all probability also was received by the then Director, William Beveridge. Professor Edwin Cannon is on our record as saying that Ambedkar was "by far the ablest Indian we ever had in my time" and that Ambedkar was not the kind of man who could be persuaded to modify his aspirations in response to appeals from Gandhiji and others "remembering the obstinacy with which he used to hold out even when quite wrong".

The School has been justly proud of the achievements and contributions of this distinguished former student - one evidence of which is the fact that Ambedkar's is one of the very few portraits to hang in one of our lecture rooms.

Dr I.G. Patel
Director

29 January 1990

7 June 1989

Ms Mary Auckland
Sub Librarian
BLPES

Dear Mary

I attach an enquiry about the writings of Dr B R Ambedkar, which I think is self-explanatory. His work has been the subject of previous enquiries, and I also attach a letter from Patrick Wallace of 23 April 1979 in response to a query about his thesis.

There is of course nothing on his School file by way of academic papers which could be sent in response to this query, but it occurs to me that the Library may possibly have something. Perhaps you could send whatever is appropriate?

Yours sincerely



J A Bursey
Academic Registrar

Ms. Ambedkar



No.BAGS/OSD/VWM/1989/
Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Source Material
Publication Committee,
Education Department,
Government of Maharashtra,
R.No.422, Mantralaya Annexe,
Bombay-400 032, INDIA

Officer on Spl.Duty

Dated: May 15, 1989

*K: Can you
see if we have
a file in
head by you
[Signature]
31/*

To

The Registrar,
London University,
London, U.K.

Subject: Request for sparing the unpublished
writings of Dr Ambedkar

Dear Sir,

The State Government of Maharashtra, India, proposes to publish complete works of Dr B R Ambedkar. So far five volumes of his writings and speeches have been published. These writings and speeches may perhaps run into fourteen volumes, each volume of 500 pages. The details of speeches and writings already printed are as under:

- 1) Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches, Vol.1, price Rs.10/- (out of print) (Reprint is likely to come out by the end of this year. This volume includes 13 published books of Dr Ambedkar and contains 520 pages.)
- 2) Vol.2 contains 826 pages priced Rs.80/- and includes Dr Ambedkar's speeches in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, at the Indian Round Table Conferences in London, his testimony and report with the Simon Commission.
- 3) Volumes 3, 4 and 5 include his unpublished manuscripts on various subjects of philosophy, History, Sociology, on Untouchables, Christianity, and Hinduism.

The heirs of Dr B R Ambedkar have transferred the copyright to the Government of Maharashtra by an Agreement dated 17-2-1987. Thus, the Government of Maharashtra have now the rights to print and publish the unpublished writings and speeches of Dr B R Ambedkar.

I understand that Dr Ambedkar was a student of London University and the London School of Economics during the period from 1916 to 1920 and during that period he wrote some papers, such as -

- 1) Ancient Indian Commerce
- 2) Responsibilities of a responsible Government

The above papers as well as any other material submitted by Dr B R Ambedkar to the University or to the London School of Economics may kindly be made available to the Government of Maharashtra. The material may kindly be despatched to the undersigned. The address is mentioned at the top of this letter.

I shall be grateful for a line in reply.

Thanking you,

With regards

Yours sincerely,

23rd April 1979

PJW/HM

Dear Miss Travis

I write to reply to your letter of 9th April 1979 about Dr B R Ambedkar.

He was first registered for the M.Sc (Econ) degree as from October 1916. He left the School in July 1917, and was permitted to interrupt his course for not more than four years. He returned in October 1920, and in June 1921 he obtained the M.Sc (Econ) degree on submission of a thesis 'Provincial Decentralisation of Imperial Finance in British India'.

In October 1922 he submitted, for the D.Sc (Econ) degree, a thesis entitled 'The Problem of the Rupee'. This was examined in March 1923, when the award of the degree was not recommended, but the candidate was permitted to re-present his thesis in a revised form. Dr Ambedkar re-entered in August 1923, and the Degree was conferred on him in November 1923.

At this distance of time, I fear it would be quite impossible to say what, if any, revisions were made in the thesis, not what the examiners' detailed views of it were. Matters of that kind were until very recently strictly confidential to the University of London and its central administration; we have no relevant information.

Yours sincerely

P J Wallace
Administrative Officer

Miss M Travis
Librarian
The High Commission of India
India House
Aldwych
LONDON WC2

R. B. R. AMBEDKAR

Address 1916-17.

21 CROMWELL ROAD

London S.W.

Sept 1920 - April 1921

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
an application as a full-time student of the London School of Economics and Political Science in London was received on 1st September 1920 for the course for the B.Sc. (Econ.) degree. The course for the B.Sc. (Econ.) degree was entered upon during the period of these dates.

7 April 1921 - JUNE 1921

I hereby certify that the above named student was admitted to the B.Sc. (Econ.) degree course at the London School of Economics and Political Science in London on 7th April 1921 and was registered in October 1921 for the course for the B.Sc. (Econ.) degree.

CHALK FARM NEW W 3

...No record in file of his
for Assistant Registrar

stay in 1923 -

J. R.
Registrar

ban

Many thanks.

Gwen
9/7/24

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICAL SCIENCE
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

TELEPHONE: 01-405 7686

HOUGHTON STREET
LONDON, WC2A 2AE

1916-17

SI
CRAWFORD
1916-17

1971-1972 - 1971-1972

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that

is registered as a full-time student of the London School of Economics and Political Science and as an Internal student of the University of London for the session 1973/74, following the first year of the course for the B.Sc.(Econ.) degree. The course degree extends over a period of three years.

1971-1972 - 1971-1972

is a candidate for the B.Sc.(Econ.) Part I examinations in June this year and if successful is expected to re-register in October 1974 for the second year of the course.

.....
Senior Assistant Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

SENATE HOUSE, W.C.1

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 8000
NHY



TELEGRAMS: UNIVERSITY, LONDON

LIBRARY

6th November, 1958.

Dear Dr. Anstey,

I enclose the enquiry for information about Dr. Ambedkar, about which I spoke to you by telephone this morning.

Dr. Ambedkar's thesis for which he received his D.Sc. degree in 1923, was afterwards published as The Problem of the Rupee. The biography which we have in this Library is by Dhananjay Keer and was published in Bombay in 1954. It contains the comment that the D.Sc. thesis was not at first accepted because of the anti-British political views expressed therein. It would be most helpful if you could comment on Dr. Ambedkar's academic career,

Yours faithfully,

N. Hyde.

Assistant,
Middlesex South Library.

Dr. V. Anstey,
London School of Economics,
Houghton Street,
Aldwych,
London, W.C.2.

*Answered with notes
& addresses of those
who might help
on Nov 27/58*

V. Anstey



C. B. Khairmoday

LAXMI VILLA.
147-A, HINDU COLONY.
BOMBAY, 14.

Bombay State,
India (Bharat)

30th October 1950.

To

The Registrar,
The London School of
Economics and Politics,
The University of London,
Clare ~~Road~~ ^{Market},
London, W.C. 2.

Subject:- Biography,

Ambedkar, Dr. B.R.
Material for writing -
of,

Sir,

I am writing biography in
three volumes in Marathi (local
language) of the Hon'ble Bhimrao
Ranjit Ambedkar, M.A., Ph.D., D.
Sc., Bar-at-Law, Minister for Law,
Government of India (Bharat).
The Publishers propose to publish
the first volume in April 1951.



If the information on the following points is included in the book, it will be authoritatively more accurate :-

- (1) Dr. Ambedkar joined the London School of Economics and Politics in June 1916 and then in June 1920. What is the exact period he was the student of the School? (June 1916 to October 1916, and June 1920 to March 1923?).
- (2) The Senate of the School passed a Resolution in July 1919, excusing the interruption of his course of study for four ~~the~~ years from October 1919. He was also exempted from appearing for the B-Sc (eco.) examination. Copies of the Resolutions on these two points may kindly be supplied to me.



C. B. Khairmoday

~~LAXMI VILLA,
147-A, HINDU COLONY,
BOMBAY, 14.~~

II

- (3) How many students were given exemption before and after 1917 from appearing for the B.Sc. (Eco.) exam?
- (4) What were his subjects for the M.Sc. exam, when that exam was held and when the M.Sc. degree was conferred on him?
- (5) When did he submit his thesis, "The Problem of the Rupee" and when it was approved? When the D.Sc. degree was conferred on him?
- (6) What were the examinations by papers and by thesis he appeared for and when? The dates of results?
- (7) What were the tuition, lodging and boarding fees he had



RECEIVED
YING HOI WONG, A. C. S.
NOV 12 1951

Ying Hoi Wong, A. C. S.
NOV 12 1951

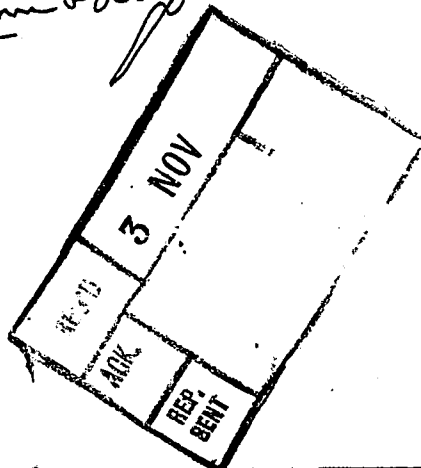
to pay for each term?

I realize I am causing a good deal of inconvenience and trouble to you. I request you to be gracious to excuse me for the same and to supply me the requisite information. I shall feel highly obliged if you kindly supply me the information at your early convenience.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

W. S. Chan





सत्यमेव जयते

भारत का हाई कमीशन
लन्दन

THE HIGH COMMISSION OF INDIA,

LIBRARY ~~DEPARTMENT~~
INDIA HOUSE,

ALDWYCH,

LONDON, W.C.2.

TELEPHONE: 01-836 8484 EXT. 115
TELEGRAMS: HICOMIND, LONDON, W.C.2.

OUR REFERENCE: LIBY/052/79 LSE

9th April, 1979

Dear Sir,

We have received an enquiry from India addressed to our High Commissioner, who has asked me to find out the answer, if this is possible:-

The date on which London University conferred the degree of D.Sc. on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. We know that the thesis was entitled 'The Problem of the Rupee' and that the degree was finally granted in June 1923. There was much controversy about this particular thesis as it was revolutionary in character for that period of time, and Dr. Ambedkar was asked to write some of the work again, although I believe that in the end it was submitted as originally prepared. Dr. Ambedkar was at the London School of Economics.

If the exact date could be given we would be most grateful.

Yours faithfully,

N. Travis (ms)
Librarian

The Administrative Officer,
London School of Economics & Political Science,
Houghton Street,
Aldwych, W.C.2.

3
S/E
Romeike & Curtice Ltd

Telephone
HOL. 8171-2



88-90
CHANCERY LANE
LONDON WC2.

EXTRACT FROM

Manchester Guardian
(Manchester)

- 7 DEC 1956

OBITUARY

Dr B. R. Ambedkar

The death occurred suddenly yesterday, at his home in New Delhi of Dr B. R. Ambedkar, champion of the depressed castes of India.

Bimrad Ramji Amberkar was born in 1893, the son of a man who, though of very low caste, was an under-officer in the Indian Sapper Regiment. He was educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay, Columbia University, and the London School of Economics. He became a barrister of Gray's Inn. Like other outstanding young men in India of this generation he received encouragement and support from the great Maharajah Gaekwad of Baroda. Returning to India he practised in the Bombay High Court and became a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. He devoted himself to trade union organisation and to the cause of the lowest classes of the rigid Hindu social hierarchy. A thinly disguised portrait of him in this period of his life appears in an American novel about Baroda which was once widely read, "The Rains Came."

Ambedkar was a delegate to the Round Table Conferences on the Indian Constitution. He came into conflict with Gandhi by demanding that the Untouchables and the depressed castes should be given separate representation in the assemblies. He argued that this was the only way in which they could defend their interests. But in the eyes of Gandhi the demand was a blow at India's unity. The Congress dogma—which was challengeable—was that it was separate parliamentary representation for the Moslems which had started the great Hindu-Moslem rift. If the Untouchables also were given separate constituencies, the Hindu community itself would become similarly divided. So deeply did Gandhi feel that, when the British Government accepted Dr Ambedkar's demand, Gandhi began one of his major fasts, which brought him nearer to death than any other of these ordeals. The pressure brought on Ambedkar was immense, and though at first he was resolute against yielding, he ended by accepting a compromise system. Seats were to be reserved for Untouchables, but these were to be elected by general constituencies which included high-caste Hindus.

In 1941 Ambedkar became a member of the Governor-General's Council and continued in office throughout the war and after the transfer of power by the British. In spite of his continuous struggle with the more conservative parts of Congress the Congress leaders knew the value of having in their Cabinet the undisputed leader of the Untouchables. Though he was retained for these political reasons he contributed his full share in administration. As Law Minister he piloted the Constitution through the Constituent Assembly. One of the paradoxes of modern India is that a low-caste Hindu played so great a part in determining its fundamental law.

Ambedkar retired from the Central Cabinet in 1951, and his last years were politically less eventful. But during the last year he, together with several thousand of his followers, became Buddhists, though the Buddhists are now a very small sect in India. This means

7 DEC 1956

Obituary

DR. AMBEDKAR

CHAMPION OF INDIAN DEPRESSED CLASSES

Dr. Ambedkar, the champion of the outcastes of India and their outstanding figure, died at his home in New Delhi yesterday, our Correspondent there reports. He was 63. His name will figure prominently in any history of the socio-political evolution of India in the closing years of British rule. On the attainment of independence in 1947 Mr. Nehru selected him as Law Minister, and this position he retained until he resigned in 1951.

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, Ph.D., D.Sc., M.A., barrister-at-law, was born on April 11, 1893, in a small Ratnagiri village on the Konkan coast of Bombay. His father was an Army pensioner "passing rich" on Rs.50 (£3 15s.) a month, and thus better off than many of the caste Hindus by whom, following the custom of centuries, he was spurned as an outcast. The boy was made to feel the bitterness of "Birth's invidious bar" by being relegated with the children of sweepers outside the village school house on the chance of hearing the tuition given within to caste children, and this experience was repeated when his father moved to Satara.

In spite of these and many later handicaps and humiliations arising from the Hindu caste system, Bhimrao carved his way to distinction and leadership, and was big both physically and mentally. The determination and courage of this thick-set, spectacled man were writ large upon his features; but he gave little evidence in manner and address of the wide scholarship gained by assiduous study in three continents, for he failed to acquire polish. From the Elphinstone College, Poona, he went to Baroda and attracted the attention of the far-sighted and liberal Maharaja Sayaji Rao III who granted a scholarship enabling Bhimrao in 1917 to enter the Columbia University, New York, to read Economics and Sociology. He also studied at the Bonn University, and in London took courses at the School of Economics, did research work in the India Office Library, and kept terms at Gray's Inn, being called to the Bar in 1923. A teetotaler and non-smoker, he lived with a frugality that a promising poor Scots student could not surpass. When with his doctorates and his M.A. he returned to India he could do so only by part working his passage and a loan from a British friend repaid in later years.

The Maharaja Gaekwar gave orders for his entry into the Finance Department of the State but he was completely ostracized by caste colleagues and was refused living accommodation suitable to his status so he had to resort to the insanitary and poverty-stricken quarters of the sweepers and other menial workers. He then took up law practice in Bombay, was appointed to the Chair of Economics at the Sydenham College of Commerce there, was made a fellow of the university and an examiner in Economics and Law.

INDEPENDENT PARTY

All this time he was preparing to be a Moses to lead his people, variously known as the Untouchables, the Depressed Classes, the Scheduled Castes, and (Mr. Gandhi's selection) the Harijans (sons of God) from the degradation of their centuries of abasement under Brahmanical teaching and example. He established a weekly paper in their interests, and rejecting Congress claims to promote the needed reforms and "change of heart" he organized an Independent Labour Party composed largely of this unfortunate section of the people. He was nominated to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in their interests.

It was inevitable that he should represent these 50 million or 60 million at the

three sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference in London in the early thirties and should serve with the Joint Parliamentary Committee which was the prelude to the 1935 India Act. His insistence on the needs for separate electorates for these people was strenuously opposed by Mr. Gandhi, but figured in the Communal Award made "in the absence of agreement of the parties" by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. On his return to India Mr. Gandhi led a civil disobedience campaign and was interned. His essayal to "fast unto death" unless the Depressed Classes were brought into the general (Hindu) electorates aroused intense excitement in Indian political circles and tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon Ambedkar to give way, since the award could not be modified save at the instance of the parties directly concerned.

So there came into existence the Poona Pact whereby candidates chosen by the Scheduled Classes at a primary election later ran the gauntlet of the general constituencies for the seats specifically reserved for this section of the public. Though a compensatory provision was for a substantial increase in the number of seats allotted to his people—148 instead of 78—Ambedkar never ceased to regret the terms of settlement.

ECONOMIC WRITINGS

The whole story is told in much detail in Ambedkar's largely autobiographical *What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables* (1940). Among other products of his busy hand and brain was a favourable exposition of the Pakistan plan in an India not suited for democracy on the strictly western model; and works on economic subjects so varied as small holdings, the problem of the rupee, and the evolution of finance in British India.

When Lord Linlithgow further Indianized his executive council in July, 1942, Ambedkar was appointed and given the portfolio of Labour. He condemned in no uncertain language the resort soon after of the Congress Party to what Mr. Gandhi himself described as "open rebellion" when the Japanese enemy was at the gates of India. Ambedkar was an efficient and purposeful departmental head.

The setting up of an interim National Government at New Delhi in the following September, 1946, left him free to pay a visit to this country to press his views with intensity of conviction on leading public men.

He was appointed Law Minister in 1947, and in that capacity had a leading part to play in the framing of the voluminous constitution. Though given to outbursts of ill-humour, he piloted the measure through with great skill.

He resigned in October, 1951. He had for some time been unhappy about recent developments in Indian affairs and, in particular, took strong exception to the Hindu code measure promoted by the Cabinet because he felt that it did not sufficiently safeguard the full rights of citizenship of the Depressed Classes.

He maintained his activity until his death, one of his last gestures having been to attend the world Buddhist conference at Katmandu last month, a few weeks after publicly embracing that religion together with some thousands of his followers.

Dr. Ambedkar married in 1918, a second wife Laxmi Kulkarni, a B.

national interest; and it is complete
in the sense that it does not distort
or suppress news or views which it
may regret or deplore. Moreover, it
is independent not only of parties but
of any other newspaper whatever. It
is one of the few journals in Britain
entirely outside the amalgamations and
trusts which control so large a portion
of the Press.

Watkins, R. Pearce, P. Carlstein, H. Tayfield, K.
Gibbs, and G. B. L. Lawrence. Twelfth man.—R.
Thorne.
M.C.C. (from).—P. B. H. May, R. E. Richardson,
M. C. Cowdrey, Oakman, D. J. Insole, T. E. Bailey,
Taylor, Lock, Wardie, Statham, Loader, and Laker.

Safe

ROMLIKE & CURTICE LTD.

88-90, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2

THE PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

THE TIMES is a national, independent,
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mitted to no political party, but supports
whatever party, whether in or out of
power, it believes to be acting in the
public interest.

Miss Taylor's
before despatch

LONDON SCHOOL

F

NOTE.—Th

NOTICE TO STUDENTS

You should
and pay your fees

Fees must
to which they relate

M. D. F.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

Telephone—
TEMPLE BAR 8484.

Address for Inland Telegrams—
HICOMIND, ESTRAND, LONDON.
Cables—HICOMIND, LONDON.

Please quote the under-mentioned reference, and address any further communication to—

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA,
Education DEPARTMENT,
INDIA HOUSE, ALDWYCH,
LONDON, W.C. 2,

and not to any individual by name.

Reference ... E.

29th August 1933



Dear Miss Evans,

With reference to your letter of the 25th August regarding Dr. Ambedkar, I enclose herewith a short note prepared in our Library which I hope will be of use to you.

Yours faithfully,

for Secretary
Education Department

Miss E.V. Evans,
The London School of Economics
& Political Science,
Houghton Street,
Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

Encl: Note

AMBEDKAR, BHIVRAM RAMJI

b. ~~1888~~.
1893.

Educ.: Elphinstone High School and College, Bombay, 1904-12, B.A.
Columbia Univ., N.Y., 1913-16., M.A., Ph.D.
L.S.E. 1919-21, M.Sc.(Econ.) 1921, D.Sc.(Econ.) 1923.
Prof. of Commerce and Economics, Sydenham College; Bombay,
1917-1919.
Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.
Non-official, nominated member, Bombay Legislative Council,
since February, 1931.
Member of Indian Franchise Committee, 1931-32.
Delegate for British India to First, Second, and Third
Round Table Conferences.
Leader of the depressed classes in Bombay.

Niss Rosnhari

11 Chadlington rd Oxford

Dec. 13 1932

My dear Beveridge

C. N. Wakil, one of the numerous professors we have planted out in India, says in a letter "The cooperation of the lean ~~Ambedkar~~ Gandhi with the stout Ambedkar has solved ~~one~~ at least one of our many troublesome problems". This is perhaps a somewhat sanguine view, but it has put in my head to suggest that if it has not already done so, the School might offer Ambedkar some politeness while he is here. I always said he was by far the ablest Indian we ever had in my time, and lately when I read in the papers that the Brahmins were hoping to persuade (or that Gandhi was, I forget which) "Dr Ambedkar to modify his demands", I chuckled, remembering the obstinacy with which he used to hold out even when quite wrong---so unlike most of the Indians who would say ~~black~~ was white to please their supervisor. I saw him ^{at Furness's} in Sept. last year, and he was extremely interesting.

Hirst can't suggest anything but footpaths as an outlet for the working capacity of the unemployed, & seems to have forgotten that it would be a public expense . He rejects wheat, pigs, and unpaid-for exports to Russia.

*Yours
Edwin Cannan*

Note on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Non-Official, nominated member, Bombay Legislative Council, being sworn in in February 1931.

Barrister-at-Law practising on the Original Side of the High Court of Bombay.

Member of the Indian Franchise Committee 1931-32.

Delegate for British India to the First, Second and Third Round Table Conferences 1930-31, 1931 and 1932.

Described in the "Times of India Directory" as M.A., D.Sc.

The following note on his career appears on p.202 of "Political India", edited by Sir John Cumming, and published by the Oxford University Press in 1932.

"..... a brief sketch of BHIMRAO RAMJI AMBEDKAR, Ph.D., D.Sc. (born 1893), the leader of the depressed classes in Bombay. Dr. Ambedkar is himself an 'untouchable'. His rise is due to the liberality of the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, who sent him with a scholarship to prosecute his studies at Columbia University in America, where he graduated. He afterwards did research work in London. He is the Booker T. Washington of India. He has paid more than one visit to the United States, and has made a study of political methods in the great republic. At the Second Round Table Conference he stoutly repudiated Mr. Gandhi's claim to represent general Indian opinion, and made no secret of his view that the 'untouchables' regard the caste Hindu as their implacable enemy. He represented the untouchables in the negotiations of September 1932 which resulted in the Poona agreement with certain Hindu political leaders, after Mr. Gandhi's dramatic intervention had forced the issue of 'untouchability' between the two communities, as described in the final chapter of this volume" By Sir Evan Cotton C.I.E.

WSC/EH

6 March 1951

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for your letter of 21 February enclosing useful information on the career of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. I am afraid it will be some considerable time before the Register of Graduates is published.

You ask for copies of the Senate Resolutions covering Dr. Ambedkar's interruption in his studies and exemption from the B.Sc. examination. These are set out below:

Recommended

18 July 1917

"that Bhivram Ramji Ambedkar be excused the interruption of his course of study for a period not exceeding four years from October 1917 and further that on resuming his course he be exempted under Section 4 of the note to the regulations under Statutes 113 and 129 from attendance for one term provided that his teachers certify that he has made use adequate for such exemption of the material for his thesis available in India".

Recommended

18 December 1916

"that Bhivram Ramji Ambedkar be registered as an internal student as from October 1916 and admitted as a candidate for the M.Sc(Econ.) degree upon his complying with the terms of the regulations under Statutes 113 and 129".

There was nothing unusual about Dr. Ambedkar's admission direct to a course leading to a higher degree; such admission is permitted under the University regulations subject to

/over

formal approval by the Senate. At present some hundreds of students are admitted annually on these conditions.

Yours faithfully,



Registrar

Mr. C.B. Khairmoday,
Laxmi Villa,
147-A Hindu Colony,
Bombay 14.
India.

C.B.Khairmoday.

Laxmi Villa,
147-A, Hindu Colony,
Bombay, 14
India.

21st February, 1951.

The Registrar,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
Aldwych,
London W. C. 2.

Sir,

I am grateful to you for supplying me with the information about the Hon'ble Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in your letters No. EMT/EAU of 7th & 21st December 1950. I regret that I was not in a position to reply earlier.

I am enclosing herewith the information in brief about Dr. Ambedkar. I shall be glad if you can send a copy of the Register of Graduates, when published, to Dr. Ambedkar at Siddharth College, Queen's Road, Bombay 1, India.

In your letter of 7th December 1950, you promised to send me copies of the Senate Resolutions, exempting Dr. Ambedkar from appearing for the B.Sc. examination and also granting him interruption in his studies for D.Sc. I understand that it was on the 18th July, 1917 that the University Senate passed a Resolution on Dr. Ambedkar's application of 12th June 1917 granting him interruption in his studies.

I would very much appreciate your sending me the copies of these resolutions.

Would you also kindly let me know how many students were granted such exemption before and after Dr. Ambedkar received it?

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

C.B. Khairmoday

(C) B. KHAIRMODAY

FILED
FEB 26 1952
AT
FBI

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 26, 1952

The following information was received from the
New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
on February 26, 1952.

On February 26, 1952, the New York office
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised
that it had received information from the
New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
regarding the activities of the Communist Party
in New York City. The information was obtained
from a confidential source who has provided
reliable information in the past.

RECEIVED
FEB 26 1952
FBI

The information received from the New York
office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
indicates that the Communist Party is active
in New York City. The information was obtained
from a confidential source who has provided
reliable information in the past. The
information was obtained from a confidential
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in the past.

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office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
indicates that the Communist Party is active
in New York City. The information was obtained
from a confidential source who has provided
reliable information in the past.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Brief information of the Career of

Dr. Bhimrao R. Ambedkar, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Barrister-at-Law.

Full name : Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar.

Born : 14th April, 1891 in a Mahar (Untouchable) family.

Education : Government High School, Satara and Elphinstone High School, Bombay: Matriculated, 1908.

Elphinstone College, Bombay : Graduated 1913.

Gaekwar's Scholar at Columbia University, New York, U.S.A., in the Faculty of Political Science to study Economics (major subject), Sociology, History, Politics, Philosophy and Anthropology : July 1913 to June 1916. Awarded : The Degree of Master of Arts, 2nd June 1915 : Degree of Doctor of Philosophy 8th June 1917 for his doctoral dissertation : "The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India".

London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London : October 1916 to July 1917 and also from September 1920 to October 1922 after having studied at Bonn, Germany. Also kept terms for the Bar at the Gray's Inn. Degree of M.Sc. (Econ.) awarded June 1921 for his thesis entitled "Provincial Decentralization of Imperial Finance in British India". Degree of D.Sc. (Econ.) awarded November 1923 for his thesis "The Problem of the Rupee".

Called to the Bar, 1923.

Professor of Political Economy, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay : November 1918 to November 1920.

Gave Evidence before the Southborough Committee on Franchise, 1918.

Started practice at the High Court, Bombay, June 1923.

Founded the Depressed Classes Institute, 1924 for achieving the moral and material progress of the Depressed Classes (Untouchables) of India.

Founded a Marathi Weekly "Mooknayak", 1919; and ~~other~~ ^{papers} another named "Bahishkrit Bharat", 1926. "Samata" 1929; "Ganata" 1930.

Representative of the Depressed Classes nominated by the Government in the Bombay Legislative Council, 1926 to 1937.

Gave Evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Currency, 1926.

Satyagraha movements (1926 to 1936) to establish the rights of the Depressed Classes to draw water from public tanks, etc. and to enter temples open to Caste Hindus.

Gave Evidence before the Simor Commi

24 Belton Road,

Rugby, May, 2nd 1922.

The Secretary,
London School of Economics,
W.C.

Sir Sir,

I shall be obliged if you
will kindly tell me whether Mr.
B. R. Ambedkar from Baroda is a
student in your School. I act as
General "advisor" to the Baroda Students,
and I want to get in touch with
him if possible.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. Douglas Ridge.

EVE/EN.

3rd May, 1922.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 2nd May,
Mr. B.R. Ambedkar was a student of the London School
of Economics from October, 1919 to June, 1921, read-
ing for a Higher Degree.

He was successful in obtaining the Degree of
M.Sc. (Econ.) in July last, and I believe, then re-
turned to India.

Yours faithfully,

Julian
Secretary.

W.A. Douglas Rudge Esq.,
24, Belton Road,
Rugby.

Professor of Law, Government Law College, Bombay, 1928 - 1929.

Member, Round Table Conference, 1930 - 1932 and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932.

Principal, Government Law College, Bombay, 1935 - 1938.

Founded Independent Labour Party, 1936 : 15 members of the Party elected to Provincial Legislature, Bombay in 1937.

Organised Municipal Workers' Unions, 1937.

Founded the All India Scheduled Castes Federation, 1942.

Labour Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council July 1942 to June 1946.

Founded the People's Education Society, 1945 and started the Siddharth College, Bombay, May 1946, and the People's Education Society's College, Aurangabad, (Hydrabad Dn.), May 1950.

Member of the Constituent Assembly of India from Bengal, 1946.

Chairman of the Drafting Committee to frame the Constitution of India, 1947 -1949.

Minister for Law, Government of India, since August 1947.

Author of :-

1. Caste in India, 1916.
2. Small Holdings in India and their Remedies, 1919.
3. Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India, 1928.
4. Problem of the Rupee, 1924.
5. Annihilation of Caste, 1936.
6. Federation Versus Freedom, 1939.
7. Thoughts on Pakistan, 1940.
8. Ranade, Gahdhi and Jinnha, 1940.
9. Communal Deadlock, 1944.
10. Mr. Gandhi and the Emancipation of the Untouchables, 1944.
11. What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables, 1945. *1st Ed 1940?*
12. Who were the Shudras ? 1946.
13. States and Minorities, 1947.
14. The Untouchables : Who were they and How they became Untouchables, 1948.

EMT/EAU

7th December, 1950.

Dear Mr. Collings,

I wonder if you could help me with an enquiry that I have received from an Indian, Mr. C.B. Khairmoday, relating to Dr. Bhivram Ramji Ambedkar, who I find obtained the M.Sc.(Econ.) degree in 1921 and the D.Sc.(Econ.) in 1923.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter from which you will see that I have been asked some very formidable questions, but I wonder if you could let me know when he was first registered for the M.Sc.(Econ.) degree and I should also be glad if you would let me know the dates when the Senate Council awarded the M.Sc.(Econ.) and D.Sc.(Econ.) and if you could let me know the title of his thesis for the D.Sc.(Econ.) and any other help that you may be able to give me in answering this enquiry.

Yours sincerely,



Registrar.

W.S. Collings, Esq.,
Chief Clerk,
Academic Department,
University of London,
Senate House,
W.C.1.

EMT/EAU

21st December, 1950.

Dear Sir,

With further reference to my letter of the 7th December, I write to say that I have now obtained further information about Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's registration as a student of the University of London.

He was first registered for the M.Sc.(Econ.) degree as from October, 1916. He left the School in July, 1917, and was permitted to interrupt his course for not more than four years. He returned in October, 1920, and in June, 1921, he obtained the M.Sc.(Econ.) degree on submission of a thesis "Provincial Decentralisation of Imperial Finance in British India."

In October, 1922, he submitted, for the D.Sc.(Econ.) degree, a thesis entitled "The Problem of the Rupee." This was examined in March, 1923, when the award of the degree was not recommended, but the candidate was permitted to re-present his thesis in a revised form. Dr. Ambedkar re-entered in August, 1923, and the Degree was conferred on him in November, 1923.

Yours faithfully,

Emt.

Registrar.

Mr. C.B. Khairmoday,
Laxmi Villa,
147-A, Hindu Colony,
BOMBAY 14,
Bombay State,
India (Bharat).

577

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

SENATE HOUSE

TELEGRAMS: UNIVERSITY, LONDON



TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 8000

LONDON, W.C.1

WSC/V

12 December 1950

Dear Miss Thorpe,

Thank you for your letter of 7 December about Dr B.R. Ambedkar.

This student was registered for the M.Sc.Econ., as from October 1916 (S.M.788.Dec.1916). He left the School for the first time in July 1917 when he was permitted (S.M.2747.July 1917) to interrupt his course for not more than four years. He returned in October 1920 and in June 1921 obtained the M.Sc.Econ., Degree on submission of a thesis "Provincial Decentralisation of Imperial Finance in British India." (S.M.4544.July 1921).

In October 1922 he submitted, for the D.Sc.Econ. Degree, a thesis entitled "The Problem of the Rupee." This was examined in March 1923 when the award of the degree was not recommended, but the candidate was permitted to re-present his thesis in a revised form. Dr Ambedkar re-entered in August 1923 and the Degree was conferred on him in November 1923 (S.M.585.November 1923).

Our record here does not show when he finally left the School.

S.M. numbers have been quoted so that you can decide for yourself how much information you give the enquirer. It is of course quite impossible to answer his question 3, unless we just say "hundreds".

If we can give you any more help perhaps you will telephone.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. S. Collings'.

W. S. Collings.

Chief Clerk, Academic Department.

Miss Thorpe.
London School of Economics,
Houghton Street,
W.C.1.

EMT/EAU

7th December, 1950.

Dear Sir,

I have your letter dated the 30th October and you will appreciate that it is somewhat difficult for me to answer all the questions you ask in connection with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

I find that Dr. Ambedkar obtained the M.Sc.(Econ.) degree in 1921 and the D.Sc.(Econ.) in November, 1923. I am asking the University of London, which is the degree awarding body, to give me further information about the subjects taken and the Senate Resolutions.

The fees paid by Dr. Ambedkar to the School were eleven guineas in September, 1920. He would, of course, have been required to pay additional fees to the University for entry to the examinations. I hope to write to you again in due course giving you further information.

I was interested to receive your enquiry about Dr. Ambedkar as we are attempting to revise our Register of Graduates at the School and would like to have some information about Dr. Ambedkar and his career since he left us in 1921. Any brief information that you can give about him will be appreciated.

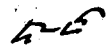
...
I am enclosing for your information a copy of the extract published in the Register of Graduates published in 1934.

Yours faithfully,



Registrar.

Mr. C.B. Khairmoday,
Laxmi Villa,
147-A, Hindu Colony,
BOMBAY 14,
Bombay State,
India (Bharat).



By hand.

ZEJ/BMP

1st September, 1933.

Dear Sir,

We have received your letter of the 29th August enclosing a short note on Dr. Ambedkar. This will be passed to Miss Evans immediately on her return to the School on September 11th.

Yours faithfully,

L. B. Jenkins

For Registrar.

V.I. Gaster, Esq.,
Office of the High Commissioner for India,
Education Department,
India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

Please return to Mrs. Jenkins -

As please.

V.I.G.

EVE/BMP

25th August, 1933.

Dear Mr. Gaster,

I should be so grateful if you could help me in the following matter. I am at present preparing a School of Economics Register, a sort of "Who's Who" of graduates of the School, and we have failed to reach Dr. Bhivram Ramji Ambedkar. I wonder if there is any work of reference at India House, or any person who could give me particulars of Dr. Ambedkar's career? He is now an important factor in Indian politics, and I should like a fairly full entry about him. He was, I believe, in England last year, and we should have secured a statement from him then, but we did not do so, and he has not replied to letters addressed to his last known address.

Yours very truly,


Registrar.

V.I. Gaster, Esq.,
Office of the High Commissioner for India,
Education Department,
India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

14th December 1932.

My dear Cannan,

Many thanks for your letter as to Ambedkar; he has, in fact already been entertained here - by Coatman who asked Gregory (whom Ambedkar greatly admires) to meet him. If I get a chance of seeing him myself I will certainly do so, though these last days before the holidays are crammed with things to be done.

With best wishes for the season,

Yours ever,

W. L. B.

Professor
E. Cannan,
11, Chadlington Road,
Oxford.

Miss Egan ^{ME}

U.W.

March 30th, 1921.

Dear Dr Deller,

Another case has just come to light in which a candidate for the June Examination for the M.Sc. (Econ.) has failed to send in his entry form at the proper time. He states that he went to the University in February to make enquiries, and that he gathered the impression that he need not submit his entry form before April 15th. The probability is that he was confusing the sending in of the entry form, with the actual submission of his thesis; but, however that may be, he certainly seems to have misunderstood the information given to him. Having pointed out to him his responsibility for acquainting himself with the printed regulations, I have promised to submit the entry form to you with a request that the University will, under the circumstances, permit the student to take the June Examination, if it is at all possible.

I am sorry to be asking for another concession in the matter of M.Sc. entry forms, but the new procedure to be adopted by the School will, I hope, obviate late applications in future.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary.

The Academic Registrar,
University of London,
S. Kensington, S.W. 7.

EVE/GW.

13th April, 1921.

Dear Sir,

I now send you by hand the ^{correct} form of entry for the M.Sc. (Econ.)
of Mr. B.R. Ambedkar, which has just been received from the
student.

Yours faithfully,

F.V.K.

FV Secretary.

The Academic Registrar,
University of London,
South Kensington,
S.W.7.

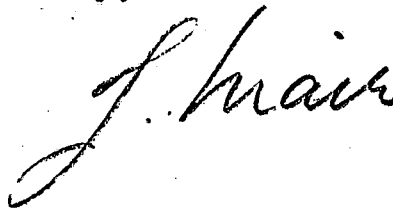
EVIE/GW.

10th April, 1921.

Dear Sir,

I enclose another of the envelopes supplied by the University as you state that the one mentioned in my letter of the 6th was not enclosed. It should be stamped and ~~on~~ addressed with the address to which you wish the examination results to be sent.

Yours faithfully,



Secretary.

Mr. B.R. Ambedkar,
10, King Henry's Road,
Chalk Farm,
N.W.3.

10 King Henry's Road
Chalk Farm
London N.W.3

7th April 1921.

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 6th April enclosing a new form of entry for the hire (economics). As directed I have sent it to Prof Cannon who I am sure will forward it to you in due time.

I am however sorry to say that the "buff" envelope which you ask me in your letter to address and stamp was not enclosed. Kindly send it to me and I will be glad to comply with your requirements.

I am
yours faithfully,

P. R. Lambekar

H/19/2

EVE/ZEG

6th April, 1921.

Dear Mr. Ambedkar,

I find that the form of entry which you have completed is not applicable to the M.Sc. (Economics) degree. I am afraid that when you obtained the form from the University you did not specify the faculty in which you proposed to take the degree.

It will be necessary for you to complete the enclosed form, and send it immediately to Professor Cannan, 11, Chadlington Road, Oxford, for his signature, explaining the circumstances, and asking him to return the form to me in the enclosed envelope.

Kindly also address and stamp the enclosed envelope, which is required ^{by t} by the University for the transmission of the results of the examination, and which you omitted to enclose with your previous application form.

Yours very truly,

J. Hair

SECRETARY.

Mr. B. R. Ambedkar,
95, Brook Green,
Hammersmith,
W. 6.

MW/LCL

1st April, 1921.

Dear Dr. Deller,

Another case has just come to light in which a candidate for the June Examination for the B.Sc. (Econ.) has failed to send in his entry form at the proper time. He states that he went to the University in February to make enquiries, and that he gathered the impression that he need not submit his entry form before April 15th. The probability is that he was confusing the sending in of the entry form with the actual submission of his thesis; but, however that may be, he certainly seems to have misunderstood the information given to him. Having pointed out to him his responsibility for acquainting himself with the printed regulations, I have promised to submit the entry form to you with a request that the University will, under the circumstances, permit the student to take the June Examination, if it is at all possible.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary.

The Academic Registrar,
University of London,
S. Kensington, S.W.7.

November 22nd, 1920.

Dear Professor Foxwell,

Thank you for your note
about Ambedkar.

Yours sincerely,

J. M. S.

Professor H.S. Foxwell.

Nov. 12. 1920.

Dear Mr. Maier

I have just looked up
Prof. Seligman's letter about
Ambedkar, which I enclose
for you to see.

I find he has already
taken his doctor's degree, &
has only come here to finish
a research. I had forgotten
this. I am sorry we
cannot identify him with
the School. but there are

no more worlds here for
him to conquer.

I have given him some
information that he wanted.

I have not finished Lins
papers yet.

Yours sincerely

H. S. Foxwell

P.S. We have no ink here.

Columbia University
in the City of New York

FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

September 23, 1920.

Professor H. S. Foxwell,
London School of Economics,
London, England.

My dear Foxwell:

This is to introduce to you an Indian gentleman, Mr. B. R. Ambedkar. Ambedkar was a student with us for several years at Columbia and passed his examination for the Doctor's degree with considerable distinction. He has been filling the chair of Commerce and Economics at the Sydenham College of Commerce in Bombay, and he is now proposing to spend about two years in Great Britain to finish a piece of research work in which he is interested.

He writes me that he is desirous of utilizing certain research facilities both in London and in Edinburgh and has asked for a letter of introduction to you. This I am very glad indeed to give him, as he is not only a very able, but an exceedingly pleasant fellow, and I am sure that you will do for him what you can.

With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

Erwin R. Seligman



Columbia University
The City of New York
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Professor H. S. Foxwell,
London School of Economics,
London,
England.

Introducing Mr. Ambedkar.

NO 100

TELEPHONE T. ADDRESS T.

Qualifications

B.A. Bombay U.A. Columbia
Economics, Political & Social Philosophy
& Sociology.

Certificate for M.Sc. issued 9 Nov. 1916.
Registered as from Oct. 1916.

Thesis:- Provincial Decentralisation
of Indian Finance.

Awarded Degree of M.Sc. (Econ.) June 1921.

Granted Degree of D.Sc. (Econ.) Nov. 1923.

London School of Economics and Political Science.

H/19/2.

Special Category.

FOR REGULAR STUDENTS IN SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS

Before filling up the form students should read carefully the parts of the Calendar concerning conditions of admission, fees, etc., and the course which they wish to take.

NAME in full (in block letters)	SURNAME. <i>AMBEDKAR.</i>	FIRST NAMES. <i>Bhuram, Ramji</i>	State whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss.
Home Address	<i>14, Hararwalla Buildings Paul, Bombay, India</i>		
Term-time Address	<i>95, Brook Green Hammermith, W 6</i>		
DEGREE, CERTIFICATE or DIPLOMA for which you are working	<i>M.Sc.</i>		
State whether Internally or Externally	<i>Internally.</i>		
Present year of Course			
Date at which you have passed the Intermediate Examination	Internal		
	External		
Year in which you intend to enter for the Final Examination			
State whether you are entering for PASS or HONOURS			
If entering for HONOURS state chief subject			
Signature of Adviser of Studies if the Course detailed below has been approved by him			

Details of Courses Taken and Fees Payable for Session 1920-1921

TITLE.	Day or Evening.	SESSIONAL.			TERMINAL.								
		£	s.	d.	Michaelmas.		Lent.		Summer.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Thesis on the Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India.</i>	<i>Evening</i>												
<i>Course 13.</i>													
<i>M.Sc.</i>													
		<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0.</i>									
	Total	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0.</i>									

Usual Signature.	Nos. of Receipts	and	Dates when Paid.
	<i>11038</i>	<i>£ 11.11.0.</i>	<i>30.9.20.</i>
Date			

ADMISSION APPLICATION FORM FOR REGULAR STUDENTS

N.B.—Before filling up the form students should read carefully the parts of the Calendar concerning conditions of admission, fees, etc., and the course which they wish to take.

NAME in full (in block letters)	SURNAME. AMBEDKAR	FIRST NAMES. BHIVRAM RAMJI	State whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss. Mr.
Home Address	14 Hararwalla Building No 4 Parel, Bombay, India	Previous Places of Education— (i.) Schools in order of date (State date and number of years at each.)	1. Satara High School 1901-4 2. Elphinstone High School 1904-7
Term Time Address...	95 Brook Green Hammersmith London W. 6	(ii.) University or College (Date and number of years at each.)	Elphinstone High School College, Bombay 1908-12; Columbia University, New York 1913-16 B.A. M.A. Ph.D.
Nationality	Indian	Degrees taken	
Date of Birth, if under 20... ..		Distinctions gained ...	
Occupation, if any ...	Ex-Professor of Economics	What Degree, Certificate, Diploma, or Special Course do you wish to take?	M.Sc
Name and Address of Employer If in the Public Service, or in the service of a Railway, Bank, Insurance Com- pany, or other semi- public body, please state Department or Office ...		Whether internally or externally	Internally
If you have passed London Matriculation state year and month		Date of beginning Course	
If you are exempted from London Matriculation state on what grounds...	Exempted		

Courses Taken and Fees Payable for Session 19 20 -19 21

DETAILS OF COURSE PROPOSED.	Day or Evening.	SESSIONAL.			TERMINAL.												
		£	s.	d.	Michaelmas.			Lent.			Summer.						
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
Thesis on the Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India Course 13 M. Sc.	Evening																
		11	11	0													
	Total	11	11	0													

Usual Signature.

B.R. Ambedkar

Date 30th Sept. 1920

Nos. of Receipts

and

Dates of Payment.

11038 £ 11.11.0

30.9.20

B.A. Bombay +
H.A. Columbia

Anbeekar, Bhimrao R

MEETINGS:-

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

1916-17

MICHAELMAS TERM

LENT TERM

SUMMER TERM

Meetings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Geography 81
class

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Polit Ideas 26

a p p p a a a a a a a

Soc Evolution 105
" Class 106

ppppppp a p p p

Social Theory 109
" Class 110

pppppppppp
Research

Research

Research

Register No. *16520*

22nd Yr Lent Term 1916-17

Ambedkar Bhimrao R

22nd Yr Summer Term 1917-18

Ticket No. *9249*

The London School of Economics and Political Science.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

All fees must be paid in advance, if possible two clear days before the first meeting of the class which the student desires to join. Fees may be paid in the office or sent by post, in which latter case the remittance must be accompanied by a form of application for admission properly filled in and addressed to THE DIRECTOR, the London School of Economics, Clare Market, W.C.

Cheques, &c., must be made payable to the Hon. W. P. REEVES, and crossed London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

The office is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon; and during term, for the convenience of students, from 5.30 to 8 p.m.

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

NAME IN FULL.

SURNAME.	CHRISTIAN NAME OR NAMES IN FULL.	Mr., Mrs., Miss, etc.
<i>Ambedkar</i>	<i>Bhimrao R.</i>	

LONDON ADDRESS.	PERMANENT ADDRESS. (If London Address is not permanent.)
<i>21 Cromwell Rd. SW. London</i>	<i>Bombay India</i>

OCCUPATION. <small>If in the Public Service, or in the service of a Railway, Bank, Insurance Company, or other semi-public body, please state Department or Office.</small>	ACADEMIC STATUS. DATE OF BIRTH IF UNDER 21 _____ UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE <i>Bombay & Columbia</i> DEGREE OF STANDING <i>M.A.</i> <small>Undergraduates of London University are requested to state month and year of matriculation.</small>
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NUMBER IN CALENDAR	COURSES THE APPLICANT DESIRES TO TAKE.	FEES PAID.		
		£	s.	d.
	<i>Full Course.</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	

Usual Signature _____

Date _____ 19__