

Revolutionary Movement against British Rule in Western Himalayas

A Case Study of Mandi Conspiracy Case of 1915 and

The Role of Rani Khairgarhi and Bhai Hirda Ram

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Abstract

Ghadar Movement is the saga of courage, valour and determination of overseas Indians who had come to Canada and the United States either for higher education or for economic opportunities. They imbibed the fire and zeal of revolutionaries and became the trail blazers of freedom struggle for their motherland, India. This movement was started in India in 1914 and The Ghadar Movement was a milestone in the history of the Indian National Movement. This movement affected not only the whole India but also the hilly states like Mandi of the country. The research paper examines the Mandi Conspiracy case of 1915, a pivotal but lesser-known chapter of the revolutionary struggle in the Himalayas. All Gadharites were found guilty in the trial. In many history books on Mandi this incident has not been given any special importance. The aim of the article here is to explore the hidden aspects related to Ghadar movement in Erstwhile Punjab Hill State of Mandi (modern Mandi district, Himachal Pradesh) and highlight the influential roles of Rani Khairagarhi and Bhai Hirdaram in mobilizing the resistance against British colonial rule. For this research work, different gazetteers, Government publications and books on the histories of Mandi state and Ghadar movement have been substantially used. Some personal interviews of senior citizens of Mandi region have also been carried out.

Key words

Ghadar—revolt or rebellion

Ghadarites – revolutionaries who took part in Ghadar

Wazir – high-ranking political advisor or minister

The Ghadar Movement and its Historical Context

The Ghadar Movement was an important episode of India's freedom struggle in the second decade of the 20th century. In the end of the 19th century, many Indians especially from Punjab, went abroad for a livelihood, where they came in contact with some revolutionary societies and groups and took active participation in these. One of these revolutionary centres was the India House of London.

The activities of Indian revolutionaries gradually started abroad after the foundation of the India House, based in London and established by Shyamji Krishna Verma in 1905 to promote the nationalist views among the Indians of Britain. It published a newspaper 'The Indian Sociologist' which used its subtitle - An Organ of Freedom, and Political, Social, and Religious Reform. Several revolutionaries got associated with the India House and most important one is Madan Lal Dheengra. Others were V.N. Chatterjee, Lala Hardayal, V.V.S. Aiyar, M.P.T. Acharya and P.M. Bapat. All of them later laid the foundation of militant nationalism in India. The newspaper was later banned for sedition. After 1910, the activities of India House had declined, and the cradle of activities shifted from Europe to America.

Lala Hardayal was in India till 1909, when he moved to Paris and associated himself with a newspaper VandeMataram over there.

In 1911 he settled in San Francisco and indulged in Industrial Unionism. In 1913, *Pacific Coast Hindustan Association* was founded by Lala Hardayal with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president, which was called **Ghadar Party**. The members of this party were the immigrant Sikhs of US and Canada. The first issue of **The Ghadar**, was published from San Francisco on November 1, 1913. Later it got published in Urdu, Punjabi, Hindi and other languages also.

The masthead of the paper carried the inscription in bold letters, “*Angrezi Raj ka Dushman*” and also had a feature article on the front page of each issue under the title, “*Angrezi Raj ka Kacha Chittha*”. It went far beyond the American borders to reach Indians in Canada, Malay States, Hong Kong, Philippines, Honduras, Singapore, Trinidad, and India. It got widespread attention, appreciation, and acceptance. People were moved by the views expressed in it and were motivated to join hands with Ghadar leadership for the common cause.

The government hostility towards Indians continued unabated. Ghadar party which came into being saw new leadership take charge after Lala Hardayal was arrested for a hate speech, he had made against the British rule in India 3 years ago.

As mentioned above, the circumstances were not in favour of Indian / Sikh immigrants in west, and they were subject to all kinds of racial / political / procedural discriminations. The continuous immigration of Indians, particularly Sikhs had already irked the Canadian natives and authorities. It was a fear that Indians would take their jobs. In such backdrop, the Komagatamaru Incidence was one of the first Indian challenges to colonist British beyond the pacific Coast.

The Canadian “**Continuous Passage Act**” was enacted to stop the so called “*Brown Invasion*” from Asia, particularly India. This law required that the immigrants must travel nonstop to their country of the birth. At that time there was no direct ship from India and the journey of the Komagatamaru was set to circumvent this law. The ship had sailed from Hong Kong to Vancouver in 1914, aboard 376 passengers including 240 Sikhs, 24 Muslims and 12 Hindus. The ship arrived on 23 May 1914 at Vancouver. The Canadian authorities refused to allow the passengers to go ashore. Gurdit Singh, owner of the ship; was pressurized to pay the charter dues in one go. He said he would do so after selling the cargo, but the ship was not allowed to unload its cargo. The Indians at Vancouver started agitations against the government. After some confrontation, the only 24 passengers were admitted to Canada and the ship was forced back to India carrying rest all. After a return voyage, the Komagatamaru docked at Hooghly’s Budge Budge harbour. Here, the British government treated these passengers as rebels. The ship was searched, and the Sikhs were herded in trains to force them back to Punjab. When some of them refused, Police opened fire killing 18 people. 200 people were herded in jails. The incident became famous as Budge Budge riot. Gurdit Singh escaped the Police and he surrendered in 1921, after 7 years.

Notably, Ghadar published the following advertisement.

Wanted: Enthusiastic and heroic soldiers for organizing Ghadar in Hindustan:

- Remuneration: Death
- Reward: Martyrdom
- Pension: Freedom
- Field of work: Hindustan

The incident made its imprint in the historical annals merely due to indifference shown by the British rule towards the agonized passengers of the doomed carrier. The

incident gathered widespread criticism and was the most notorious attempt by the Canadian government to contain the entry of British citizens of Indian descent into Canada. The action was supported by Canadian media by putting alerts saying, 'Mounting Oriental Invasion'.

The most notable happening was the onset of World War I in which British energies and forces were severely spent. The British Army was largely comprised of the Sikh soldiers. The Ghadarites regarded it as a golden opportunity to establish self-rule in India. The leaders decided to move to India and mobilise the anti-Britain sentiments further amongst the civilian population and the Indian recruits into the British army. Ailan-e-Jung or Proclamation of War was issued and circulated among Indians settled in various countries to arouse them to go to India and give shape to an armed rebellion.

The government CID had already broken into the Ghadar movement, which made British aware of the Ghadar plans and helped them control the movement in the budding stage itself in India. Resultantly all the prominent leaders of the Ghadar were immediately arrested on their arrival at India. With this arrest the Ghadar movement came to an abrupt end to settle in the arms of history forever.

The Ghadar movement can be described as tale of extreme valour, hard-work, toil which has reached the heart of every Indian settled on distant lines. The powerful speeches by its leaders did shape the opinion of people living abroad and within the country, against the misrule of British in India. It truly qualifies for a major struggle which aroused the people internationally and sowed seeds for any other future course of action. As far as princely state of Mandi is concerned, the activities of Ghadarites were also seen. In Indian concept, many leaders like Kartar Singh Sarabha, Vishnu Ganesh Pingale, Ras Bihari Bose, Bhai Parmanand etc. played a major role to promote this movement, on other hand, Rani Khairgarhi, Bhai Hirdaram, Hardev (Swami Krishnanand), Jawahar Naryal, Jawahar Singh, etc. led the movement in Mandi state.

A Case Study of Ghadar Movement in Erstwhile Punjab Hill State of Mandi

The present district of Mandi was formed after the merging of two princely states, Mandi and Suket, on 15th April, 1948 when Himachal Pradesh came into existence. Ever since its formation, the district boundaries have not changed. According to the *Gazetteer of Suket state*, the chiefs of Suket and Mandi are from a common ancestor of the Chanderbansi line of Rajputs of Bengal. The Suket is said to have been founded by Bir Sen and the separation of Mandi took place in the year 1200 A.D. Up to that time, it was a single state of Suket.

The hill states in India, including Mandi also participated in the freedom struggle (1914-47) against the British colonial rule. The Mandi conspiracy was carried out in between the time period of 1914 to 1915 powered by the Ghadar party. Number of meetings were organised in Mandi and Suket State in December 1914 and January 1915, this resulted in violent activities, including the murder of administrative officials and the looting or plundering of the treasury and other government assets, in both states. Unfortunately, this plan of the revolutionaries failed and they were caught by the British administration and were sentenced for long term.

With the beginning of 20th century, Bhiwani Sen became the new ruler of Mandi state, the son of Raja Bijai Sen (1851-1902), in 1903. He was born in 1883. As heir-presumptive he was carefully brought up, and in 1898 sent to the Aitchison Chiefs' College for his education. Mr. E. M. Atkinson, the well known Tennis player, was appointed tutor, and Pandit Baini Madho, the son of Vaid Vidya Sagar, accompanied Bhiwani Sen as religious instructor and Sanskrit teacher. At the Chiefs' College he made good progress. When the news of the death of his father reached him at Lahore, he immediately left for Mandi but as there were no motor cars running on the Mandi road in those days, he reached home on the third day. He expected to receive Raj Tilak after the funeral rites of his father, but to his astonishment he learnt that Rani Datarpur was expecting a child, and the succession depended upon the issue.

He had, therefore, to possess his soul in patience, but Padhai Jai Dev, the state astronomer, predicted that the Rani would give birth to a daughter, and that the latter would die after a few days. Thus reassured Bhiwani Sen returned to the Chiefs' College. In due course the prophecy of the Padha was fulfilled, the Rani gave birth to a daughter, and there were no further obstacles in his way. He was formally installed, as Raja Bhiwani Sen, by Sir Charles Rivaz, Lieutenant Governor, who specially came to Mandi to perform the ceremony in November 1903. The Installation Durbar was held in the open space in front of the Naya Mahal, but the Raj Tilak ceremony was, of course, performed in the Madho Rao Temple in the Damdamah.

About the matrimonial relations of Raja, it is stated in History of The Mandi State, that the first marriage of Raja Bhiwani Sen had taken place during the life-time of Raja Bijai Sen. He was married to two daughters of Mian Suket Singh of Suket. One of the brides died soon afterwards. The second marriage of the Raja was celebrated in 1907, unfortunately there was no male issues. In total, he had three Ranis, but none of the books on the history of Mandi state whom he had married in 1907. But according to Krishan Kumar Nootan, who wrote a book named *Itihas Sakshi Hai*, mentioned that his third queen was Lalita Devi, popularly known as Rani Khaigarhi. He supports this argument on the basis of interviews conducted with people, who were very close to Rani Khaigarhi, like Bhai Hirdaram, Swami Krishnanand, Rajguru, Upadhyay Jaydev and Raja Joginder Sen of Mandi. This queen had a major impact on the history of Mandi and was associated with Ghadarites and Mandi Conspiracy Case 1915.

Revolutionary Figures and their Role in Ghadar Movement in Mandi State 1914-15: Rani Khaigarhi and Bhai Hirdaram

Rani Khaigarhi

Rani Khaigarhi, was one of the few women from the royal family who left the luxuries and chose to fight for the independence of the country. She etched her name forever in the annals of history by playing a significant role in the history of the Indian Freedom struggle as well as in the history of Mandi state.

At the dawn of 20th century, Raja Bhiwani Sen (1903-1912) was the ruler of Mandi state. He was not happy with his marriages done by his father, Raja Bijai Sen, in his childhood. So, he married the princess of Khaigarh State of Uttar Pradesh. Her name was Lalita Devi. This marriage took place in 1907, the age of Raja Bhiwani Sen was 24 years and Rani Khaigarhi was 16 years old.

Like many hill states, Mandi state was also in the British influence since 1846. Although the Raja was the ruler, but the actual rulers were British agents. Similarly, Mandi state was being administered by Corvett and Gordon Walker. They used to keep Raja Bhiwani Sen drunk. But Rani Khaigarhi was a hindrance in their path.

She was not much educated and was very young too, but she could notice the interferences of the British agents in everything. She always tried to keep the Raja away from their company. She used to participate in the state matters herself, roam around the state on a horse, hearing pleas of the subjects and passing judgements. The British agents were unhappy seeing her interferences. When even the Raja stated that the Rani will rule in his absence, the superintendent Gordon Walker became furious, but could not do anything. So they started to slowly poison the Raja, by keeping him drunk. This led to his death in February, 1912 at the age of 29.



Rani Khairgarhi of Mandi state

Rani Khairgarhi understood the intentions of the British, but was helpless as she had no son as an heir. Mandi state was also recommended to come under direct British rule like the states of Kullu and Kangra. Rani Khairgarhi knew Munshi Brijlal. He used to visit the Raja with Upadhyay Jaydev. She used to discuss matters with Brijlal, who was an old man with experience of law. Brijlal advised her to adopt a son and announce him as the heir as then the British couldn't interfere legally.

Following his advice, she adopted Joginder Singh, the son of Kishan Singh, who was from the royal family as well as the commander of Mandi army, so as to prevent the state from passing into the hands of the British administration. Not long after his adoption, Joginder Singh was declared the ruler of Mandi on 28th April, 1913. At this time the superintendent of the state was Gordon Walker, and the *wazir* was G. F. Streakland appointed by the British Government. During his reign, a major revolutionary movement Ghadar took place in Mandi state and was inspired from Ghadarites abroad in America, Canada and specially from Punjab.

Rani Khairgarhi came in contact with Ghadar revolutionaries like Nidhan Singh, Kishan Singh, Surjan Singh, etc. who frequently visited Mandi state, in the end of 1914. She was convinced to help the revolutionaries financially by local Ghadarites like Bhai Hirdaram, Hardev Ram, etc. Due to her financial help the revolutionaries were able to access weapons and make bombs. She continuously participated in the meetings of revolutionaries and the plans of revolt but unfortunately the plan failed and the revolutionaries were captured in 1915 and she was exiled.

Some important interviews of Ghadarites and other people about Rani Khairgarhi and her role in Mandi Conspiracy Case conducted by Krishan Kumar Nootan are mentioned in his book.

1) Bhai Hirdaram

Nootan had interviewed Bhai Hirdaram after his 14 years imprisonment, and asked him about Rani Khairgarhi and her role in the movement. He certified that Rani Khairgarhi had planned all the activities of Ghadarites in Mandi. It was her who had invited Ras Bihari Bose and other Ghadarites in Mandi. In the jungles of Sanyardi near Mandi town, Ras Bihari Bose had made ammunitions like bombs, etc. Rani Khairgarhi used to take care of the finances for these activities. But a traitor among us disclosed our plans to the British. After that, she was exiled by the British from the state. He said he didn't know where she went after that as

he was sentenced to the prison in Andaman for 14 years. By the time he came out after serving the sentence, she had died.

2) Raja Joginder Sen

According to Raja Joginder Sen (1913-1948), when Rani Khairgarhi was ordered to exile, he was of very small age and did not remember the whole incident. Later, when he came back from Lahore after completing his education, he met Munshi Brijlal in the way, who told him the entire incident. He used to consider Brijlal as his father, as he used to live in his home when he was small, and he knew it was Brijlal who had advised Rani Khairgarhi to adopt Joginder Sen. He was also curious about Rani Khairgarhi. He stated that Rani Khairgarhi had a correspondence with Brijlal, and he took him to meet her in Uttar Pradesh, where she was working for the Indian National Congress. Joginder Sen also said that he used to meet her often. In 1943, he reduced her sentence and brought her back to Mandi, but she died soon in Hanrnala, Joginder Nagar due to pneumonia. When he was bringing her back, she was 39 years old.

Bhai Hirdaram

Alongside Rani Khairgarhi, Bhai Hirdaram was another dynamic personality of Mandi leading the Ghadar movement. Bhai Hirdaram was born on 28 November, 1885 near the capital of Mandi state to a goldsmith named Gajjan Singh. He was educated in Mandi till 8th standard, but did not receive further education due to financial reasons. He was married to Sarla Devi, a simple but fearless woman. He worked with his father and was fond of reading books, which fed intelligence and patriotism in him. A major part of the literature he read was related to nationalism like Vande Mataram, Ghadar, Hindustan Hamara Hai, Elaan E Jung, Bharat Mata ki Fariyade, etc. He kept himself updated about the revolutionary movement in the nation, major events, and revolutionaries like Prafull Chaki and Khudi Ram Bose. He used to get such news from saints and travellers visiting Mandi state from other parts of the country. There were three major events happened in Mandi during the first two decades of 20th century which moved him and the people of the state:

First incident was in 1909 when Shobha Ram filled resentment among the people against Jeevanand Padha, the Raja and the British. This resentment was the first step towards a fight for freedom. The *wazir* Jeevanand Padha was removed, however, Shobha Ram and 24 other revolutionaries were prisoned. Shobha Ram was sent to Kalapani and the rest to Lahore prison.

The second incident was a revolution by farmers in December 1909. The farmers of Balh revolted under the leadership of Sidhu Kharara but the revolt was crushed ruthlessly by the state.

Third incident was of Lunapani in Mandi. A young revolutionary of Lunapani, Narendrapal alias Narendra Dev Joshi, had set out against the administration alone and also killed a British in 1912.



Bhai Hirdaram: one of the major revolutionaries of Mandi state

Nationalist literature, frequent meetings with Rani Khairgarhi, and the events going on in the state had started making Bhai Hirdaram a revolutionary. Rani Khairgarhi, Hirdaram, Hardev Ram, Amar Singh, Sidhu Kharara and their friends made Mandi a center of Ghadar Party. Mandi revolutionaries were in contact with the revolutionaries in Punjab. Nidhan Singh, Kishan Singh, Surjan Singh, etc. frequently visited Mandi. Rani Khairgarhi kept helping them financially.

Hirdaram visited Amritsar in 1914 and met Rasbihari Bose, Dr. Mathra Singh, Bhai Parmanand and Vishnu Ganesh Pingle. He became a trustworthy of Rasbihari Bose due to his simplicity and vitality. He learnt how to make bombs in Amritsar. He kept practising making and aiming grenades in Sanyardi forests and the forests of Jogindernagar in Mandi. Rasbihari Bose, Kartar Singh, Bhai Parmanand and Vishnu Ganesh Pingle who came to Mandi disguised, also practiced with him. Bhai Hirdaram was given the responsibility of creating maximum bombs, storing them and supplying them to various places in a secret meeting of revolutionaries held at Veerpali, Dharamshala on 31st December, 1914.

The revolutionaries believed that the British can be defeated while they are distracted by the World War and so decided to start the revolt on 21st February, 1915. The British spies and Indian traitors also got alert. Kripal Singh disclosed the plan to the British. The revolutionaries changed the date from 21st to 19th February.

However, due to the disclosures by the traitors and alert British Government, the Police and British Army were aware of the date of commencement of revolt. As a result, on 19th February, 1915 the British captured Bhai Hirdaram, Dr. Mathra Singh, Kartar Singh Sarabha, Bhai Parmanand, Kaka Singh, Balwant Singh, Khadak Singh, Amar Singh and Vishnu Ganesh Pingle in Lahore. Rasbihari Bose, being in Mandi, travelled to Kangra and Lahaul Spiti before going underground. The British found weapons and bombs with the revolutionaries and a trial of Lahore Bomb conspiracy case was held on 26th April 1915 in Lahore. First, he was given death penalty but after mercy petition his death penalty was reduced to life imprisonment. He was released from the jail in 1929 and returned to his

hometown Mandi in same year but the British Government did not allow him to enter his own house in Mandi. Despite British restrictions, he remained dedicated to the movements for the independence of the country and got the opportunity to return to his home only after the country got independence in 1947. In the years after independence, he devoted the rest of his life to the spread of education and social service. The great revolutionary, Bhai Hirdaram, died on 21st August 1965 in Shimla.

Mandi Conspiracy Case 1915

As earlier discussed, Ghadar party was established in San Francisco under the leadership of Lala Hardayal with Sohan Singh Bhakna. When the activities of Ghadarites were taking place abroad, a person named Master Hardev of Mandi state went America in the search of a job. He came into contact of Lala Hardayal there and joined the Ghadar party. Later Hardev was known as Swami Krishnanand. After returning to Mandi, he came into the contact of Bhai Hirdaram and convinced him to launch Ghadar movement in the state.

The activities of the Ghadar movement gained momentum in Mandi state in 1914. The famous Mandi conspiracy of 1915 was the result of this movement. Mian Jawahar Singh and Rani Khairgarhi became associated with the leaders of the Ghadar movement and helped them financially. Secret meetings were held by Ghadar revolutionaries in different parts of Mandi and Suket states in December 1914 and in January 1915. The main objective of these meetings was to mobilize the people of Mandi and Suket states to loot the British treasury and kill the British officials, as planned by the leaders of the Ghadar party. Finally, it was decided that the superintendent and the *wazir* of Mandi and Suket would be killed and the treasury would be looted to raise funds against the British government. The bridge over river Beas at Mandi would be blown up and the states of Mandi and Suket would be seized. Another objective of the Mandi revolutionaries was to join forces with the Punjab revolutionaries. Except for carrying out the Nagchala dacoity, the revolutionaries did not succeed in achieving any of their objectives and the entire conspiracy fizzled out. At Nagchala, five people were arrested for this conspiracy, namely, Rani Khairgarhi, Jawahar Naryal, Mian Jawahar Singh, Badri, and Sidhu Kharara by April 1915. On the other hand, Bhai Hirdaram, who was at Lahore with leaders of Ghadar revolutionaries of Punjab were arrested on 19th February, 1915. Thus, the Ghadar movement in Mandi came to an end due to the oppressive policies of the British administration, with the British Indian Government designating the entire episode as Mandi Conspiracy Case of 1915.

Trial Against Revolutionaries 1915-1917

The British Indian government took strict action against the Ghadar Movement 1915 under the Defence of India Act. After crushing the revolt, all the Ghadarites of Punjab and revolutionaries of Mandi were arrested by the government and sent to Lahore, there Mandi conspiracy case was filed against the revolutionaries. The Mandi conspiracy case 1915 was heard primarily in Lahore Central Jail. The trial was conducted by the British Government as part of the Lahore Bomb Conspiracy case 1915. The judges of this special tribunal were A.A. Irvine, who was the President of this special tribunal, Thomas Peter Ellis was one of the British judges of this trial and Rai Bahadur Sheo Narain was an Indian included as a judge. This special tribunal conducted its proceeding from 26 April to 13 September, 1915. The tribunal delivered its verdict on 13th September 1915, sentencing Bhai Hirdaram together with Kartar Singh, Surjan Singh, Nidhan Singh and 23 other revolutionaries to death. Later the sentence of many revolutionaries was commuted to life imprisonment. Similarly with Bhai Hirdaram, on the appeal of his wife Sarla Devi, his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in the same year and was sent to Cellular Jail or *Kala Pani* at Andaman for 14 long years.

While the main special tribunal for the Lahore Bomb Conspiracy case concluded its work in September 1915, the legal proceedings and subsequent trials for related revolts like the

Mandi Conspiracy, often continued for a longer duration. Cases were handled through subsequent tribunals or regular court processes to ensure all individuals involved were appropriately tried. Following the trial, revolutionaries of Mandi Ghadarites Mian Jawahar Singh, Jawahar Naryal and Badri were sentenced to long terms along with many revolutionaries of Punjab. In 1917 another main revolutionary of Mandi, Sidhu Kharara was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment by the tribunal. The total duration of the trial for the Lahore Conspiracy Case, which included the Mandi conspiracy, lasted for 2 years, from 1915 to 1917. Being associated with royal family inquiry was done against Rani Khairagarhi in Mandi *darbar* and state court which was totally dominated by the British Superintendent and political officials. The rani was found guilty in these revolutionary activities and was expelled from the state in 1915.

Conclusion

The Ghadar Movement, mobilized by Lala Hardayal in 1913 in San Francisco. He appealed the students to prepare to become great patriots and wonderful warriors. He electrified their views by saying that “anybody can be a Collector, or an Engineer, or a Barrister, or a Doctor, but what India needs is warriors of freedom. Better death in that noble cause than living as slaves of the British Empire.” These words of Lala Hardayal also influenced the revolutionaries of Mandi state who wanted to free the state from British Rule. In Mandi, Bhai Hirdaram, Rani Khairagarhi, Mian Jawahar Singh, Hardev (Swami Krishnanand) and many others were ready to free their state by opting the ideology of Ghadar. Inspired by the ideals of freedom and justice, the people of Mandi joined the movement with great fever. However, the British colonial regime, with its oppressive measures, ultimately crushed the uprising. Thus, while the Gadar Movement in Mandi did not achieve immediate success, it left a lasting legacy, igniting a spirit of resistance that would inspire future generations to get rid of colonial rule.

Though there is a lack of historical literature as well on Ghadarites of Mandi, Rani Khairgarhi, Bhai Hirdaram and others, the above article is based on some interviews and information gathered by Krishna Kumar Nootan in his book *Itihas Sakshi Hai*. If Himachal Government wants to explore this glorious episode of Rani Khairgarhi, Bhai Hirdaram and other Gadharites, efforts need to be taken.

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