

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1915.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 540, 19th May 1915.

Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

Sanctioning certain deviations from the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations in respect of the Girls' branch of the — and sanctioning the employment of an additional hospital matron on Rs. 70—2—80 in the school.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Reca.

Regd.

} 1915.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 540, 19th May 1915.

Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

Sanctioning certain deviations from the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations in respect of the Girls' branch of the — and sanctioning the employment of an additional hospital matron on Rs. 70—2—80 in the school.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 231, Educational, dated the 25th March 1908.

ABSTRACT.—Recording the report of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, on the remarks of the auditor in his report on the audit of the Asylum accounts for 1906-07.

II

G.O. No. 1245, Educational, dated the 7th November 1914.

ABSTRACT.—Recording, with remarks, the report on the audit of the accounts of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, for 1913-14.

III

Letter—from the Rev. W. H. G. PADFIELD, M.A., Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale P.O., Nilgiri district.

To—the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 10th/11th December 1914

No.—C. 4687.

With reference to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1245, Educational, dated the 7th November 1914, the Committee have carefully considered how far Civil Service Regulations can be applied in their entirety to this school.

2. The Committee at present think that the most urgent need is to raise salaries of the existing staff and therefore are trying to avoid having to raise the number of the staff at the expense of the school. They also feel sure that Government would not wish for them to adhere to Civil Service Regulations where such could clearly be shown to be against the efficiency of the school.

3. The difficulty of applying Civil Service Regulations in their entirety to this school is that, owing to the number of children who are orphans or whose fathers are on foreign service, this school unlike other schools or colleges can never be closed for the regular vacations, some 200 children being always in residence, who constitute more than the average number in a large European boarding school in India. Also the posts are non-pensionable and to provide a supplementary staff for leave and vacancies would involve the addition of at least an additional mistress, master, sergeant and matron, with quarters for them. The Committee do not think that the funds of the school could bear the recurring or non-recurring expenditure involved.

4. As regards the Principal, headmaster, headmistress and office staff—there is no difficulty—Civil Service Regulations can be strictly adhered to.

5. One master has hitherto been on duty in Christmas holidays in rotation. It is proposed to cancel this, and to place the boys under the sergeants during that time, the Principal or headmaster invariably being in residential charge. The master would therefore get the leave due under Civil Service Regulations for schools and colleges.

6. As regards the sergeants—it has hitherto been found possible to give them a fortnight's leave a year only—however, when normal times recur, the Committee will no doubt be able to arrange for a sergeant from the regiment at Wellington to take temporary duty for a small honorarium, which the Committee apparently have the power to grant under rule 62.

7. As regards the staff of matrons—the difficulty of leave in this case could be obviated without extra expense, if the Government would be pleased to empower the Committee to appoint an additional hospital matron who would be available to assist in the work of the school matrons when there were no serious cases of illness in either schools.

This would mean no extra budget expense to the school—as Rs. 500 is allowed for extra nursing yearly in the boys' school budget and Rs. 500 in the girls' school budget for the same purpose, making Rs. 1,000 in all.

A permanent extra trained nurse on Rs. 70—2—80 per mensem would thus mean an actual budget saving and she would be available in arranging the leave of the matrons.

8. The girls' school staff is the difficulty—as the headmistress or first assistant mistress and two other mistresses are required to be on duty during the Christmas holidays—and the headmistress reports that the girls could not be properly looked after otherwise. This is usually split up so that four mistresses have each one month's holiday duty. The Committee would propose that Civil Service Regulations may be released in their cases as suggested in Annexure A.

9. Teaching is exacting work—and teachers require, after ten months' continuous teaching, a sufficient holiday to allow them to come back fresh to their work. In England the holidays average from 3 to 3½ months per annum, while it appears that vacations are usually somewhat the same in India. Here, beyond occasional odd holidays, teachers are continuously on duty for ten months out of every 12, and have duties both in and out of school hours.

10. The Committee however are of opinion that, if Government would be pleased to allow the slight deviations mentioned in Appendix A, Civil Service Regulations could be applied here without detriment to the efficiency of the school. The Committee trust however that, should trifling divergencies be necessary in special cases, the Government will be pleased to take into consideration the fact that any divergence sanctioned by the Committee will have been carefully considered by them—and that the action taken was, in their opinion, necessary for the welfare of the school.

ENCLOSURE.

APPENDIX A.

Suggested permissible deviations from Civil Service Regulations.

1. A teacher who has been on holiday duty for one month in each of two consecutive years, may, at the third year, be granted three months' leave on full pay to include the holiday months.

Explanation.—Christmas holidays usually last two months. A is on duty one month in 1914, and one month in 1915—and may therefore be allowed three months in 1916, to include the Christmas holidays. By the Civil Service Regulations for teachers A would have at least six months' leave in three years—but, if the above is approved, would now have five months, three months being at one time.

2. A teacher who has been on duty for a month of the Christmas holidays may be allowed special leave, if her duties can be arranged for, at such time as she can be best spared from the school, without loss of pay, provided the total leave does not exceed the two months.

3. In the case of a vacancy, the substitute may be appointed on the full minimum pay of the post.

Explanation.—It is difficult to get a suitable person on the pay of the posts as sanctioned here and often impossible to get a temporary substitute on less—*vide* paragraph 7 of remarks on audit report ending G.O. No. 1245, Educational, dated 7th November 1914. Also Government have recognized that this is reasonable in the case of this school, as, when appointing an Acting Principal, they have invariably done so on the minimum pay of the post.

4. For short temporary periods, the Committee may be allowed to allot the pay of an absentee member of the staff in such a way as will most efficiently carry on the work of the school.

5. The privilege leave of one month may be given after ten months' duty, provided that the month is taken only during the Christmas holidays.

Explanation.—The Christmas holidays are divided roughly into two periods for duty of one month each, i.e., 15th December to 14th January and 15th January to 14th February. It has been customary to allow those under privilege leave rules to take the first portion in alternate years—so that no one person should invariably be on duty on Christmas day. For instance, A is on leave for 1915 from 15th January to 14th February, i.e., second period of the holidays—A would therefore have next leave on 15th December, i.e., first period of the holidays. A does therefore twelve months' work for one month's privilege leave one year, and ten months' work only in the second year—so that the total leave is not exceeded, and it makes for the smooth working of the school.

IV

N. Ref. on Cur. No. 10663 of 1914, dated 4th January 1915.

Submitted to Government.

2. It is doubtful whether the committee have quite seen the bearing to the Civil Service Regulations about vacation appointments and privilege leave. Their purpose would be effected by deleting the last sentence of article 272 of the above Regulations.

3. Under article 274 a teacher who worked for three years and during this period took one month off in each of two vacations would have two months' privilege leave due. If then he were allowed to add a month of this to a vacation he would get the three months' holiday the Principal wants for him.

This would apparently provide for the women teachers equally with the men.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

V

Memorandum No. 22-1, Educational, dated 11th January 1915.

Referred to the Accountant-General for remarks.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

VI

Letter—from K. L. DATTA, Esq., M.A., Accountant-General.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 19th March 1915.
No.—L.F. 3-23-5570.

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 22-1, Educational, dated 11th January 1915, referring for remarks Endt. No. 10633, dated 4th January 1915, from the Director of Public Instruction regarding the suggested permissible deviations from the Civil Service Regulations in connection with leave to be granted to the staff of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, which formed appendix A of the Principal's letter, I have the honour to state as follows:—

Suggestion I.—There is no objection to any teacher who has been on duty during half of two consecutive vacations being granted a month's privilege leave on full pay but such leave should not be granted as a matter of course and be permitted to be combined with vacation. In departments of Government that enjoy a vacation, the rules in the Civil Service Regulations ordinarily do not permit of privilege leave being granted as a matter of course as the vacation takes the place of privilege leave and is intended to fulfil the object for which such leave is usually granted. Privilege leave is therefore only granted on grounds of urgent necessity and on half pay and the combination of privilege leave with vacation is strictly prohibited. There seem no special circumstances why these recognised principles should be set aside in the case of this school.

Suggestion II.—Here again the suggestion contemplates the grant of leave as a matter of course and not on grounds of urgent necessity. Besides, it contemplates the grant of leave on full pay far in excess of what is admissible under the rules in

the Civil Service Regulations. In a similar case the Civil Service Regulations will permit of only 15 days' privilege leave on full pay being granted for every month of vacation not enjoyed. The concession proposed should be restricted to the amount admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

Suggestion III.—There is no audit objection to the suggestion being accepted and if Government think fit they may delegate their power under article 147 (iii) to the Principal.

Suggestion IV.—Government, if they wish, may empower the Principal or the school committee to distribute the salary of an absentee as proposed but it seems to me that the last sentence of paragraph 10 of his letter leaves the whole question open and if approved would mean that no deviation from the rule could ever be called in question.

Suggestion V.—So long as privilege leave is granted after an interval of 11 months duty from last interruption of service for privilege leave or of 6 months duty since return from last privilege leave, the suggestion partakes of an administrative restriction in the grant of leave and calls for no comment.

The enclosures received with the endorsement are herewith returned.

Order—No. 540, Educational, dated 19th May 1915.

Though the rules in the Civil Service Regulations are not generally applicable to the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, the Government have directed that the provisions of those regulations in regard to travelling and acting allowances should be strictly followed. So far as the Boys' branch of the institution is concerned, the committee state that there will be no difficulty in adhering to the Civil Service Regulations if a permanent additional hospital matron on Rs. 70--2--80 can be employed so as to obviate the temporary arrangements for extra nursing now made at a cost of Rs. 1,000 per annum, and secondly if, during the Christmas vacation, the boys can be placed under the care of the Sergeants instead of under one of the teachers. Both proposals are sanctioned.

2. As regards the Girls' branch the committee suggest certain deviations from the Civil Service Regulations. The Government approve the proposed deviations with certain modifications and the deviations as modified are appended to these proceedings. The committee must clearly understand that the deviations sanctioned are permissible only in respect of the establishment attached to the Girls' branch.

(True Extract.)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Committee of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.
" Accountant-General.
" Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX.

(1) A teacher who has been on holiday duty for one month in each of two consecutive years, may, in the third year, be granted three months' leave on full pay so as to include the holiday months.

(2) A teacher who has been on duty for a month of the Christmas holidays may be allowed special leave without loss of pay, if her duties can be arranged for, and as such time as she can be best spared from the school, provided that the period of such leave does not exceed that admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

(3) In the case of a vacancy the substitute may be appointed on the full minimum pay of the post. The Principal will be authorised to exercise the power vested in the local Government under article 147 (iii) of the Civil Service Regulations.

(4) For short temporary periods the committee may allot the pay of an absentee member of the staff in such a way as will most efficiently carry on the work of the school.

(5) The privilege leave of one month may be given after ten months' duty, provided that the leave is taken only during the Christmas holidays and that it is granted after an interval of eleven months' duty from last interruption of service for privilege leave, or of six months' duty since return from last privilege leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 540, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED THE 19TH MAY 1915.

[SUBJECT.—*Application of the Civil Service Regulations to the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund.*]

Previous papers :

G.O. 231,	Educational,	25th March	1908.
" 659	"	22nd December	1909.
" 521	"	31st July	1911.
" 202	"	2nd March	1912.
" 4	"	2nd January	1914.
" 142	"	6th February	"
" 1203	"	28th October	"
" 1245	"	7th November	"
" 1459	"	19th December	"
" 75	"	25th January	1915.
" 238	"	2nd March	"
" 361	"	29th "	"

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 4th January 1915, No. 10633.

From the Accountant-General, dated the 19th March 1915, No. L. A. 3-23-5570.

In G.O. No. 231, Educational, dated the 25th March 1908, the Committee of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, was requested to see that the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations in regard to acting and travelling allowances were strictly followed for the future. In paragraph 7 of the audit report of the school for 1913-14, the Examiner of Local Fund Page 3 of G.O. 1245, Educational, 7th November 1914. Accounts pointed out that the rule that the absentee allowances of an officer, whose pay is less than Rs. 100, must not exceed the difference between his pay and the sum of the acting allowances paid in consequence of his absence was not followed in the case of Mrs. Forkgen, employed in the boys' branch of the school. The committee thereupon remarked that it was impossible to carry on the work of the school under the rules of the Civil Service Regulations unless the Government were prepared to sanction a permanent supplementary staff to provide for vacancies during illness, furlough and leave, as is done in Government service and added that they would be glad if the matter could be definitely settled and the orders of Government passed thereon. In passing orders on the audit report the committee was asked to address the Government separately provided that the charge could be met from the recurring grant of Rupees 15,000 recently sanctioned by the Government of India.

2. The Committee points out that the difficulty of applying the Civil Service Regulations to the school is that, owing to the number of children who are orphans or whose fathers are on foreign service, this school, unlike other schools or colleges, can never be closed for the regular vacations and that the funds of the school could not bear the expenditure involved in the employment of supplementary staff to provide for vacancies during illness, furlough and leave. Its present proposals are—

(1) to place the boys under the sergeants instead of under a teacher during the Christmas holidays,

(2) to employ a permanent additional hospital matron or trained nurse in the boys' branch on Rs. 70—2—80,

(3) to permit certain deviation from the Civil Service Regulations only in the case of the girls' school staff for the reasons given in paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Principal's letter.

3. From paragraphs 5 to 7 of the Principal's letter it will be seen that no additional cost will be involved by the adoption of the proposals (1) and (2), which may therefore be at once accepted. The present hospital matron of the boys' branch is paid Rs. 50—2—60 *plus* an allowance of Rs. 20 in lieu of free board and the hospital matron of the girls' branch is paid Rs. 45—1—50 with free board, etc. The salary of Rs. 70—2—80 proposed for the additional matron probably includes boarding charges.

4. As regards proposal (3), the deviations from the Civil Service Regulations suggested by the committee, the remarks of the Accountant-General and of this office thereon are set forth below :—

(1) *Committee's suggestion No. I.*—A teacher who has been on holiday duty for one month in each of two consecutive years may, at the third year, be granted three months' leave on full pay to include the holiday months.

Explanation.—Christmas holidays usually last two months. A is on duty one month in 1914, and one month in 1915—and may therefore be allowed three months in 1916, to include the Christmas holidays. By the Civil Service Regulations for teachers, A would have at least six months' leave in three years—but, if the above is approved, would now have five months, three months being at one time.

Accountant-General's remarks.—There is no objection to any teacher who has been on duty during half of two consecutive vacations being granted a month's privilege leave on full pay, but such leave should not be granted as a matter of course and be permitted to be combined with vacation. In departments of Government that enjoy a vacation, the rules in the Civil Service Regulations ordinarily do not permit of privilege leave being granted as a matter of course as the vacation takes the place of privilege leave and is intended to fulfil the object for which such leave is usually granted. Privilege leave is therefore only granted on grounds of urgent necessity and on half pay and the combination of privilege leave with vacation is strictly prohibited. There seem no special circumstances why these recognised principles should be set aside in the case of this school.

Office remarks.—As the school is not a Government school and as considerable difficulty is experienced in getting teachers for the school, the deviation suggested by the committee may, it is submitted, be permitted.

(2) *Committee's suggestion No. II.*—A teacher who has been on duty for a month of the Christmas holidays may be allowed special leave, if her duties can be arranged for at such time as she can be best spared from the school, without loss of pay, provided the total leave does not exceed the two months.

Accountant-General's remarks.—Here again the suggestion contemplates the grant of leave as a matter of course and not on grounds of urgent necessity. Besides, it contemplates the grant of leave on full pay far in excess of what is admissible under the rules in the Civil Service Regulations. In a similar case the Civil Service Regulations will permit of only 15 days' privilege leave on full pay being granted for every month of vacation not enjoyed. The concession proposed should be restricted to the amount admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

Office remarks.—Submitted that the committee's suggestion may be approved provided that the concession is restricted to the amount of leave admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

(3) *Committee's suggestion No. III.*—In the case of a vacancy, the substitute may be appointed on full minimum pay of the post.

Explanation.—It is difficult to get a suitable person on the pay of the posts as sanctioned here and often impossible to get a temporary substitute on less—*vide* paragraph 7 of remarks on audit report ending G.O. No. 1245, Educational, dated the 7th

November 1914. Also Government have recognized that this is reasonable in the case of this school, as, when appointing an acting Principal, they have invariably done so on the minimum pay of the post.

Accountant-General's remarks.—There is no audit objection to the suggestion being accepted and if Government think fit they may delegate their power under article 147 (iii) to the Principal.

Office remarks.—The Accountant-General's views may be accepted.

(4) *Committee's suggestion No. IV.*—For short temporary periods, the committee may be allowed to allot the pay of an absentee member of the staff in such a way as will most efficiently carry on the work of the school.

Accountant-General's remarks.—Government, if they wish, may empower the Principal or the School Committee to distribute the salary of an absentee as proposed; but it seems to me that the last sentence of paragraph 10 of his letter leaves the whole question open and if approved would mean that no deviation from the rule could ever be called in question.

Office remarks.—The committee may be empowered to distribute the salary of an absentee as proposed, but the committee may be definitely informed that this and the other deviations from the Civil Service Regulations now sanctioned are permissible only to the girls' branch.

(5) *Committee's suggestion No. V.*—The privilege leave of one month may be given after ten months' duty, provided that the month is taken only in the Christmas holidays.

Explanation.—The Christmas holidays are divided roughly into two periods for duty of one month each, *i.e.*, 15th December to 14th January and 15th January to 14th the February. It has been customary to allow those under privilege leave rules to take first portion in alternate years—so that no one person should invariably be on duty on Christmas day.

For instance, A is on leave for 1915 from the 15th January to the 14th February, *i.e.*, second period of the holidays—A would therefore have next leave on the 15th December, *i.e.*, first period of the holidays. A does therefore twelve months' work for one month's privilege leave one year, and ten months' work only in the second year—so that the total leave is not exceeded, and it makes for the smooth working of the school.

Accountant-General's remarks.—So long as privilege leave is granted after an interval of 11 months' duty from last interruption of service for privilege leave or of six months' duty since return from last privilege leave, the suggestion partakes of an administrative restriction in the grant of leave and calls for no comment.

Office remarks.—The committee's suggestion may be approved subject to the conditions mentioned by the Accountant-General.

5. Financial may perhaps be consulted before passing orders.
B.G.—17-4-15.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—22-4-15.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

It has to be mentioned that the rules in the Civil Service Regulations do not apply of themselves to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund. It is by an executive order that the rules have been made applicable to the school and any departure therefrom can be sanctioned by Government.

T.H.R.—24-4-15.

We may accept the conclusions arrived at by Educational Department in consultation with the Accountant-General.

L. E. KERSHAW—26-4-15.

The matter does not concern Financial as Provincial funds are not expended on this school and as the Civil Service Regulations do not apply of their own force. The proposals will doubtless involve some additional cost. It is for Educational to consider whether any additional cost can be met from the funds available.

A. BUTTERWORTH—29-4-15

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

2. No grant is asked for to meet the additional cost which it is presumed will be easily met from the funds of the school.

E.A.V.—4-5-15.

B.G.—5-5-15.

Please check this draft.

P R.—7-5-15.

Submitted that the draft has been checked and seems correct.

C.R.—12-5-15.

For approval.

P.R.—14-5-15.

P[ENTLAND]—18-5-15.

Issue.

P.R.—19-5-15.

[G.O. No. 540, Educational, dated the 19th May 1915.]

ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Current No., dated 1915.

G.O. No. 540 dated 19th May 1915.

Number of MS. pages sent

(b) Correspondence. 15 letters
(b¹) Notes. 10 C. Ten

Brief subject. *Income*

(c) Number of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).	E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes.
FOR RECORD.*			
Madras Records ...	4	25	12
Ooty Records ...		6	4
For filing with original ...		1	1
Total ..	4	32	17

FOR ISSUE.†

Signature copies.

Letter only.	Complete G.O.	Special issue copies of G.O.	Notes.
No.	Papers.		
India Office	3		
Govt. of India			
Revenue Department			
Public Works Department			
Local and Municipal Department			
Educational Department			
Public Dept.			
Judicial Dept.			
Political			
Financial Dept.			
Marine Dept.			
Ecclesiastical Dept.			
Total			

Spare copies

The Committee of M.	5		
The School	15		
The S. B.	10		
The D. P. G.			
The			
The			
The			
The			
The			
The			
The			
The			
The			
Total	30		

* Copies distributed on ‡ (Press Clerk).

† Copies distributed on ‡ (Press Despatcher).

† To be initialed and dated.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(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.

para 7 on p 3 CF

2. As regards the Girls' branch the Committee suggest certain deviations from the C. S. R. The Govt. approves the proposed deviations with certain modifications and the deviations as modified are appended to these proceedings. The Committee must ~~however~~ clearly understand that the deviations sanctioned are permissible only in ^{respect} ~~the~~ case of ~~an~~ ^{the} establishment attached to the Girls' branch.

To The Committee of the L. M. School ^{on} 138
4.5.15 5.5.15
O. J. C. C. C.

" A. S. ✓
" D. J. ✓

on 2/6/75
KPS

14/6/6

[appendix]

II-52-1

Date _____