

Government of Madras

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 663, 23rd May 1918

Education of the children of Indian soldiers

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction and to all district Collectors letter from the Government of India forwarding a set of rules drawn up by them as a guide to Local Governments in the grant of concessions to meet the — and issuing certain subsidiary instructions in the matter.

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Government of Madras

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 663, 23rd May 1918

Education of the children of Indian soldiers

Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction and to all district Collectors letter from the Government of India forwarding a set of rules drawn up by them as a guide to Local Governments in the grant of concessions to meet the — and issuing certain subsidiary instructions in the matter.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir E. D. MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Simla, the 2nd April 1918.
No.—213.

The Government of India having received replies from all Local Governments to their circular No. 395, dated the 2nd of May 1917, I am desired to enclose a set of rules which have been drawn up by the Government of India as a guide to Local Governments in the grant of concessions to meet the education of the children of Indian soldiers.

2. It will be observed that the rules apply to the children of all men of all ranks, whether combatant or non-combatant; they would affect the children of all such men who have died or been incapacitated while on the active list whether at the front or not; and it is intended that they shall be applicable to the case of the children of men who have so died or been incapacitated both during and after the conclusion of the present war.

3. The rules are intended primarily to apply to the case of children studying in the ordinary schools, but they are not inconsistent with the establishment or employment of special schools if the Local Government should desire to apply them to such schools. The Government of India would indeed suggest that in the case of (a) institutions intended exclusively for soldiers' children, (b) institutions dealing with a special clientele of an analogous character such as Rajput or Gurkha schools and (c) institutions of an industrial and non-literary character, efforts should be made to render the scholarships somewhat more attractive than in the case of ordinary schools.

4. It is contemplated that scholarships at high schools and colleges which would be reserved for pupils under these rules should be scholarships specially added to those at present available.

5. The rules would be applicable to girls as well as boys and it is hoped that special efforts may be made to utilize them so as to encourage the education of the girls to whom they are applicable.

6. They will also be applicable with such modifications as Local Governments may think necessary to the case of the children of European and Anglo-Indian soldiers and in the case of Europeans it will often be possible to make use of the existing institutions for the children of European soldiers.

7. If any difficulties should arise as to the manner in which the rules should be worked, it should be remembered that the rules are only intended to indicate the general system on which the Government of India would suggest that the concessions should be arranged and Local Governments which adopt the rules would in matters of detail and interpretation be free to issue their own orders. In doing so it is hoped that they will deal with the question in a liberal spirit. The cost of the scheme,

which in most provinces will be inconsiderable, will appear in the civil estimates and will, like other educational expenditure, be Provincial. It is hoped that in respect of board schools the local bodies concerned will see their way to meet any expenditure falling directly on them in consequence of the scheme, but in cases where this cannot be arranged, it will be open to Local Governments to refund the cost entailed to the local bodies.

8. In conclusion I am to draw attention to the fact that the initiation of this project has been subject to some unavoidable delay and to express a hope that arrangements may be made so as to allow of a scheme of the character now suggested being brought into working as soon as possible.

ENCLOSURE.

Suggested scheme for the education of the children of soldiers.

1. The scheme below will apply to the children (boys and girls) of all men of whatever rank, whether combatants or non-combatants, who have since 4th August 1914 died while on the active list duty or become permanently incapacitated owing to wounds or disease contracted while on the active list.

2. A list of all such persons in the form below, showing their place of residence, will be sent by the Adjutant-General to the Collector of each district in British territory for disposal under these rules. A similar list for Native States will be sent to the Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, for such action as that department may determine. Supplementary lists will be forwarded at the beginning of each calendar year.

3. The Collector on receipt of the list will ascertain and record the names and age of all children under 16 years of age (due regard being had in the case of girls to the customary feelings of the people as regards the recording of such names) of the men mentioned in the list and, subject to proviso (iii) of rule 4, will communicate to their guardians a certificate for each child stating that he or she is entitled to the benefit of these rules.

4. Any child producing such a certificate before the head of an educational institution will be entitled, under such rules as may be issued by the Local Government,—

(a) to free primary education plus a small annual allowance to cover incidental expenses such as books;

(b) to a scholarship in any middle school, such scholarship being of the amount ordinarily given in the province and including (if this is not already the practice) the cost of fees;

(c) without prejudice to their competency for open scholarships to enter in competition for such scholarships in high schools and colleges as the Local Government may reserve for the benefit of persons, possessing a certificate as above.

(NOTE.—When the pupil resides in a hostel and the ordinary scholarship does not cover hostel charges an addition will be made to the scholarship to cover such charges.)

Provided that—

(i) a concession or scholarship under these rules may be withdrawn if, in the opinion of the Inspector of Schools concerned, the progress of the pupil is inadequate or his conduct unsatisfactory;

(ii) no scholarship will be given to a pupil who has not passed such test as may be prescribed for entry into the class of school for which the scholarship is given; and

(iii) concessions or scholarships will not be open to children who up to the age of 10 have not attended any school.

5. The Government will not interfere with the discretion of the guardians as to the institution to which the child should be sent, and the Local Government will make such arrangements as are necessary to recoup the authorities of institutions other than Government institutions to which children may be sent under these rules.

6. It will be open to the officer commanding any military unit to address the Collector concerned for information regarding the education of the children of any man of his unit coming under the category described in rule 1 above, and the Collector will give such information as is possible in reply to such enquiries.

Form.

1. Name and father's name and caste.
2. Unit and rank and number.
3. Division in India to which attached.
4. Whether (a) died or (b) permanently incapacitated owing to wounds or disease while on the active list since 4th August 1914.
5. Residence. Village, tahsil or taluka, district and Province.

Order—No. 663, Home (Education), dated 23rd May 1918.

The letter from the Government of India No. 213 (Education), dated the 2nd April 1918, with its enclosure is communicated to the Director of Public Instruction and to all Collectors of districts.

2. The Government are pleased to direct that the children of deceased or incapacitated Indian soldiers who produce the certificate referred to in paragraph 3 of the scheme framed by the Government of India be admitted without payment of fees into all elementary and secondary schools under public management. Managers of aided institutions are invited to grant similar concessions to the children seeking admission into their institutions. To induce them to do so, the Director of Public Instruction is empowered to compensate them up to the amount of the fee income foregone in the case of the children in question and this sum should be added to the grant otherwise admissible to the institution under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

3. The Government are also pleased to authorize the incurring of expenditure in provision of books, etc., for the pupils up to the limits specified below:—

Primary schools—Rs. 12 per annum per pupil.

Middle schools (Forms I to III)—Rs. 14 per annum per pupil.

High schools (Forms IV to VI)—Rs. 30

The amount required for the purchase of books, etc., for pupils attending primary schools will be disbursed by the Assistant Inspector of Schools of the district. In the case of pupils reading in the middle and high schools the headmaster of the institution concerned is authorized to incur the necessary charges up to the limits specified. The amounts incurred in respect of pupils in aided institutions will be made good by Government at the time the annual grant is fixed.

4. The Government hope that local bodies will meet from their own funds any expenditure falling directly on them in consequence of the grant of the concessions.

5. The continuance of the concessions herein sanctioned will be subject to the conditions laid down in paragraph 4 of the scheme and to any other regulations that may be framed by the Director of Public Instruction.

6. The question of the grant of concessions to pupils seeking admission into industrial schools or colleges and to those residing in hostels will be reserved for future consideration.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ all Collectors of districts.
„ the Accountant-General (through Financial Department).
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Revenue Department.
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ all presidents of district boards.
„ all chairmen of municipal councils.

Copy to the officer in charge of the Department of Industries.

„ Public Department.

„ General Officer Commanding, 9th (Secunderabad) Division (with C.L.).

Ed. Table.

Sept. 11-10 (6) - 1,503 - 21-1-18.

Home (Education) DEPARTMENT.

Education of the children of Indian Soldiers.

Communicating to the ~~Chief~~ D.I.D. and to all District Collectors
letters from the Govt. of India forwarding a set of rules drawn up
by them for a guide to local Govts in the ~~matters~~ ^{matter} of concessions
to meet the — and issuing certain subsidiary instructions in the matter.

READ AGAIN G.O. No. _____, dated _____, 191

” ” ” ” ” ” 191

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1035-A, From the Govt. of India, Dept., No. 213, dated 2-4-1918. 191
of Education

” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” 191

" " ***** 1) " "***** 3) " "***** 4) " "***** 191

ORDER.

Press.

No. 663, dated 25.5.1918

The letter from the Govt. of India No.213 Edn. dated the 2-4-1918 with its enclosure is communicated to the D.P.I. and to all Collectors of districts.

2. The Govt. are pleased to direct that the children of ~~the~~ deceased or incapacitated Indian soldiers who produce ^{the} ~~a~~ certificate referred to in para 3 of the scheme framed by the Govt. of India be admitted without payment of fees into all elementary and secondary schools under public management. Managers of aided institutions are invited to grant ~~the~~ similar concessions to the children seeking admission into their institutions. To induce ~~enable~~ them to do so, the D.P.I. is empowered to compensate them up to the

6
amount of the fee income foregone in the case of the children in question and this sum should be added to the grant otherwise admissible to the institution under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

3. The Govt. are also pleased to authorise the incurring of expenditure in the provision of books etc for the pupils up to the limits specified below:-

Primary schools. --Rs.12 per annum per pupil.

Middle schools. (Forms I to III) --Rs.14 per annum per pupil.

High Schools. (Forms IV to VI) --Rs.30 per annum per pupil.

The ~~amount required for the purchase of books etc for~~ pupils attending primary schools ~~will be~~ ^{will be disbursed} by the Asstt. Inspector of Schools of the district. In the case of pupils reading in the middle and high schools the Headmaster of the institution concerned is authorised to incur the necessary charges upto the limits specified. The amounts incurred in respect of pupils in aided institutions will be made good by Govt. at the time the annual grant is fixed.

4. The Govt. hope that local ^{from} bodies will meet their own funds any expenditure falling directly on them in consequence of the grant of the concessions.

5. The continuance of the concessions ^{as sanctioned} will be subject to the conditions laid down in para 4 of the scheme and to any other regulations that may be framed by the D.P.I.

3 3 7
6. The question of the grant of concessions to pupils seeking admission into industrial schools or colleges and to those residing in hostels will be reserved for future consideration.

MM
7/1/18

CA
8/5/18

Heery
8/5/18

Para 5 on p. 13 NF

Part III on page 13 NF

Para 5 on p. 13 NF

To the D.P.I.
.. all Collectors of districts.
.. the A.G. through Finl. Dept.
.. the Finl. dept.
.. the Rev. Dept.
.. the L & M Dept.
.. all Presidents of Dt. Boards.
.. all Chairmen of Municipal Councils. (including the President, Corporation made)
Cop. to the officer in charge of the Dept. of Industries.
Cop. to the Public dept.
Copy to the G.O.C., 9th Secunderabad Dn. with C.I.

May be placed on E.T.

cf para 7 on p. 207

Page 3 of 7

For approval

29.5.18

For approval, Cal
27/5/18.

Proes

Alam Shukri
18

9

6

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 663, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 23RD MAY 1918.

[SUBJECT.—Concessions towards the education of the children of Indian
soldiers who have fallen in the war or have been disabled.]

Previous papers :

G.O.	203, Educational,	4th March 1913.
"	643	9th July "
Letter	1295, Home (Education),	12th October 1917.
G.O.	402	23rd March 1918.
"	595	7th May "

From the Government of India, Department of Education, dated 2nd April 1918,
No. 213.

The Government of India forward for the guidance of Local Governments a set of rules for the grant of concessions to meet the education of the children of soldiers who have since the 4th August 1914 died while on the active list duty or become permanently incapacitated owing to the wounds or disease contracted while on the active list. The concessions recommended by the Government of India are noticed below. The scheme drawn up by the Government of India embodies most of the recommendations made in the Local Government's Letter No. 1295, Home (Education), dated 12th October 1917, after consultation with the Director of Public Instruction.

2. *Elementary schools*.—The Government of India recommend that the children of such soldiers should be entitled to free primary education plus a small annual allowance to cover incidental expenses such as books.

(i) *Admission into elementary schools under public management (i.e., Government, local fund and municipal schools).*—In his letter No. 4335, dated 15th September 1917, the Director of Public Instruction recommended that the pupils in question might be admitted free and that scholarships might also be granted to cover among other things the cost of books, etc. [paragraph 1 (3) (ii), page 8 of Letter No. 1295, Home (Education), dated 12th October 1917.] Under rule 84 of the Madras Educational Rules, girls and pupils belonging to the backward classes are admitted free into elementary schools under public management containing the four lower standards only. As regards schools containing more than the last four standards, the rule provides that fees at half the rates prescribed may be levied from Muhammadan and Uriya boys and that Panchamas and pupils belonging to the castes or classes declared to be backward may be admitted without payment of fees. It is likely that a good number of the children in question may belong to the classes declared as backward; but as desired by the Government of India, the Local Government may order that the children of deceased or incapacitated soldiers should be admitted free into all elementary schools under public management (please see G.O. No. 402, Home (Education), dated 23rd March 1918, granting a similar concession to children of combatants in active service). It is not likely that local bodies will object to the grant of the concession and they may agree to forego the small income from fees that may otherwise be derived. If any local body puts forward a claim for compensation on account of an appreciable loss in income such application may be considered on its merits.

30 miles G.O.
2 Proes



As regards the provision of books, etc., it is for consideration whether, instead of

- * For details of scholarships now awarded in elementary schools—please see Scholarship notification.

granting a monthly scholarship* or an annual allowance, the Assistant Inspector of Schools of the district may not be empowered to provide them at the

expense of the Government, suitable grant being placed at his disposal for the purpose. A limit of Rs. 12 per annum in the case of each pupil in the four lower standards and of Rs. 24 per annum in the case of those studying in the higher standards may also be prescribed.

l. 9
(since disposed of in G.O. No. 595 Home (Edu.) 7.5.18)
(ii) Admission into aided elementary schools.—Managers of aided schools are at liberty to charge any fees they like (paragraph 1 (3) (ii), page 8 of Letter No. 1295, Home (Education), dated 12th October 1917). In his Letter No. 4335, dated 15th September 1917, the Director of Public Instruction recommended increased capitation grant to induce the managers of aided elementary schools to admit the pupils in question without payment of fees. Under rule 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the capitation grant payable is As. 8 per year for each ordinary pupil in average daily attendance and one rupee per year for each girl or pupil belonging to one of the backward classes or castes. The rate of fees levied differs with the standard and the locality and a slight increase in the capitation grant by a rupee or so may not be sufficient to induce managers of aided institutions to admit the pupils in question without payment of fees. As suggested by the Director in his letter No. 3049, dated 8th April 1918, in the linked file the proper course appears to be to make good to the management the amount of fee income foregone in the case of each pupil when grants are assessed under chapter III of the Grant-in-Aid Code. In the case of these pupils also, the necessary books and slates may be provided by the Assistant Inspector of Schools of the district from the grant placed at his disposal by the Director.

3. Middle schools (Forms I—III).—The Government of India suggest the grant of scholarships to the pupils in question which should be of the amount ordinarily given in the province and include (if this is not already the practice) the cost of fees.

(i) Middle schools under public management.—In his letter No. 4335, dated 15th September 1917, the Director of Public Instruction recommended that the pupils in question might be admitted free and that scholarships might also be granted to cover among other things the cost of books, etc. (paragraph 1 (3) (ii), page 8 of Letter No. 1295, Home (Education), dated 12th October 1917). In rule 102 of the Madras Educational rules, it is provided that fees in all institutions may be levied from Muhammadans and Uriyas and from girls and backward classes and castes at half the standard rates. In G.O. No. 402, Home (Education), dated 23rd March 1918, the concession was extended to children of combatants in active service. As suggested by the Government of India, it may be ruled that the pupils referred to in their letter should be admitted into the first three forms of all institutions under public management without payment of fees. It is not likely that the loss in fee income to a local body in consequence of the arrangement will be appreciable, but as suggested above any claim that may be put forward by a local body may be considered later on, on its merits.

(ii) Aided middle schools.—In September last, the Director suggested that in order to induce managers of aided secondary schools to admit the pupils in question free, suitable compensation should be made to them when fixing the grant for the school under chapter IV of the Grant-in-Aid Code (paragraph 1 (3) (ii), page 8 of Letter No. 1295, Home (Education), dated 12th October 1917). Under rule 32 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the grant usually admissible may be increased by half the amount of the fee income foregone by the management in respect of Muhammadans, Uriyas, girls and backward classes. Perhaps the full amount foregone by the management in the case of children of deceased and incapacitated soldiers may be made good as a special case. The fee payable by each pupil is Rs. 22 per annum (rule 99 of the Madras Educational rules).

(iii) *Scholarships*.—The Government of India also suggest that, in addition to the concession of fee remission, the pupils studying in the first three forms should also be granted scholarships of the value usually allowed in the province. The value of a Government scholarship in the first three forms is Rs. 3 per mensem, but ordinary scholarship-holders are not exempt from payment of fees. It is for consideration whether the Government may fall in with the wishes of the Government of India and grant to each pupil in the lower three forms a scholarship of Rs. 3 per mensem.

4. *High schools and colleges*.—The Government of India suggest the institution of a few special scholarships for pupils studying in high schools and colleges, without prejudice to their eligibility to compete for the open scholarships. The institution of such special scholarships in colleges may be taken into consideration if and when the need for the same arises; but, in the meanwhile, the concession of half-fee may be extended to the pupils in question. In September last, the Director recommended the grant to pupils in the three higher forms (IV—VI) also of the concession of free education and scholarships suggested in the case of pupils studying in the three lower forms and this was accepted by Local Government (paragraph 1 (3) (ii), page 8 of Letter No. 1295, Home (Education), dated 12th October 1917). It is for consideration whether the present recommendation to award scholarships may be accepted. Presumably these include free education also. The fee payable by each pupil in the three higher forms is Rs. 42 per annum and the value of a Government scholarship is Rs. 6 per mensem or Rs. 72 per annum (rule 99 of the Madras Educational rules). In this connexion attention is solicited to G.O. No. 402, Home (Education), dated 23rd March 1918, wherein the Government have sanctioned the admission into colleges and secondary schools of the children of combatants in active service on payment of half the standard rate of fees.

5. *Boarding grants*.—The Government of India suggest that when a pupil resides in a hostel and the ordinary scholarship does not cover hostel charges, an addition should be made to the scholarship to cover such charges. It is not possible to fix any scale at present and it is submitted that each case as it arises may be considered on its merits.

6. *Industrial schools*.—The case of pupils admitted into industrial schools may have to be treated differently. The amount of aid to be given from Provincial funds may be fixed in each case on the recommendation of the Director of Industries.

7. *Special schools*.—There does not appear to be any need in this Presidency for the establishment of special schools for the children of deceased or incapacitated soldiers (paragraph 3 of Letter to India No. 1295, Home (Education), dated 12th October 1917).

8. *Children of European and Anglo-Indian soldiers*.—These are now admitted into the Lawrence Asylum and the various orphanages established for their benefit. The Director of Public Instruction will no doubt move Government in the matter if further aid to these institutions is found necessary.

9. *Finance*.—The extra cost entailed in the proposals cannot now be calculated, but Financial has already agreed to meet the charge from Provincial revenues (please see the Chief Secretary's note, dated 28th September 1917, on page 18 of Letter No. 1295, Home (Education), dated 12th October 1917). As already remarked, the question of reimbursing local bodies in respect of the fee income foregone by them may be considered when representations are made by them to Government.

10. The file may go (u.o.) to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks.

N.K.—25-4-18.

Primary education.—Both the Local and Imperial Governments agree to admit children free and give them scholarships for books, etc.

The sale of these scholarships has now to be fixed and it has to be decided how they should be granted.

The question how aided schools should be compensated should also be determined.

Middle schools.—India's proposal is to give scholarship which will include fees. This is almost the same as this Government's recommendation, viz., free admission and scholarship for books, etc., to all students.

The points to be determined here are the same as those in the case of primary schools.

High schools.—This Government's recommendation in this case was the same as that in the case of middle schools, viz., free admission and scholarships for books, etc., to all students.

India now propose only separate scholarships to be competed for by these children. The latter may result in some of the children going without scholarships. Thus the Local Government's proposal seems more liberal and may probably be adhered to. If this is approved, the same points, as in the case of other schools, will arise here also for determination.

Colleges.—This Government made no recommendation in regard to the collegiate education of these children. The Government of India's proposal to institute scholarships to be competed for by them may be accepted. Number and amount of scholarship to be newly instituted will have to be settled.

The points raised in paragraphs 5 to 8 of the note on page 3 above are also for orders.

Until the Military Department furnish us the lists, we cannot know the financial liability involved.

G. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—25-4-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The points for orders seem to be—

(1) *Primary schools.*—(a) Compensation to local bodies for fees. I presume they will forego.

(b) Compensation to private managers—at the same rate as are charged for other pupils: from provincial funds.

(c) Small grant for books, etc., Director of Public Instruction for advice.

(2) *Middle schools.*—(a), (b), (c) as above. In addition, Provincial funds pay Rs. 3 per mensem to each pupil studying anywhere.

(3) Is it necessary to reserve (or I suppose institute) a few scholarships for this class alone in high schools and colleges?

Perhaps this question may lie over till we get the lists.

(4) *Boarding grants.*—Perhaps this question may lie over till we get the lists.

(5) *Special and Industrial schools.*—This need not be considered now.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—26-4-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I would go further as regards private managers of secondary schools. The State should pay the whole fees in such schools. The present system places the manager who does give fee concessions in the same position as the one who does not and therefore offers him no positive inducement to give them. I would pay the fees for these children by omitting them altogether in calculating the grant under the Grant-in-Aid Code and add to the grant a sum equivalent to the fees they would have had to pay. This will be a positive inducement to the manager and also will meet the case of schools that do not earn a grant owing to their large fee income. I should give in addition to free admission to secondary schools sums for books, etc., with a limit equal to the difference between standard rates of fees and scholarships, i.e., in the lower secondary forms Rs. 14 and in the upper secondary forms Rs. 30 per annum. Headmasters might be authorized to disburse this money and recover it in enhanced grant.

2. In the case of local fund schools, subsidies can be given if asked for in lieu of, and to the same amount as, grants.

3. My object is to make it quite clear that the State is bearing all the cost and that is in fact *in loco parentis* and that the manager of a school is in the same position in dealing with the State as he would be in dealing with a well-to-do parent.

4. I should make no difference between the children of backward class and other class fathers.

5. I should treat elementary schools in the same way except that the Assistant Inspector would have to disburse the sum for books, etc. The principle of difference between scholarships and fees does not apply here, since fees are almost negligible. A limit of Re. 1 a month seems suitable.

J. H. STONE—4-5-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A draft order is submitted for approval. It may be sent to Financial and Local Municipal for acceptance.

N.K.—7-5-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—8-5-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—8-5-18.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Accepted.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—9-5-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The extra cost involved, which is not known, will have to be borne by Provincial funds—vide Chief Secretary's note, dated 28th September 1917, on page 18 of G.O. No. 1295, Home (Education), dated 12th October 1917, and paragraph 7 of India's letter in the current file.

2. The draft may, it is submitted, be accepted.

V.G.K.—14-5-18.

L. E. KERSHAW—14-5-18.

Honourable Member (Financial) should see in due course.

L. DAVIDSON—15-5-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the file may be circulated to His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Member (Financial) for approval of draft.

C.R.—16-5-18.

R.R.—17-5-18.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—18-5-18.

P[ENTLAND]—20-5-18.

Issue.

R.R.—23-5-18.

[G.O. No. 663, Home (Education), dated 23rd May 1918.]

ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

DEPARTMENT.

URGENT 1918

23 MAY 1918

GOTACARUNG.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

Current No. dated 191

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