

Home (1918) Department.
Education

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 1509

DATED 27-11-18

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council resolution.-

Recording papers relating to resolution No. XII
moved by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar at the meeting
of the Legislative Council ^{held} ~~held~~ on the 13th August 1918 on
the subject of the encouragement of the publications of the
vernacular scientific primers.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

66,199-3-17.

L. C. Resolution No. XII

NOTES.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH RESOLUTION ON MATTERS OF
GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

[For the Meeting of the 13th August 1918.]

[SUBJECT.—*Publication of vernacular scientific primers.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR :—

XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government may be pleased to take steps to publish scientific primers in the vernaculars and to encourage their publication by making substantial pecuniary grants to authors and publishers and by prescribing such vernacular scientific primers as text-books to be used in schools and in any other manner they may deem fit.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The present resolution is not essentially different from the one moved by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd April 1917, the notes in connexion with which were recorded in G.O. No. 865, dated 27th June 1917. It will be observed that the resolution was withdrawn by the Additional Member in view of the Director's remark that the department was designing a course of study providing for the teaching of scientific subjects in the vernacular in forms I, II and III and that it would help the production of more text-books on such subjects in the vernacular.

I wonder whether any progress has been made.

R.R.—25-7-18.

The curricula for the lower forms are still under preparation and the Director of Public Instruction proposed to refer them to a committee 'early next year' and get them settled—vide Director of Public Instruction's note on page 9 of G.O. No. 427, dated 23rd March 1918.

2. Attention is also invited to pages 5—8 of notes with G.O. No. 427, dated 23rd March 1918, which gives an epitome of the previous interpellations and discussions in the Legislative Council on the subject of the encouragement of scientific literature in the vernaculars. In connexion with a resolution on the same subject proposed to be moved at the meeting held on 13th March 1918 by the Additional Member, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar, His Excellency observed with reference to the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction referred to at the end of paragraph 1 ante: "I understand that no public statement is called for at present. If it were or is, later—I think that the above statement may require further consideration"—vide page 10 of the same Government Order.

3. Submitted that the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may be invited u.o.

4. Orders are solicited whether the resolution should be discussed in Council and who should be in charge of it.

T.K.K.—22-7-18.

T.K.—23-7-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—25-7-18.

The resolution requests several things—

- (a) Government should publish primers in the vernacular,
- (b) Government should encourage private publishers by substantial grants,
- (c) Government should prescribe such primers as text-books,
- (d) that such instruction should be in the vernacular.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—25-7-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

The courses of study for the I, II and III forms have now been drawn up and printed and are to be examined by a committee of schoolmasters.

2. All this fuss about text-books is really putting the cart before the horse. People have to be taught the elements of science by experiment and demonstration before they can understand a text-book. It has been the rule for years that elementary science should be taught in the vernaculars in the lower classes. If the Honourable Member is aware of violations of this rule he should bring them to my notice.

3. When the courses I mention above are settled and published, I think the danger is that we shall have too many text-books rather than too few. If private enterprise does not as a matter of fact supply them, it will be time to consider the need for the department to do so. I am still against subsidies because if books published supply a need and are read, there is no occasion for a subsidy, and if they are not read no subsidy can make people read them. I do not think Government can accept the resolution.

J. H. STONE—25-7-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

For orders whether the resolution may be opposed and whether the Director of Public Instruction may be requested to take charge of it.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—26-7-18.

R.R.—26-7-18.

Yes.

P[ENTLAND]—26-7-18.

Extract from the Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 15th day of August 1918.

RESOLUTION RE PUBLICATION OF VERNACULAR SCIENTIFIC PRIMERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government may be pleased to take steps to publish scientific primers in the vernaculars and to encourage their publication by making substantial pecuniary grants to authors and publishers and by prescribing such vernacular scientific primers as text-books to be used in schools and in any other manner they may deem fit.'

"It is a very short resolution and I am going to be very short over it. There is not much new matter in this and I do not think we are at issue on the point. The only question is with regard to ways and means. It has been suggested to me, Your Excellency, that I might substitute the word 'or' for the word 'and.' I accept the suggestion made by substituting the word 'or' for the word 'and' in the third line. I know the difficulty of the Government in directly publishing scientific primers in vernacular. I have seen it stated that it is a matter more for private effort than for the Government. I acknowledge the weight due to that argument, and that is why I substituted the word 'or' in the resolution and therefore I confine my attention to the latter portion of the resolution.

"Making the public acquainted with western science and spreading the knowledge of western sciences must be admitted by all to be a very desirable and necessary object which the Government should encourage. What I wish to point out to the Government is it is not an easy matter for private effort to step in in this behalf and undertake the expense needed for such publications. If there was a great demand in the country for such vernacular literature, there will be no need to approach any one for help. In these matters, it is no use saying that there should be a demand for such literature. I think it is the privilege, and I may be permitted to say the duty of Government to create the demand by making the supply, because

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(Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayyar; [15th August 1918. the President; Mr. Stone.]

after all knowledge has to be given. The duty of the Government is to impart education. In this way I say it is the duty of Government to create the demand for it and if we are going to wait for that demand in order to create the supply that day may never come. I think it is not a proper attitude to be taken that the Government should say that there is no demand for it. You must create the demand by making the supply.

"The next question is, how are we to make the supply? As I already said private effort in this direction can only be taken by teachers or professors. And they are unfortunately in this country so very ill-remunerated. It is a matter for regret that they cannot afford to incur the expenditure and risk of embarking on such a venture. It is only persons who actually deal with such questions that will be able to write and get such books published. Without mentioning names I may mention there is one gentleman who has earned the gratitude of the public by undertaking the publication of such scientific literature in the vernacular, and he has burnt his fingers very badly in connexion with it. He has incurred an expenditure, a poor teacher in the Christian College, of nearly Rs. 25,000 and odd, and he has not yet been able to reimburse himself even to the extent of even two-thirds of that amount. And it is, as I stated already, in such matters that the Government should step in and make substantial grants in order to encourage such publications. The books have been accepted on all sides by eminent people, professors and laymen, including very many great people, including His Excellency the Governor. His noble and patriotic effort in that direction has been recognized, and many people have certified that they are very good publications indeed and the Educational Department has rendered some service by prescribing some of the books as suitable text-books. But that does not satisfy the question at all. A few hundred copies he has been able to supply—600 or 700—will hardly suffice to meet the cost. As I stated these poor people alone can undertake the task and it is the duty of Government to make substantial grants for that. And unless that is done it is not possible to expect this branch of the work to progress. I therefore earnestly appeal to Your Excellency's Government to make substantial pecuniary grants wherever Your Excellency's Government are satisfied that the work is deserving of support. It is not in every case that I want support to be given but only where Your Excellency's Government are satisfied that the work deserves encouragement. I appeal to Your Excellency's Government that unless some substantial grants are made in such cases it is not possible to undertake such work. It is very necessary that such work should be encouraged. And unless they are also simple in their language and well illustrated and put the subject properly so as to catch the ignorant people and enable them to make them understand, the publications will not be of much use. To make such publications is a very difficult thing—to translate English ideas even in ordinary matters into the vernaculars is very difficult and to translate scientific language in a vernacular which will be really useful to the public is really a very difficult task and it is not a task which each and every one can undertake. And therefore it requires exceptional ability, and we do not find such exceptionally able people very much in the country. Therefore such effort ought to be greatly encouraged. I, therefore, earnestly expect, Your Excellency, this being one of the privileges of the Crown to make grants in aid of knowledge, for the spread of knowledge and for encouraging others in such matters to do so, that this resolution will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. B. KAVALLAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR:—"Your Excellency, I second the resolution. I fully agree with the principle underlying it. Let me take one instance. In a largely agricultural district, like mine it is important to adopt a method of spreading more up to date agricultural scientific knowledge. There I know the thirst for some education is so great that I have no hesitation in saying that such text-books as proposed will lead to a commendable closer association of the people with the Central Institute at Coimbatore. I think there is nothing like creating an interest in these matters among the classes to be directly benefited even from their early boyhood. No amount of bulletins without the creation of that same early aptitude can be of any real use. I admit there will be considerable difficulty in pitching upon what subject to select and how exactly to deal with them because of the want of uniformity in opinions and results, because of the varying conditions in different districts and especially as new knowledge is constantly being brought out. But I believe we have enough to make beginning. If however Government thinks it cannot agree to the immediate acceptance of the resolution I request it may be borne in mind and given effect to at the earliest opportunity."

His Excellency the President:—"I do not quite understand the form in which the Honourable Member wishes to move the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I shall omit the first portion."

His Excellency the President:—"Then it will run thus: 'This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Government may be pleased to encourage the publication of scientific primers in the vernaculars by making substantial pecuniary grants to authors and publishers and by prescribing such vernacular scientific primers as text books to be used in schools and in any other manner that may be deemed fit.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, the principal part of the resolution is that the Government should encourage the publication of scientific primers in vernaculars by making substantial pecuniary grants to authors and publishers and by prescribing such vernacular scientific primers as text-books in schools. I am to say that the Government are not

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prepared to accept this resolution as it stands, I mean as it now stands, because the Government are prepared to accept the idea that they should encourage publication of suitable vernacular books in science as in other subjects. I do not think it is possible to accept the expression 'making substantial pecuniary grants to authors and publishers.' Nor should I be inclined to accept even the words 'by prescribing such vernacular scientific primers as text-books to be used in schools.' As regards the making of substantial pecuniary grants, when the expression comes to be interpreted by the Honourable Member in this specific instance, I find he has not in mind the taking of Government into confidence by any gentleman who proposes to publish books of this kind. He has drawn a harrowing picture of a gentleman publishing books of this kind as a sort of adventure. If that gentleman had consulted the department before publishing the books and asked what encouragement the Government would give him in that venture, I may venture to say that he would not have incurred this pecuniary loss. I think he should not have gone in this fashion that he did. It is not philanthropy to publish books. It is simply a business. I pointed out to him how it is that he lost his money, but he would not be warned, he has now got another book in the press which will also be a loss to him and I do not know how many books he has published since he began to bombard the Government with requests for pecuniary grants. Well, I have got great respect for the gentleman in question and he has the best possible motive. But I want these things to be put on a proper footing. It would not do to dole out money. If money is given to this gentleman to indemnify him for the loss he has sustained, it will encourage everybody to follow a similar course and there will be no end of the matter. I am anxious that teachers should not take such risks; teachers should not take to this course of dashing off text-books and publishing them at their risk and thus suffering loss; I do not like that. I have great sympathy for those teachers who burn their fingers in that way and I shall do all I can to prevent that. Teachers very often come to me and send in manuscripts of their books and ask for an opinion of them. I give them my opinion. Several typewritten copies of books are sent to me and I give them my own opinion or get the opinion of competent men and give it to them. What I do ask is that if there is going to be a pecuniary relationship between a publisher or an author and the Government there must be previous consultation and he should let the Government know what he is about. I would myself just say one other thing. There is no use lamenting even an unfortunate loss. I asked this very gentleman 'why don't you go to a publisher and ask him to take it at his risk?' He said 'I did, but no publisher would take it.' After that unbusinesslike thing I do not think he can complain against the Government. If his work was philanthropic, he must pay for his philanthropy, but if he has transacted a business he has done it unfortunately."

"I have got only one other thing to say. As to prescribing books, we do not prescribe books more than we can help. That is an established principle of education in this Presidency. We do not say 'use this book or that,' but we give them wide choice in the use of text-books. Some of the books published by this gentleman are likely to have some advance as we have the syllabus of the first three forms of secondary schools printed and they are being scrutinized by a number of schoolmasters. So that I hope we shall have better defined courses of studies for these first three forms in science. And of course according to our rules those studies will be in the vernacular, and therefore I hope there will be greater demand for the scientific text-books already produced in the vernaculars. One further remark, no Honourable Member would want us to flood the market by prescribing any further series of text-books."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I would wish that the Council would consider the terms of the resolution as amended and see if it is not desirable to give support to that resolution. It is not now necessary to determine whether the adventures of the publishers were wise or not, as to whether they should or should not have consulted the educational authorities."

"The resolution is simply this: 'That the Government should encourage the publication of scientific primers by making pecuniary grants to authors and publishers and by prescribing such vernacular scientific primers as text-books to be used in schools and in any other manner they may deem fit.' The principle underlying this resolution is this: whether the Government are willing to encourage the publication of scientific primers or not. That is the principle underlying this resolution. The other suggestions made are questions of detail, questions of giving pecuniary grants, and of prescribing text books or in such other manner. It will be remembered that this question of imparting scientific instruction in vernaculars has been agitated for several public and the Government for several years. It is a question which has been agitated for several years and there is a volume of literature surrounding the subject. There was an interesting debate in the Imperial Legislative Council where this question was discussed. The Viceroy expressed in his strongest sympathy with this question and expressed some sort of surprise that in schools in this country education is not being imparted in the vernaculars so far as scientific subjects are concerned. I think so far as the principle underlying it is concerned, it is quite essential that attempts should be made to improve the instruction in scientific subjects by giving it in vernaculars wherever possible. When any one asked for the improvement of such education the Government have been replying there were no proper text-books. Nobody has suggested that instruction ought not to be given in the vernaculars, but they have suggested that it will take some years, probably some decades, twenty or twenty-five years before an attempt can be made in that direction. Where are the text-books which can be supplied for the purpose of imparting instruction? In the absence of text-books your suggestion that education should be given in vernaculars cannot be accepted. That was what Government were saying. How is this going to be solved if attempts are not to be made for producing scientific primers? It is true that the

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the Rev. Pittendrigh; Mr. Siva Rao; K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Government have some difficulties of their own in starting upon that enterprise, but it is also necessary that present circumstances should be taken into consideration and some encouragement should be given to persons who wish to have such books published. That is all what the resolution suggests. It suggests that the publication of scientific primers should be encouraged."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"The Honourable Mover wanted an assurance. I should be very glad to have the thing properly defined."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Is it not the duty of Government to undertake this important task? That is what the resolution suggests. We need not therefore be deterred by the other suggestions made as to the ways and methods to be adopted. But if at least the principle is adopted, I think we will make some headway."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"I wish to emphasise the point of view of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, namely whether it is not a legitimate expenditure of money to encourage the publication of scientific primers in vernaculars for the spread of scientific knowledge. I have very great sympathy with that desire. It seems that it is a perfectly legitimate if not a laudable expenditure of money, just in the same way as we spend money for the production of a Tamil or Telugu dictionary. In the same way the Government may spend a very small sum, it may be, on the extension of scientific knowledge in the vernaculars. A great deal has been said about a particular instance. I know something about it. I have great sympathy with Mr. Sitaramayya who has had not been altogether a foolish in the existing literature. I should like to point out that it has not been altogether a foolish undertaking. I happen to have some of the figures here—Malayalam, physiology primer, 500 were printed and 100 were sold. In Telugu, civics primer 14,000 copies were printed and all were sold. Telugu arithmetic primer, 5,000 have just been printed and 3,000 have already been sold. If you go through the list, I am sure you will find that it has not been a foolish undertaking. He has really accomplished a great deal, only that he has gone too far for him. It seems to me that the spread of knowledge of science in the vernacular is a most desirable thing and if the Government could in any way encourage any proper effort, it would only be doing what is altogether desirable. I therefore commend this resolution. I hope it will not be a definite refusal altogether. I trust the Government will consider whether this cannot be assisted in some way. I am quite aware that the Director has done a great deal in the way of encouraging this. But Government should go a little further in this direction. It is not a foolish undertaking. That is what I want to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I wish to give my whole-hearted support to this resolution. I am afraid that the matter has not been dealt with in its proper light by the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction. He paid too much attention to one individual case and went on stating that he had not approached the Government in proper time before he started on this venture and therefore never deserved any support. The issue before the Council is whether the State would or would not do well to help the preparation of scientific primers in vernaculars. There are two aspects to be considered, Your Excellency. There is a considerable demand now for vernaculars being made the media of instruction in the schools, and as was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, the stumbling block that is pointed out by the official exponents of the other view is, where are the text-books? And now when we ask why don't you help the publication of text-books, then what is the difficulty of the State listening in response, to the matter? There is the question of diffusion of scientific knowledge among the masses. There are many millions in the country not literate in English who cannot possibly get any knowledge of English, even a primary elementary knowledge in English. What about those people? They must be helped to acquire scientific knowledge and the State should take upon itself the duty of actively assisting the publication of these scientific primers which contain some elementary scientific rules which ought to be within the knowledge of everybody, so that he may adjust himself in his relation to life. That is what it means and that general principle had not been dealt with at all by the Director of Public Instruction—whether it is desirable for the State to help these enterprises. They have done so already in the case of the Tamil and Telugu lexicons in the case of vernacular literature; the question is whether they would not be well-advised to assume responsibility for the diffusion of this useful literature, the diffusion of scientific knowledge in the country. It is in that view that I expect the Government to deal with this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, this subject of asking for the encouragement of the publication of scientific primers in the vernaculars was brought before this Council some years back. It is a matter well-known that unless some sort of help is given to the publishers, it is not possible to have scientific literature produced in the vernaculars and the diffusion of scientific knowledge made possible among the masses. No doubt the publication of books is a business of the publishers. But in the matter of educating the masses in scientific knowledge and also in propagating scientific knowledge among the people the Government must help as far as possible and they must also help and encourage the publication of scientific books in the vernaculars. The only way in which a large volume of scientific literature can be brought into existence in the vernaculars under the present conditions is by Government undertaking either to subsidize or to purchase some copies of these books and supply them to various schools and other educational institutions. It is said that, unless there is a demand, the supply will not be forthcoming. Of course it may be true in several other respects, but in a matter like this, a matter in which knowledge has to be imparted to the masses, means will have to be

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found for imparting such knowledge. And one way of diffusing scientific knowledge among the people is by encouraging a large production of scientific primers on popular subjects in easy vernacular language and supplying these books to all the schools in the mufassal and also as far as possible by prescribing those books in the lower classes as text-books so that students may easily catch those ideas early and learn scientific subjects. I therefore think, my Lord, that it is a legitimate charge upon the Government and the Government should find some means of helping these publishers, only such deserving publishers as the Government might think deserving of help. With these words I give my hearty support to this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"My Lord, the instance I mentioned, I mentioned only by way of illustrating the difficulty that lies before us, before people undertaking such publication. But, however, the Director of Public Instruction with that bureaucratic mind which is often associated with officials in this country said that if he had approached him before he would not have burnt his fingers but he had not approached him beforehand. Suppose he had approached him beforehand, what would the Director have said? 'Well, I will examine the books. Are they suitable or not?' Then if he found them suitable, he would advise him to go on. That is what I expect to be done. The Director of Public Instruction subsequently might consider that these books are suitable for school reading. So that we have the position, that he would have given consideration before, had he been consulted; but since the publisher in question committed the blunder of not consulting the Director of Public Instruction beforehand, the consideration he would have given before would not be given. What is the folly committed in this case? It is not at all a folly. He has in Your Excellency's words performed a noble and patriotic task. In the *Madras Mail* regarding these publications it is said 'the author has done everything to make the exposition of the subject easy.'

"Therefore what is the folly that has been committed? Not approaching beforehand the Director of Public Instruction. Therefore he committed a great sin. I ask Your Excellency's Government not to approach that question from that point of view. He has done a laudable work and certainly the Government cannot better spend the money which is committed to their charge than in performing this duty of helping such publications. I do not want to lay stress upon the personal aspect. I only mentioned it; but the Director of Public Instruction made a point of it and therefore I am obliged to revert to it. My point is, however, that public money should be spent in making grants to such authors and publishers who undertake the publication of such scientific primers, and I do not see what legitimate objection can be taken to such a proposition. So long as there is no objection, I must press it on the Government for adoption."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"I do not want to say that this gentleman has done a foolish act. But if he had come to me, I should have told him to go to a publisher. He would probably say 'no,' and I might have considered whether it was necessary to ask the Government to take it up. Such sort of things might have happened if he had come to me. It would not be merely to say whether a book was good or not. I would have advised him to attempt the thing without burning his fingers on it. Publishers publish books, some succeed, some others fail. They must take the risks. It is not the business of the schoolmaster to take risks. The schoolmaster has a wife and family, and it is not his business to go into publishing business. He cannot command the means of advertisement which is an important thing. That is why I blame him, this gentleman, of being so unwise as to embark on a business in which he could not succeed. The Hon'ble the Rev. Pittendrigh gave a list of his publications that have been sold. The peculiar fact about that is that the books that were sold were not scientific books. The books that were sold are books on civics, arithmetic, etc. Only science books are not sold. Vernacular arithmetic books do sell, but not vernacular books in science—these do not sell much. If the Government had given him money, he would not have sold any more books and therefore you do nothing more for the diffusion of scientific knowledge. People go on burning their fingers and then come to Government for help. At any rate, I cannot ask the Government to give money to anybody who undertakes to publish vernacular books if they do not come to the department beforehand and tell me what encouragement they expect. Well then, I must say again what I have often said, that scientific knowledge is not diffused so much by means of text-books—text-books have only a subordinate place—laboratories and demonstrators are what are required. Therefore I take this opportunity of making this suggestion that if Honourable Gentlemen are really interested in furthering the diffusion of scientific knowledge, they should get up something in the nature of extension lectures. They may make use of the apparatus in schools all over the country for the diffusion of elementary science. I venture to say that money spent in that way will be money better spent than providing money for text-books. If I were asked for an opinion, I should have no hesitation at all to ask the Government to find money for such an institution as that. One other little remark I must make, although I have made it many times, and that is that we do teach science in the lower classes in the vernaculars. It is only in the three higher classes, fourth, fifth and sixth forms, that boys have to learn science, like everything else, through the medium of English. It is a great mistake to suppose that there are no scientific text-books in the . . . vernaculars. There are. The difficulty of teaching science in the vernaculars is not so much the difficulty of text-books. Text-book difficulty is a small matter. If once we decide to teach science in the three higher forms in the vernaculars, we shall have all sorts of outlandish (Sanskrit) words in the lessons that we might have to give."

The resolution as amended was put and lost.

RESOLUTION RE PUBLICATION OF VERNACULAR SCIENTIFIC PRIMERS.

(The President.)

[15th August 1918.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar demanded a poll, which was taken with the following result:—

For	Against
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.	The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.	" Mr. A. R. Knapp.
" Diwan Bahadur K. K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu.	" Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao.
" Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.	" Mr. A. Butterworth.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" the Rev. G. Pittendrigh.	" Mr. M. E. Couchman.
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" the Raja of Ramnad.	" Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib.
" Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.	" Lieut.-Col. G. G. Giffard.
" Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar.	" Sir Francis Spring.
" Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.	" Sir Gordon Fraser.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. J. H. Thonger.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" the Archbishop Aclen.
	" the Prince of Aroot.
	" Mr. S. B. Murray.
	" Mr. W. J. J. Howley.
	" the Advocate-General.
	" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
	" Mr. R. A. Graham.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"For 16, against 22. The resolution is lost."

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,

Acting Secretary to Government, L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

For the Reg?

Home Bd² left

Please see extract from Council proceedings on pages 3 to 8 supra. The resolution was discussed in Council and it was lost. The papers may be "recorded" copy of the extract being sent to the S.P.D. A draft order is submitted.

CAF
23.11.18

23.11.18

23.11.18

Legislative Council Resolution

and the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 10th of August 1918 on the subject of the correspondence of the
 President of the American Scientific Congress
 Resolution No 211 moves (in the House of Commons) relating to
 Research papers relating to

When given for copying

When copied.

When examined

When signed

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
191 .

DATE:

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

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