

Judicial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 1926

Dated 13th Sept. 1895

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

POLICE INSPECTOR MR. MARCAR.

Passing orders on letter from the Inspector-General of Police submitting report on the conduct of----who was mixed up in the Kurabulakota torture case in Cuddapah.

List of ^{records} papers sent with the Insp.
letter No. 4567 dated 9th August 1895.

1. Copy of Insp's order No. 2614 of 3rd May 1895 con-
-taining the charges formulated against
Insp^r. E. S. Marcar.
- ✓ 2. Insp^r. Mr. Marcar's explanation to the Charge.
3. Insp^r. Krishnaswami Nayudu's appeal to Govt.
4. Deposition of Asst. Supt. Mr. F. A. Dene in ses-
sions case No. 78 of 1892.
5. Deposition of Insp^r. Krishna Swami Nayudu in
sessions case No. 78 of 1892.
6. Deposition of the Dy. Magt in sessions case No.
78 of 1892.
7. Judgments in the Kurabal Kotta Torture cases.
8. Demi-official letter from Col. Chyette D.S. of 13-9-92
to Col. Porters D.S. of Police regarding Mr. Marcar.
9. Insp^r. Mr. Marcar's August Report.
10. Insp^r. Mr. Marcar's note-book.
11. Insp^r. Mr. Marcar's statement to Col Chyette on 10-9-92.
12. Diaries of Mr. Marcar from 21st to 25th August 1892.
13. Deposition of the Tahsildar in sessions case No 78/92.
14. Remarks of the D.S. of Police on the case of Insp^r. Marcar.
15. Supt's minute on Insp^r. Krishnaswami Nayudu.
16. Remarks of the D.S. on the above minute.
17. Insp^r. Krishnaswami Nayudu's diaries for 20th & 23rd Aug/92.
18. Insp^r. Krishnaswami Nayudu's explanation, and
19. Deposition of Papa Bai in sessions case No. 78 of 1892.

DEPARTMENT

CURRENT NO. 3804.

No. 4567

CHIEF OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

MADRAS, 9th August 1895.

FROM

M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

Madras,

To

THE Chief Secretaryto Government,Madras,

SIR,

Enclosures.

I have the honor to reply to G.O., dated 19th January 1895, No. 128 J.D., regarding the conduct of Mr. Marcar, the Inspector of Police, who was mixed up in the Kurabalakota Torture case in Coimbatore. I regret very much the delay in replying to the order. But it took some time in the first instance collecting the papers, which were some in the Sessions Court and some with the Deputy Inspector General. I framed charges on the 29th April and obtained Mr. Marcar's explanation on the 30th May 1895. I then had to get from the Sessions Court copies of certain depositions in the case 48/92, which Mr. Marcar asked should be read, and I only obtained these on 24th July last, owing to the Court having been closed as

for

for the vacation. I now submit all the papers with the report called for by Government.

2. First, as regards the question put by Government at the close of paragraph 3 of the order, I have the honor to say that, nothing was done to the constables, who were acquitted by the Sessions Court in the cases in question. Three were convicted; they were, of course, dismissed. Out of the rest, I find one constable 248 has since died, and constables 584 and 165 have since resigned the force. The other eight men are still in the force and were not punished, as they had been acquitted by the Sessions Court.

* 584 petitioning for pension.

3. I submit to Government a copy of the charges I drew out against Mr. Marcar. I charged him -

Enclosure No 1

(1) with having seen an accused in the case beaten and not reported it in his diary -

(2) with having been responsible for the conduct of the Police in Kurabalakota village from the 21st August to the 23rd and not prevented the ill. usage of the inhabitants of the village by the Police.

(3) with misconduct in connection with the inquest on the two bodies found in the well in the village.

Enclosure No 2

4. Mr. Marcar's explanation is now submitted. It may be summarized thus -

(1) Krishnaswami Nayudu and not Mr. Marcar was on the special duty of working out the cases and controlling the Police in the matter.

(2) Mr. Marcar was not in Kurabalakota after about 8.30 P.M. on the 22nd of August, when he left for Angalla.

(3) Mr. Marcar was never all through the case accused by a single villager in the matter, which would have been the case had he had anything to do with it.

(4) Krishnaswami Nayudu's diaries of the 24th and 25th were not received till the 29th, while Mr. Marcar's were sent and received regularly throughout.

(5) The Tahsildar was at the inquest two hours before Mr. Marcar and had most to do with it.

(6) Mr. Marcar never did ask the Tahsildar not to send the bodies for Postmortem as has been alleged.

(7) The Deputy Magistrate did write to the Medical Officer about the rape case alleged.

(8) It is true Mr. Marcar saw the beating; but it was very slight and, had he mentioned it

it, the Inspector Krishnaswami Nayudu would have denied it and he had no proof and would have been accused of being actuated by jealousy. Mr. Marcar admits his fault in the matter and asks to be pardoned.

5. As to the first charge, Mr. Marcar admits he did see Samalla Gangaiah beaten when his house was searched on 22^d August by Krishnaswami Nayudu. He did not report it in his diary, and there is no doubt he said nothing about it until the case against the Police first came out.

In his defence the following things may be alleged - (a) the beating was a slight one - probably ^{not more than} a hit or two with the open hand.

(b) Mr. Marcar was, as he says, not working with, but under, Krishnaswami Nayudu, and had he reported the case he could ^{not} have proved it and it would have been put down to his jealousy of Krishnaswami Nayudu and he would probably have himself got into trouble. - (c) Mr. Marcar was the cause of all the Police misconduct coming to light.

6. No doubt Mr. Marcar did make a serious mistake. But I am of opinion that his defence is good so far as it goes and that Mr. Marcar was not so much

to blame as appeared at first.

7. I am afraid on this matter I take a different view from Government, but after reading and re-reading all the papers in this case, I cannot bring myself to believe that Krishnaswami Nayudu's conduct all through the matter was anything but grossly deceitful and abominably cowardly. He lied to the Assistant Superintendent about his being in Kurabalakota; that is admitted. I believe he lied about many other matters. He certainly prevaricated grossly in his appeal to Government when he said, (para 3.v.) that on the 21st August Mr. Marcar assumed chief direction of the case, and (para 3.ii) that the District Superintendent personally asked him to render Mr. Marcar such assistance as he could.

Mr. Dene in his deposition in the Sessions Court says distinctly "I gave him (Krishnaswami Nayudu) a written order to the effect that he was on special duty in the case and that all Police were to obey him".

This was not an order telling him to render assistance, nor was the Inspector's conduct in coming to Kurabalakota on the night of August 22^d when Mr. Marcar had left the village compatible with his having handed

Enclosure No 3.

Enclosure No 4.

handed over chief direction in the case to Mr. Marcas. I have no doubt whatever myself that Mr. Marcas did feel himself superseded by Krishnaswami Nayudu in the case and that there was great rancour between them, and I think it is very probable that as 5. Krishnaswami Nayudu did tell Mr. Marcas that he was in charge and responsible and that Mr. Marcas should not interfere. Mr. Marcas is a very poor specimen of an Eurasian Inspector - very feeble in physique and equally feeble in mental qualities.

I do not believe for a moment that he had anything to do with the bullying that went on in the village. But on the other hand, it is more than likely that he was frightened by Krishnaswami Nayudu, the able detective and the favourite of the Superintendent, who very foolishly was allowed to supersede Mr. Marcas in the case, and yet not given complete responsibility in the matter. Krishnaswami Nayudu's deposition in the Sessions Court further bears out this theory. He said there - "I went about 8 or 9 a.m. to Pagadala-vandlapalle; 1st accused (Mr. Marcas) and about 20 constables accompanied me.

"I was on special duty in the *Mushtak dacoity*"

Enclosure No 5

This is not the language he would have used had he been, as he afterwards found it convenient to make out, merely assisting Mr. Marcas. The conclusion I come to is that the position was just the reverse. Krishna-swami Nayudu was working and Mr. Marcas was assisting him.

8. There is no doubt whatever that Mr. Marcas had nothing to do with the ill-treatment of the villagers. He was the only East Indian amongst all the Policemen there. He is a very fair man and could not have been taken for a native, and as not one complaint was made against him by the villagers it may be accepted that he had nothing to do personally with any of the torturing. It is difficult to believe that ^{had} he been in the village at the time he would not have been mentioned. He also - So the Assistant Superintendent said in his deposition before the Sessions Court - was the first man to bring the ill-treatment alleged by the villagers to the notice of the authorities. Mr. Dene said - "He (Mr. Marcas) never said anything to me to exonerate any constable."

"I believe 1st accused (Mr. Marcas) gave first information which led to the enquiry into these torture cases and I believe the cases

would

Enclosure No 4

would not have come out otherwise."

9. On this point it is also not irrelevant to point out that Mr. Marcar's diaries and his note-book, and his conduct in connection with them was straightforward throughout. There was no delay in the submission of his diaries, and he produced his note-book immediately it was asked for. In this his conduct differed much from that of Krishnaswami Nayudu - whose delay in submission of his diaries, I venture respectfully to think, was markedly suspicious and who carefully left his note-book behind him when he was called to give evidence in the Sessions Court. (Vide his statement made there).

Enclosure No 5

10. Taking all these facts into consideration I come to the conclusion, apparently arrived at by Colonel Porters, that Mr. Marcar's conduct in the matter though miserably weak was not actually dishonest, and that much is to be said for him with regard to the position in which he found himself. No doubt he should have reported the beating he mentioned subsequently but had he done so I think it is almost certain that he would, as he says, have come off worst; his story would

have been disbelieved and he would have been reprimanded if nothing worse for showing animus against Krishnaswami Nayudu. I think as it is, on this matter, considering it happened so long ago and considering he has had all the trouble and expense of a criminal trial, it will be sufficient if he is severely reprimanded by Government. If I thought there was the smallest reason to suppose that he had had any hand in the actual torture cases I would not defend him for an instant, but having seen the man and his work, watched the latter somewhat closely and read all the papers connected with the case several times I am convinced he was quite innocent in that matter.

11. The second charge I made against Mr. Marcar was that he was responsible for the conduct of the Police in Kurabalakota village from the 21st August to the 23rd and should have but did not prevent their misbehaviour. From what I have said above it will be seen that I do not hold Mr. Marcar seriously to blame in the matter. I believe that he did suppose himself seduced by Krishnaswami Nayudu in the matter of detecting this dacoity. I believe he

he left the village on the evening of the 22^d August and I believe when he discovered what had been going on he was the first to tell Mr. Dene about it - Krishna Swami Nagudu has hinted that Mr. Marcar left Kurabalakota for bad purposes, but what Mr. Marcar says on the subject seems perfectly reasonable. He, as an East Indian, could not find accommodation in the village, so he left it to go and sleep in Angalla Police Station where he had a shelter and was able at the same time to look after the prisoners and property there. I believe it was when he was away from the village that all the mischief was done, and I consider it most probable, as the Deputy Magistrate told the Sessions Judge, that Mr. Marcar was really indifferent about the detection of the dacoity case, and that he had no motive to make him leave the Police with any understanding that they were at liberty to use any undue means to detect it. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Marcar took this view and had he been a stronger man he would not have done so. But I have seen quite enough of Police work to know

Enclosure No 2

Enclosure No 6

Enclosure No 7

outside Inspector to help the Divisional Inspector to work out a case. It almost always ends badly in jealousy and misbehavior. In this case Krishnaswami Nagudu, who was admittedly in the village at the time of, or just after, the torture took place pretended an ignorance of the whole thing. Mr. Marcar, on the other hand, though he did not, as he should have, prevent its occurrence at all events aided in its detection. I consider Mr. Marcar was much to blame for leaving so many Police in the village of Kurabalakota on the night of the 22^d. but I believe what he says that he left the village in good faith and thought that Krishnaswami Nagudu would come there to look after his Police whom he considered to have been working under Krishnaswami's orders.

12. There remains the Inquest to be dealt with. On this point I think the opinion of the Sessions Judge who tried the case against the Inspector must carry most weight. He arrived at the conclusion that there was no reason to suppose that Mr. Marcar had had any hand in making a false record; he considered that the alteration of the record in the Inquest could not as have

have hushed up the charge against the Police, and that the evidence at the trial was inadequate to justify any inference that the Inspector was actuated by any bad motives in the matter.

13. The Inquest was admittedly managed very badly and Mr. Marcas must be held to blame for that to some extent. But it must be remembered that the Tahsildar was present all this time and should have seen that a proper enquiry was made. He did nothing of the sort. Colonel Christy's charges against Mr. Marcas on this head were mainly -

(a) that the Inquest report and the Inspector's notes in his note book and diary were vague and slovenly - a charge which was clearly true and for which the Inspector must be held very seriously to blame.

(b) that the Inspector did not wish the bodies to be sent for post mortem.

As to this there is great difficulty now in getting at the truth. But I think it is probable that what the Inspector says is true that he did not mean that the bodies were not to be sent but that he had some conversation with the Tahsildar - who was very deaf - as to the difficulty

in getting men to carry the bodies which was mis understood. Mr. Marcas's excuse is a very insufficient one. It was clearly his duty to see that the bodies were taken to the Hospital and he should have made proper efforts to get them taken. This he failed to do. The Deputy Collector stated to the Sessions Court that the Inspector showed no reluctance to assist him in his enquiries in any way - and the Inspector must I think be given the benefit of that opinion.

(c) Colonel Christy considered that the Inspector lied about the evidence as regards the marks of a struggle in the field where the deceased women are supposed to have been ill-used.

On this point there was no doubt some confusion and the Inspector appears to have said at one time that there were marks of a struggle and to have said at another that there were not. This matter was, however, of comparatively minor importance and I don't whether it was not a mistake. It is impossible now to find out exactly what did happen in the matter and at all events it may be said that the Sessions Judge was not unfavorably impressed with Mr. Marcas's conduct in the matter.

14. I have attempted to form a conclusion on the matter from the papers. It is, however, very difficult now so long after the event to be certain about many points. I am, however, of opinion that Mr. Marcar cannot be convicted of any thing more than carelessness throughout - a carelessness which was due to his irritation at finding himself a second grade Inspector, superseded by a Probationer. He was very wrong and showed himself a wretchedly faulty officer throughout, but feeling, as I do, that he was not connected in any way with the misbehaviour of the constables, and that if any body was responsible for controlling the men it was Krishnaswami Nayudu and not he. I cannot recommend that he be severely dealt with. If the Government think that some severe notice should now be taken of his conduct, I hope it will not do more than order his reduction to a lower grade.

15. I submit all the records I have in the case with a list.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt. servt.,

Mammick
Inspector General of Police

4. Sent by packet post.

[G]
[2]
600-783-7-95

Jud. DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 3804.

FOR ORDERS.

I would accept Mr. Hammick's opinion, at the same time pointing out to him, with reference to Mr. Marcar's position in the list, that he does not seem to be a man who should be further advanced in the service.

I did not before clearly apprehend that there was such a difference in standing between Mr. Marcar & Krishnaswami Nayudu - Mr. Sen seems to have been very ill-judged in making so junior a man supersede a man so senior. The J. G. should point this out to him.

RS

2/9/95

From a perusal of the papers in this case, it appears to me that a wrong line has been taken as to the comparative

This current contains the J. G.'s reply to G.O. of 19-1-95 No. 128 which called on him to formulate definite charges against Inspector Marcar for the share which he had in the responsibility for the Madana-palli torture cases.

2. The story of these cases is set out at some length in the note for orders in that G.O. which however deals particularly with the case of Inspector Krishnaswami Nayudu. Col. Porters held him guilty of deliberate falsehood, of attempt to suborn evidence in support of his falsehood, & of suppressing the fact that a woman named Papa Bai had been ill-treated by the Police ^{at Karablakota} during the investigation of a Madhwa Dacoity. - ~~Govt.~~ ^{Govt.} ~~however~~ ^{however} ~~generally~~ Col. Porters was also cordially of opinion that Krishna

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swami Nagada was cognizant of all the cases in which torture was inflicted by the police at Kurabala Kote. He accordingly dismissed the Inspector. - Govt, however, exonerated him of the more serious charges & converted the order of "dismissal" into "termination of probation", directing at the same time further enquiry into the case of Mr. Marcar.

3. Mr. Hammick is unable to accept the view which Govt took of Krishnaswami Nagada's case & considers that Inspector Marcar has already been sufficiently punished.

4. The first charge formulated against Mr. Marcar is that, in the statement which he made to Col. Chapple on the 10th September 1892, he admitted having been present during the search of ^{Mr.} Panalla Nagada's house at Kurabala Kote on the morning of the 22nd & having witnessed the man being beaten by some police constables & also by Inspector Krishnaswami Nagada; and that he did not report the fact in his diary. —

Mr. Marcar does not deny this; his defence is that he had been

* There are not gone in to Krishnaswami Nagada's case in this note, but, I submit, that Mr. Hammick's report & the enclosures to it do show that it was a good deal blacker than it was believed to be when G.O. of 14-1-95 No. 125 was issued. Apart from his lying alibi he was guilty of several other falsehoods & if Marcar's story is to be believed (there is not much reason to doubt it), at the best example of clapping a suspected man himself. ^{under} these circumstances it is only natural that Mr. Hammick should be unwilling to try him as an Inspector again.

He must not take him on again unless he likes. ^{Inspector}

misconduct of the two ^{Inspectors} and that Col. Porteous' views were too lightly disregarded. After it had become apparent that Krishnaswami Nagada had done his best to suborn the evidence of all the railway men with whom he came in contact, I can not understand why it was taken for granted that the letter purporting to be written by a railway overseer was accepted by Govt. as genuine evidence. I think he has been let off too easily.

-swami Nagada in the charge of the Washur District, that Panalla Nagada only received a few slaps, & that the ill-treatment ceased as soon as Marcar himself remonstrated, & that he did not report the fact in his diary because he was afraid, that if he did, he would be told that he was lying in order to discredit Krishnaswami Nagada against whom he had reason to be jealous.

Mr. Hammick accepts this defence as truthful, & it is in harmony with the character assigned to Marcar viz. that of a weak Eurasian, rather stupid than intelligent. Krishnaswami Nagada has shown himself to be untruthful in several instances; & the Sessions Judge ^{Mr. J. J. J.} did not consider him worthy "of credit in any respect." He had

para. 11 of Sessions paper
no. 78 (Enclosure 7)

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22. been placed on special duty in connection
all with this inquiry & had by the 22nd
infl distinguished himself by succeeding
- 20 in arresting certain of the offenders
21 & recovering a considerable amount
him of property, where Marcar had
+ 22 previously failed. If therefore Marcar
" 23 had accused Krishnaaswami Nayada
the at that time of resorting to violence
the in order to assist detection, it is
3. practically certain that Krishnaaswami
the Nayada would have retorted "He is
- 24 "jealous of my success & therefore brings
25 "this false charge against me," &
off it is highly probable that Krishna-
4. swami Nayada, not Marcar, would
have been believed.
the 5. The second charge against Marcar
the is that he must be held responsible
26 for the outrages committed by the
of police at Karabala Kote on the
K 22nd August 1902, inasmuch as he
22 was present in the village the
be whole of that day until ^{about} 10 p.m., &
to did not take precautions to prevent
the their occurrence.
the 6. Marcar's explanation is that
he considered himself to be practically
be superseded by Krishnaaswami Nayada

about 8 1/2 p.m., under the impression
that Krishnaaswami Nayada was
just about to return to supervise the
men. He points out that throughout
the enquiry not a single villager
complained against him, & that the
Sassoon judge gave him credit for
being the first informant in these
torture cases.
Mr. Dora in his evidence (Enclosure
4) said "I believe it accused
"(Marcar) gave first information
"which led to the enquiry into
"this torture case & I believe the
"cases would not have come out
"otherwise"
The Deputy Magistrate (enclosure 6)
deposed that Marcar gave him
"first information about the alleged
"misconduct of the police on 22nd at mid-day
"on the 25th" - His opinion of Marcar

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600-32-7-95

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Connection with the case was given
in these words "I am sure
"just accused had nothing to do
"with causing torture --- Just
"accused showed no reluctance to
"assist me in any way --- From
"his manner when he
"first spoke to me I judged that
"he was indifferent about the detection
"of the ^{of the} conspiracy & therefore that his police
"were not likely to be concerned
"in the tortures"
Krishnaswami Narada ^{also} speaks of
"Bharari's indifference & there seems
"very little doubt that Bharari
"did not trouble himself much
"about the case. So far therefore
"as the probabilities go, it is much
"more likely that Krishnaswami
"Narada connived at what was
"going on, than Bharari. As to
"whether either of them was actually
"present ^{in the village} when the outrages were
"committed, it is difficult to
"decide. Bharari left Karabalekote
"between 8 & 10 p.m.; Krishnaswami
"Narada returned to it at 11 p.m. The
"witnesses have not satisfactorily
"fixed the time of any of the occurrences
"Monday at night" is the time they

all speak of: though there is
a probability that ~~the~~ ^{the} men
Kumara & Venkatesan ^{were beaten at} about 8 or
9 p.m. some little distance from
Karabalekote itself. It seems
therefore that the misconduct of the
police was committed either just
about the time when Bharari was
going away or after he had
actually gone. He is a man of
fair complexion who would most
likely have been recognized if he
had ~~been~~ ^{been} present himself; he
was indifferent to this particular
case, & as Mr. Hamrick considers,
unlikely from the weakness of his
character to have resort to
battering in any case.
Mr. Bharari must therefore, it is
submitted, be acquitted of conniving
at what was going on, more especially

as his conduct appears to have been generally straightforward & it is in evidence that he took a prominent part in bringing the misdeeds of the police to notice. He cannot, however, ~~be~~ ~~the~~ ~~real~~ ~~charge~~ ~~as~~ ~~he~~ ~~is~~ ~~acquitted~~ of blame for leaving Karabulakota in the possession of a large body of police without a single responsible officer to keep them in order.

6. The third charge relates to Mr. Mearns' conduct in connection with the inquest on the bodies of the two women believed to have committed suicide in consequence of the ill-treatment to which they were subjected by the police. This has already formed the subject of a criminal trial which resulted in Mr. Mearns' acquittal (Assises Case 78 - Enclosure 7) & there is not sufficient evidence to justify a moral - much less - a legal - conviction of his guilt. His carelessness in conducting the inquest must be admitted, but ~~it seems~~ ~~also~~ ~~that~~ ~~he~~ ~~made~~ ~~contradictory~~ ~~statements~~ ~~as~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~question~~ ~~whether~~ ~~there~~ ~~were~~ ~~any~~ ~~marks~~ ~~of~~ ~~a~~ ~~struggle~~ ~~at~~

FOR ORDERS.

[4]
[25]
600-23-7-98.

DEPARTMENT.

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the place where the women were said to have been ill-treated.

7. Mr. Hammick considers that Mr. Mearns has been sufficiently punished by the trouble and expense of his criminal trial & expresses the hope that if Govt should not agree with him it will not do more than order his reduction to a lower grade.

It is submitted that Mr. Hammick's view of Mearns' connection with the case is correct, & orders are solicited as to whether any further punishment should be meted out to him. On the 1st July he was eighth on the list of second-grade inspectors, & if the Govt of India sanction the addition of six first class inspectors in lieu of the gentlemen probationers, he would in

all probability get his promotion before
the end of this year, or early in 1896.
He has been an Inspector for
17 years & to remove him to the bottom
of the second grade would mean a
serious change in his prospects.
To reduce him to the third grade would
decrease his pay from Rs. 150 to
Rs. 100 - & if he were placed at the
bottom of that grade, he would
lose 190 places.

S. In reply to the question put
on 8. of 19-1-95 No. 128 as to
whether anything was done to
the other policemen who were
concerned in the Kumbale Kota
affair, the J.S. reports that three
constables were convicted criminally
& dismissed, one has since died, & two
resigned while the other eight are
still in the force & have not been
punished as they were acquitted by
the Court.

Leaving Marcar's case out of account
as he was not accused of causing
hurt &c., 14 constables were criminally
charged in previous cases 75 to 77.
Of the nine men concerned in P.C.
No. 75, all were acquitted; two of these
165 & 584 have resigned, the latter

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300-25-7-96

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receiving a pension; there was
no satisfactory evidence of identification
against the other men
In S.C. 76, the three constables
accused were all convicted
In S.C. 77, two constables 902
& 917 were acquitted, the case not
having been "officially proved"
They were only identified by one
witness, the village manager, who
had reasons for enmity against
constable 902.

8
24-8-95

Will.

Marcar is evidently a most
useless & incapable officer; it is
a question whether it is fair to
the public that he should be retained
in that position. Reduction to the
3rd grade would it is thought
be too severe a punishment

8/2 3118

Inspector Marcar &
the Karabalakota Torture
cases

FOR ORDERS.

A.M.

Submitted to

[G.]
[24.]

500-23-7-95.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O. dated 19th January 1895, No. 128

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 3804 of 1895, dated 9.8.95, from the I. G. of Police, Madras.

" " " 189 " " "

" " " 189 " " "

ORDER. 8 13th September 1895, No. 1926.

The Govt. accepts Mr. Hammick's opinion but at the same time desires to draw his attention, with reference to Mr. Marcar's position in the list, to the fact that he does not seem to be an officer who should be further advanced in the Department.

Mr. Dene appears to have been very ill-advised in permitting so junior an officer as Krishnaswami Naidu Nayudu to supersede a senior Inspector like Mr. Marcar. The Inspector-General should point this out to Mr. Dene.

(From Orders)

5th 7/9/95

The I. G. of Police (9.30)

Madras

16/9
17/9
18/9
19/9
20/9

Inspector Marcar and the
Kurabalakota Torture Cases

2. H. E. the Governor

1. Mr. E. S. Forbes *for the order censures*
W. Fine.

(From Orders) *5/1/57*

mit

H.E.

The draft is submitted in
accordance with recent in-
structions as to orders
censuring officers, *etc.*
~~referred to the order~~
~~referred to the order~~
See p. 5

5/1/57

Done

DESPATCH
Dr.

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____ } 189

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