

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 56 (49)
(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள்
(3) ஆதாரம் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொய்யம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

பெரிய துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	689	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	13. 8. 1889	199

மடிக்கவோ தண்டப்படி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

22-8-08✓

24-4-18✓

24-11-25✓✓

Public
18-8-89
689.

Telegraphic

30-11-18

Despatch

Statute of Civilian

Addressing the Govt of
India on the question
of the promotion of
who have been confirmed
in the statutory service
after a period of probation

Wm. L. Garrison
St. Louis
May 17
RECEIVED
GOVERNMENT OFFICE

Dear Mr. Price,

May I ask you
to be good enough to bring
to the notice of your committee a matter
which I venture to think
involves an injustice to the
Junior Unemancipated Citizens
of this Presidency as compared
with their Senators & Representatives.

competition. Balleh is
selected & posted to a Presidency
in the results of the open compe-
titive examination. After that
he remains on probation for
two years, receiving an allowance
of £150 per annum from the
India Office, having to reside
at a University & pass certain
"Preliminary" examinations. But
he does not take rank in the
civil list till he has passed
his "Final" examination and

signed his Covenant -
he comes out to India
The Provincial Civilian appointed
under the rules of 1875 has
also (except in the case of men
of approved service in the Sen-
ior ranks) to undergo
a probation of two years or ex^t
before final confirmation; but
he takes rank in the list -
and therefore for promotion in
the ordinary course - from the

* see para II of notification on p. 3 of
G.O. 30 April 1880 No 626

of a fixed appointment
they respectfully submit
that in such cases the date of
appointment or position in
India should be taken as
equivalent to selection of the
open competition in England,
that the Statutory Civilian should
like the "Competition-wallah"
only take rank in the list
from the date of confirmation.
That this was the intention of
the Government of India with
I think be evident from para 12

of this Resolution of the
Senate, printed in pp 6-8 of
S. 30 April '80, in which it
is said that Protestants are
to put below those who are
finally confirmed in the
service"

Taking the men of my own
Year (1881) we have by the
present arrangement two
Military Civilian (see name
- see name Proj. & M. & J. & R. & R. & R.)

promotions, with 2 others
were appointed without any
previous service under Government.
We were selected on probation
in July 1877; were confirmed after
passing our "Final" in June 1881;
signed our oaths in Sept 1881.
Mr. Manaschewitz Raja was selected
on probation in April 1880 and
confirmed in August 1882. Mr.
Venkata Jagg Rao was appointed
on probation in December 1880 and
confirmed in April 1883. The
position of these gentlemen has

already been appointed
Head Assistant (C. L. & C. L.)
Sub. (Mentor) on the ground of
seniority) before the year 1881.
But if these gentlemen took
rank, as I understand they ought to
do, by the dates of their confirmation
Mr. Manaschewitz Raja should
stand for promotion next after Mr.
Jata, as he does at present, but
after Mr. Melli (No 108 in the
current quarterly list list.) and
Mr. Jagg Rao next after Mr. Manaschewitz
but before Mr. Manaschewitz Raja.

7/2
4/2
5/2
5/2

~~He was appointed without~~
~~the kind of protection in 1884 & 1885.~~
similarity with the other clerical
officers who were first appointed on
protection

He who were ~~off~~ selected in
England were first ~~appointed~~
liable to be superseded by men like
Messrs Ramchandrar Aigya and
Ramchandrar Rao on the ground of
their previous service in the
unarmament ranks and it is
respectfully submitted that we
should at least not be put at a
disadvantage as compared with

those studying Cook
like ourselves entered in
of prominent without any previous
experience

I should have brought this matter
to notice before but for the recommen-
-dation of the Public Service Commission
that the Statutory Inspectors should
be eliminated from the "Superior"
service & measure which if carried
out would of course remove most
superior. But as this proposal
seems likely to meet with considerable
opposition & may not be given effect.

to, at any rate for a

I respectfully ask that you
will insist in the argument addu-
ced, and revise the list list
accordingly.

Believe me

Yours sincerely

W. S. Meyers

The Hon. J. F. Price

Chief Secretary (Govt.)

No.

80.

From

W. S. Meyer Esq.

Dated

27. May

1887.

FOR ORDERS.

28 May.

I think there is some force in Mr Meyer's argument & am decidedly of opinion that ~~the~~ Statutory Civilian ^{here} ~~has~~ ^{has} been included in the list of members of the Committee Civil Service & I propose that they be ~~removed~~ ^{removed} from & put in a separate list - On this very point the first meeting of the Council ruled that Statutory Civilian ^{here} ~~has~~ ^{has} been included in the same list with Civil Service members & though knowing ^{here} ~~has~~ ^{has} been kept for some time I think it is high time that they ~~be~~ ^{be} should be removed from the list & put in a separate list some- where, but I think that Mr Meyer is asking for what he suggests. I think he does in this way, viz: the Statutory Civilian ^{here} ~~has~~ ^{has} been included in a

I don't think there is much in Mr Meyer's argument. Young men appointed after competition in England are just as much probationers as their arrival in this ^{country} ~~country~~ they are just as much liable to be removed if they do not pass their examinations & complete their training within a reasonable period as the Statutory Civilian. They are also just as useless until they have passed. I don't see therefore that Mr Meyer's claim that the period during which the Statutory Civilian are called probationers should be deducted from their service for seniority is fair or should be admitted.

The quotation which he makes from para 12 of the Res. of the Govt of India in Co. O. 30 April 1880 refers not to the seniority or graduation list, but to the separate classification of probationers in the separate alphabetical list of Stat. Civilian.

No such scheme alphabetical list has ever been kept and - I don't know why - and it is too late to begin it now, especially having regard to possible changes. Para 13 of the Act says that the Stat. Civilian are to be excluded from the Seniority list. I believe this is done in Mysore so far as the published Civil list goes. But it is not laid down anywhere that those to be excluded are Stat. Civilian. They are not to be promoted according to their seniority, and I conceive that this is not intended or practised anywhere. Even Mr. Meyer does not contend that they are not to get promotion according to seniority; all he wants is that two years or so, should be deducted from their service in computing their seniority. On this point I don't agree with him as I have said above; and if there were an alphabetical list, I don't see what is gained by printing their names in a scheme alphabetical list. I would make no change in the present practice.

1887
29 May.

Sent to Mr. [unclear] for [unclear]
Circulated to [unclear]

FOR ORDERS.

list submitted to them who have been selected as Statutory Civilian of the Mysore 2 years probation & then as they in turn, become eligible for, & are declared to be Statutory Civilian they should be moved to the list of Statutory Civilian. They are then rank as such, & for promotion as compared with Govt. Civilian, from the date of being declared as Statutory Civilian & not from the date of being appointed. At present their names are printed in the list of Govt. Civil Servants from the date of their appointment or probation which is I think, most unfair to the Govt. Civilian. The printing of the names in a separate list is also the effect of seniority or the ruling of supersession which is needed & giving a junior name printed above one's own if one is that junior in seniority. I don't see how to get over this. - L.H.G.

I think it is inexpedient to make any change at present. The Govt. of India have never taken exception to the course which has been pursued here. I cannot admit that the seniority of Statutory Civilian should count from the end of their probation. - L.H.G. (June)

Not having considered this question before I feel great diffidence in expressing an opinion, but however it has been referred to me & Mr. [unclear] for that it is worth the opinion I have been enabled to form after a perusal of the case and of the minutes of my Honble Colleagues.

It appears to me a hardship to the Members of the Contracted Service that after passing the exam. to be the most severe competitive examination held for admission into any Dept of the public service, and having then, before their final appointment, to pass two years at a University, they should take rank according to date of appointment with Members of the Statutory Service who are appointed on passing an examination in this country without any subsequent University course. It certainly would appear but fair in grading the Members of the two services to place

them as far as possible on equal terms and that if the two year University course cannot count for the Contracted Service - no more should the two year probation count for the Statutory Service. The two services should in fact start fair after passing their respective competitive examinations. A person a candidate at home for the Contracted Service may succeed in passing the competitive exam. at the same time that a candidate in this country succeeds in qualifying for place in the exam. ordered in No 214 Public 27th Jan'y/85, and although the former may have passed a far more severe examination, he will on account of his further course at a University be graded above two years below the Indian candidate. Had not the order of the Govt of India been disregarded and had separate lists of the two services been kept up, this question would probably not have arisen.

L.H.G.
S.B. Hg.

I think Mr. Meyer
 states very clearly a
 case that may fairly
 be made to the parents
 of India -

Whether practice
 is adopted in other
 Provinces, I think
 ought to be adopted
 here, and I think
 we must appeal
 to the only authority
 which can decide
 the question -

This draft does not represent
 my views. It should be sent to
 the members of Council where
 instructions it is based
 H.C.S.
 8 July.

Public
 The Secretary to the Government of India
 Sir, I am directed to address you on the
 following subject: -
 The existing
 Presidency to grade each Statutory
 Civilian among the Government (William
 according to the date of his first appointment
 on probation and otherwise.

It has been recommended to H.C. 3.
 9/7/09 The former in Council that suggested is

I pass the draft though I
 do not think it at all necessary.
 The first of India has presented this grading the members of the
 the same that is right to follow
 in Para 12 of their Resolution Statutory branch, inasmuch as the
 of Dec 24th 1899 - (No 87-2324-24)
 the Secretary to the Government of India, a very
 to the members of the Council, a very
 app. & if he does not the
 one step necessary seems to be
 show a separate list of
 Statutory Civilian proposed
 in the list of public officers &
 divide into 2 parts - Part I
 for confirmed men & Part II
 for probationers & men who
 have been in the list for two years as probationers, undergoing
 dist. The new list to be then
 published in the monthly & periodical examinations, are not allowed
 until they have passed a final

examination and signed their
oath, ~~about~~ the status which
is conceded to a Statutory Civilian
on the ^{very} first day of his appointment
as a probationer. ~~that~~ ^{also} it has been
contended that the Supreme Govt.
meant the date of probationary
appt in the case of Statutory civilians
to be taken as equivalent to that
of the open competition examination
in London in the case of ~~many~~ ^{certain} civilians
recruited by competition.

I am to say that this
3. This view of the case appears

to be in conflict to be consistent
by the Resolution of the Home Dept.
under date Dec 24. 1879 No 2324,
in which the rules for the admission
of Statutory civilians into the Service
are discussed, as the Govt. of India
there states that Native civilians
should not be included in the same
list as Covenanted Civilians, but
should be shown in a separate list
in which probationers would be

I submit this
to the House - HJ

placed below those who were formerly
unformed. It seems even to follow
from these last words that the
position of the Statutory Civilian in
relation to civilians recruited by
competition should be fixed by the
with reference to the date not of
their probation but of their confirmation
since it has been claimed that a
Statutory Civilian appointed without
probation should take higher rank
than the Covenanted Civilian who
comes out to the country upon his
admission.

4. A case may be imagined in
which a native of India who has been
unsuccessful at the competition

examinations in England obtains
on his return to India
in the following year an appt. as
a Probationary Statutory Civilian.

Under the system at present in vogue
in this Presidency he would, for the
purpose of ordinary promotion, be
considered ^{2 years} a year the senior of his
Successful competitor in London.

25 July 1889

Memorandum

The Accountant General is requested in future monthly and quarterly Civil Lists to classify members of the Statutory Civil Service in accordance with the instructions given in para 12 of the Fort. of India Dec. of 26 Dec. 1877. No. 59.2324-29 printed in G.O. 30 April 1889 No. 626 Public. That is to say, Statutory Civil ^{and} ~~servants~~ should not at present be entered in the Gradation list of Forewarned Civil servants, but should be shown in a separate list following it. This latter list should be divided into two parts, Part I containing the names of Statutory Civilian who have been confirmed in the order of confirmation. Part II the names of Statutory

Seen by the ~~Shan~~
mistakes 3/8/89

(3)

Such a contingency may be regarded as an exception only, owing to the age of which candidates compete in England; but if the limit of age for natives of India were raised, as recommended by the Public Service Commission, it might well come within the bounds of possibility.

5. In view of these considerations the Commission is prepared, if this proposal comes into the approval of the Govt. to place the Statutory Civilian on a separate list, to give them promotion in the ordinary course with reference to the dates of their confirmations.

Such a practice would not of course preclude the exceptional promotion of men of long standing in the Unconfirmed ranks who join the Statutory Command service late in life.

4 July from Secretary

Statutory provisions ~~and~~ on
probation.

25 July

Noted BT

I am directed to request that the
Govt. of India will be pleased to
furnish this Govt. with a writing on
the following subjects:-
2. The Rules relating to Statutory Civilian in the
Residency have been placed on the
Consent List in the order
of their appointment whether on
probation or otherwise and their promotion
has except in special cases been regulated
in accordance with the position thus
assigned to them.
3. The course laid down at para 12
of the Resolution of the Govt. of India in
the Dy. Home Recd and Dy. Dy. No.
24-2324-29 dated 24th Dec: 1899
has up to now been overlooked but the
attention of the Govt. in Council
having been attracted to the omission
of the ^{instructions} ~~orders~~ to rectify it have been issued
and the question on which orders are
now sought is how the service for
promotion of Statutory Civilian who
have passed through a period of
probation is to compare with
that of Officers who have entered
the service by competition & to
be ^{calculated} ~~calculated~~ ^{be taken} ~~be taken~~ so as to be decided by
the date of appointment or as a
probationer or that of confirmation
as a Statutory Civilian?

4. It is true that para 7 of the letter
of the G. of 7 Nov 25 - 1874 dated 18th.
June 1885 states that the promotion
of Statutory Civilian depend entirely
upon individual merit and capacity
and be altogether at the discretion
of the Local Govt. but this is
believed is also the theory of the promotion
in the ~~case~~ of the case of Commissioned
Civilian though the practice is that
excepting as regards a few high appointments
it almost always goes by seniority.
There is nothing as far as this goes
to aware which specifies how the
seniority of Statutory Civilian for purpose
of promotion is to be determined and
H. E. in consequence while considering
it very advisable that there should
be a distinct rule on the subject does
not I am to say consider it within
his competence to lay down one.

29 July.

DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

Dated

188

FOR ORDERS.

In accordance with the personal
instructions of the Honble Mr
Gordon I took the draft A to the
Govt. who on perusal of the Hon
member's remarks and hearing what
has been said by him told me that
he thought it only necessary that
to refer to the Govt. of India the
question of how the promotion of
Statutory Civilian was to be regulated.
He agreed to the instructions to the
H. E. prepared by the Hon Mr Gordon.
I unhooked the sub-draft to prepare
a revised draft which is that marked
B. I considered that this did
not confine itself sufficiently to the
question to be put to the Govt. of
India and therefore wrote the draft
marked C.
The Hon Mr Gordon recently asked to see
the papers again. I sent them to
him with the ~~three~~ all three drafts.
That marked B was on top and
he appears to have merely looked
at and ^{then} ~~and~~ ^{then} "seen" on it.
It will be seen from his remark in
the margin of draft A that he
indirectly repudiates all concern
with this particular matter - I
therefore do not interrupt his leaving

& have been sent out.

written 'seen' on draft B as conveying
any approval of it.

The drafts B & C are submitted for
order as to which should go out

&
Styl

Draft B to remain

7/8/89

FOR ORDERS.

Public dept

Public

Ltr No 689 of 13 Aug 89.

Draft appeared
of by the Hon. Mr
Garnett & based on
H.R. the C. in C's notes
(initialled as seen
by the Hon. Mr. Stokes)
is submitted to H.R.
The Governor for
his initials.

12/8

J.H.S.
12/8/89

C

To.

The Secy. to the Govt. of India

Home Dept.

Sir,

I am directed to address you on the
question of the promotion of Statutory
Civilians who have been conferred in
the Statutory Service after a period of
probation

2. Hitherto it has been the custom
in this Presidency to count the service
of each Statutory Civilian for ^{promotion} ~~probation~~
in the ordinary course from the date of their
first probationary appointment.

3. It has been represented to H.R.
the Governor in Council that this
practice involves an injustice to the
Contracted Civilians recruited in
India & England, inasmuch as these
latter, who are required to pass prior
to selection a very severe competitive

Examination

examinations and who have then to reside
at an English University for two years
as probationers, undergoing periodic
examinations, are not allowed, until they
have passed a final examination &
signed their covenants, the status which
^{has up to now been} is conceded to a Statutory Civilian on
the very first day of his appointment as
a probationer. It has also been contended
that the Supreme Government meant
~~that~~ the date of probationary appt. in
the case of Statutory Civilians to be taken
as equivalent to that of the open
competitive examinations in London
in the case of civilians recruited by
competition

4. I am to say that this view
^{is not, as I understand}
of the case appears to be borne out by
the Resolution of the Home Dept under
date Decr. 24 1879 No 2324, in which
the rules for the admission of Statutory
Civilians into the Service are discussed
as the Govt. of India there stated that
Native Civilians should not be included
in the same list as probationed civilians,
but should be shown in a separate list
^{or} in which probationers would be placed

below those who were finally confirmed.
It would seem ^{therefore} to follow from these last
words that the position of Statutory Civilians
in relation to Civilians recruited by
competition, should be fixed with reference
to the date, not of their appointment or
probation, but of their confirmation

5. A case may be imagined in
which a native of India who has been
unsuccessful at the competitive examinations
in England obtains on his return to India
an appointment as a Probationary Statutory
Civilian. Under the system at present in
vogue in this Presidency, he would, for the
purposes of ordinary promotion, be
considered 2 years the senior of his
successful competitor in London. Such
a contingency may be ~~considered~~ regarded
as remote at present, owing to the age at
which Candidates compete in England; but
if the limit of age for natives of India
is raised, as recommended by the Public
Service Commission, it might well
come within the bounds of possibility.

6. In view of these considerations
I am to ask whether the Govt. of India
considers that Statutory Civilians should

will be given promotion in the
ordinary course with reference to the
date of their confirmation. Such
a practice would not of course preclude
the exceptional promotion of men of
long standing in the Uncovenanted
ranks who join the Statutory service
late in life.

from order.

13 Aug

See

Rel

3 Aug

5/

13 Aug

13 Aug

13 Aug

13 Aug

13 Aug

13 Aug

13 Aug

13 Aug

13TH AUGUST 1889, No. 689, PUBLIC.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to address you on the question of the promotion of Statutory
Civilians who have been confirmed in the statutory service after a period of
probation.

2. Hitherto it has been the custom, in this presidency, to count the service of
each Statutory Civilian for promotion in the ordinary course from the date of their
first probationary appointment.

3. It has been represented to His Excellency the Governor in Council that
this practice involves an injustice to the Covenanted Civilians recruited in England,
inasmuch as these latter, who are required to pass, prior to selection, a very severe
competitive examination, and who have then to reside at an English University
for two years as probationers, undergoing periodical examinations, are not allowed,
until they have passed a final examination and signed their covenants, the status
which has up to now been conceded to a Statutory Civilian on the very first day of
his appointment as a probationer. It has also been contended that the Supreme
Government meant the date of probationary appointment in the case of Statutory
Civilians to be taken as equivalent to that of the open competitive examination in
London in the case of Civilians recruited by competition.

4. I am to say that this view of the case appears to His Excellency in Council
to be borne out by the Resolution of the Home Department, under date December
24th, 1879, No. 2324, in which the rules for the admission of Statutory Civilians
into the service are discussed, as the Government of India there stated that Native
Civilians should not be included in the same list as Covenanted Civilians, but should
be shown in a separate one, in which probationers would be placed below those who
were finally confirmed. It would seem, therefore, to follow from these last words
that the position of Statutory Civilians, in relation to Civilians recruited by com-
petition, should be fixed with reference to the date, not of their appointment on
probation, but of their confirmation.

5. A case may be imagined in which a Native of India, who has been unsuc-
cessful at the competitive examinations in England, obtains, on his return to India,
an appointment as a Probationary Statutory Civilian. Under the system at present
in vogue in this presidency he would, for the purposes of ordinary promotion, be
considered two years the senior of his successful competitor in London. Such a
contingency may be regarded as remote at present, owing to the age at which
candidates compete in England; but if the limit of age for Natives of India is raised,
as recommended by the Public Service Commission, it might well come within the
bounds of possibility.

6. In view of these considerations, I am to ask whether the Government of India considers that Statutory Civilians should in future be given promotion in the ordinary course with reference to the dates of their confirmation. Such a practice would not, of course, preclude the exceptional promotion of men of long standing in the uncovenanted ranks who join the statutory service late in life.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

OOTACAMUND,
13th August 1889.

1889.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

Letter, 13th August 1889, No. 689.

AUGUST.

Statutory Circular.

Addressing the Govt of India
on the ~~promotional~~ question of
the promotion of
who have been confirmed
in the statutory service
after a period of probation.

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT. DATED
1889 No.

EX. PAPER, No.

OF 1889

EX. PAPER, No.

OF 1889

4023/4/89 20941

ENCLOSURE.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DATED.

Letter

EX. PAPER, No. OF GOVERNMENT - A.

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(not pared).

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B = Not to be printed.
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Star

ORDINARY, PRINTED.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 18-8-89
No. 689.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Statutory Civilian

Addressing the Govt of
India on the question
of the promotion of
who have been confirmed
in the statutory service
after a period of probation

21/7/02

22-8-02

24-4-18

30-1-23

24-11-25

NOTE FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY.

For the C.S. H.
I do not see what else
can be said of the
draft proposed on the
line that Govt. will
ask for a ruling
without expressing
an opinion one way
or the other.
Three members of Govt.
have expressed the

opinion that in the existing
practice there is a real
preference, the Statutory
Civilians being treated much
more favorably than
the Covenanted Civilians,
^{in that} the period of probation
of the former is cancelled
on his confirmation.
It is, in other words, con-
firmed retrospectively,
and no disability in
the end attaches to
the probationary period.
On the other hand,
the probationary period
of the Covenanted Civilians
is to the end of the
chapter discussed a

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

to avoid no longer
 shames from it
 that it is agreed that
 the probationary period
 of the Statutory Council
 should be reduced
 to with the Council
 within two years
 but with
 further period of
 probation which
 has been decided
 before the Council
 passes the Bill
 that the Council
 should

be beyond all
 doubt, however,
 by the fact, it will
 almost always be there
 in half of years of
 probation while the
 other, a native of
 India, who is not
 in the Council
 (the Council) agreed
 for passing the
 Bill. The Council is
 the Council is the
 plan to see from the
 point of view of the
 Council is the
 it can be considered
 in time ago (or by taking
 the Council's Council

To begin with the day
of appointment and
the date.

This argument can
only be met by
a change of policy
taken in the
Government. The
old B. & O. line
is to be kept
open even for
the U.S. and other
cannot be guaranteed
to be kept
open for the
United States.

to same extent and has
desired the ^{original} draft to

be altered in two respects

(1) the omission of the
papers relating to the
inclusion of the ~~history~~
tomb in the ordinary
B&B.

(2) by the omission of
the statement of the
alleged price.

In the case of (1), the
instructions are in accordance
with the opinion expressed
by the Hon. Mr. Justice
or cannot be altered
not more than 2 and can
be brought against them
& their acts would then
number 3.

In the case of (2), it is
respectfully pointed out
that unless & until the

~~the~~ I should yesterday
I cannot see why the
provision should be
made in the case
concerning the case
attained in the case
the statement of the
to transfer the res
presentable of the
the
but the reason for
the same letter from
this grant on a
the statement of
argument & defense
opinion, which will
not be transferred
there. One must
mind that of which
to carry out the

[31]

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

the subject of Statutory Linking
Service

For	Against
H.L. 1	Mr. Stokes 1
S. C. 1	
Mr. G. 1	
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

(3) For acknowledging the
preference so far as
state it in the letter

For	Against	Abstain
S. C. 1	H.L. 1	(Mr. Stokes acting by his opinion)
Mr. G. 1		Mr. S. 1
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

~~Linking~~

- (1) is carried by a majority of at least 1/2
- (2) is carried by a majority of 2/3
- (3) is carried by a majority of 3/4