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# TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

|          |          |        |
|----------|----------|--------|
| G.O. No. | 176      | Press. |
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Not to be folded or roughly handled

## REVENUE I

E N T

Read the following paper:—

SAMUEL HONEYWELL,  
Mooroor, Nilgiris, dated 15th

in 1857, when neither license directed to take out for the 25, and retail license for each as he was permitted to brew whose strength was reduced gallon was fixed, and he was regular; that after the Abkari Circular and to impose an directed to use nothing but salts of Indian corn and hill- business must suffer because s; that it will be seen from as the tax on beer exceed r on beer in Southern India

1 that licenses for the sale of

176.

E the Governor in Council  
areful consideration to the  
at present regulate the  
and sale of country-brewed  
of opinion that some modifi-

And on the Hills, His Grace  
 since has it been the wish of  
 to get arrack and toddy at its

were flooding the market which contained an undue amount of water, and stated that in many cases

the consumer and of the public under the pseudonym of has tended to this result, it is

the consumer and of the public under the pseudonym of has tended to this result, it is

It thus became necessary, in the revenue, to discourage the sale of a beer; but, while the action taken by the possible that it may have been too restrictive.

3. Thus Mr. H. restriction placed on the why there should be *provided it is properly*

4. The present nature of the liquor notice of the Government was hoped that arrangement a reduction of the duty satisfactory testing a regard, however, to the possibility of brewing experiment by authority equivalent of that levied percentage of alcohol should His Grace is disposed to half per cent.; the retail

5. His Grace the Governor on both these points and tions which commend the

6. The existing for

\* *Vide G.O., 31st July 1878*

attention paid to the ingredients are received be tested by actual examination

7. The Board might not be more convinced at 3 lbs. per hogshead for uniformly testing the breweries.

FEBRUARY 1878, No. 176.

with some show of justice against the than barley malt; and it is not apparent in the use of malt from other grains,

used when the deleterious and spirituous the name of beer was pressed upon the ended to be restrictive. Subsequently it le for testing the quality of the beer, and ; but the difficulty of carrying out any the idea to be relinquished. Having g full opportunities for ascertaining the His Grace is willing to encourage the he duty to one Anna per gallon, being the ar and the rate formerly charged. The exceed the average in imported beer, and sent limit should be altered to six and-a-g kept at a moderate figure

will be glad to learn the Board's views effect can best be given to the suggestion.

ould secure the manufacture being fairly aducted, if inspections of the breweries d beershops are regularly made and and to the proportions in which the curacy of the brewers' returns should

report whether the amount of hops ference to the malt than as at present, der arrangements cannot be easily made of all malt liquor before it leaves the

(act.)

Signed) C. G. MASTER,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Edw. T. O'Connor.

London Proof contains 50 parts of Alcohol in  
in Imperial Gallon.

If 50 parts pay an Import duty of 4<sup>as.</sup>

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ --- } \frac{4}{50} \\ 8 \text{ --- } \frac{8 \times 4}{50} = \frac{16}{25} = \frac{a. s.}{10-3} \end{array}$$

Again

If 35 parts pay an Import duty of 2-12 =  $\frac{11}{4}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ --- } \frac{11}{35 \times 4} \\ 8 \text{ --- } \frac{8 \times 11}{35 \times 4} = \frac{22}{35} = \frac{a. s.}{10-1} \end{array}$$

CONF. OF (1873) 27/10/73

INVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Date: February, 1873.

Per.

F. H.

G.O. No. 11-11-11-11, No. 113.

No. 60-41.

Memorandum and Note of Council, dated 27th  
February, 1873, on Mr. H. H. H. H. H. H. H.  
relating to the --- and requesting the views of  
the Board of Revenue on the points therein.

My dear Mother.

Sept 11<sup>th</sup> Sunday

Let Mr. Higginson pass  
me a draft for \$100.00  
has written me to \$100.00  
he alludes to the \$100  
Mrs' papers as having  
passed him. I. My \$100  
all of his baggage.

These papers show

has my money.

Richmond  
Sept 13

Excise — What will be  
20% or 30%? It appears  
the V.M.C. — It appears  
true that it will enhance  
the duty — we must be  
careful.

Stoker D.T. is  
opposite of Sy  
W.C. Johnson  
The papers have passed  
me.

My dear Rutledge —  
This is Stoker's reply  
to the question — Suppose  
we change the present rate  
of 4% per gallon now  
charged in Honeywells  
beer. & a rate on the  
alcoholic properties with  
reference to the import  
excise duty & Indirect  
on 4% & 2%.

20 But the Duke's proposal for  
whining Mr. May will  
will have the effect of  
adding to the charges in  
to Mr. In each  
letter let the Duke  
enclose this with the Draft.

Jos Lind  
J. D. H. S.

176  
10/17/78

My dear Sir Wm

I apologize for not  
having answered your letter  
from Office.

Assuming Honeywell's beer  
to contain 8 per cent of alcohol,  
it ought to pay a  
rate proportional to Recti-  
proof 10 as 1 per.

I don't know what you  
say change.

thent.

116  
7

mean by a standard motor  
rate; but at Rs 2 per gallon  
30° under proof (which is  
probably about the rate you  
have in view, it should pay  
to Jannas 4 pice - & at  
Rs 1.12.0 per gallon as 5 pice.

Yours sincerely

H. V. Stokes

I don't think it's brewing has  
fallen off under the new duty.  
Please ask about this before you  
order any change.

Stent

Dear Master. <sup>12/8</sup>

I think you had  
better bring these papers  
& Council before drafting  
I don't find among them  
the note sent you from  
Hobbs. D. being also.

Yrs  
C. Hudson

49

March 9 80 & 81  
J. H. P. M. M. M. M.  
Records of the Council  
1811  
J. H. P. M. M. M.

duy - It appears that  
the duty of license on  
the maximum alcohol  
strength - 8 per cent - 100  
of London proof be taken  
as the standard in  
port a 3 fold by having  
proposed rates be taken  
double it -

That we must ac-  
cept the import-duty rate  
on the duty of license &  
import - on a maximum

My dear Sublime  
I send you the  
papers I spoke of last  
night & trust you to be  
just v. memory. As  
I am not clear how  
to dispose of them -

he means which  
1: 2. & reduce the 4 per  
cent in fullon stock -  
4 times the import

he is further directed to license for the sale of  
beer nothing but barley-malt, may be issued without  
that the malt now used is any restriction  
is barley-malt, and malt of Indian corn and still  
from wheat, that if the restriction is not relaxed  
his business must suffer because barley is not  
procureable in sufficient quantity on the Hills, that  
it will be seen from the signed statement that  
nowhere in the world does the tax on beer exceed  
2 3/4 pence per gallon, and he is at loss to conceive why  
the tax on beer in Southern India should be three times  
greater.

Prays that the prohibitive  
tax may be reduced and that

Prof. 7. 1-7-76 885  
E. S. J. 5-2-75: 333  
F. R. Vol. 2545/75 12/76

was demanded of him, that  
 in 1864 he was directed to  
 take out for the first time  
 a license for manufacture  
 on payment of Rs 25 and  
 retail license for each shop  
 on payment of Rs 15; that  
 under these licenses he was  
 permitted to brew without  
 any alcoholic restrictions;  
 that in 1869 the alcoholic  
 strength was reduced to 5 gp.  
 that in 1872 an excise of  
 one Anna per gallon was  
 fixed and he was permitted  
 to brew up to 8 gp by the Board's  
 circular, that after the  
 Board's circulars were sold  
 he Board were pleased to  
 ignore their circular and  
 to impose an excise duty  
 of 4 Annas per gallon that  
 R. 30/11/77 R. 30/11/77 R. 30/11/77  
 C. 17/Nov/77 R. 22/11/77 R. 23/11/77

Government of Madras.  
 No 4822.  
 Mr DEPARTMENT.

Petition No. 2260 of 1876.  
 From Samuel Harveywell  
 S.D. No 17/5 February 1877  
 Occupation Brewer and  
 Distiller  
 Village Aruva Ghaut near  
 Talook Coonoor  
 District Nilgiris E. 11

Dated 15<sup>th</sup> August 1876  
 Received 9<sup>th</sup> Nov 1876  
 Recd 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 1876 Enclosures 3

ABSTRACT.

States that he commenced  
 business in 1857 when  
 neither license nor excise  
 N 43 -

Petition

173/10

No 2260 of 1876 of 15<sup>th</sup> August 1876  
 Receipt -  
 From Samuel Harveywell,  
 Brewer and Distiller,  
 Aruva Ghaut, near Coonoor  
 Nilgiris

2260

States that he commenced  
 business in 1857 when  
 neither license nor excise  
 was demanded of him; that  
 in 1864 he was directed to  
 take out for the first time  
 a license for manufacture  
 on payment of Rs 25 and  
 retail license for each shop  
 on payment of Rs 15; that  
 under these licenses he was  
 permitted to brew without  
 alcoholic restrictions;  
 that

that in 1869 the alcoholic  
strength was reduced to 5°; 126  
that in 1872 an excise of  
one Anna per gallon was  
fixed and he was permitted  
to brew up to 8° by the  
Board's Circular; that after  
the Akbari leases were  
sold the Board were pleased  
to ignore their Circular &  
to impose an excise duty  
of 4 annas per gallon;  
that he is further directed  
to use nothing but barley  
malt; that the malt now  
used is barley malt and  
malts of Indian Corn and  
Hill grown wheat; that if  
the restriction is not relaxed  
his business must suffer  
because barley is not  
procurable

in sufficient quantity  
on the Hills; that it will  
be seen from the subjoined  
statement that no where in  
the world does the tax on  
beer exceed 2 1/2°d per gallon,  
and he is at a loss to  
conceive why the tax on  
beer in Southern India  
should be three times greater.

Prays that the pro-  
hibitive tax may be reduced  
and that licenses for the  
sale of beer may be issued  
without any restriction.

Memo with reference  
to Honeywell's petition to  
His Grace the Governor & His  
Grace's noble Men. <sup>175</sup>/<sub>12</sub>

The subject of the manufac-  
ture & sale of emulic Beer  
to the extent to which it has  
be allowed has frequently  
engaged the serious atten-  
tion of the Board of Resol-  
& Government. Mr. Honeywell  
desires to have the same  
encouragement held out  
to him in India as it  
offered to brewers at home.  
But the conditions of the  
two countries are essentially  
different. We have here Palm  
trees growing in abundance,  
yielding a wholesome & easily  
obtainable beverage largely  
indulged in by the poorer  
classes to whom it is almost  
~~an absolute~~ necessary  
beverage, & the Government de-

G.H. R.  
C. H. R. 12-11-71

is a large concern from  
in its natural state <sup>when it is pure</sup> fermented by the action of the sun  
? when it is manufactured  
is arrack. Experience has  
shown that country brewed  
is if encouraged will  
displace totally the natural  
wholesome beverage of the  
country & jeopardize our  
country revenue. It has  
therefore been deemed ex-  
pedient to place restrictions  
on the sale of native brewed  
beer. It fixed a duty of one  
anna per gallon. was fixed  
beer brewed in the country  
shall not be sold being  
import duty on English  
beer. This was only an experi-  
mental measure. It was  
however soon found that in the  
case of foreign beer, freight  
charges swelled the  
cost so much that it could  
not compete with arrack,  
Indian beer being free.

from these charges could be  
sold at half the price of English  
beer with a large margin  
of profit. It was therefore  
apprehended that it would  
displace other legitimate  
taxes abhorrance to  
some extent & it was resolved  
that such beer should pay  
a tax having some reference  
to its alcoholic strength.  
The duty on beer containing  
8 percent of alcohol, varies  
according to a duty of Rs. 1-12-0  
on arrack 30° under proof, but  
would be about an anna 6-5  
per gallon. But as such a tax  
would have prohibitive effect  
effectually stop the sale of  
beer, a rate of annas 16  
was resolved upon <sup>in 1874 & 75</sup> & the  
of license for beer was limited  
to a certain number  
each at Rs. 1000

CG 27 Feb 1875 No 170.

The Govt of India about this time  
remarked in a letter to the Govt  
on the subject of his cancellation of  
a beer brewing license in Punjab.

that they would regret any proceeding  
tending to discourage such  
breweries in favor of spirits.  
The Government in 1875 April  
1875 No. 527 observed that they  
did not wish the Board to  
be restricted to grant of liquor made  
at some small & kept that the  
grant of a license need not  
be refused on account of the  
quality of the liquor as the  
consumer should be left to  
protect himself against bad  
liquor by refusing to purchase  
it. On receipt of these orders  
the Board again brought the  
whole question under review.  
They expressed grave doubts as  
to the wholesome use of the  
liquor called country beer.  
The Collectors of H. Area &  
Jointly have having reported  
similarly, the Government  
resolved to send the Secretary  
of a committee of officers to in-  
vestigate the qualities of the  
liquor. They first thought of  
Surgeon Major Nicholson, but  
having failed to procure his  
services referred the Board  
to the Professor of Physical Science.

A memorandum drawn  
up by Surg<sup>t</sup> Major Nicholson  
is recorded in No. 31<sup>st</sup> March  
1875 No. 489 & shows conclusively  
that it is necessary to lay  
all alcoholic liquors ac-  
cording to their strength or  
else to draw a line between  
bona fide beer & spirituous imi-  
tations of it made to under-  
sell abkhar arrack in the  
bazaar. He said that the so-  
called beer, country brewed,  
is really a mere spirit wash.

The Board pointed out that if  
investigation into the qualities  
of the country beer be abandoned,  
as ordered by Government, & if  
there is no police as to the  
quality or ingredients of any  
stuff which persons holding  
licenses for the sale of beer can  
and use the people today, the worst  
consequences will result both  
to the people & the revenue. The  
people will drink any thing  
which is cheap, strong, & slippery.

by the addition of drugs the  
so called country beer might  
easily be made as intoxicating  
as the ordinary cachaça at  
60° under proof & sold at a far  
lower price. It would be  
more deleterious, & would  
pay only one-fourth as much  
to the revenue, supposing  
that all the liquor sold in the  
shops will have paid beer  
excise at all. Even in highly  
civilized countries, the Government  
that without interference  
by the executive, consumers  
are unable to protect them-  
selves against adulteration.

On this representation, the  
Government reconsidered their  
order of 5 April 1875 & directed  
that the country beer license  
be restricted to beer made  
of malt, hops & sugar only &  
of an alcoholic strength not  
exceeding 8 per cent. They also  
requested the Board to report on  
the arrangements which should  
be made for licensing the beer,  
& decided to know with reference

to it May 1875 No 752

to be better from the Committee  
since that the duty proposed  
was excessive, whether  
they would recommend any  
reduction in the tax rate  
resolved upon.

The Board's Proceedings of 7  
October 1875 No 752, contain  
an exhaustive report on the  
subject, embodying the results  
ascertained by the chemical  
examinations on examining  
the various samples of beer sent  
to them. The results of these  
own inquiries into the proportion  
of the various component  
ingredients of country brewed  
at Vila Rica, São Paulo & Belém  
beer. On the whole they said

it is clear that the liquor called  
country beer is not beer at all,  
i.e., it is not made from barley  
malt. & the quantity of hops  
used, if any, is infinitesimal.  
Doctor Maier's report seems  
to show that the liquor is not  
worth being considered as a  
wholesome or genuine beverage.

As to the duty, the Board  
after pointing out the inaccuracy  
in the figures given by the Committee

of his  
former, actually manufacturing  
& discussing the rate of duty  
levied at Bangalore, stated  
that they see no reason to  
believe that the amount will  
unduly weight genuine  
beer in the competition with  
that of English manufacture,  
while for the ordinary stiff  
which is not genuine beer  
& which compares with arrack.  
& accordingly the rate is favorable  
& not proportioned to the al-  
coholic strength."

The Government thereupon  
finally decided that the so  
called country beer does  
not merit encouragement  
that the duty exceed the be  
maintained at 4 annas  
per gallon. & that the manu-  
facture should be restricted to  
beers brewed from malt  
hops, & sugar, and an alcoholic  
strength not exceeding 8 per cent.  
Thus, the whole question of country  
beer has been fully considered  
& disposed of. It is submitted  
there appears no ground for reopening  
the subject now. The reduction of the

9 Dec 1875 to 1786.

present maintained on the  
manufacture & sale of country  
beer are briefly summed  
up in No 1<sup>st</sup> July 1876 No 885.

Dr 24/6  
176  
16



A large portion of any  
rate of Pilsner community  
than Quack -

It would seem desirable  
to encourage it - and  
this is the view taken by  
Govt. under said Act.

If good beer is the word  
in Belgium - it will only  
be accomplished by numerous  
and repeated experiments

It is not so many years  
since beer could not  
be brewed except in Belgium  
except by one or two persons -  
Now there are many -  
and not confined to one  
locality -

So possibly if experiments  
are fully allowed and  
so independent of place  
in its way good beer  
will be brewed here

to make it a definite  
spirit beer of permitted  
alcoholic strength under  
the pseudonym of Pilsner  
which is kindred to the  
Brewery & Distillery  
have experienced in this  
interference has been only  
due to the character of  
the previous work by  
products.

It is quite possible  
that in ignorance of the  
details of brewing the  
advice the subject has  
further far in determining  
to secure a good result  
by depriving the materials  
of the water in the manufacture  
but it is the enormous  
that there is considerable  
difficulty in testing  
whether the strength of the  
beauty. Making that

to the test of government to secure  
the same even quite sufficient  
to be convincing in the direction in which  
by the Govt. the Govt.

Several Concur  
with this view as well

I think it quite right to  
impose & enforce an alcoholic  
test - so high will prevent  
the term beer being used  
to cover a spirit -  
and a duty may fairly  
be levied & income upon  
it (while the malt is  
free -)

Then arises the question  
What Malt may be  
used? - As much as stated  
when purchasing this  
petition that he would  
Malt from Barley  $\frac{1}{3}$

Wheat  $\frac{1}{4}$   
Malt  $\frac{1}{5}$   
Some Paddy -  
in the proportions approximately  
in the past years as stated

It seems only fair  
to give Indian Brewing  
a chance of success  
that provided the



that as to the  
"testing of the beer"  
they foresee great  
difficulties. Hence  
they detail (see para 14 of Proc. 7<sup>th</sup> Dec. 75)  
and all have reference  
to ingredients & quality.  
On this the Govt. said  
the beer "must often  
in its effects be extremely  
injurious" & they  
resolved

"therefore to maintain  
the rate of excise at  
£ 2000000"

The para in the  
draft not being  
clear it is proposed  
to insert after  
"testing" the  
words

"the quality of"

And in the next  
sentence to substitute  
for "test" & "rate" the words  
"Standard" & "figure"

The addition of the  
phrase "deleterious"  
in the opening  
sentence of the para.  
will also make it  
more complete

Lat

6/11

115  
20

Rev. Secy  
176  
21

No 176

Proceedings of the Madras Government  
Under date the 5<sup>th</sup> February 1878

Read the following  
Petition from Samuel Hargrave,  
Kewer and Maltster, Arin  
Shant, near Coonoor, Nilgiris, of  
15<sup>th</sup> August 1876 No 2260.

His Grace the Governor  
in Council has given careful  
consideration to the rules  
which at present regulate  
the <sup>manufacture</sup> ~~production~~ and sale of  
country brewed beer and is  
of opinion that some modification  
is

Submitted by Mr. Hargrave  
to the Government  
on the 15<sup>th</sup> August 1876

Mr. Hargrave  
I enclose the draft but I am  
by no means sanguine of  
its effecting any change  
I don't think that the draft  
in relation to the rules regarding  
malt it modifies the existing  
practice

is required unless the enter-  
prise is to be altogether sup-  
pressed.

If <sup>wholesome</sup> genuine beer of  
fair quality can be brewed  
on the Hill, His Grace would  
desire to encourage its ma-  
nufacture, and at no time  
has it been the wish of  
Government, as supposed  
by Mr. Honeywell, to protect  
Stout and Saddy at its  
expense.

2. The brewers, who were  
practically unfettered, were  
flooding the market with

a <sup>strong</sup> liquor which contained  
an undue proportion of Al-  
cohol, and it was <sup>conclusively</sup> ~~conclusively~~  
demonstrated that in many  
cases little or no malt was  
used in the manufacture

It thus became ne-  
cessary, in the interest  
alike of the consumer and of  
the Revenue, to discourage the  
sale of a deleterious spirit-  
wash under the pseudonym  
of beer, but, while the ac-  
tion taken by the Govern-  
ment has <sup>been</sup> ~~unquestionably~~ <sup>2.</sup>  
~~effected~~ <sup>result</sup> this object, it is  
possible

possible that it would be  
possible to  
prescribing  
the ~~conditions~~  
technical details un-  
suited to the conditions of  
the country or at all events  
prejudicial.

Thus Mr. Winchcombe  
protests with some show  
of justice against the re-  
striction placed on the use  
of malt other than barley-  
malt; and it is not ap-  
parent why there should  
be anything injurious in  
the use of malt from other

grains

able. Restriction  
of the quantity of  
grain in the fermentation of  
beer. (See 9021000)  
The malted grain is  
by law in England & Wales  
to be of such quality that  
it will not be so as to  
be so as to  
This is not all, however,  
as the grain is not  
of such quality as to  
be so as to

grains provided it is properly  
prepared  
The present rate of duty  
was imposed when the deleterious  
and spirituous nature of the  
liquor that was sold under  
the name of beer was pressed  
upon the notice of the Govern-  
ment and it was intended  
to be restrictive. Subsequently  
it was hoped that arrangements  
might be made for testing  
the quality of the beer and a  
reduction of the duty was  
contemplated, but the  
difficulty of carrying out  
any satisfactory testing  
arrangements caused  
the idea to be relinquished.

— Harring

Having regard, how-  
 -ever to the desirability  
 of giving full opportunities  
 for ascertaining the pos-  
 sibility of brewing good  
 beer on the Hills, His  
 Grace is willing to en-  
 -courage the experiment  
 by authorizing a reduction  
 of the duty to one Anna  
 per gallon being the  
 equivalent of that levied  
 on imported beer and the  
 rate formerly charged. The  
 percentage of alcohol  
 should not however exceed  
 the average in imported beer  
 and His Grace is disposed  
 to think that the present  
 limit should be altered  
 to 6 1/2 per cent

*M.B.*

*Note*  
 The following is a list of the  
 names of the persons who have  
 been appointed to the various  
 committees of the Council.  
 The names are given in the  
 order in which they were  
 appointed. The names of the  
 members of the Council are  
 given in the order in which  
 they were elected. The names  
 of the members of the  
 various committees are given  
 in the order in which they  
 were appointed.

on the alcoholic strength.  
 2. The Retail license duty  
 being kept at an  
 even figure.  
 On these points the Govt  
 are at the news of the  
 Board & are in power

*It has been suggested  
 that the duty on beer  
 should be reduced to one  
 Anna per gallon. This  
 is a reasonable suggestion  
 and should be adopted.  
 \*Vide p. 31 July 16. 1810 22.*

176  
24

all  
 remission of the duty on  
 the manufacture of  
 beer ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~unlawful~~ <sup>unlawful</sup>  
 then there are precise duty calculations  
 5. His Grace the Governor  
 in Council will be glad to  
 have the Board's views on  
 both these points and how  
 they consider effect can  
 best be given to the sugges-  
 tions which commend  
 themselves to Government.  
 6. The existing form of  
 license should secure the  
 manufacture being fairly  
 conducted, if inspections  
 of the breweries and beershops  
 are

7. The Board will <sup>also</sup> consider and report whether the amount of hops might not be more conveniently fixed with reference to the malt than as at present at 3 lbs per bushel of beer, and also whether arrangements <sup>may</sup> cannot be made for uniformly <sup>testing</sup>

185  
4 lbs of new soap for  
Quarter of malt dried to  
sample (from 100 lbs malt)

8. The Petitioner will be referred to the Board who will intimate to him the substance of this order and the nature of the relief that is contemplated.

Yes

404

I am not sure that  
the last para is not  
futile.

Inc mit in case  
in 18. 24/4/1901  
new 9/11

Kate, I had my plates  
 in the morning light, and  
 found them all broken  
 & in a heap, but it  
 has been a great  
 help to the people  
 the people in the  
 of the Indian. I will  
 to have had the  
 to the River. I will

14. Letzte Beratung Dec. der 14. Feb.

*E. J. [Signature]*

13-8-88

(2) G.O.  
Country - Brazil  
Brazilian Navy  
(Brazil's Politics)

Revenue 1878 Departs  
Nº 176. -

Pres. of the Brazilian  
Government

Dated 8 Feb 1878. -

Nº 13 + 14.

C. 13

Rec. into Brazil for  
the Ministry of  
the Navy  
"for action"

Rec. 30/1/77 R. 4/Jan/78 C. 24/Jan/78 R. 4/2/78  
R.C. 23/1/77 R. 30/1/77  
C. 17/Dec/77 R. 22/1/77