Bundle Copy

Government of Bengal. | 1918 | GENERAL DEPT.

EDUCATION.

MARCH. File $\frac{3\text{-A}}{2}$ 1-10

Nos. 1–12.

Appointment of Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis substantively *pro tempore* to the Indian Educational Service as a Professor of Physics, Presidency College.

LIST OF PAPERS.

		PAGE.
1.	Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, No. $\frac{106\text{ A.}}{\text{A}-27\text{ a}-1916}$, dated the 29th June 1917, recommending the appointment of Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis to act in the Indian Educational Service as a Professor of Physics, Presidency College, with effect from the 26th January 1916, in the vacancy caused by the deputation of Dr. E. P. Harrison to military duty.	1-2
2.	Notification by this Government, No. 1096 Edn., dated the 4th September 1917, sanctioning the appointment of Mr. Mahalanabis to act in the Indian Educational Service for a period of six months as a professor of physics, Presidency College, with effect from the 1st September 1917.	2
	Endorsements to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 1097-98 Edn., dated the 4th September 1917, forwarding a copy of the notification for information.	

		PAGE.
3.	Letter to the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 597 T.—Edn., dated the 3rd October 1917, recommending the appointment of Mr. Mahalanabis to fill the sub. *pro tem.* vacancy in the Indian Educational Service arising from the deputation of Dr. Harrison to military service on a pay of Rs. 500, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 for a period of two years, with effect from the date of his appointment by this Government.	2-3
4.	Letter from the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 112 C., dated the 15th January 1918, sanctioning the appointment of Mr. Mahalanabis sub. *pro tem.* in the Indian Educational Service for such period not exceeding two years as may be found necessary, and saying that orders regarding the rate of pay to be drawn by him will follow latter.	3
5.	Endorsement to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, No. 220 Edn., dated the 30th January 1918, forwarding a copy of the Government of India's letter for information.	3
6-7.	Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, No. $\frac{11 A.}{A-358 a-17}$, dated the 17th January 1918, recommending the creation of a post on Rs. 500 per mensem outside the grades of the Educational Services for Mr. Mahalanabis for the period from the 26th January 1916 to the 31st August 1917, during which he worked in the Presidency College without any remuneration.	3-6
8-9.	Memorandum from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. $\frac{Bt.}{R. O. 525}$, dated the 22nd January 1918, forwarding with his report the reappropriation statement for meeting charges on account of the salary of Mr. Mahalanabis.	6
10.	Letter to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, No. 379 Edn., dated the 20th February 1918, saying that Government are unable to agree to the proposal.	7
11.	Letter from the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 164, dated the 9th March 1918, saying that they have decided that Mr. Mahalanabis should receive pay in accordance with the provisions of article 63 of the Civil Service Regulations, and that they do not consider that his qualifications are such that they would be justified in asking the Secretary of State to make an exception from the existing rules pending the decision to be arrived at on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission.	7
12.	Endorsement to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, No. 613, Edn., dated the 25th March 1918, forwarding a copy of the Government of India's letter for information.	7

APPOINTMENT OF MR. P. C. MAHALANABIS SUBSTANTIVELY *pro tempore* TO THE INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE AS A PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

[No. 1.] [File $\frac{3\text{-A}}{2}$ 1.]

No $\frac{116\text{ A.}}{\text{A—97a—1916}}$, dated Calcutta, the 29th June 1917.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hornell, M.A. (Oxon.), Director of Public Instruction, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have the honour to invite reference to the Government notification No. 570 Edn., dated the 6th March 1916, in terms of which Mr. P. C. Mahalanobis was appointed to act temporarily in the Indian Educational Service from 26th July 1915 to 25th January 1916, in the vacancy caused by the deputation of Dr. J. C. Bose up to 30th November 1915 and subsequently of Dr. E. P. Harrison. During this period Mr. Mahalanabis held the appointment of a Professor at the Presidency College.

2. Government are aware that Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis was afterwards recommended by the authorities of the Presidency College for appointment in the Indian Educational Service in the vacancy arising from the retirement of Dr. J. C. Bose, but owing to an audit difficulty arising from the existence of supernumerary appointments in the Indian Educational Service cadre he could not be appointed to this vacancy. He has however continued to serve in the staff of the Presidency College as honorary professor ever since his temporary appointment referred to in paragraph 1 above came to an end, and as there appears to be no immediate prospect of appointing him permanently, the authorities of the Presidency College consider it reasonable that he should be appointed to act in the Indian Educational Service with effect from 26th January 1916, in the vacancy consequent on the deputation of Dr. E. P. Harrison to military duty, which will ensure continuance of his acting appointment in the Indian Educational Service.

3. It is understood that Mr. Mahalanabis is prepared to accept the temporary appointment in the Indian Educational Service at the rate of salary admissible in terms of article 63 of the Civil Service Regulations provided it does not prejudice his case for appointment to the Indian Educational Service on full pay and that a reference is made to the Secretary of State on the subject of his permanent appointment when a vacancy occurs and his candidature is supported by Government.

4. In these circumstances, I have to recommend that orders may be issued sanctioning the appointment of Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis to act as a Professor of the Presidency College and in the Indian Educational Service in the vacancy caused by the deputation of Dr. E. P. Harrison with effect from 26th January 1916. If this proposal is sanctioned it will be necessary to cancel the orders issued in Government notification No. 1051, dated the 23rd June 1916, in terms of which Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji, Demonstrator in Physics in the Presidency College (class IV of the Provincial Educational Service) was appointed to act in the Indian Educational Service as a Professor in the same College, with effect from 26th January 1916, in the vacancy consequent on the deputation of Dr. E. P. Harrison. This will involve the reversion of Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji to the Provincial Educational Service and the loss by him of the allowance of Rs. 100 a month, but as there is at present no vacancy to which Mr. Mahalanabis can be appointed there is no alternative. The reversion is besides justifiable in view of the consideration that Mr. Mahalanabis having served as honorary professor since the above date, the duties of Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji have not been so arduous as to make the grant of his acting allowance indispensable in fairness to him.

5. In this connection I have to enclose an application from Mr. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanabis for appointment in the Indian Educational Service with a copy of his letter dated the 19th July 1916, and its enclosures. The application was held back as his case was being considered in reference to a specific vacancy in the Physics Department of the Presidency College, for

which he is a candidate. I also enclose copies of letters from the following gentlemen testifying to the candidate's suitability for appointment as Professor of Physics: —

(1) Dr. G. F. C. Searle, Sc.D., F.R.S., University Lecturer in Experimental Physics, Demonstrator in Experimental Physics, Fellow of Peterhouse.
(2) Dr. Chapman, M.A., Tutor, King's College, Cambridge.
(3) Mr. C. T. R. Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., Lecturer in Physics, Cambridge University.

[No. 2.] [File $\frac{3\text{-A}}{2}$ 2.]

No. 1096 Edn., dated Calcutta, the 4th September 1917.

Notification by—The Government of Bengal, General Department.

Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis is appointed to act in the Indian Educational Service in the post of Professor of Physics in the Presidency College, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st September 1917, *vice* Dr. E. P. Harrison, on deputation.

No. 1097 Edn., dated Calcutta, the 4th September 1917.

Memo. by—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Dept.

Copy forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for information, with reference to his letter No. $\frac{116\text{ A.}}{\text{A.—27a-1916}}$, dated the 29th June 1917, and for communication to Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis, whose appointment to act in the Indian Educational Service is sanctioned until further orders for a period of six months. He is allowed to draw pay at the rate of Rs. 333-5-4 a month. Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji who is at present officiating in this post will revert to the Provincial Educational Service with effect from the 1st September 1917.

2. The question of the continuance of the temporary appointment of Mr. Mahalanabis beyond six months is being referred to the Government of India

---

Memo. No. 1098 Edn., dated Calcutta, the 4th September 1917.

Copy, with a copy of the endorsement, forwarded to the Accountant-General, Bengal, for information.

[No. 3.] [File $\frac{3\text{-A}}{2}$ 3.]

No. 597 T.—Edn., dated Darjeeling, the 3rd October 1917.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

I am directed to enclose an application from Mr. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanabis for an appointment in the Indian Educational Service, and to request that the Government of India may be moved to sanction his appointment to act in the Indian Educational Service in the post of Professor of Physics at the Presidency College, Calcutta, in the vacancy caused by the deputation of Dr. E. P. Harrison, to military duty.

2. Mr. Mahalanabis was appointed by this Government to act in the Indian Educational Service in the vacancy caused by the deputation of Professor Sir J. C. Bose from the 26th July 1915, and subsequently in Dr. Harrison's vacancy until 25th January 1916. After 25th January 1916, when other arrangements were made for filling the latter vacancy, Mr. Mahalanabis worked as an honorary professor at the Presidency College. As will be seen from his application, he has high qualifications, and the Governor in Council, who is satisfied that he is competent for a post in the Indian Educational Service, has already appointed him to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Harrison's deputation for six months with effect from the 1st September 1917.

3. This vacancy must necessarily remain open on a sub *pro tem.* basis for the duration of the war, and it is not likely that all the vacancies in the cadre of the Indian Educational Service can be substantively filled till some time after the end of the war. I am accordingly to recommend that

Mr. Mahalanabis may be appointed to fill the sub. *pro tem.* vacancy in the Indian Educational Service, arising from the deputation of Dr. Harrison to military service, on a pay of Rs. 500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 for a period of two years with effect from the date of his appointment by this Government. I am to explain that both on the occasion of his previous temporary appointment, and in the terms of the temporary appointment which he now holds under the orders of this Government, he has been allowed to draw pay of only two-thirds of Rs. 500 in accordance with the provisions of article 63, Civil Service Regulations. The Director of Public Instruction has, however, represented that as Mr. Mahalanabis has very high qualifications, it is desirable that he should be appointed on the full rate of pay open to European members of the Indian Educational Service. The Governor in Council supports the Director's recommendation, and I am to submit it for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

[No. 4.] [File $\frac{3\text{-A}}{2}$ 4.]

No. 112 C., dated Delhi, the 15th January 1918.

From—The Hon'ble Sir E. D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

With reference to your letter No. 597 T.—Edn., dated the 3rd of October 1917, regarding the appointment of Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis in the Indian Educational Service, I am desired to convey sanction to his appointment sub. *pro tempore* in that service for such period not exceeding two years as may be found necessary. Orders regarding the rate of pay to be drawn by Mr. Mahalanabis will follow later.

[No. 5.] [File $\frac{3\text{-A}}{2}$ 5.]

No. 220 Edn., dated Calcutta, the 30th January 1918.

Memo. by—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Dept.

A copy of the above is forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for information, in continuation of this department endorsement No. 1097 Edn., dated the 4th September 1917.

[Nos. 6-7.] [File $\frac{3\text{-A}}{2}$ 6.]

No. $\frac{11\text{ A.}}{\text{A—353a-17}}$, dated Calcutta, the 17th January 1918.

From—The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have the honour to invite reference to Mr. Garner's endorsement No. 1097 Edn., dated the 4th September 1917, forwarding a copy of the General Department notification No. 1096 Edn. of the same date, in terms of which Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis has been appointed to act in the Indian Educational Service in the post of Professor of Physics at the Presidency College, Calcutta, with effect from 1st September 1917, *vice* Dr. E. P. Harrison, on deputation. Mr. Mahalanabis has submitted a representation, in which, among other things, he asks that a temporary post in the Indian Educational Service may be created for him for the period from 26th January 1916 to 31st August 1917, during which he worked as professor of the Presidency College without remuneration in the circumstances described below.

2. It will be seen from paragraphs 1 and 2 of the office letter No. 116 A., dated the 19th June 1917, that Mr. Mahalanabis acted temporarily in the Indian Educational Service as a professor of the Presidency College from 26th July 1915 to 25th January 1916, first in the vacancy caused by the deputation of Dr. J. C. Bose up to 30th November 1915 and subsequently in the vacancy caused by the deputation of Dr. E. P. Harrison. On the expiry of this period, Mr. Mahalanabis continued to work on the staff of the Presidency College as an honorary professor, and in July 1916 the governing body of the college

passed a resolution recommending that he should be appointed to act in the Indian Educational Service in place of Sir J. C. Bose, retired. This proposal was however found afterwards to be impracticable owing to the existence of supernumerary appointments in the Indian Educational Service and it was ultimately decided by Government, as stated in paragraph 1 above, to appoint Mr. Mahalanabis to act in the Indian Educational Service in place of Dr. Harrison, on deputation, only with effect from 1st September 1917. Mr. Mahalanabis was not appointed with effect from any earlier date, because this would have involved hardship to Babu Hriday Chandra Banerjee, who in a technical sense previously held the appointment.

3. Although it may be argued that in staying on the staff of the Presidency College after 25th January 1916, Mr. Mahalanabis deliberately took a certain risk, possibly in the hope of strengthening his claim to permanent appointment in the Indian Educational Service, the actuality is that the college has received the benefit of more than a year and a half's work from Mr. Mahalanabis, for which he received no remuneration. His services have been of a high order of excellence, and without them the work of the Physics Department could not have been satisfactorily carried on. It appears undesirable that this state of affairs should be acquiesced in and as a convenient way out of an unsatisfactory position, the Principal of the Presidency College has suggested that a temporary post on Rs. 500 a month, *not* in the Indian Educational Service may be created for him for the period in question. It has however, been ascertained informally from the Accountant-General, Bengal, that under the orders of the Government of India contained in the concluding portion of paragraph 141 of the Bengal Companion to the Civil Service Regulations, it is irregular to create a temporary appointment for the performance of specific duties, for which a permanent appointment already exists. Such an appointment can only be sanctioned when there is additional work for which no provision was made in the sanctioned cadre. In ruling to this effect, the Accountant-General, Bengal, has apparently assumed—an assumption for which this office is mainly responsible, that the Indian Educational Service post vacated by the retirement of Sir J. C. Bose is a permanent post already existing for the performance of the duties of a third professor of Physics at the Presidency College. But this post, as Government is aware, has not yet been allotted to the Presidency College for the above purpose *with the requisite sanction*. The Accountant-General's ruling therefore appears to be inapplicable in the present case and there is no technical objection to the creation of the temporary post suggested by the Principal, Presidency College, and I recommend that such a post may be created, the cost being met by reappropriation as suggested in the reappropriation statement, which is being submitted separately through the Accountant-General, Bengal.

4. In his representation, Mr. Mahalanabis has asked that he may be allowed to draw the fee paid by the Calcutta University for his lecturership in Physics. As regards this, the Principal of the Presidency College is of opinion that if Mr. Mahalanabis is to remain unpaid during the period from 26th January 1916 to 31st August 1917, he would have an indisputable claim to retain the fees paid by the University for delivering University lectures. If, however, a temporary post is created for him, the Principal considers that his request in this regard cannot be supported. I agree with the Principal and suggest that orders may be passed accordingly by Government.

5. It is understood that the scholarship which Mr. Mahalanabis holds at Cambridge, will lapse in March 1918, and that if he goes back to Cambridge there is a prospect of its renewal for two years. I would therefore request that early orders may be passed on this case.

No. 1785, dated Calcutta, the 28th November 1917.

From—J. R. Barrow, Esq., I.E.S., Offg. Principal, Presidency College,
To—The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

I have the honour to forward for your consideration a petition from Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis, with reference to Government notification No 1096 Edn., dated the 4th September 1917. For convenience' sake I summarise the main points in connection with the case.

2. Mr. Mahalanabis was appointed to act as Professor of Physics in the vacancy arising from Mr. Harrison's deputation for a period of six months from 26th July 1915 to 25th January 1916, this being the longest term for which he could be appointed to act at one time. After the 25th January 1916 he offered to work without pay till the end of the session, and his offer was accepted by the Governing Body. Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji, senior demonstrator, was appointed to act for Mr. Harrison from 26th January 1916, and other appointments were made in the chain of vacancies.

When the college reopened for the new session, Mr. Mahalanabis continued his work. In July 1916 the Governing Body passed a resolution that Mr. Mahalanabis ought to act in the Indian Educational Service in place of Sir J. C. Bose, retired.

In your letter No. T.—461, dated the 4th November 1916, it was pointed out that the proposal of the Governing Body was impracticable, Sir J. C. Bose's post being supernumerary; and it was suggested that Mr. Mahalanabis should act in Mr. Harrison's vacancy from 26th January 1916, though this would mean the reversion of Babus Hriday Chandra Banerji and Dwijendra Kumar Majumdar to the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services, respectively, and the refund of the allowances which they had drawn.

In your letter No. 116 A of the 29th June 1917 this proposal was made to Government. It was, however, not accepted, and on the 4th September 1917 appeared the notification referred to above appointing Mr. Mahalanabis to act for Mr. Harrison for six months. The question of the continuance of Mr. Mahalanabis' temporary appointment beyond the term of six months is being referred to the Government of India.

3. It thus appears that from 26th January 1916 to 31st August 1917 Mr. Mahalanabis has been working as a professor of this college without pay. He now submits a petition in which he makes the following requests:—

(1) That the creation of a temporary post in the Indian Educational Service may be sanctioned from 26th January 1916 to 31st August 1917 under article 79 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(2) That he should be permitted to draw his pay from 1st September 1917 at the full rate of Rs. 500, not on the two-thirds scale sanctioned in the notification.

(3) That his case should be recommended to the Secretary of State for appointment to the Indian Educational Service (the appointment to be on full pay).

(4) That under the special circumstances of the case he may be allowed to draw the fee paid by the Calcutta University for his lecturership in Physics.

4. (1) As regards the first request that a temporary post should be sanctioned, the Government of India have no power to create such a post in the Indian Educational Service, but they can apparently create an unspecified post on Rs. 500. I would suggest that this may offer a convenient way out of an unsatisfactory position. It may of course be argued that, in staying on after his six months' appointment from July 1915 to January 1916 had elapsed Mr. Mahalanabis was deliberately taking a certain risk, and I see no harm in adding that he probably did so in the hope of strengthening his claim to permanent appointment in the Indian Educational Service. The fact remains that the Governing body kept him here in anticipation of sanction, and three times expressed their opinion that his appointment was desirable, and that the college has received the benefit of more than a year and-a-half's work from Mr. Mahalanabis, for which no remuneration has been given. It seems to me that it would be undignified on the part of Government to acquiesce in this state of affairs.

(2) Mr. Mahalanabis' next request, that he should be allowed to draw pay from the 1st September 1917 at the full rate of Rs. 500, cannot I suppose be granted without reference to the Secretary of State. The system in force, as I understand it, appears unsatisfactory. I believe the Indian and Provincial Educational Services were started as theoretically parallel services, the Provincial Educational Service being paid on a lower scale on the ground that Indians, living in their own country, were involved in less expense than Europeans. This is a reasonable position, though there may be arguments against it. But since then in defiance of the theory, occasional instances have occurred of Indians being appointed to the Indian Educational Service; and the system apparently has been that if appointed in England, they are given the full pay of the appointment, whereas if appointed in India they draw only two-thirds of the pay. If my information on this point is correct, the distinction drawn appears to me utterly unreasonable. Whether any representation to the Secretary of State in the case of Mr. Mahalanobis is likely to meet with success is however, doubtful; and it is clear that the view which Mr. Mahalanabis has expressed to me, that there is some slur involved in his appointment on the two-thirds scale, is baseless.

(3) It seems, however, reasonable that Mr. Mahalanabis should be recommended to the Secretary of State for permanent appointment in the Indian Educational Service, and if this is done the case for appointment on the full scale of pay might be set forth: and if he were appointed, possibly this full rate of pay might be given with retrospective effect to 1st September 1917.

(4) Finally, Mr. Mahalanabis asks permission to draw the fee for delivering University lectures. If Mr. Mahalanabis is to remain unpaid during the period from 26th January 1916 to 31st August 1917, I presume he would have an indisputable claim to these fees. What he asks however is that, assuming a temporary post is created for his benefit, he should be allowed to draw the fees, because, had he been appointed to a permanent post when he

first came here, he would by this time have been getting an increament of pay. At the best, therefore, he will be less well off than if he had received a permanent appointment in July 1915 or January 1916. I do not think this request can be supported. A person in the temporary employ of Government receives certain remuneration which he presumably finds it worth his while to accept. He may be in a less satisfactory position than a person with a permanent appointment; but that does not seem sufficient reason for interfering with the principle underlying rule 74 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations that Government has a right to the full-time work of its employés.

5. Mr. Mahalanabis has made a reference in his petition to certain demi-official letters which were shown him by the Principal as bearing on his case. It is possible that such letters should not be referred to in an official communication. If that is so, I wish to explain that Mr. Mahalanabis referred the point to me, and that I said I saw no harm in his mentioning these letters.

6. Mr. Mahalanabis tells me that the Cambridge scholaship which he holds will lapse in March 1918, but that if he goes back to Cambridge, there is a good chance of its being renewed for another two years. I would express the hope therefore that, if it is considered possible to take any action on this petition, such action may be taken promptly, in order that Mr. Mahalanabis may have time to decide what to do.

[Nos. 8-9.] [File $\frac{3\text{-A}}{2}$ 7.]

No. $\frac{\text{Bt.}}{\text{K. O. 525}}$, dated Calcutta, the 22nd January 1918.

Memo. by—H. G. Tomkins, Esq., C.I.E., Accountant-General, Bengal.

The undermentioned document is submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, with the following remarks :—

"The re-appropriation proposed is admissible."

Reappropriation statement to meet additional charges on account of the creation of a temporary appointment for Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis on Rs. 500 a month for the period from the 26th January 1916 to the 31st August 1917.

Major, minor and detailed heads under which the charge falls.	Budget grant for the detailed head, under which the charge falls.	Amount of extra charge.	Reappropriation proposed by the officer making the application out of grants at his disposal.		Reappropriation proposed by head of department out of grants under his control.			Reappropriation suggested by Accountant-General.			
			Heads under which savings will be effected.	Amount.	Office or offices in which savings will be effected.	Heads to be reduced.	Amount.	Major head out of the savings of which the extra charge may be met.	Budget estimate.	Expenditure up to last completed account being for month.	Anticipated savings at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22—EDUCATION, 1917-1918.	Rs.	Rs.			22—EDUCATION, 1917-1918.		Rs.	Memo.	Rs.		
Government Colleges, General.					Government Colleges, General.	English Colleges.		Budget grant Re appropriation.	5,84,652 9,498		
English Colleges.						*Arts Colleges for boys.*		Large savings will accrue under the head on account of the absence of Messrs. Peake and Watson on furlough and of the deputation of certain Indian Educational Service professors to military duty.			
Arts Colleges for boys.						Professors, Demonstrators, Lecturers and other teaching staff.	3,602				
Salaries—Provision for temporary professors.	8,760	3,602									

Calcutta,
The 17th January 1918.

W. C. Wordsworth,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

[No. 10.]

[File $\frac{3\text{-A}}{2}$ 8.]

No. 379 Edn., dated Calcutta, the 20th February 1918.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,

To—The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

With reference to your letter No. 11 A., dated the 17th January 1918, I am directed to say that Government regret that they are unable to entertain the proposal that a temporary post should be created at the Presidency College in order to remunerate Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis for his services at the college from the 26th January 1916 to the 31st August 1917. Mr. Mahalanabis appears to have stayed on voluntarily in an honorary capacity at the Presidency College though there was no appointment at that institution which he could fill. The Governor in Council observes that the work of Mr. Mahalanabis is reported to have been of a high order of excellence, and he considers it regrettable that Mr. Mahalanabis should have been allowed to remain so long at the college with no definite prospects. In view, however of the fact that Mr. Mahalanabis was aware of the risk he took in remaining on in the expectation that an appointment would be available for him, Government regret that they cannot recognize any obligation to remunerate him for his services during this period.

[No. 11.]

[File $\frac{3\text{-A}}{2}$ 9.]

No. 164, dated Simla, the 9th March 1918.

From—The Hon'ble Sir E. D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 112 C., dated the 15th of January 1918, regarding the appointment of Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis to the Indian Educational Service, I am desired to say that the Government of India have decided that Mr. Mahalanabis should receive pay in accordance with the provisions of article 63, Civil Service Regulations. The whole question of the rate of pay to be given to Indian officers of the service is, as the Government of Bengal are aware, under consideration in connection with the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, and the Government of India do not consider that Mr. Mahalanabis' qualifications are such that they would be justified in asking the Secretary of State to make an exception from the existing rules pending the decision to be arrived at on the recommendations of the Commission.

[No. 12.]

[File $\frac{3\text{-A}}{2}$ 10.]

No. 613 Edn., dated Calcutta, the 25th March 1918.

Memo. by—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Dept.

A copy of the above forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for information, in continuation of this department endorsement No. 220 Edn., dated the 30th January 1918.

B. S. Press—3-7-1918—100C—68—L. G

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

[FILE $\frac{3\text{-A}}{2}$ 1-10.]

K.-W.—A PROCEEDINGS FOR MARCH 1918, NOS. 1-12.

Appointment of Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis substantively pro tempore *to the Indian Educational Service as a Professor of Physics, Presidency College.*

[No. 1.] From the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, No. $\frac{116\text{ A}}{\text{A-27a—1916}}$, dated the 29th June 1917.

Put this up with the statement of the Indian Educational Service brought up to date and a clear statement as to the vacancies referred to.

C. W. GURNER—3-7-1917.

A copy of the Indian Educational Service statement corrected up to date is put up in the file. The vacancy referred to by the Director of Public Instruction is in the post of Professor of Physics at the Presidency College (corresponding to No. 6 of the Presidency College list), consequent on the deputation of Dr. E. P. Harrison to military duty. Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji (class IV of the Provincial Educational Service) has been acting in this vacancy under the orders in Government notification No. 1051, dated the 23rd June 1916, with effect from the 26th January 1916.

B Proceedings for July 1916, Nos. 120-21.

2. Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis was first appointed to act in the Indian Educational Service as professor in the Presidency College under Government notification No. 570, dated the 6th March 1916, for the period from the 26th July 1915 to the 25th January 1916. The notes on pages 15-20 of the marginally-noted file, will show the vacancies which were then available for making the acting appointment. Subsequently the question of the appointment of Mr. Mahalanabis in Dr. Bose's vacancy in the Indian Educational Service was raised and it was decided that the appointment was not admissible, *vide* discussions in the notes (copy put up).

B Proceedings for April 1916, Nos. 175-76.

3. The appointment of Mr. Mahalanabis (an outsider) to act in the Indian Educational Service for more than six months will require the sanction of the Government of India, and for more than two years, of the Secretary of State. Moreover, the appointment of an outsider with retrospective effect from a date as far back as 26th January 1916 (about one and a half year from now) may be held to be objectionable, seeing that effect was given to the appointment without applying for India's sanction so long. Also it is not known whether Babu H. C. Banerji who was appointed to act in the post from the 25th January 1916, has been allowed to draw his acting allowance all this period, or it was stopped from the date on which the Director of Public Instruction wrote to the Presidency College authorities about the reversion of Babu H. C. Banerji to the Provincial Educational Service, *vide* Director of Public Instruction's note dated the 30th October 1916. If the allowance has been drawn till now it will be a question of the refund by Babu H. C. Banerji of a heavy sum (at Rs. 100 per mensem for about one year and six months). We are also not aware whether any acting arrangement was made in the Provincial Educational Service in place of Babu H. C. Banerji. Before the proposal is accepted and a reference made to the Government of India we may get information on the above points.

J. N. B.—11-7-1917.
M. H.—12-7-1917.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—

Can you let us know up to what date Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji has drawn acting allowance for acting in the Indian Educational Service and whether any arrangements have been made in his place in the Provincial Educational Service ?

C. W. GURNER—12-7-1917.

Babu Hridaya Chandra Banerji has drawn the usual acting allowance together with the house allowance admissible under the rules, for acting in the Indian Educational Service from 26th January 1916 up to 30th June 1917. Babu Dwijendra Kumar

Majumdar, Assistant, Physical Laboratory, Presidency College (class III, Subordinate Educational Service) acted in the Provincial Educational Service in place of Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji and drew acting allowance from 26th January 1916 up to 5th January 1917.

2. Babu Abani Bhusan Das, an outsider, acted in the resulting vacancy in the Subordinate Educational Service from 26th January to 6th July 1916 and drew acting allowance at Rs. 50 a month.

F. C. TURNER—1-8-1917.

Director of Public Instrustion's letter No. 116 A., dated the 29th June 1917. The proposals made are most unusual in the administration of a cadre such as that of the Indian Educational Service.

The position is this: In notification No. 574, dated the 6th March 1916, Mr. P. C. Mahalnabis was declared to have acted in the Indian Educational Service as Professor at Presidency College from the 1st July 1915 to the 25th January 1916, in accordance with the dates given in Assistant Director of Public Instruction's note of 5th February 1916.

On the latter date the vacancy in the Indian Educational Service then filled by Mr. P. C Mahalanabis did not come to an end, and on the recommendation of the Assistant Director of Public Instruction in his note dated the 30th May 1916, Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji was appointed to be professor at the Presidency College in the Indian Educational Service with effect from the 26th January 1916. He has held this acting vacancy since that date, on an acting allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem with the addition, at any rate recently of the Calcutta house allowance which is drawn by a Provincial Educational Service officer acting in the Indian Educational Service in Calcutta. This office have worked this out to average in his case, Rs. 125 per mensem. So far as the office of the Director of Public Instruction know he is still drawing these allowances, the enquiry made of the Principal, Presidency College, on which Assistant Director of Public Instruction's note above is based, having been made in July. His emoluments in pay alone have accordingly amounted to Rs. 1,800, and probably an equal sum is to be added on account of house allowance.

The proposal now made by the Director of Public Instruction is simply that he should be called upon to refund this sum, and Professor P. C. Mahalanabis be appointed to act in the Indian Educational Service in the vacancy which Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji has filled, with effect from the 28th January 1916, when his appointment to this very post in the Indian Educational Service came to an end. (It was no mere slip moreover that his tenure of the post in the Indian Educational Service came to an end then, for it has already been seen that it was not till four months after that date that a recommendation was received for the appointment of Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji to the Indian Educational Service in the vacancy from that date.)

Similarly, the officer who was appointed to fill the acting vacancy in the Provincial Educational Service caused by the promotion of Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji must refund his extra emoluments for this period, and, unless some arrangement can be made with the help of existing vacancies in the Subordinate Educational Service the outsider who has acted in the vacancy thereby caused in the Subordinate Educational Service must be billed for his pay received in that capacity since January 1916.

Mr. Lyon was favourably impressed with Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis (his note dated the 6th October 1916), and there could be no objection to asking for the sanction of the Government of India to his appointment to act in the Indian Educational Service from the date of their orders sanctioning the arrangement, or even to posting him to act in the vacancy from this month in advance of the orders of the Government of India. But it seems impossible to sanction the proposals with retrospective effect as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, involving Babu Hirday Chandra Banerji in a refund apparently of over Rs. 3,000. Moreover it would mean an extra cost to Government of Rs. 233 per mensem for the period since the 26th January 1916 (the difference between the acting pay of an outsider and an officer in the Provincial Educational Service) for no other advantage than that of giving Professor P. C. Mahalanabis continuous service with retrospective effect since the 1st July 1915.

If the Additional Director of Public Instruction is right in noting that Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji has been drawing house allowance, one would have expected this to be mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter, which seems to imply that Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji will have to refund only Rs. 100 per mensem, *i.e.*, Rs. 1,800 to date.

C. W. GUBNER—6-8-1917.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—

Please see Under Secretary's note. I think you will agree that there is no alternative but to arrange for Mr. Mahalanabis' appointment from the date of sanction and *not* with retrospective effect.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY—10-8-1917.

I must needs agree.

The whole business has been most unfortunate. The audit difficulty referred to in paragraph 2 was to some extent responsible, but there has been procrasitnation and muddling, for which my office was not primarily responsible, though it must accept the

responsibility. I would suggest now that orders should be passed as soon as possible. If Professor Mahalanabis makes a representation, as he may do, it will be for Government to consider his case for back pay and to allocate the responsibility for the irregularities which have occurred.

W. W. HORNELL.—10-8-1917.

Is a reference to India necessary?

A resolution of that Government has recently been issued extending the powers of Local Governments in the matter of appointments. Under these recent orders can the Local Government make the appointment?

L. S. S. O'MALLEY—10-8-1917.

Secretary probably refers to Financial Department resolution No. 352 E. A., dated the 25th July 1917, submitted herewith. The orders embodied in this resolution do not probably apply to the present case in which we propose to appoint Mr. Mahalanabis to act in the Indian Educational Service, as a professor in the Presidency College *vice* Dr. E. P. Harrison, on deputation to military duty or until further orders. Probably all that we can immediately do is to appoint him to act for six months and apply for India's permission to let him act for more than six months. The fact that Mr. Mahalanabis has acted before in the Indian Educational Service for six months is probably no bar to our appointing him to act a second time.

A Proceedings for September 1913, Nos. 81-82.

B Proceedings for April 1916, Nos. 175-76.

S. N. G.—11-8-1917.

Please see the notes from page 2. The position is that Mr. Mahalanabis has been acting as professor in the Presidency College for a little over two years. From 26th July 1915 to 25th January 1916 he was temporarily in the Indian Educational Service, and since then he has been working in an honorary capacity. I understand from Mr. Hornell that it was intended that he should get the first suitable temporary appointment in the Indian Educational Service that was vacant after the term of his acting appointment was over, but owing to a muddle, of which the causes are not clear, his claims were overlooked and another officer Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji was appointed to act from 26th January 1916. Mr. Mahalanabis has, I understand, been all along expecting to be put into the Indian Educational Service, and there was some understanding that this would be done as soon as possible. It is impossible to go back on the arrangements which has been in force since January 1916, but we can now appoint him to act in the Indian Educational Service for six months and ask India to permit him to act until Dr. Harrison returns from military duty. He is an officer of very high qualifications (see his application attached to Director of Public Instruction's letter), and his claims are superior to those of Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji. In fact, the latter may consider himself fortunate in having acted for so long when Mr. Mahalanabis might have had the acting appointment, as in fact it was intended that he should.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY—16-8-1917.

I agree. It would be obviously unfair to ask Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji for any refund and Mr. Mahalanabis should draw the Indian Educational Service salary from the date of actual appointment.

S. P. SINHA—24-8-1917.

Draft for approval.

C. W. GURNER—30-8-1917.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—

Will you very kindly see the draft, which seems to say all that is necessary to say. Do you agree?

L. S. S. O'MALLEY—31-8-1917.

First issue orders appointing Mr. Mahalanabis for six months from 1st September 1917 and then send a clean copy of the draft to Director of Public Instruction.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY—3-9-1917.

Draft notification submitted for approval.

J. N. B.—3-9-1917.
H. G. D.—3-9-1917.

It is necessary to say who reverts or there will be more confusion. Issue draft and return file.

C. W. GURNER—3-9-1917

[No. 2.] Notification and endorsement Nos. 1096-98 Edn., dated the 4th September 1917.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—

Draft and Secretary's note, dated the 31st August 1917, above.

C. W. GURNER—7-9-1917.

The draft to India is all right so far as it goes, but may I invite your attention to paragraph 3 of my official letter of the 29th June? In the many interviews which I have had with Mr. Mahalanabis he always pressed his claim to full pay, and I undertook to recommend to the Local Government that the Secretary of State should be asked to sanction full pay. Mr. Mahalanabis has the highest qualifications and I think that it would certainly be undesirable to appoint him on anything but full pay. I would therefore urge that the Government of India might be asked to move the Secretary of State to appoint him on full pay, as was done in the case of Mr. B. M. Sen.

2. It is true that the Public Services Commission have recommended that persons recruited in India should receive a lower rate of initial salary than those recruited in England, but this is still only a recommendation and one to which I certainly take the strongest exception. The absurdity of the proposal was demonstrated in a note of dissent recorded in the report by His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay. If this proposal is accepted, it will simply mean either that Indians with high qualifications will remain indefinitely in England doing nothing on the off-chance of obtaining an appointment on full pay or if they do come out here, they will always be going to London to try and obtain an appointment there rather than be appointed by the Local Government here. In fact the proposal would lead to the greatest absurdities and inconveniences.

W. W. HORNELL—13-9-1917.

We gave Mr. Mahalanabis two-thirds of Rs. 500 when he acted in the Indian Educational Service during 1915-16.

S. N. G.—17-9-1917.

Please see your note on page 3 and Director of Public Instruction's note above. A draft to the Government of India is submitted for approval.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY—27-9-1917.
S. P. SINHA—29-9-1917.

[No 3.] O. I. No. 597 T.—Edn., dated the 3rd October 1917.

[No. 4.] (1) From the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 112 C., dated the 15th January 1918.

[Nos. 6-7.] (2) From the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, No. $\frac{11A}{A-358a-17}$, dated the 17th January 1918.

[Nos. 8-9.] (3) From the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. $\frac{Bt.}{E.\ O.\ 525}$, dated the 22nd January 1918.

(*1*)—A copy of India's letter may be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information.

Draft endorsement for approval.

(*2*) *and* (*3*)—The Director of Public Instruction's letter, paragraphs 1-3, read with notes on pages 2-3 of these note-sheets explains the case. The proposal amounts to the creation of a temporary post not for the exigency of the public service but for personal consideration and to remove a difficult situation created by the action of employing an outsider without sanction for a considerable length of time.

2. With regard to the point as to the existence of a permanent posts our letter to India, No. 1199, dated the 25th July 1916, will recall the situation. Supernumerary appointments are not allotted posts in any college for specific duties but for filling temporary vacancies due to leave. So the ruling in paragraph 141 of the Companion to the Civil Service Regulations is no bar to the creation of a temporary appointment in such a case. If the proposal is accepted, we may obtain the consent of the Financial Department, the charge being met by reappropriation proposed.

A Proceedings for July 1916, Nos 36-43.

3. Paragraphs 4 and 5 of Director of Public Instruction's letter are not clear in the absence of a copy of the representation referred to from Mr. Mahalanabis. Perhaps we may first obtain a copy of that representation.

J. N. B.—28-1-1918.

What is the "fee paid by the University for the lecturership in physics?" How much, and what work was done for it?

C. W. GURNER.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—

Would you kindly let us have this information?

C. W. GURNER—1-2-1918.

The information is given in Mr. Barrow's demi-official letter No. 30, dated the 6th February 1918, to my Personal Assistant. Copy put up.

W. C. WORDSWORTH—6-2-1918.

D. O. No. 30.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1918.

DEAR SIR,

I have to reply to your demi-official No. 38 A. of the 5th instant, regarding Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis' request to be allowed to draw the fee paid by the University for his lectureship in physics. I am afraid I did not make the matter quite clear in my No. 1785, dated the 28th November 1917, with which I forwarded his application.

2. The case stands thus: Before the post-graduate scheme came into operation, at the beginning of this session, the college was affiliated up to the M.Sc., standard in physics, and Mr. Mahalanabis, as a member, though unpaid, of the physics staff of the college, took part in the teaching of the college, 5th and 6th year physics classes. He was not a "University Lecturer" and was entitled to nothing from the University during the continuance of this system. The University used to pay salaries of various sizes to its own lecturers. It also gave Rs. 100 a month (credited to Government) for such few Government servants as were allowed to lecture to the University students, (*i.e*, non collegiate students). When the post-graduate scheme came into operation, the services of a much larger number of Government servants were required, and the system of paying Rs. 100 a month in the case of each of these continued. This fee is not drawn by the professors, see article 74 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations. In my No. 1785 of the 28th November 1917, paragraph 4 (*4*) I said:—

"Mr. Mahalanabis asks permission to draw the fee for delivering University lectures. If Mr. Mahalanabis is to remain unpaid during the period from 26th January 1916 to 31st August 1917, I presume he would have an indisputable claim to these fees."

I ought to have explained that the only part of the period for which any fees could be available was that from the beginning of the present session to the end of August 1917. I went on to discuss a further claim of Mr. Mahalanabis which I felt unable to support.

3. As to the question "what work Mr. Mahalanabis did for the University," it will be understood from what I have said that under the post-graduate scheme the services of a considerable number of the members of the college staff are lent for a great part of their time to the University. Mr. Mahalanabis spends more of his time on post-graduate work, which is now under the management of the University, than on under-graduate work.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. BARROW.

To RAI SAHIB SURENDRA NATH SINHA, B A,
Personal Assistant to Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

In letter No. 112 C, dated the 15th January 1918, the Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis in the Indian Educational Service for a period of two years. Orders with regard to the rate of pay have been deferred, it may be supposed, either for discussion with the Financial Department or pending a reference to the Secretary of State.

2. Meanwhile in the Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 11 A, dated the 17th January 1918, a proposal has been made that Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis should draw pay from the 26th January 1916 to 31st August 1917, the period for which he acted as honorary professor at the Presidency College with a view to subsequently holding a position there in the Indian Educational Service.

3. This seems to be a proposal which it is very difficult to entertain. There can be little doubt that the Accountant-General would feel himself unable to admit the arrangement without a reference being made to the Government of India, a reference which it will be more difficult to make, as they have just been informed in letter No. 597 T.—Edn., dated the 3rd October 1917, that Mr. Mahalanabis worked as an honorary professor at the Presidency College.

4. The only period moreover on which Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis could be regarded as having any kind of claim to receive payment for his services after he ceased to fill an Indian Educational Service post is up to the 6th March 1916, when he was finally gazetted to the Indian Educational Service up to the 25th January 1916. He then knew that his appointment to that service had for the present come to an end and, he stayed on as there appeared to be some prospect of his obtaining a permanent post in the Indian Educational Service by remaining at the Presidency College. It is hardly possible to grant him pay for this two years afterwards.

5. An obscure allusion in paragraph 4 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter to a request by Mr. Mahalanabis that he might be allowed to draw the fee paid by the Calcutta University for his lectureship in physics is explained by Mr. Barrow in his letter No. 1785, dated the 28th November 1917. It now appears from paragraph 2 of Mr. Barrow's demi-official No. 30, dated the 6th February 1918, that this only refers to the fees for a few weeks before the opening of the University session to the 31st August 1917, during which he worked as a member of the University post-graduate staff. Naturally, as he was not formally in the employ of Government during this period, he can receive from the University whatever they wish to pay him.

6. Another fact which transpires incidentally from this demi-official of Mr. Barrow's is that Mr. Mahalanabis is actually spending more of his time on University work than on the Presidency College work. This was not quite clear when the recommendations were made for his appointment in the Indian Educational Service. The position is apparently already that Government are paying officers for work done under the control and in the name of the University. As Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis' appointment has now been sanctioned, no advantage can apparently come of examining this matter further at present, but the position of an Indian Educational Service officer at the Presidency College appears already to be different from what it was when his duties were primarily taken up with college work and he was allowed only to devote a few hours incidentally to the University work.

C. W. GURNER—12-2-1918.

In my note, dated the 16th August 1917, I pointed out that there had been a muddle over the case of Mr. Mahalanabis and that it was impossible to go back on the arrangements which had been in force since 25th January 1916.

The Director of Public Instruction now asks Government to sanction a temporary post retrospectively for the benefit of Mr. Mahalanabis so as to enable him to be paid for the work he did from 25th January 1916 to 1st September 1917. The notes from the bottom of page 4 may be read.

2. The proposal cannot be entertained because as explained in the preceding notes, temporary posts should be created in the interests of the public service and not in the interests of individuals. Mr. Mahalanabis himself appears to have stayed on voluntarily in an honorary capacity, but the governing body of the college were very remiss in allowing him to go on teaching for such a long time with indefinite prospects.

As Mr. Hornell says, there was procrastination and muddling. The governing body feel that they have a certain responsibility towards Mr. Mahalanabis, as the college has had the benefit of his teaching for 1½ years, but this does not imply any obligation on Government. Mr. Mahalanabis, as Director of Public Instruction himself admits, took a risk of remaining on in an unpaid post, but on the other hand he has scored, for he stayed on in the hope of getting a permanent appointment in the Indian Educational Service, and the Government of India have agreed to his being appointed sub. *pro tem.* to the Indian Educational Service, while he may get full pay and not two-thirds pay like other Indians appointed in this country.

3. It is not necessary to pass any orders about the University fees. Director of Public Instruction only asks that he should not be allowed to retain them, if the temporary post is sanctioned. If it is not, he will retain them.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY—14-2-1918.

I am afraid there is no remedy possible for this "muddle," and I agree with Secretary that Director of Public Instruction's proposal cannot be entertained.

Incidentally I notice with interest what Under-Secretary points out, viz., that Mr. Mahalanabis is doing more work for the University than for the Presidency College. This is precisely what I thought would happen, when the question of post-graduate teaching by the University was under consideration.

S. P. SINHA—17-2-1918.

Draft for approval.

C. W. GURNER—18-2-1918.
L. S. S. O'MALLEY—18-2-1918.

[No. 10.] O. I. No. 379 Edn., dated the 20th February 1918.

[No. 11.] Letter from the Government of India, Department of Education, No. 164, dated the 9th March 1918.

Please see our letter to India, No. 597 T.—Edn., dated the 3rd October 1917, in which the full rate of pay open to European members of the Indian Educational Service was recommended for Mr. Mahalanabis. If it is not decided to urge for a reconsideration of the orders of the Government of India, a copy of India's letter may be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information. Draft endorsement to Director of Public Instruction submitted in anticipation.

J. N. B.—19-3-1918.
M. H.—20-3-1918.

Perusal of the Government of India's letter No. 164, dated the 9th March 1918. There is little chance of successfully urging reconsideration. It may be communicated to Director of Public Instruction.

C. W. GURNER—22-3-1918.
L. S. S. O'MALLEY—23-3-1918.

[No. 12.] O. I. No. 613 Edn., dated the 25th March 1918.

B. S. Press—3-7-1918—1010—26—L. G.