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THE MADRAS POLICE JOURNAL

The Service Journal of the Madras Police Force

(Issued under the authority of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras)

This quarterly review contains the *best and most reliable* information on police matters. Nearly all its contents are written by serving Police officers. .

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The Madras Police Journal is issued quarterly in March, June, September and December, and sent post-free to any part of the Indian Union at Re. 1/- a copy or an annual subscription of Rs. 4/-.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Contributions should be typewritten with double spacing and should bear the name and address of the sender on the first page.

They should be addressed to the Editor, The Madras Police Journal, Police Training College, Vellore, North Arcot District.

Suitable articles on any subject of educative value or interest to the Police, or which promote co-operation between the Public and the Police, are acceptable.

Items not accepted for publication will not be returned.

NOTE

The views and opinions expressed in this Journal are solely those of the individual authors and contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the Editor.

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THE MADRAS POLICE JOURNAL

Vol. XI

JANUARY - MARCH, 1960

No. 1

EDITORIAL

During this quarter, The Madras Police Athletic Team took part in the All-India Police Athletic and Sports Meet at New Delhi, from 31st January 1960 to 7th February 1960. A detailed report on the meet appears elsewhere in this issue of the Journal. Our team fared very well indeed, and secured the fourth place among the eighteen units which competed.

The team, on its return from Delhi after a four thousand mile round trip by train, left the very next day by train and boat for Colombo, another five hundred miles away, for competing in the Inter-State Police Meet against Ceylon. Our doughty sportsmen were in quite good shape after the long journey and beat Ceylon at this meet, and retained the Inter-State Championship trophy for the second year in succession. Our congratulations go to the members of the team.

It is ascertained that the Government of Madras have accepted the proposal to start a Single Digit (Finger Print) Section at Madurai to serve the needs of investigating officers of Madurai Urban, Madurai Rural and Ramanathapuram Districts, and that the Bureau will be functioning at Madurai from 15th May 1960. The success of the Single Digit Section at Madras is too well known to need special remarks. It is expected that the new Madurai Section will achieve equal success with the Single-digit method and make a mark, establishing good co-ordination with investigating officers, and that it will lead in turn to similar sections being opened at Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli before long.

Another item of good news that has got to us by grape-vine is that Government are favourably considering our Inspector-General's proposal to start Refresher Courses of six weeks' duration each for serving officers. There is no doubt that if sanctioned, this proposal will go a long way to improving

technical efficiency in the force. Select specialists are expected to conduct these refresher courses which may take the part-lecture part-syndicate form of study. A Criminology diploma course is also likely to be started shortly by Madras University, and there is every reasonable chance that these two measures will soon have the desirable effect of improving the standard of Police work in the State to still higher levels of efficiency.

A new feature of this issue of the Journal is the miscellany entitled "Green leaves", wherein we have published brief reports on interesting cases handled by our field staff. We request more investigating officers to write to the Journal on the tricky and interesting cases handled by them.

* * * * *

Editor

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A free translation in English of the speech in Hindi delivered by the Prime Minister of India on 7-2-60 at the closing ceremony of The Tenth All India Police Athletic and Sports Meet, Delhi.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE POLICE,

You have assembled here from different parts of India and from different States and for the last 7-8 days have competed with each other in different games and sports. Today is the last day and we have assembled to give rewards as remembrances to those who have shown the best performances. This is correct. But there are certain other things also behind this. One is that the representatives of the Police forces from all over the country (who are athletes) have assembled here, which shows that there are separate provinces in our country and each one has got a police force of its own ; but in reality it shows the unity of the whole of the Police Force of the country. You are all members of the police force of India and not just of individual States. This should be kept in mind always, whatever be the work we are doing, particularly by those in the Armed forces and the Police.

The second point is that you have engaged yourselves in such sports and games by which you may improve your health and physique. Each one of you should become an example of healthy body and brain. There is a great need for this in our country and generally our standard has not been good. Of course, the police should have a good standard and I am pleased to see you all the healthy youth.

Sometimes I get the chance, like today, to participate in the functions of the police and to be with them. Their work is, of course, seen daily as it is not restricted to one day.



They are on duty every day and have to undertake responsibilities daily and often have to make difficult decisions. We have to appreciate their responsibilities and difficulties and help them in discharging their duties. The persons to whom the police serve, the general public, should remember the heavy responsibilities that rest with the Police.

There are frequent complaints against the police and sometimes they are true. We should try to avoid these complaints. At the same time, others should also realise the difficult nature of the duties of the police officers and men. Their duties can be satisfactorily performed only when the general public and the police co-operate with each other, respect and help each other. If this is not achieved, the police cannot do their work, and neither their reputation nor that of the nation would improve. So, the first thing that the police should keep in mind is that their work, day and night, relates

to the public. You should, therefore, by your work and by your behaviour draw the public towards you and win their co-operation. Likewise, the public should remember that the police is not their enemy, but is part of them and is there to serve and help them. It is, therefore, the duty of the public to co-operate with the police and help them in their work—work which is not the private affair of the police but work relating to the nation and of the people. We should always remember this, especially when some serious and difficult problems face the country.

When a nation is progressing it has to face new questions and new problems. These problems cannot be faced by those whose life span is over or who are like dead people. Dead people have no problems but the problems are there only to those individuals or nations who want to advance. Difficult questions to face are a sign of their progress. As they solve these problems, they advance. Our country has changed a lot in the last ten years. We who stay here may not probably notice this but those who visit us from outside feel surprised at the amount of change. Wherever one goes, whether to the East or the West or the North or the South, whether to the towns or to the villages, there is a change—there is a lot of change. But we have not advanced as much we would like to, because we are not satisfied with a slow advance. We want the country to progress fast so that each man, woman and child could be as prosperous as in some of the other countries. The whole nation should progress. Our problems are not individual; they do not concern jobs for a handful of people nor for a thousand or a lakh of people but the problem is that of the whole nation, to improve the lot of 40 crores of people. This can be achieved only when we have the strength born of complete unity amongst us. You all know this. Further, whatever work we do we should do it keeping the entire country in mind and not one's own village, town or State. The third most important point is that whatever we do should be done with truth

and honesty. You might all remember how much this was valued by the great leader of our independence struggle, Mahatma Gandhi. So this is, an important thing, particularly for those who have to deal daily with the public, so that they can earn a reputation for truth and honesty. Only then would there be confidence in them and respect for them. Only then would their prestige improve and they can do real service to the country. We should do all this and should follow such a path by which our nation might go from strength to strength day by day and may progress.

There are a lot of big problems before us. The lot of 40 crores of people should be improved, 40 crores of people should be fed properly, everybody should have good clothes to wear, houses to live in, their health looked after and educational facilities provided for the children and for the grown-ups. All this is not being done now, but..... Unless all people are provided with employment it is neither good for the individual nor for the country. This is the most difficult work in hand. Through this labour, wealth should be produced and the condition of the people improved and without labour nothing can be obtained. This is a big problem which cannot be solved unless we all join together and work towards its solution and the sooner we solve it the better we can progress. In this sense, it is a very delicate opportunity that is before us.

There is another important thing. It is that the primary duty before the nation and its people is to protect the nation and its independence. If the independence could not be protected what else can be done after that? For the past few months we have experienced some threat to our frontiers and some people have even entered into our territory from other countries. This is a wrong thing to do and we should take caution. One good effect of this is that we have been shaken out of our carelessness and have become cautious. No people or country can keep their independence unless they are awake all the time, are cautious and ready. Wherever there is a little laxity

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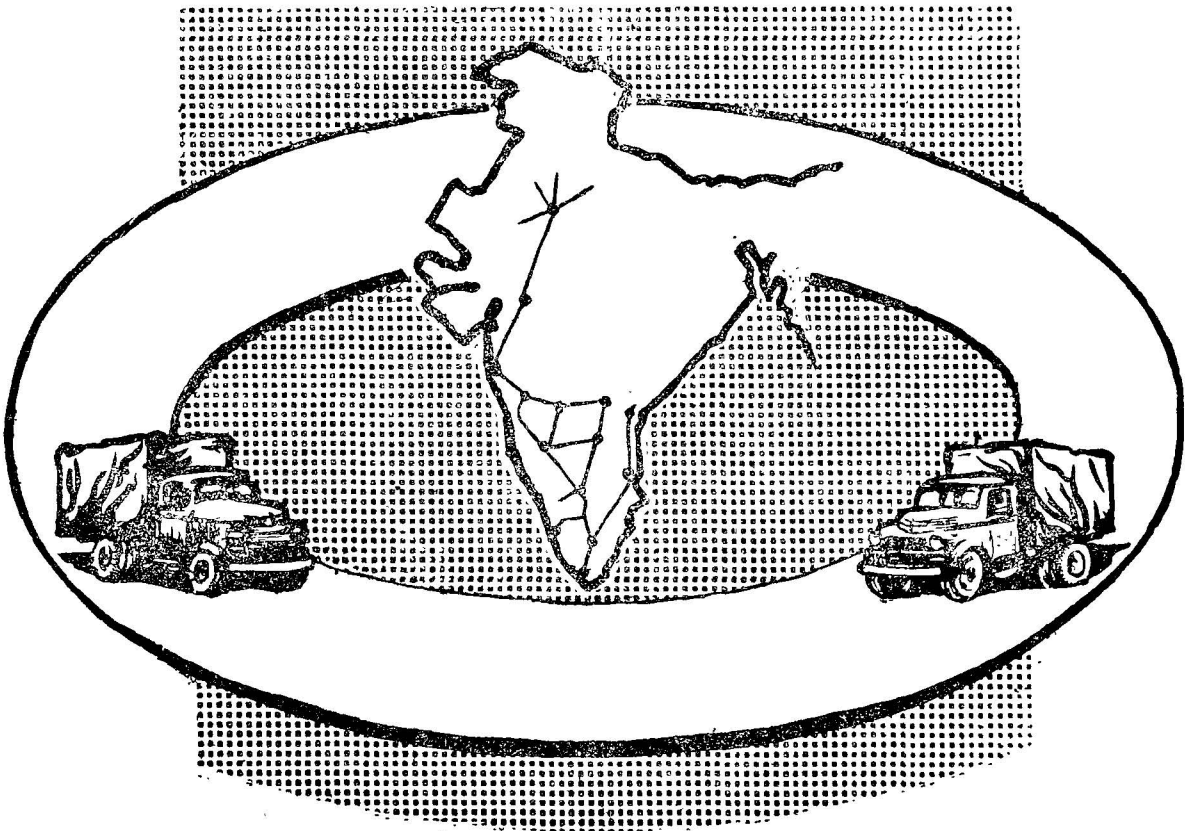
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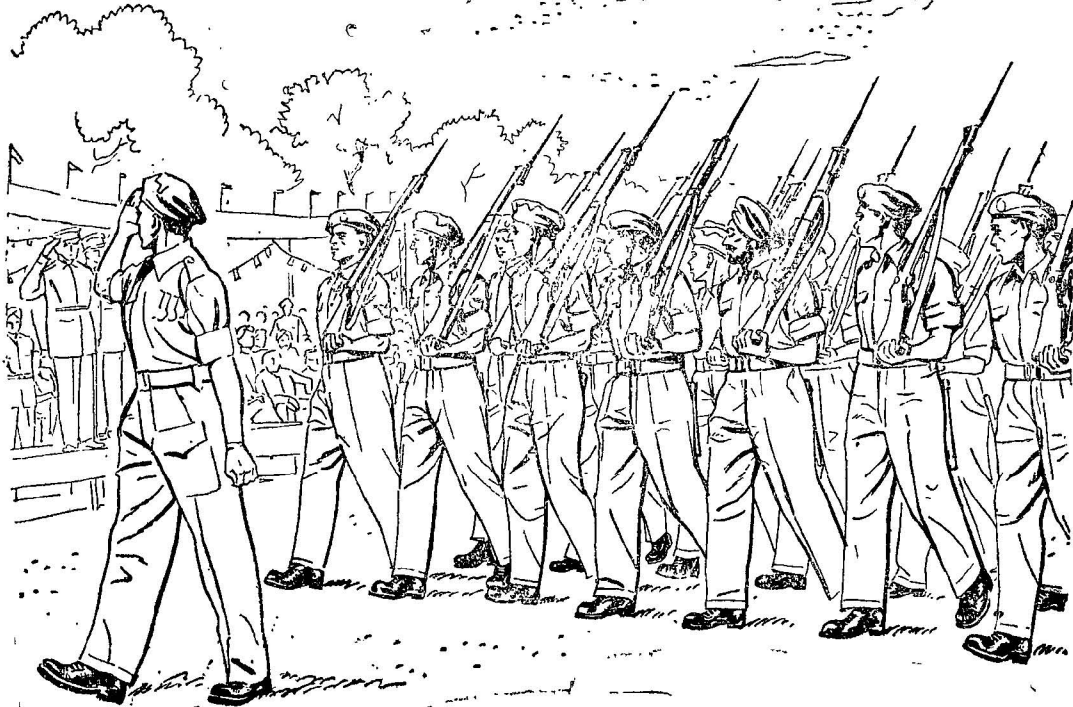
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and carelessness, independence begins to be lost. This world is not meant for easy going people but only for those who are always prepared to sacrifice their all for their freedom and progress.

A nation cannot remain free or make progress without a price. What is the price? It is courage and labour. All things in this world can be achieved by work. The time has gone when people could remain idle, lead a luxurious life and enjoy prestige in the world. In these days, only those are respected (or should be respected) who work hard. The correct yardstick for measuring man's superiority is his work, and that too his service to the nation. As I told you, the present dangers have their own utility in making us cautious. The small

differences we had amongst us have been forgotten while answering the call of the nation. This is good for all of us. But we should take care that we do not begin to slip after some time. That would be wrong. But as long as we have our Armed forces and our police, their important duty is to remain alert always, to remain awake and fulfil their purpose. They should do their duty so well that the people can learn from them and follow them.

I congratulate those of our athletes who have won prizes today. All of you have come from far and distant places for this occasion and have shown us a phase of the police forces of India. I congratulate you all and hope you will serve the country with strength.

Accidents on the Railways

A review of accidents during 1958-59 shows that the total number increased slightly, in certain categories.

During 1958-59, there were 9,071 accidents on the railways as against 9,011 in 1957-58 and 9,389 in 1956-57. Of these, the largest (4,794) were due to failures of engines and rolling stock, Derailments accounted for 1,473 and accidents due to trains running over cattle were 1,421. There were 134 accidents due to collision in 1958-59 as against 163 in the previous year.

Accidents due to failures of the permanent way increased in 1958-59 to 188 as against 130 in the previous year. Fires in trains and at the stations caused 409 accidents as against 339 in the previous year. Accidents due to attempted train-wrecking more than doubled from 70 in 1957-58 to 134 in 1958-59.

Certain measures have been taken during the last few months to minimise accidents. Surprise checks are being made to see whether correct procedure is being followed for receipt and dispatch of trains by pointsmen. Suitable action is being taken to run metre-gauge trains fully vacuum-braked. Interlocking has been completed in 84 stations and 309 non-interlocked stations have been provided with detectors.

—from "The Indian Express", 18-1-1960.

Substance of a talk given by the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, to the Officers and men of the Madurai Armed Reserve and the Ramnad Armed Reserve at Madurai and the Madurai Town Police on Tamil New Year's Day, 13-4-60 at Madurai.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE MADURAI AND RAMNAD DISTRICT POLICE,

I am very happy to meet you to-day, the Tamil New Year's Day. I did not come here so much to see your parade as to see you all on this auspicious day and have a heart to heart talk with you. I expect you all to realise the importance of this meeting and give your thought to what I say here and regulate your code of work and conduct accordingly.

During the last three years, I must admit, all of you have done a good spot of work and earned a good name, in spite of occasional lapses here and there. By your continued good work and conduct you must strengthen our hands and attempt to deserve whatever good is sought to be done for you ; and the Government is also keen to help you but you must deserve such consideration and justify it by your efficient and courteous service to the people.

In the field of welfare work, considerable efforts have been made by your officers and me and substantial progress achieved. Recently, during the centenary, several philanthropic-minded gentlemen have made handsome donations for granting scholarships for the higher education of the children of policemen. Accordingly a number of your children have been benefited by higher professional and academic education, which normally they could not hope for. Other schemes for increasing your family income by providing spare time work in your own homes have also been implemented. In this connection I notice that in some places the response has been poor, at any rate, not adequate. These schemes are worked at great effort for your own benefit and not for the benefit of any of the officers

concerned. I therefore expect you to take greater interest and enthuse your womenfolk to greater co-operative effort.

While all this is being done for you, you must remember that we to-day constitute a National Force. Our primary effort must be to serve the people efficiently and courteously. Firmness and courtesy are not inconsistent. You must earn by your good behaviour and efficient work, the respect and appreciation of the people at large. This does not mean that you should be soft with the bad elements of society. On the contrary the criminals and anti-social elements should have a wholesome fear of the police and you must so behave that this fear is always combined with respect.

In all your activities you must be well disciplined. We are a disciplined force and we have a good organisation. If you have any difficulties, you must represent them to your officers and they will help you to seek redress in the manner possible. You should not adopt means not provided for by law or regulations. You should have known by now that such means do not pay in the long run.

I am happy that all of you, particularly in Ramanathapuram, Madurai North and Madurai Urban, have been doing well. You should keep it up and further improve. There are a large number of town policemen turned out for parade to-day. I must particularly tell them that on their behaviour at their point of duty, whether it be at the regular beat or V.I.P.'s bandobust, depend the prestige and good name of the Force. I expect you to pay proper attention to your turnout, work and conduct and bring a good name to our Police Force.

I wish you all once again a Happy New Year.

OBSCURE PIECES OF LUCK

BY

SRI F. V. ARUL, I.P.,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Madras

I narrate below two instances of successful investigation for the benefit of Sub-Divisional Officers and investigating staff. Even though the detection of these two cases was conditioned by extraordinary luck, yet the lesson to be learnt from them is the need for close and careful observation both of suspected culprits and of possible places of concealment of the stolen property. As it happened, experienced investigating officers overlooked the obvious and it was left to a green-horn as I was at that time to point out their lapses.

2. The first instance was a case of murder. A little child aged 5 years in a village 12 miles from Narasapatam in Vizagapatam District was deprived of her tiny ear-rings and nose-screw and drowned in a well on the outskirts of the village. This occurrence took place at about 8 a.m. in December 1941. I was at that time a Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, having taken charge of my first Sub-Division (Narasapatam) a few months earlier. On the date of the offence I was camping in a tent in the D.P.O. Compound at Vizagapatam in connection with the annual mobilization of the Armed Reserve.

3. The little victim was missed by her parents at about 9 a.m. and they immediately started a search for her throughout the village. A little after mid-day they located her body floating in the well which as mentioned by me earlier was on the outskirts of the village. Under the supervision of the village officers, the body was recovered, when it was found that the jewels were missing. It became evident that it was a murder for gain. The village headman despatched his report to the police who arrived at about 4 p.m. and commenced investigation. Enquiries revealed that the victim had last been seen in the company of a

young woman who belonged to a poor and needy family. Both of them had been seen by several independent witnesses proceeding in the direction of the well. The suspected woman was secured and questioned at length by the Circle Inspector and the Sub-Inspector. She was evasive in her answers and it appeared to them from her demeanour that she was the culprit. But they could not recover the stolen ear-rings and nose-screw. They searched her person (with female assistance, of course) and her house but without result. They continued to interrogate her for several hours without intermission, but failed to break her will.

4. In the meantime I received a copy of the F.I.R. by express at about 7 p.m. After a hasty meal, I motored down to the village which I reached at about 10 p.m. I found the suspected woman in front of the village chavady still under interrogation by the Circle Inspector, Sub-Inspector and the village officers. I immediately went over the details of investigation by the Inspector and having satisfied myself as to their correctness turned to the woman to interrogate her. I at once noticed a small lump in the left cheek of the culprit. This was not unusual in rustic women addicted to chewing betel leaves and tobacco which they would retain on one side of the mouth causing a slight protuberance of the cheek. I however chose to question her about it and asked her what it was. She immediately turned round and spat on the ground, saying at the same time that it was betel leaves. But I distinctly heard a metallic sound as the object which she expectorated fell on the gravel ground. My suspicions were aroused and I searched for the object with the aid of a flash-light. In a few minutes I located it and it was found to be a tiny piece of cloth in which the stolen jewels had been

wrapped compactly. The case was thus solved within 10 minutes of my arrival. I certainly felt elated because it was my first murder investigation. In this case two investigating officers with several years experience behind them, had either failed to observe the lump in the culprit's cheek or having noticed it took it for granted that it was due to betel leaves. They had thus spent five fruitless hours in interrogation. It was ironical that the stolen property was all along within a few feet of the investigating officers during the five-hour ordeal of interrogation. This tragicomedy reminds one of the game that one has played in childhood of searching for a hidden object to which one is guided by those who have hidden it with the words "hot," "hotter" as one approaches it, and "cold," "colder" as one goes farther from it. In this case, if the investigating officers had been more observant they would have needed no prompter.

5. The second instance was a case of grave burglary in the house of a provision store merchant in a village near Pudur Police Station attached to Vilathikulam Circle of Tirunelveli District. This occurred in 1943 when I was the Asst. Superintendent of Police, Tuticorin. Entry into the house had been effected by scaling over the rear wall, the inmates being fast asleep in the front verandah, and a particular trunk containing 10 hundred-rupee currency notes was broken open apparently with an iron rod. The numbers of the currency notes were not known to the complainant, but each of them had been imprinted with the rubber stamp of his provision store. They were thus identifiable. The incident was duly reported at Pudur Police Station the following morning. Within an hour the Circle Inspector of Vilathikulam and the Sub-Inspector of Pudur reached the house in question and commenced investigation. From the circumstances of the case it was fairly easy to deduce that the culprit had precise knowledge of the particular trunk in which the currency notes were kept and of the ins and outs of the house. Further, a neighbour had noticed a servant of the complainant lurking near the rear wall of the house

a little before midnight. A verification of his financial position showed that the joint family of which he was a member was heavily in debt. A thorough search for latent finger prints was made but without success. However, on the basis of the suspicion against the aforesaid servant, the investigating officers searched his person and his house but failed to recover the currency notes. Intensive interrogation failed to elicit any further information and the Inspector had obviously reached a cul-de-sac. He explored other avenues of investigation but was unable to make any further progress. It was at this juncture that I reached the village. I verified the investigation and agreed that the servant had been rightly suspected. I decided to have his house searched again in my presence. We went over the rooms carefully but drew a blank. I then entered the kitchen and observed two mud ovens constructed on the floor. A pot rested on one of them with pieces of live coal underneath, while the other oven was free with burnt embers at the bottom. Out of curiosity, I poked the embers with the swagger stick which I was accustomed to carry in those days. I suddenly found the end of the stick descending into the bottom of the oven. My suspicions were immediately aroused and I ordered the Sub-Inspector to dig into the oven. In a few moments a tiny mudpot was uncovered with a lid over its mouth, embedded in a hole which had been cunningly dug into the bottom of the oven and camouflaged with burnt embers. The mudpot was retrieved and inside it was found the 10 hundred-rupee currency notes bearing the imprint of the provision store rubber stamp. The case was thus detected and it duly ended in conviction in court. Here again the investigating officers had come up against a dead-end because they were superficial in searching the house.

6. The moral of these two cases is that investigating officers should not accept circumstances at their face-value but that they should be observant and painstaking in every investigation. To become blase or to sink under the weight of a routine-ridden mind is fatal to success.

POLICEMEN IN PLAYS

BY

SRI K. G. NARAYANASWAMI,

Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Madras

There is close parallel between India and Ireland in the matter of achieving Independence. Both were under the British yoke, though peopled by different races. Both chafed at the shackles which bound them to an alien overlord and embarked on several methods to free themselves from servitude. In this interregnum poets and dramatists vied with one another in rousing the indignation of the people against the foreign ruler, and as internal order was maintained by the police, their invectives were sometimes directed against the latter also. Mostly the police were depicted as smug, self-complacent, unintelligent and violent beings, who in order to please vested interests and to conceal their own ignorance resorted to cruelty and subterfuge to repress the resurgent feelings of the people. The present day unpopularity of the police can be partially traced to this inherited tradition, though the impression is slowly being erased by the creation of mutual trust and dependence between the people and the police. Sean O'Casey, one of the famous Irish play-wrights, has portrayed some of the typical policemen in three of his plays and spotlighted their weaknesses which are prevalent among the common run of policemen even today. These defects have to be rectified before any police can claim to be progressive.

The police have to enforce several laws, including traffic, narcotic, prohibition and other laws. But is it not common to find some of them transgressing these laws? A 'No entry' board at the junction of a road may not deter a bad policeman from driving through it, though he may be quite severe with a private person who does the same. This aspect of

the matter was very well presented by Sean O'Casey in the play "Oak leaves and Lavender" in the person of two policemen, who on a blackout night during the war found a streak of light coming through a chink in the wall of a Manor house. The two constables, appropriately named as Sillery and Dillery, rushed to the place from where the light was emanating, flashing their own torches and flooding the whole area with light.

Sillery : Angrily — flashing his torch on Feelim—'Oo's 'ee's showin' an exposed light before blackout's over?

Feelim : (impatiently—putting his torch out). Aw, don't go rousin' th' neighbourhood about a pin-point of light !

Dillery : (indignantly) Pin-point was it? It was visible half a mile down the road.

Sillery : An' mile or more acomin' downhill.

Dillery : Th' gleam of it dazzled me eyes moment I stepped outside of house. Farmer Dodge said she was searchlight gone wrong.

Sillery : (portentously). She'll 'ave t' be taken seriously, if she happens again.

At this moment the owner of the house, Dame Matherleigh, a lady with considerable authority, stepped into their midst and when informed about the light astream from the window put them on the mat by saying it was all nonsense and gave them some pertinent advice.

Dame Matherleigh : Nonsense ! I hope you two men haven't stayed too long in the

Three Pigeons. Will you extinguish those torches at once! You should be a good example to everyone else, and here you both are flooding the place with light that can be seen miles away.

Dillary: (putting out torch) As proper authorities, we seen naked light away off, and, after conference, traced she 'ere.

Dame Matherleigh: That won't do, Dillary. When I came in, you both had your torches flaming big as beacons. But we'll say no more this time. But this is no time for careless conduct. No quondam goings-on from this on; we must be men, and put childish things from us. Don't you two agree?

Constables (together). 'Ess indeed, ma'am.

Dame Matherleigh: Of course you do, as sensible men. It was senseless to floodlight the place, but inexperience explains it all. We'll let you two constables off this time. It'll never do to bring quiet houses into chaos by banging on doors and ringing of bells. Mark every circumstance well, and ponder it, before you decide to act. Don't you agree?

The second type is a Sergeant, in the play 'Cock-A-Doodle Dandy', ignorant, self-opinionated, superstitious and cowardly. The common superstition among the Irish that the devil turns into a cock and attempts to snare people's souls is ingrained in him and for all the troubles and tribulations in the world he is willing to blame women and learning as the two main causes.

Sergeant: We'll have to curtail th' gallivantin' of th' women after th' men. Th' house is their province as th' clergy's tired tellin' them. They'll have to realise that th' home's their only proper place.

Michael: An' demolish th' minds that babble about books.

Sergeant: (raising his voice) Th' biggest curse of all! Books no decent mortal should touch, should never even see th' cover of one!

Well, there are still many in the Police forces, who are the very image of the Sergeant in the play. They shut their eyes to all the latest developments in arts and science and have only recourse to violence to facilitate their work. Is it any wonder that the educated folks shun them and are reluctant to keep company with them? The individuals forming a progressive police force can never afford to be indifferent to the ever-expanding bounds of knowledge and a study of the latest books, particularly those relating to criminology and scientific aids, is the only method by which one can keep abreast of the times.

Again, in the play, "Time to go", we meet a Sergeant, Killdroey, who is the watchdog of a decaying materialism, where every tradesman tries to get the better of the consumer but keeps a fair name through the instrumentality of the church to whose coffers he contributes out of his illegal profits. So any departure from the accepted standards of scheming tradesmen is considered revolutionary and therefore anti-State. In the story, a woman sells a cow to a man. Both the seller and buyer are troubled by their conscience, the woman feeling that she has received more than the worth of the cow and the man thinking that he had cheated the woman by not paying enough. They go in search of each other to make amends and the whole town rises up in turmoil at the propagation of this new economic theory.

Sergeant (dreamily): Th' person's in th' throes of a mortal sin for sellin' a cow to someone, an' askin' too much for it, so th' person's sayin' ask less than you'd like to get for a thing you're sellin'.

Cousins (indignantly): No, no; that's against all law an' livability! Where's th' freedom our poor boys died to get, if a body daren't ask for what he wants for a thing he's selling?

But when the woman comes along and upbraids the Sergeant and his merchant cronies, "No, picture in your minds but a warrant for an arrest or bill demandin'.

pay for goods delivered," the Sergeant prefers to wait for reinforcements to arrest her. Meantime the purchaser comes into the scene and asks for the forgiveness of the seller. Then two constables step in and say, "We have got the warrants indictin' them for breaches of the peace and a full-blown certificate from Dr. Simples showin' neither of them non compos mentis,"—and the crowd yells out, "Go on Sergeant, drag them off before we hear more of their lies, one sayin', "Give more when you're buyin'", an' th' other sayin', "Ask less when you're selling!" The Sergeant wants the arrested person to move with the current,

and adds, "Come on, me man, to where you'll be cured into seein' things as we all see thm'".

This is a wrong approach to problems and the policeman should not fail to do the right for fear of being unpopular or attach himself to vested interests under the mistaken notion that this will give him less trouble and more of quiet. He should be receptive to progressive ideas and try to assimilate the new learning and integrate it with the old. These are the lessons to be learnt from these plays, by one and all.



Committee to Combat Crimes on Railways

A committee of Members of Parliament and a few other persons is being constituted by the Railway Ministry to enlist public co-operation for combating all types of crimes on railways.

According to the analyses recently made by the railways on the various cases of accidents, a majority of them were found to be due to disregard of rudimentary precautions by the staff.

The Railway Board has, therefore, directed zonal railways to launch a multi-pronged drive—educative, psychological and punitive—in order to bring about the required safety-consciousness among railwaymen.

Vigilant and resourceful railway staff will be rewarded either in cash or in the form of scholarships for every accident averted.

THE ARKONAM DACOITY

BY

SRI G. V. NARAYANAN, I.P.S.,

Principal, Police Training College, Vellore

It was 12 midnight on 3/4—1—1957. The Madras-Bangalore passenger train had left Arkonam station sometime ago, and the platform was nearly deserted except for a few blue-clad porters sleeping on cement benches, using their red pugree cloths for cover to protect them from the cold of night, and a couple of decrepit beggars slumbering, all knotted up, in the shade of the pedestrian overbridge. The station yard and the maze of railway lines and points were brightly lit by huge search-lights fixed on the top of sixty-foot pylons, shedding their glare down the tracks in huge beams made visible by engine smoke. In the station yard were the only visible signs of life. There a few wagons were being shunted about by a colossal "Cross-Eagle" engine. One other light engine was grinding its weight slowly along a loop line, and sending up big columns of smoke and continuous red glare from its funnel. In the ticket examiner's room, two weary young officials in blue tunics, with heads wrapped up in mufflers, were sitting and sleeping in their chairs, resting their faces on hands spread out on the large round table in front of them.

Mr. Subramania Iyer, the Station Master of Arkonam Railway Station, finished his work for the day with the departure towards Bangalore of the Madras-Bangalore passenger and he strolled home across the overbridge and then along the open spaces between the Railway colony and the Railway Station of Arkonam. The open spaces had now been invaded by a number of straggling huts belonging to some very poor people, and as Subramania Iyer walked past these huts, he saw most doors

closed and very few persons sleeping outside on account of the chill of the night. His thoughts were on his many private problems such as his son's examinations which were to come off in a few months' time, and his daughter's marriage which had to be celebrated as soon as opportunities and finances would allow. He was already past middle age. He had put in excellent and responsible service in the Railways and was looking forward to preferment in his official career. He was slightly short-tempered, but a first class official, honest and capable, and all those who knew him well said that he had a soft and affectionate heart beneath a glum exterior.

He knocked at his door some time past midnight, and Krishnamoorthy, his son, who was sitting up and studying for his examinations opened the door. Subramania Iyer's children and wife were sleeping in the hall. Iyer took off his uniform and changed into mufti without disturbing the sleeping members of the family, and laid himself down on his cot which was to a side in the hall. Krishnamoorthy also closed his books, put the light out and went to sleep. The boy was evidently tired and was soon sleeping soundly. Subramania Iyer could not however sleep off as quickly as the eighteen-year-old boy did, what with a hundred thoughts on his mind, both official and private. There was complete silence about the house.

The house had a verandah to the rear, and a wooden staircase ran from thence to the first floor. It so happened that no one of the household was using the rooms upstairs that night. The father being on duty till midnight, the children stayed downstairs with their

mother after their supper, and while the rest of them went to sleep, Krishnamoorthy alone was up and studying his text books, waiting for his father's return. The hall had two more doors opening on to the opposite side which led to a sitting hall protected from the loop lines of the rail-road by merely a wooden trellis fence provided with a door.

As Subramania Iyer was about to fall into a slumber, his senses were alerted by a small scratching sound at the door of the hall on the rear verandah which opened out on to the staircase. "Rats, what nuisance they are!" thought Iyer, "I must get a couple of rat-traps tomorrow." He then rolled to a side, pulled his blanket to cover himself the better, and tried to go to sleep. A couple of minutes later, as he was still counting sheep, the sound of scratching at the door was repeated. Iyer muttered a low curse on all rats generally, got up, switched on the light in the hall, opened the rear-door and peered into the dark beyond, at the same time putting his hand outside on the light-switch on the wall of the rear verandah. He did not complete the operation and was taken aback when he saw three human figures just outside the door. Iyer hastily stepped back into the hall and fumbled in the corner with his hand for a walking stick which he usually kept there. He did not also succeed in finding the stick. The persons who were outside—they were dacoits—burst into the hall with sticks in their hands and straightaway indulged in belabouring Iyer. Poor Iyer now made a dash for the back of the house through the open door, shouting, "Thieves, thieves," all the way, but he was beaten as he ran by some others of the gang standing sentry outside the house, to the rear. He ran directly about 75 yards to the house of his neighbour, Viswanathan, another Railway employee, and sought help from him. Viswanathan dressed up in haste, and he and Iyer went running to Iyer's house. Viswanathan was injured on his jaw by stones pelted by the dacoits who were evidently retiring after the offence.

At Iyer's house everything was pell mell.

Krishnamoorthy had been beaten up and the jewellery on the person of the ladies (Mrs. Iyer and two daughters) had been snatched or removed under threat. The boxes were found thrown all over the place, some inside the house and some outside, and all opened. One box containing silver and some stainless steel articles was found missing. The laced silk sarees and other clothes were left behind. The total value of property lost was about Rs. 1,500. When he recovered his wits, Iyer sent word to Arkonam Town Police Station, and in his report, he gave a good, detailed description of the lost property to the local police at Arkonam. The criminals were total strangers to Iyer, it appeared. The case was registered at 2 a.m., on 4—1—1957 as Cr. No. 3/57 under Section 395 I.P.C. at Arkonam Town Station.

Inspector Padmanabhan of Arkonam Circle took up investigation of the case promptly, contacted me and the D.S.P., Ranipet on the telephone and gave telegraphic messages to the Sub-Inspectors of border Police Stations without loss of time. He sent police parties by lorries along all the roads radiating from Arkonam and mustered the available men at Arkonam town and taluk Police Stations and got the scrub jungle close to Arkonam combed carefully for the dacoits. He arranged for checks at the residences of all local K.Ds. So promptly was all this done that it was not even 4-30 a.m. on 4—1—1957 when these checks were over. In the morning there came the evidence of a bus driver operating on the Arkonam-Conjeevaram fifteen-mile route that he had seen, in the gloaming, a group of about ten silent persons walking towards the South from the direction of Arkonam. This evidence was pursued, but it led nowhere as no others had noticed this group of persons.

Iyer, who was questioned closely, revealed beyond what he had stated in the report that the dacoits were young and well-built and quite athletic in shape and that they wore "langotis" or "chuddies", baniyans and cloth head-wear. Srimathi Iyer gave out that the dacoits

spoke very little among themselves and that she caught the words "Aaja, Aaja," spoken, however, by one of the dacoits to the others. Iyer's daughter corroborated having heard these words. Both the ladies and Iyer's son, Krishnamoorthy, felt quite confident of recognising the dacoits—or some at least—if they saw them again, as they had seen them committing the offence in the glare of the electric light of the hall. They had, however, never seen the miscreants before.

On 4—1—1957, Inspector Padmanabhan sat down and listed up all criminals found entered in Part III of Arkonam station crime records under classifications "dacoity" and "robbery" and added to the list the names of such criminals as he could gather from the Circle Information book of Arkonam Circle from 1948 onwards. He noticed that there was a wall-hole burglary and dacoity in Arkonam itself in 1950 in which seven dacoits, all wearing banians and shirts and headwear, were concerned and who spoke the Hindi words 'Chalo' and "Nikalo." But this case had not been located. The Inspector arranged for special parties of constables to be formed and sent them out to the villages of the various criminals he had listed in order to verify their possible complicity in the present case. All these constables made a concerted attempt and reported in due course, without any positive clue. Local shops of silversmiths and establishments of receivers were all kept under careful watch and it was ensured and verified that the stolen property did not come up for disposal there.

I was then the Superintendent of Police in North Arcot District and I visited Arkonam on 5—1—1957 and directed further investigation in this case in person. I gave the Inspector detailed instructions on what further verification of complicity he should do. The Inspector arranged for careful verification of the complicity of all the members of all the gangs I instructed him about and reported again to me on 15—1—1957. In these enquiries, we drew blank. On 15—1—1957 and 16—1—1957,

I took out details of all the dacoity cases which had occurred in Madras City, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot Districts in recent times and plotted them on a map. I found a very interesting common trend about them besides the similarity of M.Os., and that was that they were distributed only along the railway lines, some at Ponneri of Chingleput District, some at Kilpauk and Pallavaram of Madras City limits, some at Chingleput Town, some at Madhuranthakam, two at Kancheepuram and, finally, the present case at Arkonam. I also remembered the information of the bus driver who saw 10 persons roaming in the gloaming, walking southward from Arkonam, on the night of the dacoity. Kancheepuram was fifteen miles to the south of Arkonam, and Kancheepuram was also in the centre of my distribution chart of dacoities. Kancheepuram is a sprawling, big town and a pilgrim centre with numerous outlying choultries—an ideal place for a non-local, northern gang to stay in and pass for genuine pilgrims. Though it was all just a hunch, I felt increasingly sure that the gang was probably composed of North Indians because of the use of Hindi words, the wearing of langotis and head-dress, etc., noticed in the case of the criminals in this case. Such features were never before noticed in the case of local gangs by me. That Kancheepuram should have been the hide out of this gang was an idea which got deeply ingrained in my mind as a result of all these! I then summoned the D.S.P., Ranipet and Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police, Madras, to Arkonam and had a discussion with them. I instructed Inspector Padmanabhan to intensify his enquiries in Kancheepuram area and also to strive to trace the eversilver articles, glass tumblers, soap boxes of stainless steel and plates of stainless steel which were in the stolen box and which were not capable of being melted and converted by the dacoits and should have been abandoned somewhere. The local Police authorities conducted close search in the forest to the south of Arkonam and traced these articles on which finger prints were traced and deve-

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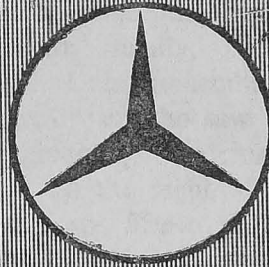
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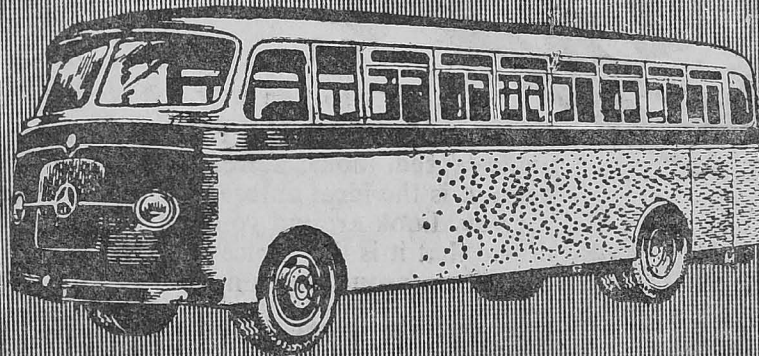
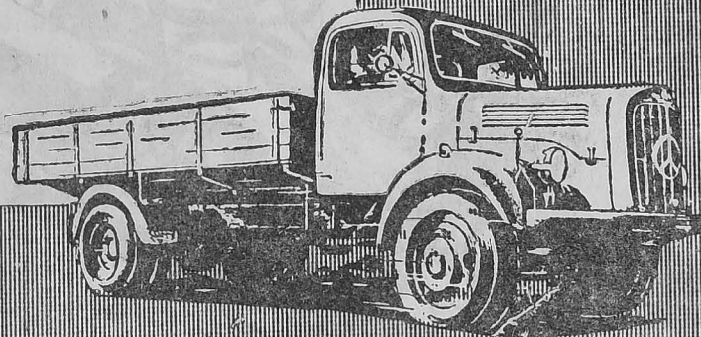
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loped. I also instructed the Inspector to widen his range of enquiries from the mere borders of his circle limits to a bigger area. His officers and men made a patient study of the records of 21 border police stations, covering a wide belt around Arkonam circle limits, and listed up all the criminals of this and allied M.Os., and all rowdies who had been concerned in cases there and they arranged for very elaborate verification of these persons. Here, again, we drew blank after a tremendous amount of field work. In the meanwhile I studied all the General Information files of the District Intelligence Bureau, Vellore, and sent instructions to Inspector Padmanabhan for verification of complicity of the members of gangs of past years which had committed similar offences. The result of these enquiries was also a blank. Very close liaison was maintained by Inspector Padmanabhan in the course of all this with the officers of the Madras City Police and all the border Circle Inspectors and District Intelligence Bureaux, and the resources of the record section of the Madras City Police and border District Intelligence Bureaux were fully utilised for listing up possible criminals. In every case, after drawing up the lists of possible criminals, there followed patient verifying of complicity—and there was blank after blank in each case. And so it went. It nearly broke our spirit, but we did not give up. The complicity of hundreds upon hundreds of possibles was examined without success, and all the police informants for 50 miles around were alerted. Every bit of information that we received was followed up and verified but to no purpose. Inquiries at the railway station and check of the railway tickets sold at Arkonam and to Arkonam showed that out of 21 tickets sold to Arkonam from Tirumalpur station (next Railway station to Arkonam, on the south of it), 13 tickets had not been collected. Out of the 13 tickets, 11 were in a series. This led us nowhere, as no one recollected who these eleven persons were, but it served to confirm my hunch about the gang having come from the south as it was obviously very easy to walk from Kancheepuram to

Tirumalpur and then entrain. I now sent some senior and experienced Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables to work on special duty under Inspector Sri Padmanabhan, and they toiled week after week without positive result.

The first break in this came on 14—3—1957 when Inspector Padmanabhan got information that a gang of North Indians, posing as perfume sellers, had stayed in a choultry in the outskirts of Kancheepuram and were trying to sell some gold ingots to two goldsmiths in Kancheepuram town. He also found out that they were fairly affluent. But this gang had left and had moved away in the direction of Madras.

I then set about carefully studying the Criminal Intelligence Gazettes of Madras C.I.D., and I found that in 1950, a gang of Bauriah women had been arrested in the railway station at Guduvanjeri (near Chingleput) with about Rs. 20,000 worth of property. That roughly coincided with the wave of dacoities in 1950, one of which was in Arkonam itself, as already pointed out. I therefore wanted to trace the males of this gang as well as to locate the gang which moved from Kancheepuram towards Madras, and moved over to Madras City. Here I contacted Mr. Mulk the then Superintendent of Police, Chingleput. At our discussion, attended by D.I.B. Inspector (now Deputy Superintendent) Mr. Daniel, we felt that a city-wide search should be organised forthwith and we contacted Mr. Shenoi, the Deputy Commissioner, Crime, Madras City, on the phone for organising such a search for this gang. This search was completed before the next day, viz., 27—3—1957. One gang, answering to this description had bivouacked, we learnt during our local enquiries, on the open spaces opposite to Chetpet Railway Station, but had since moved away. It was learnt that the gang had split into three parts and that one part had moved towards the South, another to the North and the third towards Bangalore. This information I communicated to the Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch C.I.D., Mr. Pasupathi, as it

was obvious that the series of dacoities that had taken place along the railway lines had very likely been committed by members of these gangs and that the C.I.D. was best suited to deal with the case.

While so, there was a dacoity attended with violence in Cuddalore Town on 2—4—1957 night and I felt that the gang that moved to the south might probably be in Cuddalore. I now directed Inspector Sri Padmanabhan to arrange for a search for that gang in Cuddalore.

By this time, information was got by Inspector Padmanabhan from Inspector Sri Ramachandran of Hyderabad C.I.D. (who had come to Madras on duty on 12—4—1957), that a gang of Bauriahs had been arrested at Bezwada and were in remand there. I was sure that this must be the Northern unit of the gang which broke up at Madras and dispersed in various directions, and sent Inspector Padmanabhan post haste to Bezwada, after contacting the Superintendent of Police, Bezwada, on the radio and requesting him to take action for securing extension of remand for the gang. Inspector Sri Padmanabhan went to Bezwada and questioned the 8 Bauriahs (who were in remand in Crime Nos. 140 to 147/57 of Bezwada Crime Station under Sections 54 and 550 Cr.P.C.) and ascertained during interrogation that they were indeed the gang that had visited Arkonam. The Inspector brought the Fingerprints of these eight remanded persons to the Fingerprint Bureau at Vellore promptly and had them examined against the scene of crime prints developed on the eversilver articles handled and abandoned by the dacoits in this case. It was a triumphal moment on 23—4—1957, when the Fingerprint Bureau, Vellore confirmed that the developed latent finger prints on the eversilver articles were those of Kishanlal, one of the 8 dacoits in remand at Bezwada. I felt it was time now that this

case should be dealt with by the C.I.D., Madras, and sent the following instructions to Inspector Padmanabhan by telegram.

“Now that Vijayawada gang's complicity in Arkonam dacoity is apparent, it is likely that this gang had operated together with or separately in more places, including Jaipur area. Please meet Superintendent, Crime Branch and take his guidance and orders for further action in this case as an All-India Gang case is likely.”

On 26—4—1957, the C.I.D., Madras succeeded in arresting the other part of the Bauriah gang led by Ramchand at Poonamalli and recovering from them valuables concerned in many cases including the famous temple burglary in Rajasthan, involving the theft of a golden umbrella.

Sri Subramania Iyer and his family required very considerable persuasion to proceed to Bezwada to identify the gang which had committed dacoity in their house. They ultimately agreed, after much reluctance, to go by car which I specially engaged for them, and they went all the way from Arkonam to Bezwada and back, a round distance of about 600 miles, on 17—7—1957 and 18—7—1957. They identified five dacoits by name Bheem Singh, Uday Ram, Shankar Sher, Kishanlal and Seetharam. Later on, the accused were transferred to Wallajah Sub-Jail in North Arcot District, and on 8—8—1957, the daughters and the wife of Sri Iyer identified these five dacoits as well as two more, viz., Gopi and Panchi. The Additional Assistant Sessions Judge, Vellore found the first five dacoits guilty of an offence under Sections 457 and 395 I.P.C., and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for a period of 5 years each. Accused Gopi and Panchi were acquitted and set at liberty.

Address delivered by Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., to the cadets and officers of the Police Training College, Vellore, on 10-2-60 forenoon.



First of all, I owe the young cadets here an apology because I was due to come here in June last year when I happened to hold a very different and much more important post, namely, the post of Home Secretary and I wanted to come here to Vellore. I was invited to come to your Annual Day. On that occasion, unfortunately, a gentleman speeding in his car at 40 miles an hour, just made me the unfortunate person to be the recipient of his attack. He hit me around a hill bend and temporarily inconvenienced me, rather gravely, and I sustained some minor injuries, so that I had to cancel the engagement, but not the main engagement which was to take the Prime Minister round the Kundah Project, which site he specially wanted to see during his visit to Ooty in June. On that occasion, three days later, I was due here on my way back from the Police Officers' Conference and I was unable to make it and I merely sent on some notes of the speech which I had drafted, to be read to you and the Collector, Mr. Kulu Erady, very kindly undertook to do the same.

Now, Mr. Ebenezer in the course of the very flattering opening remarks referred to an

incident which I have completely and entirely forgotten and which I even suspect Mr. Ebenezer has made up. He has referred in the most flattering terms to my career both as a man and as an official and he wanted me to give away to you the secret of success in life. Well, first, I must talk to you more about your duties as police officers who have a very onerous and important task to fulfil when you go out into the districts. I am going to talk rather frankly to you. While I was a District Magistrate and recently when I was the Home Secretary, we had the same problem coming up, that is, the problem of not misusing your power when you are actually invested with it. I refer to the fact that we have had cases, very grave cases, of police torture in custody. There were 4 or 5 cases during the year when I was the Home Secretary of people being beaten up and dying in the lock-up. Now, I am referring to the major problem first, namely to what extent is torture permissible in police investigation? You can take it from me that using torture to elicit a confession and to get a clue as to a crime is *ipso facto* a confession of your failure intellectually and completely. It is first and foremost an admission that you have not got the brains to solve the theft or murder or whatever it is by using your knowledge and your various modern aids to detection. You do not want to adopt the regular ways in doing it but rush to adopt a short-cut device, viz., to catch hold of some unfortunate man who has little knowledge of the crime and beat him up until he tells you what is hidden in the depths of his mind. This is what usually happens. You get hold of a wrong man. Obviously he has nothing to tell you and you go on over-doing when he suddenly crumbles and falls down. He is found to be

dead and that is a very serious situation. Now, many of you will do well to remember that the average citizen's bodily health is not very good. Take, for instance the number of persons suffering from malaria and the usual disease of the spleen. All you have to do is to give such a person a slight push in the belly and he collapses and dies. Even if you do not beat him but merely slap him hard, he dies. From any point of view, the police officer will be wise not to lay hands on somebody who is in his custody. The moment he takes over some one into his custody his responsibility for the life of the individual is all the greater. You must remember that it is a fool's game to try to extort a confession by beating. I want all your superior officers to tell this to you again and again, and I want to drive it home into you now, because you stand to gain nothing by it and the whole department and the Government stand to blame whenever a person is beaten in police custody and he dies. I am stressing this because it is a most important problem which faces the police. It has spoiled the name of the police. During the last year, 3 or 4 very unfortunate cases occurred and the Government got more and more irritated about it and we were about to issue official instructions as to how to deal with it. One suggestion I made but which was not accepted was that every D.S.P. should be held personally responsible for any beating resorted to in his district. Suppose a Sub-Inspector or Head Constable in a station beats somebody and he dies in the premises, then the S.P. should have a blackmark automatically recorded in his sheet against him. Not for punishment purposes, but to indicate that something is wrong. If three of those should happen, then the particular S.P. should be put on the mat for a charge-sheet. The inference should be that his control over his subordinates of the district was not good enough.

All the other problems which you have are those which face any other service in the State. For one of those problems Mr. Ebenezer wanted a ready-made solution for success.

Let me first tell you, the only golden rule for success in any profession is sheer hard work. I can tell you again and again, you will get nowhere in office unless you are prepared to put in hard, unrelenting toil. You may have an entirely good mental make-up, and you may have a good brain. But, if you do not apply your minds to think and learn and amass the various details of work, you will get nowhere. That is one of the principles which the British and the British police should have taught us. I tell you from my personal experience. I have served at least 20 senior civilians and known their ways of doing work. You have to take your hats off to them for the painstaking hard work they put in. My own first Collector of the District, Sir John Thorn, who is even now living happily as a Director of one of the major companies, used to start his day at 8 o'clock and go on working relentlessly till 5 p.m. whether in camp or in headquarters, with only a half-hour interval between 1 and 1-30 for lunch. He would do his regular hours at his desk, and what he did not know in his district was not worth knowing. Officers of his type studied their files and passed orders knowing what they were doing. They met the subordinate officials and understood matters at first hand. They ran the district as would a person who knew every inch of what he was doing. If you too want to be successful in your career, first and foremost, you must be prepared to do real hard work. I can tell you one thing. Hard work produces results, even if you may not see them immediately. You may leave out of account some of those lucky people who get promotions because they have some influence. There will always be some in life who get pushed up, not perhaps on merit but owing to some other reason. But that need not worry you. But it is still true that if a man puts in hard, good and honest work, his merit will be recognised. If you keep that before you, I think you will be almost sure to find that success will follow.

I do not intend to make a long speech. But one more question has got to be dealt with

apart from torture. That is the question of honesty. In the old days there were two services in our country which were notorious for corruption. The first service was the Excise department. That is not because all the officers there were themselves corrupt, but because there were traditions of mamools that had been built up on corruption. Another department which had a high record in the old days was the P.W.D., because, as I said, certain mamools had been built up connected with their work. I will give you an example. For instance, take the question of irrigation. There is a large amount of water stored in a reservoir. That water comes through various channels, what are called the distributories, to the ordinary fields. One of the best stories I have heard in connection with mamools was that of a very famous Chief Engineer to Government in the Irrigation department who was mainly responsible for introducing and building what is known as the Cauveri-Mettur Project which has made a completely new place of the district of Tanjore and, to a lesser extent, Tiruchi. At Tanjore, this same Chief Engineer, long before the project was devised, had two or three acres of land in a village in the Papanasam taluk. After the project was devised, water flowed down in the cultivation season. He, having retired from service of the Government, said, "I shall cultivate my lands," and he went to his village. You cannot cultivate paddy unless the water flows into the fields. He was surprised to find that the distributories were open, but there was no water running. So, he was very much perturbed. He wrote a big letter to the District Collector. The Collector passed this on to the R.D.O. with a note, "Please see to this. It is a Chief Engineer's complaint." The R.D.O. passed this on to the Tahsildar who sent it to the Revenue Inspector and the R.I. to the Village Karnam, and yet no water flowed. The Chief Engineer, whose name I won't tell you, made some enquiries in the village. Then somebody whispered to him, "Sir, there is a small matter of detail that you have forgotten." He said that the P.W.D. Overseer and the

Lascar were there. There was a mamool that one should get Rs. 2 and the other, Re. 1, for every acre of land that was irrigated. If the Chief Engineer wanted the water to flow, he should pay that mamool. The Chief Engineer quickly calculated and decided that if he kept petitioning the various authorities it would take a year to secure water supply for his lands. One cultivation season, or probably two, might be lost. So, he paid Rs. 6 and the water flowed to his land. He was the Chief Engineer who had devised the project and who had irrigated several lakhs of acres of land. That story will tell you how a certain kind of corruption is the result of a mamool well established. Practically, in the Excise, it was true that for tapping one tree, one rupee should be paid to the Excise department, and in those days this amount was shared by nearly all, from the bottom to the top.

In your department, it is a question of individual bribe. There may be a murder taking place in the village. There are two sides. One faction wants to see that the whole case is pinned on to the other. It is quite obvious that a lot of scope is there for one side to come to the dishonest investigating officer and say, "Would you have Rs. 300 and see that the murder is passed on to the other side?" In certain districts, they are even prepared to murder one of their own men in order to foist a case on the other side. In every department, there is opportunity for individual corruption. There is every temptation put in your way. I am now in charge of Commercial Taxes where I am getting at least three petitions a day alleging that one officer or another is taking bribes. It goes on, and it will go on, so long as Government departments looked into the conflicting interests of individuals and there was the question of public revenue coming to the State. That is why the honest man is a great asset to the State. One reason why you should be honest is that the very nature of your profession and your service requires honesty. You are there to prevent

other people committing crimes. If you yourself are dishonest, there is no point in appointing you to the police. There is an old proverb, "Set a thief to catch a thief." Now, *you* do not want that proverb to be true in respect of your department.

There is one other point and that is the question of integrity. It is a question of training. It is a question of how you are brought up. Ultimately, it may even be a matter of education as to what moral principles guide you in official life. If you are brought up in a certain background and develop a certain tendency to be honest and a desire to have a good name, you will scorn bribes and temptations put in your way.

I have exceeded my time. So I wish you young men all success in life. As I said before, remember that in addition to integrity and honesty you must also put in very hard work. Every bit of what you learn here you can

usefully apply in your official life when you actually go out to the districts. I am grateful to Mr. Ebenezer for the nice things he has said about me.

I do remember that on one occasion, there was a sweeper attached to a certain camping place in a district, who had been the terror of the whole place, and the officials who went there simply could not get any service from him because he used to come at his own sweet time. I had to bear with him on three occasions. On the fourth occasion, I just could not tolerate. I caught hold of him and threatened to beat him. He collapsed. He had never before been faced with a bigger rowdy than himself and he just wilted. Ever afterwards, he was prompt in turning up at 6 a.m. In your career, you will come across a number of tough characters in the districts and you cannot deal with these characters unless you are tough yourself.

Held up Nell Gwynn

Patrick O'Bryan of Loughrea went to England in the reign of Charles II and built up a gang of highwaymen. He held up actress Nell Gwynn in her coach on the road to Winchester, and received a "present" of ten guineas from her.

Captured, he was tried at Gloucester for a robbery committed within two miles of that city, and "executed": when he had been hanging the usual period, his body was cut down and delivered for burial to his friends, who sent for a surgeon when they saw that there were faint signs of life. The doctor bled O'Bryan, who recovered.

THE VELLORE MUTINY

BY

SRI G. V. NARAYANAN, B.A. (HONS.), I.P.S.

(Principal, Police Training College, Vellore.)

In 1806, fifty-one long years before the famous Sepoy Mutiny occurred in the rest of India, Vellore was the scene of an uprising of the Indian troops against the British. This occurred in the Vellore Fort which then was a stronghold of the British East India Company and which today houses the Police Training College and a host of other Government offices : a Fort so well-preserved and so complete in its defences that it bids fair to last a thousand more years from now ! With a perfect layout, with ample water supply and with first-class parade grounds and buildings inside, the Fort has a double wall around it, both walls being provided with battlemented turrets and observation posts, sally-gates and cannon-posts. The moat around has perennial water supply from underwater springs and from an overflow sluice from a nearby tank. In 1806, there were crocodiles also reared in the moat. The stones on the walls were five-foot-long pieces, with square cross-sections of two feet side each, and they were laid end on, one over the other. The best, concentrated artillery attack of that period could not—and did not, as facts showed—dislodge even one stone from its place. While the forts at Arcot and Wandiwash were completely razed to the ground by a vindictive company artillery led by Clive and Coote, no such thing was possible with this then-mightiest of the forts in the South.

In such a Fort, built and completed in 1586, the conqueror of Seringapatam chose, in 1799, to keep imprisoned the wives, 6 daughters and 12 sons of Tippu Sultan and the wives and daughters and sons-in-law of Hyder Ali. There was a full colonel in command of the Fort and he had four companies of the 69th

(Welsh) Regiment, a few invalid artillery men, 6 companies of the First Battalion of the First Native Infantry and the entire Second Battalion of the Fourth Native Infantry under his command. The Indian Sepoys numbered 1,500 men and the British 370. Sometime during the turn of the century, Sir John Craddock assumed office as the Commander-in-Chief of the Company armies in the South. He lost no time in issuing drastic and unpopular orders forbidding Hindu troops wearing earrings on parade and using the caste mark on their fore-heads and forbidding Mohammedan troops from shaving their heads or wearing a beard. He followed this up with the introduction of a new type of leather head-dress resembling the European topee and a turn-screw in the shape of a cross, for being used with the match-locks of the infantry men. It is on the records left behind by the British that the family of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan fomented unrest and resistance towards these new regulations. Anyway, a rumour spread fast that the new Commander-in-Chief intended to force the Indian troops to adopt Christianity. The 4th Infantry stoutly refused to wear the new head-dress and was replaced by the second battalion of the 23rd Regiment, shortly before the Mutiny.

On the morning of July 10, 1806, some men of the 23rd Regiment were taken out for a field day on the maidan in the Fort, and ball ammunition was issued to them as if for range firing. Meanwhile, a party of Mohammedan sepoy of the 23rd Regiment secretly proceeded to the main gate which was guarded mostly by European troops, together with a few men of the First Regiment. The Indian troops

overwhelmed the European troops guarding the gate and killed most of them. Most members of this group then ran to the parade ground and announced to the other Indian troops there that the European soldiers were killing every Indian that they came across. Here was a grave blunder as the gate position was given up without consolidation. The men from the parade ground joined the mutineers and with them marched upon the European barracks inside the Fort and indulged in wholesale massacre of the European soldiers there.

It is to be recalled that normally only the European soldiers lived inside the Fort and the Indian soldiers were accommodated outside and had access to the inside of the Fort only during the parade hours. The mutineering sepoys promptly seized the powder magazine inside the Fort and the arsenal which was in a desecrated temple in the Fort. Colonel Fancourt, Commander of the station, came out of his building, which was a few yards away from the main gate, to see what was going on and was shot dead. Another Colonel by name McKerras of the 23rd Regiment, next in command to Fancourt, was shot down on the parade ground. Major Armstrong of the 16th Infantry was also shot dead. The Indian troops however spared the lives and person of the officers' wives and children.

In the meanwhile, 150 of the British troops inside the Fort gathered on the ramparts, and, led by Captain Barrow of the 69th Infantry, put up a resistance. When Captain Barrow was disabled in his effort, two Surgeons by name Jones and Dean led the British troops against the Indians. They could not beat back the Indian troops, but held out. They held grimly on to the gate post, decimated though they were. Inside the Fort, in the meantime, the mutineers proclaimed one of the sons of Tippu, by name Futtah Hyder, as Raja. The Union Jack on the main mast of the Fort was pulled down and was replaced by Tippu's Flag.

A Major Cootes who happened to be outside

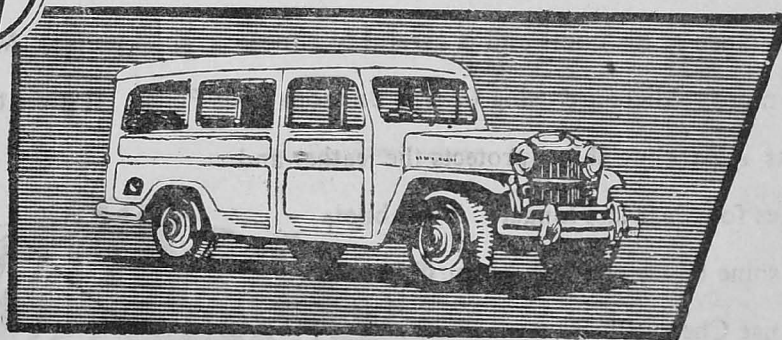
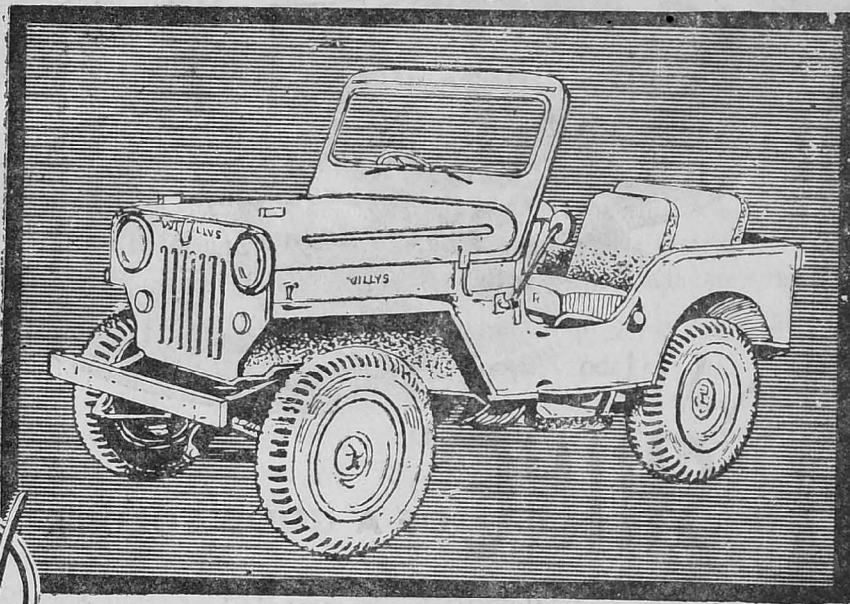
the Fort, came to suspect what was taking place inside the Fort. He rode post-haste to Arcot, another Company military station about 16 miles away from Vellore and sought reinforcements from Colonel Gillespie, Commander of the troops at Arcot. Colonel Gillespie hurried with his own troops to the Vellore Fort and commenced a cannonade against it. Their artillery failed to force a breach, but the Colonel and some of his men succeeded in swimming across the moat, climbing up the gate walls and lowering the draw-bridge. The Company soldiers from Arcot then rushed in and after desperate struggle and heavy losses, they succeeded in recapturing the Fort. They hanged and shot dead upward of 800 Indian troops and imprisoned 600 for long periods. They hanged among others, three Indian Officers and 14 Indian N.C.Os., and blew up some others by firing them from the mouths of the cannon on the ramparts, so that the entire public could see the ghastly punishment and take a lesson from it.

This was the cruel and merciless finish to an episode referred to by Sir Thomas Munro in his letters as a key rising which, if it was successful, would have initiated a general rising throughout the country against the British. A large cemetery, to the east of the Fort and outside it today contains a number of tombs and monuments erected to the memory of the British soldiers who died in the 1806 Mutiny.

Sir Henry Newbolt's poem on this incident, entitled "GILLESPIE" reads as follows :—

Riding at dawn, riding alone,
Gillespie left the town behind ;
Before he turned by the westward road,
A horseman cross'd him, staggering blind.
' The Devil's abroad in false Vellore,
The Devil that stabs by night,' he said,
' Women and children, rank and file,
Dying and dead, dying and dead.'
Without a word, without a groan,
Sudden and swift, Gillespie turned,
The blood roared in his ears like fire,
Like fire the road beneath him burned.

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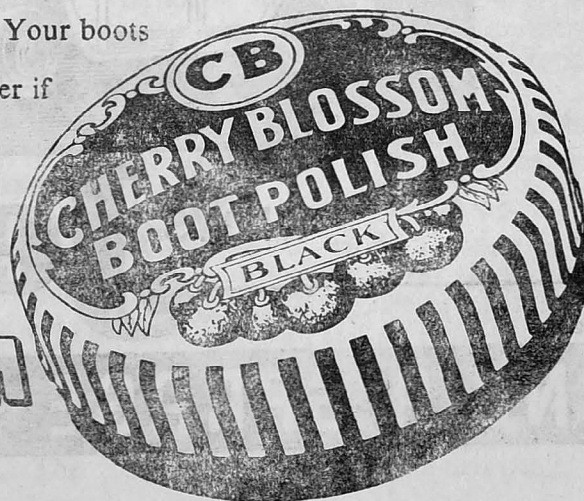
THE **SHINE** OF A GOOD SOLDIER

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He thundered back to Arcot gate,
He thundered up through Arcot town,
Before he thought a second thought
In the barrack yard he lighted down.

'Trumpeter, sound for the Light Dragoons,
Sound to saddle and spur,' he said ;
'He that is ready may ride with me,
And he that can may ride ahead !'

Fierce and fain, fierce and fain,
Behind him went the troopers grim,
They rode as ride the Light Dragoons,
But never a man could ride with him.

Their rowels ripped their horse's sides,
Their hearts were red with a deeper goad,
But never alone before them all
Gillespie rode, Gillespie rode.

Alone he came to false Vellore,
The walls were lined, the gates were barred ;
Alone he walked where the bullets hit,
And called above to the Sergeant's Guard.

"Sergeant, Sergeant, over the gate,
Where are your officers all?" he said ;

Heavily came the Sergeant's voice,
"There are two living, and forty dead."

"A rope, a rope," Gillespie cried :
They bound their belts to serve his need ;
There was not a rebel behind the wall
But laid his barrel and drew his bead.

There was not a rebel among them all
But pulled his trigger and cursed his aim,
For lightly swung and rightly swung
Over the gate Gillespie came.

He dressed the line, he led the charge,
They swept the wall like a stream in spate,
And roaring over the roar they heard
The galloper guns that burst the gate.

Fierce and fain, fierce and fain,
The troopers rode the reeking flight :
The very stones remember still
The end of them that stab by night.

They've kept the tale a hundred years,
They'll keep the tale a hundred more ;
Riding at dawn, riding alone,
Gillespie came to false Vellore.

"Talking" Suitcases

Jewellery thieves have generally operated by stealing salesman's sample cases from hotel lobbies, railroad stations and baggage rooms either through subterfuge or by fast moving and sheer audacity. Now the Jewellers' Security Alliance of New York City has announced a suitcase with a built-in tape recorder that announces to the world when it is being stolen. If the bag is picked up by someone not familiar with the deactivating device, the tape recording punctuates the air with screams of "HELP! HELP! POLICE! THIS BAG IS BEING STOLEN!" It is anticipated that the thieves will forfeit the prize rather than stay around and debate ownership in such a bedlam.

—("Iris an Garda", March 1960, page 317).

THE COMPARISON OF HAIRS AND FIBRES IN A CASE OF MURDER

BY

GEORGE LAWLOR, GARDA SOCHIANA, HEADQUARTERS, DUBLIN

(With grateful acknowledgement to the author and to the Editor of the "International Criminal Police Review" from the March 1959 issue of which the following is reproduced.)

The case opened by the finding of the dead body of a young married woman on a footpath in a wellknown street in Dublin, at 6-20 a.m. on the 18th April, 1956. The body was covered by a lady's black overcoat which was identified as the deceased's property. On taking the coat off the body it was observed that the deceased's skirt had been removed and placed around the head and face. Her knickers were pinned to a piece of cloth down about her legs. This cloth appeared to have been used as an aid in dragging the body by the legs. She wore no shoes, but one nylon stocking was still on her right leg. Its companion and a head scarf were tied around her neck, and at first sight it appeared that she had been strangled.

It was clear from the position of the body and the condition and arrangement of its clothing that it had been dragged by the legs for a short distance to the place where it now lay—an opening leading down stone steps to an unoccupied basement. The deceased's handbag with her two shoes were in a brown paper parcel while her umbrella lay nearby.

When the scene had been examined and photographed, the black overcoat was removed, carefully preserved, and the body taken to the morgue. Before the post mortem was begun, each article of clothing on its removal from her body was placed immediately in a separate envelope.

The post mortem established that deceased had died from heart failure due to air embolism. This condition had been brought about by an attempted abortion which not only forcibly tore the membranous bag from the wall of the womb, but allowed air to enter the circulation through the blood vessels of the placenta.

The body was found by a milkroundsman at 6-20 a.m. and there was evidence that it was not there before 5-5 a.m. The state pathologist opined that death would have occurred between 9 p.m. and 12 m.n. on the 17th April.

A qualified nurse and convicted abortionist resided in a flat on the same side of the street, three doors away. In a search of her bedroom several surgical instruments were found, some of which could have been employed in performing the abortion which caused the woman's death. She advertised fairly extensively in the daily newspapers, cures for dandruff and other minor ailments and thus she had many callers at her flat. She kept a diary in which she made daily secret entries, apparently to identify her customers by the clothes they wore and not by name. An entry which she admitted she made on the 17th April, 1956, read : " 2 p.m. Blue Coat," but showed on its face that an attempt had been made to alter the original writing.

At the Technical Bureau filters were employed in photographing this entry and it was established that the original read, " 8 p.m. Black

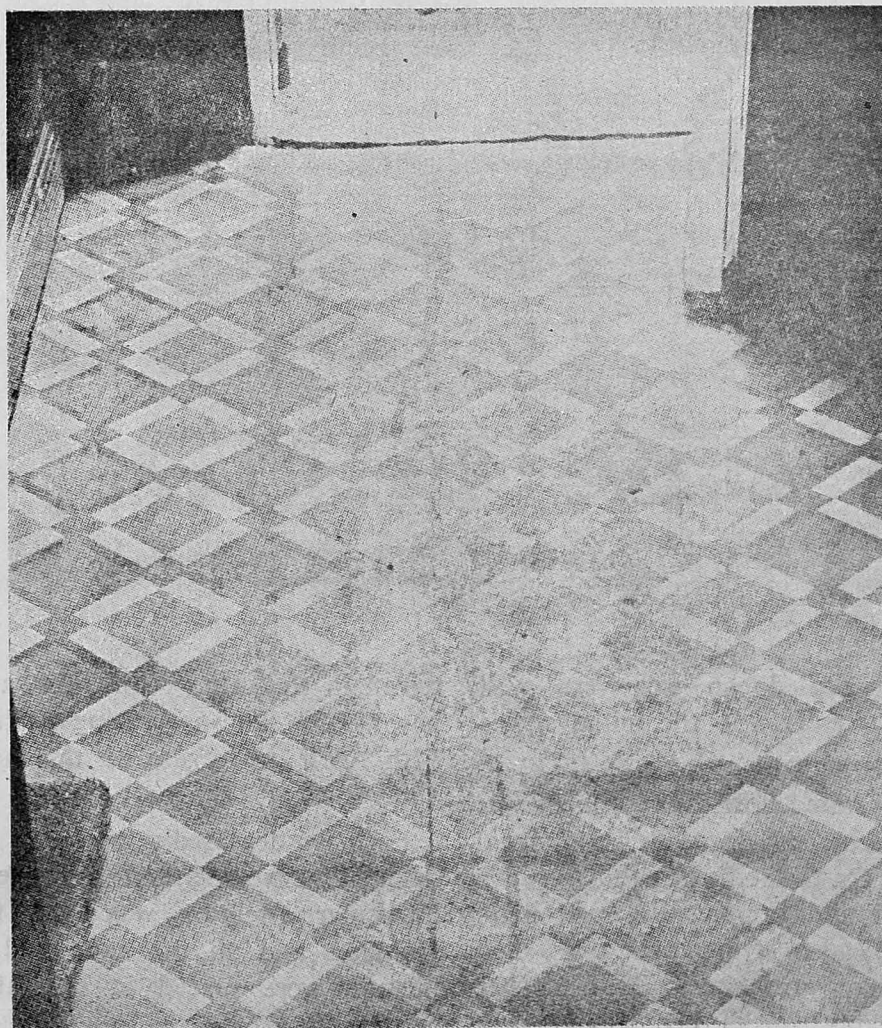
Coat." Refer photographs. This was significant since enquiries revealed that the deceased woman had been wearing a black overcoat all day on the 17th April.

Examination of the footpath after the removal of the body revealed a small bloodstain and a dragmark extending from the deceased's head for about three feet in the direction of the suspect's house fifty feet away. In the hall of the house where suspect's flat was situated on the first floor (that above ground floor) and on the stairs leading to it were found faint traces of blood.

The suspect when questioned denied all knowledge of the dead woman and stated that she had not called at her flat, as she (suspect) had remained indoor that evening and retired

to bed at 11-30 p.m. She alleged that she first learned of the body being found on the footpath in the street when the police called at her flat at 8 a.m. on the morning of the 18th April. Since she had been previously convicted of an illegal abortion and had undergone a term of imprisonment she was a difficult person to deal with. However, she identified property which we took into our possession, particularly her diary and surgical instruments, which included a forceps and Higginson syringe with nozzle attachment.

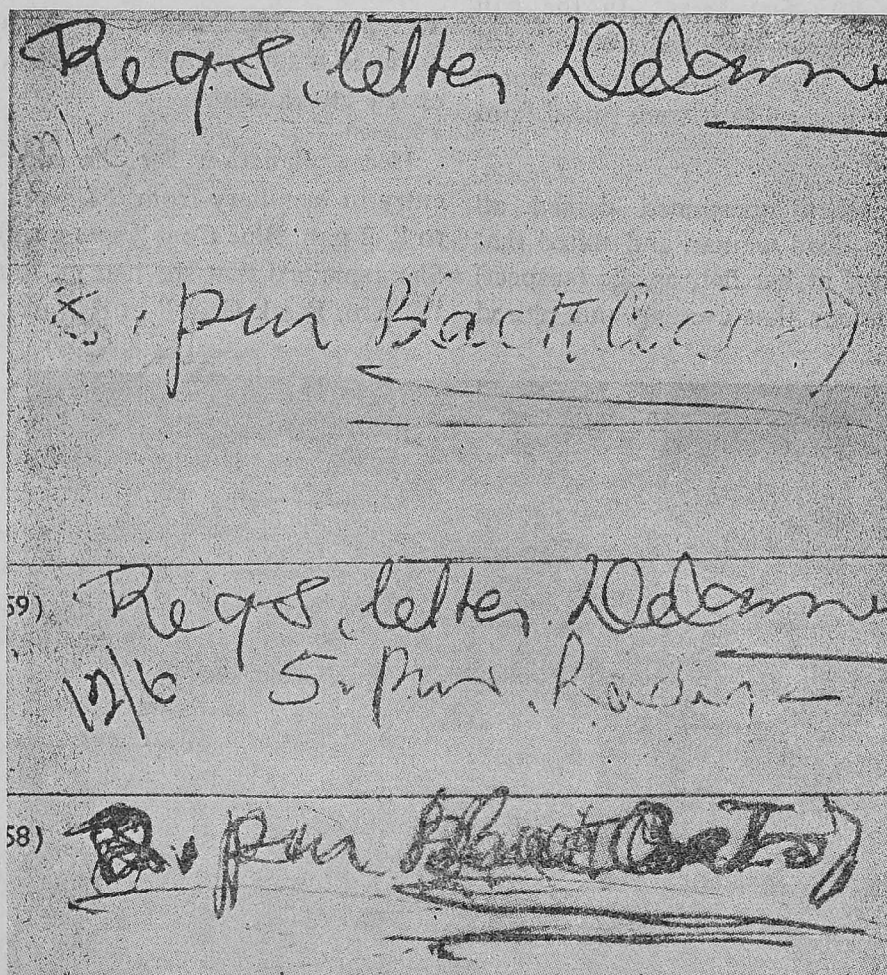
Her explanation for the alteration of the entry in her diary from "8 p.m. Black Coat" to "2 p.m. Blue Coat" was a rather lame one. She explained that she had made the first entry "2 p.m. Black Coat" in red ink, but as it was



not legible she went over the original writing in blue ink.

The result of the investigation established that the woman's body had been dragged along the footpath apparently with the intention of disposing of it in the basement and placing with it all the woman's identifiable property, thereby avoiding the possible identification

of the operator and the place where the illegal operation had been effected. The suspect's character, proximity of her flat, the dragmarks and bloodstains in the hall and stairs, unquestionably pointed the finger of suspicion in her direction. Our major difficulty, however, was to prove that the deceased had visited the suspect's flat.



In endeavouring to do so we were well rewarded by the care taken in the initial stages of the investigation.

I have already stated how each garment was placed in a separate envelope on its removal from the body. On the same day the suspect's flat was entered and samples of dust, hairs and fibres were taken from the stairs, two coconut fibre mats were removed from her bedroom floor and five of her combs were

seized in the same room, also a red dressing gown which she was wearing on the night of the 17th April, and again on the morning of the 18th April.

Each of deceased's garments was removed from its envelope and examined separately. Particular attention was paid to her outer garments and all the hairs and fibres found thereon were placed in separate cellophane envelopes.



Examination of the contents of the envelopes resulted in their identification under three headings :

(1) Animal hairs, (2) human hairs, (3) fibres. As a result of this examination a second visit was paid to the suspect's room and a grey/brown fur cape and four fur articles were taken into our possession. The suspect was in the habit of wearing the grey/brown fur cape and discarding it carelessly in her bedroom. It was shedding hairs freely which on examination were found to be rabbit hairs. Her four other fur articles (2 fox furs, silver grey cape and fur coat) were all of different animals.

The specimens of (1) animal hairs, (2) human hairs, and (3) fibres, taken from deceased's garments together with all her garments, her shoes, the two fibre mats, grey/brown fur cape, the four fur articles and a sample of deceased's hair were handed over to the State pathologist, Dr. M. D. Hickey, M.D., M.Sc., F.R.C.P.I. His findings are summarised hereunder :

Hairs from grey/brown fur cape

I have compared hairs from this cape with 36 samples of animal hairs from 29 different

animal specimens and found that the hairs from the cape were similar to rabbit hair and easily distinguished from all the others.

Hairs from two coconut fibre mats

Numerous hairs were adherent to both mats. I collected a sample from each mat. Both samples contained animal hairs similar to hairs from the grey/brown cape. One sample included one dark brown human head hair similar to deceased's hair.

Hairs from deceased's black overcoat

The envelope contained a number of hairs and wool fibres of which twelve hairs merited individual examination. Three of the hairs are animal hairs of a characteristic and easily recognised type.

I received five furs, or imitation fur articles, for comparison with these hairs. Hairs from four of the five are dissimilar to and readily distinguishable on microscopic examination from the three hairs. The three hairs are, in my opinion, rabbit hairs and exactly similar to hairs in the grey/brown fur cape. Of the remaining hairs four are indeterminate as to origin. They may, or may not, be human. The other five hairs are, in my opinion, human head hairs. They are yellowish or golden in colour and are quite dissimilar to deceased's hair. I received five combs and I compared these five hairs with hairs from the combs. They are similar in type and could all have come from the same person. Three of the five hairs show evidence of artificial waving at the ends and a number of hairs from the combs likewise.

Hairs from heel of deceased's left shoe

(This was deceased's shoe found in the parcel on area steps near her body). I removed two hairs from the undersurface of the heel. Examination showed one to be a wool fibre. The other a coarse grey hair $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long compared exactly with hairs from the grey/brown fur cape. In my opinion, it is derived from this or a similar fur.

Author's note

This hair was adhering to a cigarette end. It was not damaged in any way and if the



1. Long grey hair from accused's grey/brown fur cape.



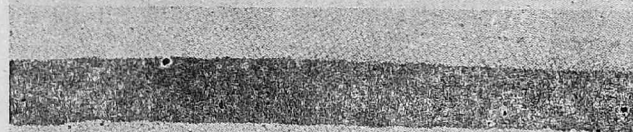
2. Medium grey hair from accused's grey/brown fur cape.
(Same caps as N° 1).



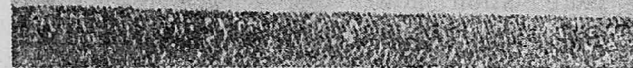
3. Hair from accused's silver/grey fur cape.



4. Hair from brown fox fur.



5. Hair from black fox fur.



6. Hair from brown fur.



7. Animal hairs from deceased's black overcoat.



8. Animal hair from deceased's black overcoat.



9. Animal hair from deceased's black overcoat.



10. Animal hair from heel of deceased's black shoe.



11. One of deceased's head hairs.



12. Human hair from accused's red-dressing gown.

deceased had been wearing the shoe and had walked on any hard surface one would expect it to be crushed. Apparently before deceased removed her shoes in the bedroom she crushed the lighted end of a cigarette on the mat and thereby picked up one of the loose hairs shed by the grey/brown fur cape.

Hairs from the accused's red dressing gown

A considerable number of hairs were adherent to this garment. The majority were golden or yellow human hairs similar to yellow head hairs previously mentioned. They could have come from the same source. In addition, on the outer surface of the garment two dark brown head hairs tangled together at one end were found. Comparison of these hairs with the deceased's hair showed complete similarity in colour, texture and degree of wave. In my opinion, these two hairs could have come from deceased's head.

Dust from stairway

Five dark brown hairs exactly similar to the deceased's hair and one animal hair similar to the hair from the grey/brown fur cape were found in dust taken from the stairway.

Examination of 89 fibres taken from clothing

All were found to be vegetable fibres showing general similarity in structure. Some of these were dyed and some undyed. The following colours are represented. Various red fibres ranging in shade from purplish red to bright red to orange, bright green, dark olive green, black, blue, brown, buff and straw. I compared them with mats Nos. 39 and 40 which are a matching pair. They are composed of vegetable fibres similar in microscopic structure. All the colours of the fibres from the envelope (89 fibres taken from deceased's clothing) can be matched by fibres from the fabric of the mats. A number of the blue dyed fibres from the envelope have faded in an irregular manner. Similar irregularly faded blue fibres are present in the mats.

The fibres and mats were passed to Dr. Patrick O'Connor, botanist, who examined them in

greater detail and corroborated Dr. Hickey's opinion as to the similarities in both.

Fibres from red woollen cardigan worn by the deceased

This cardigan was removed from deceased's body on 18th April 1956, with the other garments. Amongst the fibres were found two animal hairs, one of which compared exactly with hairs from the grey/brown fur cape. A yellow or golden hair was also found on this garment. It was similar to the hairs found in the combs and other garments already mentioned.¹

Red wool fibre

A sample of red fibres taken from the deceased's black overcoat was examined. The majority of fibres in the samples are dissimilar to those of the cardigan. More than half of the sample consists of wool fibre similar in average diameter, in colour and cortical cell pattern to the wool fibres from the accused's red dressing gown. In my opinion these could have come from the red dressing gown or a similar source.

To sum up briefly the material evidence which resulted from Dr. Hickey's examination of the hairs and fibres :

(1) The human hairs found on the deceased's black overcoat and her other garments were exactly similar in texture and colour to human hairs found on the accused's five head combs, i.e., grey hairs dyed a golden yellow colour which were pale yellow colour near root and golden yellow colour away from root.

(2) The animal hairs from accused's grey/brown fur cape were rabbit and exactly similar to the hairs found on deceased's garments, to the single hair on the heel of her left shoe and to the loose hairs on the two coconut fibre mats on the floor of the accused's bedroom. These hairs were all dissimilar to the animal hairs in the other four fur articles of the accused.

(3) The human head hairs of deceased were similar in texture, colour and wave to hairs

¹The subject had grey hair dyed a yellow or golden colour.

found on accused's red dressing gown and on the stairs. Amongst the five human hairs found on the stairs was one animal hair (rabbit) exactly similar to hairs in accused's grey/brown fur cape.

(4) The dyed fibres from the two coconut mats taken from the floor of accused's room were exactly similar in texture to the 89 fibres taken from deceased's clothing. The fibres were of various colours and matched similar colours on the mats while some blue fibres in the coconut mats were faded irregularly, similar fading in the blue fibres taken from deceased's clothing was apparent.

(5) Red wool fibres found on deceased's black overcoat were found to be similar to red wool fibres from accused's red dressing gown and dissimilar to wool strands from deceased's red woollen cardigan.

The Photographic Department of the Technical Bureau co-operated with Dr. Hickey in preparing microphotographs in black and white and colour negatives. The photographs were prepared in album form while the colour negatives were projected on a screen for the benefit of judge and jury at the trial of the accused.

In this way it was possible to explain the structure and characteristics of the hairs and fibres and point out the similarities. All the evidence in this case was circumstantial and that portion which resulted from the comparison of the hairs and fibres forged a strong link in the chain of evidence which resulted in the conviction of the accused woman on a charge of murder.



Fingerprint on Paper

At Newcastle Assizes on 14th January the evidence which led to the conviction of a man charged with breaking into a bank included a fingerprint left on a piece of low-grade, non-glossy paper. It was developed by a technique recently introduced in Sweden which involved soaking the paper in a solution of ninhydrin and acetone and then baking it at 86 degrees Centigrade.

FINGERPRINTS GIVE ANSWERS TO MANY POLICE QUERIES

From the identification of a vicious fugitive from justice to the determination of the identity of an unfortunate amnesia victim, the science of fingerprinting plays an ever-increasing role in both criminal investigative matters and in general public service functions.

If you can imagine the entire population of a city of approximately 88,000 residents being wanted by the FBI as fugitives from justice, you can comprehend the number of wanted notices currently on file in the FBI's Identification Division in Washington, D.C. These notices, posted at the request of law enforcement agencies throughout the nation, represent a constantly changing criminal clientele as indicated by the approximately 1,400 fugitives identified through this means every month. And, in addition to the criminal notices on file, the FBI, as a public service, regularly has posted approximately 5,000 active stops on missing persons.

One recent case points up the variety of applications of the fingerprint science. A Richton, Miss. man was notified that his son had died in New York City. He requested that the body be sent home. Upon arrival, the family viewed the deceased and stated definitely he was not the missing son. Local police forwarded the man's fingerprints to the identification division where an immediate search was instituted. A positive identification was established for an individual with a long criminal record who had used the name of the Richton man's son as an alias.

One's imagination is slightly staggered upon consideration of the total of 150 million sets of fingerprints on file with the FBI as of September 1958. Currently received at the rate of above 19,000 per workday, this collection contains over 32 million sets of criminal prints

and over 116 million sets of civil prints, maintained in two distinctly separate sections.

Countless amnesia victims have been aided over the years through fingerprint identification which often represents the only connecting link with the past. One 30 year-old man was found wandering around the streets of Providence, R.I., early one morning, apparently an amnesia victim. Providence police forwarded his prints to the Identification Division which was able to locate a criminal arrest record for the man, supplying his name and listing his residence address. In another representative case, a man wandered into an Oklahoma sheriff's office and pleaded that he did not know his name. Upon submission of his prints to Washington, the man was identified through a set of fingerprints taken when he entered the Army 49 years before.

Since fingerprint identification has long had an international flavour, the FBI's vast fingerprint facilities serve not only agencies in this country but also assist 83 foreign countries, United States territories and possessions co-operating in the exchange of identification data.

One illustrative case revolves about an individual's fingerprints sent in by police authorities in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. When these prints were searched through the arrest files of the Identification Division, they were found to belong to an individual with a different name wanted by the authorities in the States of Washington and Indiana. The whereabouts of this fugitive, possessor of a long record of previous arrests, was immediately brought to the attention of the Washington and Indiana authorities, and the contributing police department of Honduras was alerted to this man's record and true identity.

In a case of confused identity, Pennsylvania authorities last summer contacted the family of a Youngwood, Pa., man to advise them of his "death" in an automobile accident in Ohio. Surprisingly, they found the supposed victim alive and in the best of health. The man believed to be the accident victim explained the mistaken identity by relating that some 5 months before, his automobile containing clothing and credentials had been stolen.

The Ohio State Highway Patrol, having been advised of the mistaken identity, forwarded the fingerprints of the unknown deceased to the Identification Division. A search of the files identified the accident victim as a wanted man, sought by West Virginia authorities for violating parole.

Advised of the true identity of the deceased, the Ohio State Highway Patrol was able to notify his next of kin.

The inevitability of a fugitive's apprehension was once again proved recently when the Ottawa, Kans., Police Department arrested a woman on a charge of vagrancy and submitted her fingerprints to the FBI Identification Division. Her prints were identified as those of a woman received at Missouri State penitentiary in April 1930, to begin a life sentence for first degree murder. Escaping after serving only 6 years of her sentence, she had been listed as a fugitive in FBI identification records since November 1936. After over 20 years' flight, she was once more face to face with lengthy imprisonment.

The unforgetting fingerprint files once more proved their value when an applicant for employment with a Kentucky police department was fingerprinted in connection with his application. The prints were forwarded to Washington for search. When searched, the files revealed a criminal record dating back to 1943 for crimes such as burglary and larceny. A copy of this man's record was furnished to the submitting police authorities to help them determine the applicant's suitability for police employment.

In another recent case, the Identification Division received the fingerprints of an applicant for employment in a Michigan defense plant handling classified material. A search of the files revealed that this person had been arrested in 1943 on a charge of wartime espionage for which he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. Furnished with a copy of this man's record, the military branch having the security responsibility of the plant in question had to decide his suitability for defense employment.

In the personal identification field, fingerprints not too long ago helped a World War I veteran establish his claim of Army duty. The man forwarded his prints to the Identification Division with a letter stating he had seen a television program which demonstrated how an individual's identity was established by means of fingerprints. He added that for 40 years he had been trying to prove he was in the United States Army during World War I and had tried through other Federal Agencies to establish this fact.

An immediate search was instituted in the Identification Division of the FBI, which culminated in a positive identification against a United States Army fingerprint chart. This record showed the man had entered Howard University, Washington, D.C., in September 1918 and enlisted in the Students Army Training Corps on October 2, 1918. The information was passed along to the man who stated that all he wanted out of his efforts was to prove that he was a soldier with an honourable discharge.

The variety of services rendered by the FBI's tremendous collection of fingerprints is illustrated by citing the request sent in early this year by the Baltimore, Md. Police Department which faced the problem of identifying an apparent suicide. The victim was fingerprinted and the prints forwarded to the FBI. A search of the files resulted in identification of the unknown deceased person with a set of 15-year-old civil identification prints that had been

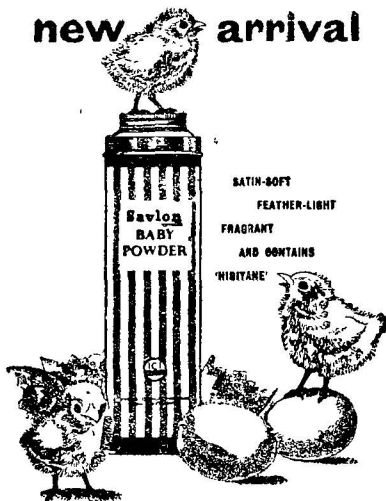
தமிழ் நாட்டில்
எல்லோரும் விரும்புவது

“ ஏ. ஆர். ஆர். சீவல் ”



எங்களிடம் 10, 5, 2½, 1 பலம், அரைப் பலம், 1 அணா, அரையணா, காலணா
காலணாவிற்கு இரண்டு பொட்டலங்களும் கிடைக்கும். தேவைக்கு எழுதுங்கள்.

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taken of a 10-year-old boy. The search further revealed that the victim had been fingerprinted more recently, at the time of his induction into the Army, and this print furnished the name and address of his nearest relatives who could then be notified by the Baltimore authorities.

Sometimes the lack of fingerprints can be a criminal's undoing. Recently an FBI Agent in Roanoke, Va., practically overran a fugitive sought for unlawful flight to avoid confinement for the crime of burglary. The agent, engrossed in another investigation, was walking along a Roanoke Street when he realized that a man walking ahead of him fitted the general description of a fugitive. The man had his left hand in his pocket which reminded the Agent that a description of the fugitive contained a notation that three fingers were missing from his left hand. Upon being questioned, the fugitive refused to admit his identity until he was asked to remove his hand from his pocket. When faced with the amputated fingers, he admitted his identity and was taken into custody.

But far from being merely a grim symbol of criminal futility, the block-size building in Washington, D.C., which houses the FBI's millions of fingerprints, also provides a glimpse of the humorous side of life. Contained here is

the FBI nickname or "moniker" file which sets forth not only such infamous aliases as "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Machine Gun" Kelly and "Doc" Barker, but the equally descriptive and more jocular "monikers" of "Ammunition Shortly," "Bed Bug John," "Butcher Knife Lizz," "Desperate Ambrose," "Electric Chair Joe," and "Jimmy the Flea." Listed here also are "Lying Willie," "Painless Paul," "Tickle Breeches," "Vanishing American," "Whoop Em Up Willie" and "Yodeling Cowboy."

The fingerprint files of the FBI bear monumental tribute to the old adage that "you can't get away with it." But beyond the application of the fingerprint science in the identification of wanted criminals, we must constantly bear in mind the unlimited personal identification possibilities in determining the identity of amnesia and disaster victims and unknown deceased and missing persons.

The FBI Identification Division stands ready to aid you and your department in any way possible to realize the fullest possible return for your time and efforts in the scientific field of fingerprint identification.

(Extract from the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Vol. 27, No. 1, for November, 1958.)

My pal, Roberts, like to tell this story. He swears it actually happened to him.

"The barber was cutting me every time he stroked the razor on my face. After about eleven ricks, I finally jumped up and said, "Will you give me a razor, please?" The barber looked surprised and asked, "Why, do you want to shave yourself?"

"No, I want to defend myself."

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT MADRAS

BY

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The Chemical Examiner's Department, Madras is running its 110th year of existence. From the available records it is found that the chair of the Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Madras, was in existence in the year 1849 and he was also designated "Chemical Examiner at the Presidency." He appears to have been under the control of the "Medical Board, Fort. St. George." One, Surgeon T. Key, was occupying the post of the Chemical Examiner in October 1849. This officer was the consultant both for the Military Board at Fort St. George, Madras, as well as the "Gun carriage Manufactory," Madras. He was often consulted on various matters like wood preservation, the economical manufacture of drugs from indigenous plants, etc.

Regarding medico-legal analyses, the first recorded report is the one issued on 3rd December 1849 to the "Zillah Surgeon," Chicacole, on the examination of a stomach and contents and two other articles. It is interesting to note that by the method of analysis available in those days the Chemical Examiner did not detect any poison in the first 2 articles sent. Regarding article 3 he states, "The circumstances under which it was collected, the exposure to which the matter was subjected and the fact

of more than one individual having had the handling of it all concur in rendering it impossible that any result could be arrived at from its inspection and examination which could be taken hold of and used in evidence against the suspected person." He concludes the report by saying, "From the symptoms detailed by you I am decidedly of opinion that if any poison was administered to the deceased it was "aconite".....a very deadly vegetable poison, but for the presence of which we have no chemical tests."

Most of the tests conducted were for mineral poisons and the common poisons detected were Arsenic, Mercury and Antimony. From the year 1854 onwards the Chemical Examiner was analysing water for potability. Subsequently the Chemical Examiner was requested to undertake analyses connected with excise and prohibition as well as miscellaneous articles sent by the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras. By about the year 1895 the Chemical Examiner was examining articles in cases of suspected human and cattle poisoning and blood and seminal stains under "Medico-legal investigation." Under "Miscellaneous analyses" he was examining articles like counterfeit coins, intoxicating liquor, narcotic

drugs, petroleum and its products, water, inks etc.

Even as early as 1895 the Chemical Examiner seems to have had the problem of receiving articles improperly packed or preserved and not furnishing the necessary case history or information by the investigating and forwarding officers. The Chemical Examiner has repeatedly sent circulars pointing out the irregularities. These seemed to have had good effect, and in the Annual Report for the year 1895 the Chemical Examiner observes, "While six or seven years ago hardly a week passed without cases coming up for examination badly preserved and without regard to the identification of the articles sent, such instances are now the exception. The forwarding officers seem to better appreciate the necessity of strictly complying with all the required formalities." With increasing volume and variety of work year by year, the Chemical Examiner seems to have felt the dearth of working accommodation. The laboratory was confined more or less to two rooms with a floor space of about 1,300 square feet. So, in the year 1896, the Chemical Examiner says, "I wish to mention that the working accommodation in this laboratory has been very severely strained of late and that portions of work in progress had in several instances to be stopped and postponed on account of overcrowding which took place with three analysts carrying on work of different sorts in the same rooms and often perforce on the same counters. On some occasions in which a large number of articles in medico-legal cases had to be examined, all other work had to be practically stopped for several days, the risk of accidents occurring or their examination being too great to permit of anything else being brought out of their cupboards for examination."

On account of the yearly increase in work of the Chemical Examiner under medico-legal investigation, the Government ordered the transfer of excise work to Revenue Board's Laboratory in 1900. Similarly in the year 1908 the water analysis was transferred to the

King Institute, Guindy. In the year 1900, analysis of explosives was undertaken in this laboratory.

By the year 1929 the analytical work connected with the Customs Department was also transferred to the Customs Laboratory thus leaving the Chemical Examiner to fully utilise his time for medico-legal and chemico-legal analyses.

For the past thirty years the Chemical Examiner is doing analyses almost exclusively for the police in several medico-legal and chemico-legal cases. Viscera in suspected cases of poisoning (both human and cattle), stains of blood, semen, faeces, urine, saliva, milk etc. skeletal remains, human tissues, fire arms and projectiles in gun-shot cases, hairs (both animal and human), explosives, incendiaries, tool marks on objects, textiles and dyes, telegraph and telephone wires, fibres, dust and dirt, trace evidence (such as small quantities of paint) in hit and run cases, objects carrying erased and obliterated numbers, impressions of seals and adhesives, are among the numerous items received in the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory for analysis and opinion.

Thus the Chemical Examiner's Department has begun to fulfil the need of a laboratory for scientific investigation of crime for the police. With the increasing complexity of crime and the ingenious ways adopted by criminals, science has come to play a prominent part in the solution of a crime. The scene of crime is no longer looked upon simply as a base for questioning witnesses. It may also be considered as a field laboratory site where traces of clue material can be discovered and interpreted so as to give eloquent testimony at the subsequent trial. Now and then cases are being presented in court, in which far too little investigation was done and the investigating officers have contented themselves with securing the few obvious witnesses and an effort to obtain a confession from the prisoner. This may be due to a lack of knowledge as to what to look for and what possible defences to guard against, and a lack of appreciation

of the importance of promptly securing all available physical evidence and transmitting them to the expert for examination and opinion. Scientific methodology has progressed to such an extent that the investigating officer who does not avail himself fully of its valuable aid is hopelessly out of date. 'Every investigator should know the nature of assistance that the sciences and expert knowledge can give him, what to expect of an expert and what not to expect of an expert and what to present to an expert for his examination. There is hardly a science which will not at times be of real assistance to the investigator.

Science not only helps in solving a crime but has a unique place in evidence. Else and Garrow state that "Every police officer of experience is well acquainted with the frailty and uncertainty of the human element in witnesses and of their contradictory assertions, particularly in those cases where evidence is merely that of observation, whereas in those cases where the evidence is the result of expert examination of matter or material connected with the offence, the expert by reason of his knowledge and technique, may read and interpret evidence which is not the opinion of a fallible mind but is the direct and accurate interpretation of the infallible law of nature."

The Chemical Examiner's Department has all along been independent of the Police Department in its set up and administration, and this has enhanced the value of its reports as evidence. Speaking of such independent laboratories, Else and Garrow, who are themselves police officers, state that "The greatest value of science for the purpose of evidence lies in the fact that in almost all criminal cases, the evidence should come not from the officer connected with the case or from an expert connected with the police but from an expert witness who has no official connection with the police. The value of such evidence is enhanced a hundred-fold by its disinterestedness. Every phase of crime to which scientific examination is applied, provides a bulwark of safety for the innocent which in its certainty is equal to the

sureness of detection when dealing with the actual criminal."

A brief mention was made already about the several varieties of cases that are analysed in the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory. A closer and more detailed picture of the several sections carrying out these analyses is given below :

Toxicology section : (Human and cattle poisoning cases)—As mentioned earlier this laboratory has undertaken toxicological analysis as early as 1849. But the methods of analysis used in those days were widely different from what they are now. In this context it may be interesting to know something about the historical development of Toxicology. Ancient writings indicate a knowledge of some poisons in the early civilizations of Egypt and India. As early as 900 B.C. the Hindus possessed knowledge of a few poisons, their symptoms and antidotes. They were also aware of the intoxicating effects of alcohol. In 339 B.C. Socrates was executed by poisoning with the extract of hemlock. Upto about 1500 A.D. symptomatic toxicology made but little advance while there were innumerable poisonings. With the Renaissance in Italy, poisoning became an art. Picked guards partook of the food and wine before serving them to the King. During the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries poisoning was rampant in Europe. The poisons used were mainly hemlock, aconite, opium, arsenic and corrosive sublimate. Persons were convicted on circumstantial evidence such as malicious intent and sudden onset of symptoms. Neither post mortems nor chemical analyses of the organs were performed until Plenck in 1781 published the statement, "The only certain sign of poisoning is the Chemical identification of the poison in the organs of the body." The following are the important stages in the development of Chemical Toxicology.

1. James M. Marsh in 1836 devised his test for arsenic. The test goes by the name of the Marsh test and is still in use.

2. Orfila (1839) was the first to extract arsenic from human organs.

3. Fresenius and von Babo (1844) devised a scheme for the systematic search for all mineral poisons.

4. Stas-Otto (1850) devised a method for the extraction of alkaloids from cadavers.

For analysis only gastric contents were used, never the internal organs. The quantitative determination of metals in organs began about 1850. Police references requiring quantitative assessments of alkaloids in human bodies were few and far between till 1900. There were also no regular toxicological laboratories upto 1900, and frequently the services of a Professor of Chemistry were sought. In one case a Professor of Chemistry took nearly 20 months to analyse the organs of one body.

In the Toxicology section of the Chemical Examiner's Department, Madras, viscera, excreta dejecta and other miscellaneous articles are analysed for the presence of poison. The analysis is broadly divided into two main sections, viz., (1) the examination for inorganic poisons, and (2) the examination for organic poisons. In the case of inorganic poisons the quantity of poison present in the various material objects is also determined. One of the important and preliminary tests for inorganic poison is known as Reinsch's test in which the substance is boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid with a copper strip immersed in the boiling liquid. The boiling is continued for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours. If there are inorganic poisons like arsenic, antimony, mercury, bismuth etc. the copper will get a coating of the metal which is subsequently identified.

If no inorganic poison is detected the viscera etc. are subjected to an ordinary steam distillation process by which the volatile poisons like cyanide, kerosene, chloroform, alcohol, parathion etc. are isolated and identified. If neither inorganic nor volatile poisons are present the examination for organic poisons are made by the Stas-Otto method. In this process the poison is extracted from the visceral matters through alcohol and then separated

using various solvents. The residue obtained by extraction with these solvents is tested both chemically and biologically to identify the poison. In certain cases, quantitative examination of the organic poisons is also made wherever reliable and satisfactory methods exist.

Extraction Laboratory

On an average about six thousand articles are examined per year under this heading. The number of articles dealt with by this section for some years is as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of articles analysed</i>
1895 ...	867
1900 ...	1,178
1905 ...	1,360
1909 ...	1,529
1924 ...	1,576
1935 ...	2,418
1940 ...	2,526
1945 ...	2,331
1950 ...	3,965
1955 ...	6,065
1956 ...	6,030
1957 ...	5,966
1958 ...	6,209

Stain cases section

In this section articles are analysed for the presence of blood stains and seminal stains. The origin of blood or semen, viz., whether human or animal (Serological test), as well as blood group test are done at the Laboratory of the Serologist, Government of India, Calcutta. In former years the material objects were described in great detail namely its length and breadth, the extent of stain etc. Afterwards it was simplified considerably.

Stains Laboratory

The number of articles examined in this section for some years is as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of articles analysed</i>
1895 ...	181
1900 ...	205
1905 ...	482
1909 ...	709
1924 ...	1,716
1935 ...	5,384
1940 ...	6,039
1945 ...	5,429
1950 ...	5,434
1955 ...	7,761
1956 ...	7,353
1957 ...	7,939
1958 ...	8,231

Miscellaneous Medico-legal and Chemico-legal section

The types of articles examined in this section are skeletal remains, firearms and projectiles, explosives, incendiaries, fibres, textiles, paints, tool marks on objects, obliterated and erased numbers, chemicals used in counterfeiting, inks, dyes etc. The analysis of explosives is carried out on behalf of the Inspector of Explosives, South Circle, Madras. The examination of firearms and projectiles is done with the assistance of a specially trained police officer of the C.I.D. The examination of skeletal remains is done in consultation with the Professor of Forensic Medicine, Medical College, Madras. The number of articles analysed in this section for some years is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of articles analysed</i>
1907 ...	78
1909 ...	168
1924 ...	271
1928 ...	93
1930 ...	160
1935 ...	466
1940 ...	817
1945 ...	500
1950 ...	999
1955 ...	1563

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of articles analysed</i>
1956 ...	1384
1957 ...	1543
1958 ...	1470

Research section

In any branch of science research is the keynote of progress. It is more so particularly in the branch known as the "Forensic Science" which can be said to be in its infancy compared to other sciences. But at the same time the methods of examination in Forensic Science are chiefly adopted from the methods and techniques developed in other sciences. For example, spectroscopy, microscopy, photography serology to name a few branches of knowledge, from which forensic scientists have borrowed, were developed without any particular thought of their usefulness as a means of solving crimes. In order to cull information applicable to forensic sciences, persistent study should be made of the methods given in the journals of physics, chemistry, medicine, and biology. Then the applicability of these methods to forensic problems should be experimented upon before they can be relied upon to give satisfactory values to be used as expert evidence in law courts.

Research in forensic sciences can be broadly divided into three categories, viz., (1) fundamental research, (2) instrumentation and (3) statistical data.

With a view to putting into practice the above ideas, a research section was started in the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory, Madras in the year 1934. Since the creation of this section fundamental research from the forensic point of view is being carried out as mentioned below :

1. Estimation of arsenic and mercury in biological materials.

2. Toxic principles of the following plants, their isolation from visceral matters and identification :

(a) Oleanders (pink and yellow)

(b) Oduvan (Cleistanthus Collinus)

(c) Madar (*Calotropis Gigantea*)

(d) *Gloriosa Superba*

(e) Bamboo shoots.

3. The toxicology of sodium nitrite and zinc phosphide.

4. Pharmacognostic studies of the leaves of yellow and pink oleander, nux vomica fruits, *gloriosa superba* root, oduvan leaf, yellow oleander shells and kernels, bark and root of pink and yellow oleander.

5. Examination of gums, sealing wax, milk stains and salivary stains.

6. The effect of burial on cotton and gunny.

7. A study of the hair characteristics (both microscopic and macroscopic) of South Indians.

8. The determination of fat or oil on hair as a clue to possible identity of source.

9. Paper and column chromatography studies for separation and identification of poisons, oils, paints, dyes and traces of metals by mutual transfer in violent impacts.

10. Classification of sand with polarising microscope.

11. Micro mensuration methods for examination of die impressions, cartridge cases, bullet markings, anatomical features of skulls etc.

12. Development of colour tests for identification of organo-phosphorus insecticides and pesticides.

Under instrumentation methods, spectrophotometric characteristics of various poisons, oils, dyes etc. are studied.

Under statistical research, photographs of articles in typical cases of forensic interest are collected as a source of reference for future occasion.

Additions and improvements

Under the second five-year plan schemes, this laboratory has been sanctioned Rupees one lakh to buy the latest instruments useful for a forensic science laboratory. So far the following instruments have been acquired. A brief indication of their use in analysis connected with Forensic Sciences is also given.

1. *Photographic camera with normal, wide-angle and micro lenses, an enlarger and an electronic printer* : The camera with accessories

helps in (i) obtaining a record of the initial appearance of evidence ; (ii) having a means of illustrating points of evidence in court ; (iii) making visible various aspects or details of evidence that cannot be seen by the human eye. Photomicrography for examination of hairs and fibres, hidden defects of metals, correspondence between two sections of a broken object, tool marks, crystals of poisons or their derivatives extracted from viscera etc.

2. *Incubator* : For carrying out enzyme reactions as in the examination of salivary stains, alcohol, organo-phosphorus insecticides and carrying out some reactions under controlled temperature.

3. *Spectrophotometer* (ultra violet and visible region) : This instrument helps in identifying an object held in evidence as having come from the same source as another object which is associated with a suspect. Thus, comparison can be made of colours, paints, inks, dyes, cloth, petroleum products and various poisons.

4. *Densitometer* : To study the similarity or otherwise of coloured stains on transparent or translucent objects and evaluation of poisons and other substances separated by paper chromatography and electrophoresis.

5. *Electrophoresis apparatus* : It is used in the separation of minute quantities of alkaloids extracted from biological materials.

3. *Spectrograph* : Useful in the analysis of a variety of materials like alloys, paints, soil, glass fragments etc. where similarity or otherwise of two samples can be ascertained by a comparison of their spectrograms. The advantage with this instrument is that even small quantities of the material are sufficient for examination. This instrument will be installed shortly in this laboratory.

Library

The library of the department carries about 362 volumes of books dealing with the several sciences like chemistry, physics, biology, pharmacy, medicine, medical jurisprudence and toxicology, forensic sciences, textiles etc. In addition, about 17 scientific journals are being received here to serve as a constant source of reference.

QUESTIONS

OF

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF FORENSIC MEDICINE

What is the epiphyseal line ? Of what use is it to the forensic medical man?

2. How does a radiologist determine the age of a living person accurately?

3. When chloroform poisoning is suspected, where and what does the forensic medico look for?

4. Is there any difference in the type of blood in the system when there has been death due to drowning?

5. In a case of death by alcohol poisoning, which parts of the body are to be analysed and what will you look for?

6. What is the peculiarity of phenobarbitol poisoning?

7. A person dies naturally and an enemy, interested in putting difficulties in the way of collection of the amount of a big insurance policy, closes the doors of the room where the dead body is and turns the gas on? Can the mischief be detected?

(For answers, see page 56)



Harry Rosen of El Borracho, tells of the man who went to the psychiatrist and said, "Gee, I don't know what's wrong with me lately. I'm very nervous, I jump at every slight sound, the noise of the door bell ringing scares me terribly. I don't sleep nights, my nerves are very bad and I'm irritable all day long. Do you have any idea of what's wrong with me?"

"Sure", soothed the doctor, "I'm married too."

GREEN LEAVES

It happened way back in 1950, shortly after I took charge of Thanjavur Taluk Station. I was very lucky in having a staff of untiring workers under me. The District was quite in a turmoil, what with a number of Law and Order offences being reported from all corners of the district because of intense agrarian unrest. My new station had its own share of agrarian cases. The proprietors of lands were frequently the victims of personal attacks by groups of labourers acting under the directions of a political party.

2. While so, there was a case of a dacoity in the house of one Mr. L. K., in the village of Madigai, 8 miles to the east of Thanjavur. This case actually occurred some months before I took charge of Thanjavur Taluk Station. Mr. L. K. was a member of the District Board and was a rich man, owning much cash and landed property. The dacoity case (Cr. No. 36/50 of Thanjavur Taluk Station) was investigated by my predecessor in office and later by the C.I.D. as a case of peasant's agitation and was referred as undetected.

3. Though the case was formally closed, I kept up enquiries on my own and soon ascertained the fact that some of the dacoits spoke the dialect of Tirunelveli district. I also learned that previously Mr. L. K. had engaged some Thevars from Sivalaperi village of Kayathar limits in Tirunelveli district for his personal body-guard and that Mr. L. K. developed an intimacy with the wife of one of them by name Ramaswamy. Ramaswamy, it appeared, grew enraged and threatened Mr. L. K. for this. Another point which I learned was that stones were also thrown by the dacoits while committing the offence—which was not a habit among the dacoits in Thanjavur district and which was a fairly common practice among the Thevar dacoits of Tirunelveli district. The Thevars left the employ of Mr. L. K. not

long after the closure of the case. These facts set me to make closer enquiries about them. I traced the father of Ramaswamy and learned through him that his son, Ramaswamy, and his nephews, Pusapoondi, Veemaraju, Chelliah and three others, had come by a lot of money after the dacoity. This nearly clinched the issue and made me feel sure that I was on the right track.

4. From the clue given by Ramaswamy's father onwards it was very arduous work for me to search for Ramaswamy and others in the jungles near the foot hills of the Western Ghats in the Tirunelveli district, some two hundred miles away from Thanjavur. I moved from place to place, making enquiries, and succeeded in arresting Veemaraju at Mukkudal Village, in Ambasamudram Station limits. Veemaraju helped to give information about the whereabouts of the other dacoits whom also I arrested in due course with the help of the Tirunelveli Police. The case ended in conviction in the court of the Assistant Sessions Judge, Thanjavur and the dacoits were each sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment under Sections 397 and 34, Indian Penal Code.

J. M. RANJITHAM,

Sub-Inspector of Police.

Little did I imagine during those small hours of 15-11-58 when I sat up at my desk at Mam-balam Police Station and registered Crime No. 1051/58, a "man-missing" case, that I was entering into a veritable swirl in a huge torrent of an investigation. You've all heard of the famous "Bank Official Murder Case," I am sure, through the columns of the press. Yes, that was exactly how that case which created a sensation in the State because of its gruesome details, came to be registered by me at 02-30 hrs. on 15-11-58 at my station! The complaint that came to me was from the Agent of the

Andhra Bank, Thyagarayanagar Branch, and it read that the Accountant of the Bank was missing from the afternoon of 14-11-58 with bank cash of Rs. 13,000 and that he was last seen by a driver of a car belonging to the Poonaloori Bros. of Linghi Chetty Street, Madras, as he was stepping into an old, black Vauxhall car in company with another person.

2. I commenced investigation without losing time, and examined the Agent in detail, and then the wife of Suryanarayana (the missing Accountant) and a neighbour by name, Mr. M. Varadacharya. I learned that Suryanarayana had a friend by name Narayanaswamy who owned a black Vauxhall car and who visited Suryanarayana's house, early on 14-11-58. Then I went to Narayanaswamy's house and found him absent, although it was very late in the night. I set up some men to watch Narayanaswami's house. My enquiries about Narayanaswami in the locality indicated that he was a man of wants, that he had a concubine by name Parimala and that he had two friends by name Joghi and Vijayakumar. Further enquiries showed that Joghi and Vijayakumar were also absent from their houses. I picked up clues about the friends and contacts of Joghi and Vijayakumar and visited those places. From the house of one Pradip Kumar, a friend of Vijayakumar, I recovered some blood-stained clothes belonging to the latter. In the meanwhile, my men secured Narayanaswamy and I had him questioned in the presence of witnesses who had seen him in the company of Joghi and Vijayakumar on the morning of 14-11-58. He fared badly at this questioning and prevaricated considerably. He also lied about the whereabouts of his black Vauxhall car (No. MSC. 5130). Shortly thereafter the car itself was located and examined. It was found to contain bloodstains. Then the houses of Narayanaswami and the places of Joghi and Vijayakumar were searched and valuable documents and material objects connecting these persons with Suryanarayana's murder was seized. Narayanaswami was again carefully and patiently interrogated and he then came out with a

confessional statement admitting his and Joghi's and Vijayakumar's complicity in the murder of Suryanarayana while the latter was being taken in his own car along the Beach Road. Even then he lied in material parts and stated that the body was thrown in the backwaters near Annamalaipuram. The search of the backwaters did not give up the body, and Narayanaswamy was confronted with his own lie. He then gave out that he had abandoned the body and whatever personal property was on it, as well as the weapons used and the blood-stained clothes of Joghi and Vijayakumar in a forest near Chingleput. Before I could go to the spot, the local village Munsif with jurisdiction over the forest had seen the dead body and reported the find to the local police. With the help of Narayanaswamy, the knives, bag and other personal properties of Joghi and Vijayakumar and personal properties of Suryanarayana were recovered from the forest. The case was then transferred to the City Police Crime Branch for further investigation as a complicated murder case. Inspector Ranganathan of the City Crime Branch was in charge of the investigation of this case from this stage. The case ended in conviction and sentence of the murderers.

J. MANICKAM,
Inspector of Police

In the early hours of a bitterly cold morning, in 1955, the telephone rang and pulled the Madras City detectives rudely out of bed. They converged on the scene by whichever transport could be pressed into service at short notice.

The offence was in the newly constructed Roman Catholic Church of Sembiam, just a stone's throw from Sembiam Police Station. The Sanctum Sanctorum had been desecrated by the criminals. The holy altar was littered with cigarette butts, and the ceremonial robes were strewn about pellmell.

The church was a new and sturdy construction and believed to be burglar-proof. The windows were protected by metallic grills. The nocturnal intruders had broken into the church by ripping

a hole in a window grill. The receptacles were ransacked and rifled of their valuable contents, worth in all about Rs. 1,500.

There was no clue for the detectives to work upon. The services of the foot and Finger-print experts, police photographer and the police dogs were requisitioned. The dogs, after taking scent from the scene, led them to the Perambur Railway Station and stopped on the platform, indicating thereby that the offenders had already put a safe distance between them and the scene of crime by boarding an early train.

A minute and painstaking inspection of the entire scene was made by the finger-print expert. Faint finger prints on a brass plate and a silver cup, did not, however, elude the notice of the enthusiastic expert. He immediately developed them. They were photographed by the police photographic expert. The finger prints of the church employees were taken and sent along with and the photographic finger prints found on the scene to the Finger Print Bureau for comparison. But the report of the Finger Print Bureau disclosed that they did not tally with the prints developed at the scene of crime.

The usual enquiries about the *Modus Operandi* criminals and receivers were made. Pawn-shops and shroff shops were daily watched and frequently checked. Special parties of hand-picked detectives were organised and sent out in all directions in search of clues.

The detectives frequently met in conference, formulated, discussed and rejected various theories about the *Modus Operandi* criminals, locals, outsiders, and up-country bad characters. The Crime Dossiers of *Modus Operandi* criminals were thoroughly studied, border police alerted and intelligence exchanged with District Intelligence Bureaux. Informants and members of Vigilance Committees were promised good rewards for any clue.

While the detectives were after the *Modus Operandi* criminals, groping in the dark, like

blind men searching in a dark room for a black cat, pat came a second blow to the prestige of the detectives. The bungalow of an officer, no other than a neighbour of the inspector in charge of investigation of this case, was broken into as if to challenge the Inspector's detective ability. In this case the window bars had been levered out of the sockets and entrance effected through the resultant gap. The sound of the "operation-window-bar" had been muffled by means of a gunny bag used as a padding material. The culprit had entered the strong room and taken away all the valuables he could lay hands upon, (worth about Rs. 1,500). Then followed other similar offences in quick succession.

A careful analysis of the *Modus Operandi* adopted in these cases indicated that one and the same agency was at work in all these cases. This conclusion, though useful, could not by itself carry anyone far in the pursuit of the miscreants.

While these baffling cases were defying detection, a police constable obtained a clue that a young man hailing from Tirupathi was seen in Choolai, spending money lavishly, though not employed in any lawful avocation. This clue was followed up, just like so many other clues. But this clue, unlike the others, yielded rich dividends. The men spread out their nets far and wide and traced the man. He was interrogated but he proved to be a tough nut to crack. At last, when all seemed lost, he broke down under the stress of interrogation and gave useful information about another boy from Vyasarpadi. This boy was also traced. During a search of the latter's house in the middle of the night, the detectives could not believe their eyes when they saw some of the valuables concerned in all these house-breaking cases bundled up and kept in the house. The investigation from this stage moved from success to success. The properties concerned in all the cases of the series, worth nearly Rs. 5,000 in all, were recovered from various places and persons.

The articles were identified by the owners, but unfortunately they bore no marks of identification. The finger prints of the two men were sent to the Finger Print Bureau for comparison with the finger prints lifted from the scene. Needless to say, the report from the Finger Print Bureau was awaited with bated breath. At last the report did come and the finger print expert testified to the identity of the finger prints of the two men with those found at the scene of crime. It was a moment of great triumph for the entire detective staff and experts, from the top to the bottom of the hierarchy. They had toiled ceaselessly by day and by night as a team with single-minded devotion and dogged determination to unravel the mystery of the broken window-bars and disappearing valuables.

Taking advantage of the fact that the properties bore no specific marks of identification, the two culprits contested the case in court keenly, ably defended by leading legal luminaries.

The prosecution leaned heavily on circumstantial evidence, particularly on the identity of the finger prints of the accused and the finger prints found at the scene. The case hung by the slender thread of the tell-tale testimony of finger prints.

Witnesses in the case were shaken—but not the finger prints. In the end, the testimony of the finger prints prevailed. The burglars got their deserts, the owners their valuables and the detectives the supreme satisfaction of honest work well done.

Witnesses may lie, but not finger-prints.

A. V. SRINIVASAN,

Inspector of Police,

G.S.I. Crime Branch, Madras.

He was called Dr. Susanto, M.D., Psy.D. (Zolarlankan) and was a flourishing Medical Practitioner in Nellore. I had just joined the district for practical work and happened to get introduced to Dr. Susanto in the house of my friend, the Prohibition Deputy Superintendent,

Janab Khader Basha. Janab Basha was not quite well and was undergoing treatment with Doctor Susanto. The day when I was introduced to the doctor, the latter was giving an injection of Camplon, a Bayer medical preparation, to Janab Basha for his anaemic condition. Dr. Susanto had been very elaborate in his preparations for treating my friend and was much too methodical in his ways, much too careful and painstaking. I had a joke about this, and we all laughed. Next day Susanto called on me and we had discussions. Being fresh from the Police Training College, I was probably eager to display my knowledge and our talk veered round to the symptoms of asphyxial hanging in suicides as distinct from the symptoms in judicial hanging. The double-degree holder was plainly non-plussed and I attributed it to his excuse of having been brought up and educated in a country (Indo-China) where they preferred to guillotine their condemned prisoners rather than hang them. Another day, we discussed the positive reaction given by choline compounds to the Florence reaction. Dr. Susanto did not understand what was choline. I then felt rather suspicious of this gentleman. Yet another day, when I was at a picture house where they were screening a Telugu picture, there were many portions which I could not follow but which this self-advertised refugee from Indo-China seemed to understand perfectly. I was getting a hunch that all was not square in regard to my "friend," Susanto.

By this time, my training in the District Police Office was progressing. With more than usual assiduity, I set about studying the criminal intelligence gazettes of the State. A week or so after I met Dr. Susanto, I came across the published photograph of a wanted criminal by name Kotaru Vara Prasad Choudhuri (D.C. 88 of Guntur District), a native of Pakalapadu village in Sattanapalle Taluk. You can still see this picture in the Illustrated Supplements for 1949 in the Madras C.I.G. There was something unmistakable about the eyes of the man in the picture which I thought very much

reminiscent of Dr. Susanto. And then there was a 'gulf' on the hair of the head to the front in the picture which I had noticed earlier in Dr. Susanto's case. The gulf was a recession in the forward-boundary of the hair—probably the result of a scar. Of course, the hair style was different now, and Dr. Susanto had also a very respectable and very impressive beard when I met him first. He always wore a dress-suit whenever he came out to attend on patients or attended functions, and was quite immaculate and impressive in his appearance. He was quite the picture of a psychiatrist, the dress-suited, superior type, with magic in the eyes and appearance. This set me to try an experiment with the photograph in the C.I.G. and I drew a beard with my pencil on the picture and gave a few deft touches to the hair. Lo, I had the picture of Dr. Susanto before me ! I went to my friends in the D.P.O., hid the caption under the picture and asked them to locate the individual if they could. Pat came the reply from everyone that it was Dr. Susanto. I then took the decision to arrest him, and with the help of the Inspector of Police, Mr. Raja Rao, who was giving me training, visited the house of Dr. Susanto and arrested him. My Superintendent of Police, Mr. Krishnamoorthi Naidu, interrogated this man, and the interrogation was mostly on Streptomycin treatment for T.B. Before five-minutes of interrogation, we realised that we had an impostor before us and we sent him for remand. The Finger Print Bureau, Vellore, was contacted immediately with his finger prints and before another 24 hours, we had clinching proof that the finger prints of Dr. Susanto tallied with the finger prints of D.C. 88, Kotaru Vara Prasad Choudhuri.

This criminal was one of the most brilliant I had ever seen in my career. He was not even an S.S.L.C. holder but, because of his long association with the doctors at Sattanapalle, he had picked up quite a good working knowledge of the doctor's profession, including giving injections, both intramuscular and intravenous, and he succeeded in passing for a highly qualified doctor. In his wayward youth, he had

impersonated a Military Recruiting Officer and was dealt with after arrest by the Railway Police, Vijayawada. For some years, thereafter, he kept quiet at his village and then moved over to Rangoon. Here he introduced himself as the accredited representative of a so-called "Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund" to the then Indian High Commissioner in Rangoon, made a lot of collections of money and spent the money on wine and women. When all these came to the notice of the High Commissioner, a warrant was issued for his arrest in Rangoon but he escaped into Malaya before he was arrested. In Malaya, he made more collections on the same excuse and misappropriated the money and spent them in the same old manner. By the time the Rangoon Police got into touch with the Malaya Police, he seemed to have learnt of it and he fled to Indo-China where again he repeated his old tricks. When Indo-China Police were after him, he came back to Rangoon. In Rangoon, he was arrested and sent to jail, the bars of which he cut and from which he escaped. He got into India by air, landing at Calcutta, came over by rail to Madras, picked up acquaintance with a lady doctor in Madras and then moved to Nellore where he set up private practice as a consulting psychiatrist and a general medical practitioner. He was such a rage in the fashionable quarters in Nellore that he made thousands of rupees each month through his practice. The Collector of Nellore declared open his clinic and many Zamindars, leading businessmen, officials and lawyers were among his clientele. After his arrest at Nellore, he was prosecuted for cheating by impersonation. It was a pity that some witnesses in the cheating cases committed outside India were very big people, some in diplomatic jobs and some even in higher posts. This created a complication and directions were received from Government to proceed against him not for the cases committed outside India but only for the cases for which he was apprehended in Nellore. There were powerful forces working for him in Nellore, forces by themselves big and influential and innocent

but which evidently were not willing to have their names dragged into the quagmire along with his name. The fake doctor got the benefit of doubt in the case against him for the cheating offences in Nellore and he was acquitted. But he stopped his activities thereafter very promptly. Last I saw him was when, going by car past Pakalapadu, I saw him sitting, sans shirt and sans vest, barebodied, under the village peepul tree and munching groundnuts.

What an end to what a man !

G. V. NARAYANAN, I.P.S.

About eighteen years ago, I was Sub-Magistrate in Tindivanam. A sensational case of murder was reported from Tindivanam town. The details of the case were as follows : A worker in the Catholic Industrial School at Tindivanam, by name John, had a wife, a Muslim convert to Christianity, who was apparently on terms of illicit intimacy with a local carpenter, also working in the Industrial School.

The servant girl of John, by name Ooma Kanni was a go-between for the affair between Mrs. John and the carpenter. One night, when John was away at Madras, the carpenter visited Mrs. John at her house. As he was leaving the house, an unknown assailant hit him on the head with a crowbar. The carpenter tottered along after this attack for a few yards and ultimately collapsed near an electric post, well away from John's house. He was removed to the hospital and in the hospital he gave a dying declaration that he accidentally hit his head against the electric post and sustained his injury. I recorded this dying declaration, which latter events proved to be a false dying declaration. The carpenter died in the hospital. The injury on the head was far too deep to be an accidental one, and then there was also the history of the intimacy between John's wife and the deceased. But John seemed to have a cast-iron alibi, having been away at Madras on the date of offence. Sub-Inspector of Police Ranganathan of Tindivanam took great pains

in the investigation of this case. Ooma Kanni who was a very material witness for the motive was kidnapped by interested parties and detained in a village about 10 miles from Tindivanam, in the guise of a boy. It was indeed remarkable how this girl passed off for a boy ! She even attended the courts during the hearing of this case in her masculine dress and definitely played her part very well. S.I. Ranganathan found out that the one man who held the clue to this case was a French Catholic Father of Tindivanam. One day, S.I. Ranganathan invited me to his house and I went. At a certain time he indicated to me to move to the next room and be out of sight but within ear-shot. A few minutes later, the French Father walked into Ranganathan's house and there was a hearty exchange of laughter and some pleasantries between them. It appeared to be a very clever manoeuvre when Ranganathan told the Father that he knew all about the truth and that, after all, he was quite as much interested as anybody else in protecting the interests of John. At the psychological moment he asked the Father to say exactly what had happened, and the Father said that at the confessorial John himself had told him that he had murdered the carpenter. The Father graphically detailed how John related to him that he came back from Madras after effecting some purchases, on the fateful night, and reached his house just as the carpenter was leaving it and Mrs. John was waving him good-bye, all wreathed in smiles ; how he lost temper ; and how he attacked the carpenter with a crowbar which was near at hand, in a fit of emotion. Here was the cue for me to walk into the hall and join both the S.I. and the Confessor. Very casually and very dramatically Ranganathan introduced me to the Father and said, " Now, Father, that you have said all this to me, why not repeat it since the Magistrate himself is here ? " It was one of the most breath-taking moments of my career and probably of the Father Confessor's career as well. Being a man of God, he valued truth and did not attempt any evasiveness. Though embarrassed, he repeated the facts to me. This was a very import-

ant bit of evidence in the case. From thence onwards, the investigation progressed smoothly. Ooma Kanni was traced and she was produced as a witness before the Committal Court and the Sessions Court. I and the Father Confessor also appeared as witnesses in this case. John was convicted and sentenced to 4 years' R.I.

I can still recall the completely startled expression on the face of the Sessions Judge, Mr. Shahabuddin, I.C.S. (now Supreme Court Judge in Pakistan) when a perfect looking boy appeared in the witness box and was sworn in as Miss Ooma Kanni !

S. RANGASWAMI



A family physician returned from a holiday and his recently graduated son whom he had left in charge greeted him with the good news that he had cured the chronic indigestion of Miss Davidson, an aged and wealthy patient.

"My boy", said the doctor. "I'm proud of you, but Miss Davidson's indigestion is what put you through college !"

* * *

Major Kenny was telling us that they should give a former Mayor a twenty-one gun salute—but they should aim the guns right at him.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF FORENSIC MEDICINE

BY

SRI N. SUBRAMANIAM, B.A. (HONS.)

Answers

1. During the years of a person's growth, there exists an area of cartilage which runs as a band across the necks of the long bones of the body (such as the femur, humerus, ulna, radius, tibia and fibula). This area is called the epiphyseal area. It is at this locality that the growth of bones occurs. At the age of about 20 years, the epiphyseal line gradually diminishes; and at the age of 25 to 30, it entirely disappears. By examining the long bones in a dead body, if necessary, after sawing them longitudinally, a fairly accurate estimate of the age could be arrived at. (See the answer to the next question for more details.)

2. The ages of the human being at which centres of ossification appear in the epiphyses and at which the epiphyses fuse with their corresponding diaphyses have been studied and recorded by observers. These details are available in every standard text book of forensic medicine. Generally, the appearance and fusion of the centres of ossification are earlier in the female than in the male. From a study of these changes as brought out in X-Ray plates, the age of the person can be estimated fairly accurately by the radiologist. The state of development of the wisdom tooth, as brought out by X-rays also indicates an upper and a lower limit for the age.

3. He analyses the brain matter for the presence of chloroform. About 50 to 90 milligrammes of chloroform in 500 grammes of brain matter indicates complete anaesthesia. Experience in numerous cases and in animal experimentation have proved definitely that chloroform will remain in the brain (or what

is left of the brain) for many months after death and can be readily detected by the Forensic Medical Analyst.

4. Yes. In such a case, there is an appreciable difference in the chloride content of the blood samples taken from the right and left chambers of the heart, which the chemical examiner can easily detect.

5. Alcohol is eliminated by the blood and the urine and is also traceable long after death in the brain. These are therefore analysed for determining the degree of alcoholism prior to death. 0.35% of alcohol in the brain indicates near-complete drunkenness. The presence of 0.01% to 0.05% of alcohol concentration in blood indicates that the person who had imbibed liquor is not under its influence; 0.05% to 0.15% indicates that he was probably under its influence; 0.15% onwards indicates that he was definitely under its influence. From 0.20% to 0.30% he probably was dizzy and delirious, from 0.30% to 0.40% he was very probably dazed and dejected and from 0.40% above, he was likely dead drunk. At 0.50% level, a person dies.

6. In phenobarbitol poisoning, one finds during post mortem examination about one-half as much of barbiturates in the muscles of the body as in the brain or liver, and these remain long after death.

7. Carbon monoxide cannot be carried to the heart of the already-dead person, as the blood stream is no longer flowing and on an analysis of a blood sample taken from the heart, the chemical examiner can authoritatively state whether death was before exposure to carbon monoxide or it was as a result of carbon monoxide poisoning.



(P.C. 1366 S. Periaswamy of Tanjore District Armed Reserved Police, who was recently awarded the Kendall Humanity Medal.)

Smt. Mohi, aged 20 years, wife of Sri Ganesan of Pillukara Street, Tanjore, fell into the swirling waters of the Grand Anicut Canal at Tanjore, on 3rd March 1958 at about 4 p.m. with a view to committing suicide. Police Constable 1366, S. Periaswamy of the Tanjore District Armed Reserve, who happened to witness this, jumped into the water, unmindful of the risk involved to his own life, rescued Mohi, effectively rendered first aid to her and then removed her promptly to the Hospital for further treatment. His courage and initiative have been recognised by the award of the Kendall Humanity Medal to him.

THE SUITCASE OF SENOR CARDENAZ

BY

COLONEL ANASTASIAS GEORGIU

(Police Chief, Athens)

The telephone rang in my office. A familiar voice said to me: "Chief, he has returned, and this time with a suitcase weighing over 200 pounds. You told me to phone you as soon as Cardénaz returned to Greece."

Here was Cardenaz again. Immigration, Customs and my own department of currency inspection and control had been suspicious of this Latin diplomat for many months. I did not want to have international entanglements and had to move slowly, but I was determined to get the answers to some questions. Why had Cardenaz come to Athens again? This was his fourth trip in three months. Cardenaz was attached to the Legation of a Latin American Republic in Berne, Switzerland. His country could not possibly have so much courier mail that it had to be brought so often and in such heavy loads to civil-war-weary Greece.

Miguel Cardenaz's diplomatic passport and credentials were in perfect order. So was his attire. He was a well-dressed, suave diplomat, tall, lean, wearing his Homburg and carrying an umbrella. To complete his distinguished and romantic appearance he spoke in the soft and appealing tones and inflection of a Charles Boyer.

Each time Cardenaz arrived in Athens he carried an overweight suitcase. But his diplomatic immunity and the international courier laws prevented our Customs officials from inspecting it. We just did not like the situation, particularly as he always arrived with a heavy load and left us a week or ten days later with the same suitcase weighing considerably less. There was always a woman accompanying him,

which was strange, too. Diplomats are usually too careful about their reputation to travel consistently with their 'secretaries.'

Cardenaz had become a well-known figure at the Hassan Airport, which lies serenely in the honey-scented lap of Hymethus. The tip-off in his latest arrival had been given to me during the last week in November, 1948. I made a point of watching Cardenaz's activities. But it was difficult, for, outside the diplomatic corps, he met only a few well-known prominent industrialists and ship-owners who evidently exported goods to his country. Still, I was determined to bring my suspicions against our visitor to a climax, one way or another. Either we had to clear him or prove definitely that he was involved in illegal affairs. I wanted to meet him personally, too.

Ten days later my chief detective at the airport telephoned me again. He greeted me in his slow, casual manner, a sign that he had something important up his sleeve. He said slowly but firmly, "Chief, it is absolutely essential that you come to the airport without delay. I think we can catch Cardenaz. He is on his way to Switzerland and is arguing his head off with the Customs inspectors about his feather-light luggage."

I drove to the airport as fast as I could, cursing the traffic on Sofia Boulevard, passed by the palm-shaded gardens, only half-noticed the village pageantry of the many peasants pouring into Athens and pulled up before the prefabricated shack which housed the Customs officials. Before the main desk stood Cardenaz, impeccably clad in an expensive, loosely draped

blue suit. His attitude was cool, even haughty, though his expansive gestures gave away the fact that his diplomatic tact was wearing a little thin.

"You are causing me to lose my plane," he was saying as I entered. "Please remember I am a diplomat and you will regret this delay. I shall file an official complaint with your government."

Beside him stood a silent young lady. She was fashionably dressed in the latest Italian style, a softly tailored suit of hand-loomed wool, shoes and gloves which hinted that they had been custom-made, and a handbag of highly polished alligator. Her olive skin flushed and her eyes snapped brightly as she saw me enter. Applying her feminine charms, she appeared, "You are the Chief. Please let us go. It is very important that we make this plane."

Both she and Cardenaz knew who I was, for we had met at a Government reception, but my chief airport detective re-introduced us.

"Mr. Georgiu, this is Mr. Miguel Cardenaz of the Legation in Berne, Switzerland, and Miss Liza Braun, his personal secretary."

"I am enchanted to meet you both," I responded with exaggerated gallantry, which I suspect, betrayed my dislike for them both.

"What's going on here?" I asked the Chief of Customs.

Calmly and quietly he declared, "I cannot clear this couple," and he pointed towards Cardenaz and his pretty secretary Liza. "This man landed at the Athens airport ten days ago. His suitcase weighed 234 pounds. The same bag to-day has been reduced to 88 pounds. I should like to check his luggage."

Cardenaz objected strongly. "But this is an open violation of international law. I'm a diplomat and you have no right to hold me or to inspect my luggage. You know that."

Cardenaz banged the counter with his silver-knobbed umbrella and strode, fuming, to the

door. Dainty Liza looked first embarrassed, then assumed an impatient attitude and tapped the asphalt floor with the toe of one alligator shoe. I watched this scene with much interest and some amusement.

"You can't leave this office, Senior Cardenaz," said the head of the Customs office. "I have something to tell you. We have just received a bulletin from the Greek Foreign Ministry concerning new Customs regulations. It states very definitely that only luggage designated 'Diplomatic Courier Mail' is exempt from inspection. All other baggage not so marked by the foreign embassies or legations may be opened."

At that moment, the Honourable Mr. Henry Grady, United States Ambassador to Greece, entered the Customs office.

"Here you have a new ruling to slow up us poor diplomats," he joked with the Customs officials. "Here's the key to my bag, but it will be a good trick if you can get it closed again. Both my wife and I had to sit on it to snap the catches."

This example was too much for Cardenaz. He said not a word and handed his key to my Customs chief. I smiled. My men found in the bag 27,748 American dollars, 17,000 pounds sterling and many bundles of Egyptian, Australian, South and East African, Rhodesian, Maltese and Israeli bank notes in bundles. In addition to the bank notes, there was a diary with code names and a pack of letters which, even on a cursory glance, incriminated Cardenaz with at least currency smuggling.

I picked up a bundle of bank notes. "What are you doing with these?" I asked flipping them under his straight, distinguished nose.

"I am not sure it is your business," he replied stiffly, but since you ask, I brought them with me from Switzerland and intend to buy carpets in Egypt.

"Very interesting," I said, "and how do you explain this?" I pointed to the name of

a Greek bank on the band holding the notes together.

Miguel Cardenaz did not answer my question. His silence was evidence enough of guilt. I drove our "distinguished" guest and his secretary to police headquarters and kept them in jail.

In prison, Cardenaz remained cocky. He boasted retaliation from his government and that the Minister of Greece to his country would set him free immediately. His legation was extremely interested in his case and, after hearing our facts, put another padlock on Cardenaz's cell door. They delivered a cable from their government informing us that the foreign ministry there had seen fit to relieve the Honourable Senor Miguel Cardenaz of his diplomatic post. Now he was merely a common citizen in jail.

In court Cardenaz claimed that Liza and he had come to Athens as tourists to enjoy the ancient ruins and the famed music festivals. A check of his statement showed it was true that he and Liza had visited the Acropolis and the Peraeus harbours, had toured the Byzantine churches, and once had attended a Mozart concert played in the setting of the ancient walls of the temple of Atticus Herodes.

We were not impressed. Anyone who comes to Athens makes these pilgrimages, but few tourists make so many trips to our great city.

"My frequent trips to Athens should not be misjudged," said Cardenaz, waving his arms wildly. "I was on a secret mission for my government."

Beyond these weak explanations, Cardenaz had nothing to add. And neither had Liza Braun, with the exception of the fact that she was pregnant and was really Miguel's fiancée as well as his private secretary. While we had some new subjective thoughts on Miguel, the man, we learned no new objective facts about Miguel, our smuggler.

"What about the codes and letters found in our suit case?" I asked.

"They were given to me by a Greek Stock Exchange broker to be handed to a man called Andre at the Hotel Victoria in Cairo. I know nothing about them," answered Cardenaz unconvincingly.

In spite of his vehement stand of innocence, both Cardenaz and Liza Braun were found guilty by the court and sentenced to six months in jail and a fine of 700 million drachmas.

I, personally, have no doubt that both were guilty and had a fair trial. However, future events showed that the two had been only small pawns in a huge and ruthless international syndicate of smugglers and blackmarket profiteers.

When Cardenaz and Liza were released from jail, they split up. The young woman went back to Switzerland to have her baby and Cardenaz, who had not been able to pay his fine, was ordered to stay in the small Greek village of Aigion. For a second time, Cardenaz had been forsaken. The syndicate refused flatly to pay his fine. So Miguel settled down in the province and was such a charmer that the local Parent Teachers' Association asked that he be removed in order to protect their young womanhood from this Don Juan.

In 1950, he married one of his several women, the 25-year-old daughter of a prosperous chemist. His wife paid his fine and they left Greece, headed for America and more scandals.

During this period, the Greek nation was in the middle of a life and death struggle against the Communist insurrection which spread havoc in its northern provinces. Greece, the birthplace of democracy, had once in the past saved western civilisation from Oriental despotism and was again fighting to defend her ideas, tradition and freedom.

The battlefield of this was dependent on the stability of the country's economy. Any illegal currency operation could be as dangerous as bombs and bullets and as deadly as an overt act of sabotage on a "hot war" front. Therefore, the government clamped a tight

ban on currency export. The result of the economic uncertainty drove many people to keep their savings out of banks, turn them into gold sovereigns and hoard them in their homes.

As the civil war grew more violent and bitter, the price and demand for gold rose on the Athens Stock Market. Soon there was a great disparity between the price of gold coins in Greece and abroad. The very elementary economic principle of supply and demand went into effect.

A ruthless international syndicate moved in and started an operation which reaped huge profits on the simple basis that one gold sovereign bought in Switzerland and smuggled into the blackmarkets of Greece brought a handsome profit. By repeating the operation often and in great quantities the syndicate made millions of dollars. The tentacles of this smuggling octopus reached into Greece, deep into the Middle East with Syria, Lebanon and Egypt as strongholds. Switzerland, Italy, as far north as Norway and Sweden were European centres.

The syndicates used methods borrowed from espionage circles : shortwave radios, passport mills, private airplanes and "unbreakable codes." The top men worked like film gangsters, hiding in plush beach-front villas, surrounded by a hundred helpers and blindly obeying orders from an unknown Mr. X, who lived in peaceful security in the Swiss mountains.

The suitcase of Senior Cardenaz gave us the leads to further confiscation of foreign currency, jewellery and blackmarket drugs. The evidence encouraged me to pursue the investigation until the entire syndicate was broken with the help of the International Police. The key to that big brown leather suitcase was the key into a new world of crime.

But who was the boss, the master mind? Who was the Mr. X? I believe that Cardenaz himself did not know. Then one morning I received a phone call from the Public Prosecutor in Athens. He said that something strange had happened and asked if I would see him

immediately. When later I settled myself in his comfortable office, he turned to me with "This case may sound familiar to you, Georgiu. Let me tell you the story from the start, and then you can read the report on it."

"Yesterday a private plane owned by a Swiss Export Company made a forced landing on the island of Lefkas. The Swiss pilot told the gendarmes that he was heading for the island of Corfu on a pleasure trip when he had been forced to land after developing engine trouble. However, our police, when checking the plane, discovered that the pilot, Gerard de Chabrier, was evidently combining profit with pleasure. Under the seat of the plane were 2,000 gold sovereigns, 12,000 Napoleons, hundreds of gold and silver watches, cigarette lighters and other jewellery. What do you make of this? Doesn't it sound like the Cardenaz case you cracked?"

Without answering, I scanned the file the Prosecutor handed me.

"Yes," I said finally, "it looks as if de Chabrier and Cardenaz were in the same business and served the same boss. But the thing that bothers me most is where we can find the head of the syndicate? Who is he? How can we get our hands on him?"

"Thought you were worrying about that," said the Prosecutor. "Here are some letters and documents we took from de Chabrier. There may be information of help to you."

I took the stack of material back to my office. Every piece of evidence was incriminating and they all added up to one important fact ; the so-called export company run by a Swiss banker was the headquarters for the syndicate. I knew I held in my hands the first lead to the "master mind" who directed the gargantuan operation.

Our interrogations cornered de Chabrier. Bit by bit, we got from him the facts. The Swiss export company owned two airplanes, piloted by ace aviator de Chabrier. Like Cardenaz, he made many trips to Greece,

landed at Athens airport, was met by local operators who took the gold and jewellery brought in by the pilot. One of the local accomplices was a former United States army officer who used his immunity to carry the gold-laden suitcases to a villa, specially rented for the purpose. At the villa-office, the gold and gems were kept until they could be handed to local receivers who paid for it with foreign banknotes. De Chabrier then loaded his plane with the exchange and flew back to Switzerland. It was all very neat, very tidy, and very lucrative.

De Chabrier's confession triggered the greatest scandal that ever rocked Athens' high society. Name after name was given. Industrial magnates Peter and Alexander Canellopoulos, who financed local operations of the syndicate by embezzling millions of drachmas from State funds, fled to Switzerland and were later arrested in Venezuela with the help of Interpol. Over 30 of the syndicate's local accomplices, including three prominent and strategic Stock Exchange brokers, were incriminated and arrested.

We gained more information about the machinery and the personal relations of the syndicate. In a letter to Industrialist Cannellopoulos, the Swiss banker demonstrated the truth of the adage that there is little honour among thieves :

"De Charbrier is stealing from us," he complained. "He pinched 500 British pounds on one journey and 1,200 on the last. He claims he was not given the money in Athens. This is an outrageous lie, because I checked. I feel we are not right in trusting him and should not raise him to a high post in our organisation. He has proven unworthy of our confidence. I suggest you watch him carefully."

In another letter the Swiss boss opened the curtains to reveal a picture of the gay life of

the smugglers : "This boy is mad" he writes again about de Chabrier. "Love affairs are the only things on his mind. He brought a sable coat for his girl friend here in Switzerland, May I remind you to keep a watchful eye on him?"

According to my estimates, the "business turnovers" of the Swiss banker and his accomplices during the two years upto the arrest of Cardenaz and de Chabrier amounted to over 100,000 gold sovereigns plus two million dollars and an unaccountable amount of watches, lighters and miscellaneous jewellery. While these operations were legal according to Swiss law, they were devastating to fearful war-torn Greece. One does not have to have a paper and pencil to compute the fabulous amount of money the octopus swept into his cave from Greece alone.

The final disruption of the smuggling ring led to the conviction of 29 Greeks and 12 foreign nationals. The Canellopoulos brothers and another Greek were sentenced to three years in jail and fined 5,000 million drachmas each. Twenty-six of their local accomplices joined them in heavy fines and terms of long imprisonment.

The Swiss banker and seven other foreigners were tried in absentia and given three years in jail and 150 thousand million drachmas fine each. De Chabrier was punished less severely because he had turned State evidence and testified against his boss. Unfortunately the master-mind of the scheme remained safe and secure in his Swiss chalet.

But for one small error, we might never have reached the bottom of this case. If Cardenaz had only filled his suitcase with rocks or stones or bricks or anything to make the weight the same when he left as when he entered Athens, we very probably would have never discovered this global network of smuggling racketeers.

Report on the Tenth All India Police Sports and Athletic Meet held at Delhi from 31-1-60 to 7-2-60.

The Tenth All India Police Sports and Athletic Meet was held at Delhi from 31st January 1960 to 7th February 1960. After the completion of the State Police Games Meet at Coimbatore in November 1959, the Sports Committee made a provisional selection of 19 Hockey players, 20 Football players, 9 Volleyball players, 8 wrestlers and 8 gymnasts (together with one leader) for training and selection for the South Zonal Tournaments to be held at Mysore in December 1959. They reported at the S.A.P. Camp, Aziz Bagh on 26-11-59, before Sri A. R. Balagopal, A.C., S.A.P. for training. On the performance of the players during the training period, the final teams were selected for the Zonal Meet. 14 Football players, 14 hockey players, 9 Volleyball players, 8 wrestlers and 8 gymnasts and one leader were taken to Mysore to take part at the South Zonal Meet held there from 9-12-59 to 11-12-59. The Hockey, Football and Volleyball teams failed to qualify and the Gymnastic team and two wrestlers in the light heavy weight and heavy weight respectively, qualified to take part in the semi-finals at Delhi.

2. The State Police Sports Committee had at their earlier Meeting held on 9-9-59, provisionally selected 25 athletes. In C.O. Memo. Rc. No. 1021/TS/59 dated 22-10-1959, they were asked to report before the Commandant, S.A.P., Avadi on 4-1-1960 for intensive training before participation in the All India Police Sports and Athletic Meet at Delhi. Intensive training was given by Jamadar Jamuna Reddy and Subedar Karunakaran Nair of the S.A.P. for the athletic team. The athletic team had opportunity to participate in the Madras Amateur Athletic Association Meet at Madras on 9-1-1960. The two wrestlers also participated at the Madras State Amateur Wrestling Championship conducted by the Madras State Amateur Wrestling Association, Madras on 23 and 24-1-1960.

3. After observing the progress made, 23 athletes, two wrestlers and 8 gymnasts (with one leader) and an athlete coach were finally selected to proceed to Delhi for taking part in the 10th All India Police Sports and Athletic Meet. The members of the teams were the following :

1. Sgt. Marudhachalam	...	...	...	W.R.
2. H.C. 282 Somiah	...	...	...	S.R.
3. P.C. 739 Thangappan	...	...	...	S.R.
4. Nk. 2557 Amalraj	...	...	...	C.R.
5. P.C. 545 Muthukrishnan	...	...	...	R.A.P.
6. P.C. 186 Thomas	...	...	...	M.C.P.
7. H.C. 479 Periaswamy	...	...	...	S.R.
8. P.C. 617 Paduvainathan	...	...	...	C.R.
9. P.C. 1897 Narayanan	...	...	...	S.R.
10. H.C. 371 Royappan	...	...	...	S.R.
11. P.C. 3279 Ramaswamy	...	...	...	W.R.
12. P.C. 1229 Raju	...	...	...	R.A.P.
13. P.C. 208 Govindaswamy	...	...	...	C.R.
14. P.C. 1954 Arumugham	...	...	...	R.A.P.

15.	P.C. 1483 Ettiappan	...	...	...	R.A.P.
16.	P.C. 146 Pakkiam Pillai	...	...	...	R.A.P.
17.	Nk. 1101 Ambu Nair	...	...	...	R.A.P.
18.	P.C. 591 Bagavathiappan	...	...	...	S.R.
19.	P.C. 2414 Manickam	...	...	...	C.R.
20.	P.C. 968 Sekharan ^c	...	...	...	R.A.P.
21.	P.C. 257 Vadivelu	...	...	...	W.R.
22.	P.C. 1851 Sivasubbu	...	...	...	S.R.
23.	P.C. 934 Paradesi	...	...	...	R.A.P.
24.	Jamedar G. Jamuna Reddy	...	...	...	R.A.P. (Team Coach).

Wrestlers

1.	P.C. 1956 Sivasubramanian	...	...	...	M.C.P. (Light Heavy Weight).
2.	P.C. 2128 Rajamanickam	...	...	...	C.A.P.C. (Heavy Weight).

Gymnastics

1.	Nk. 2279 Narayanan	...	...	...	S.A.P.
2.	L.Nk. 600 Munuswamy	...	...	...	S.A.P.
3.	L.Nk. 1410 Sreekantan	...	...	...	S.A.P.
4.	L.Nk. 2199 Ratnam	...	...	...	S.A.P.
5.	P.C. 2314 Maruthamuthu	...	...	...	S.A.P.
6.	P.C. 1612 Vedamuthu	...	...	...	S.A.P.
7.	P.C. 527 Krishnamurthy	...	...	...	S.A.P.
8.	P.C. 242 Devadoss	...	...	...	S.A.P.
9.	Nk. 238 Lakshmanan	...	...	...	(Leader).

Team Manager : Sri G. V. NARAYANAN, I.P.S., *Principal, P.T.C., Vellore.*

The above team left Madras on the 27-1-60 by the G.T. Express for Delhi and reached Delhi on the forenoon of 29-1-60. They were received at New Delhi Railway Station by a member of the Reception Committee of the Meet along with necessary transport. The Junior Officers and the other ranks were accommodated in pucca barrack buildings constructed for the Delhi Armed Policemen. The Gazetted officers were accommodated in Swiss Cottage tents in the same camp. Separate kitchens and dining halls were provided for each State team. Bath rooms and latrines were attached to the barracks where the teams were accommodated. The accommodation provided for the teams was quite convenient. Charpoys were issued to the men. There was a canteen available inside the camp itself, where the teams could buy their necessaries on cash payment. Vegetable, mutton, milk

and firewood stalls were also made available to the teams in the camp. The prices of these articles were about the same as at Madras except that articles like potatoes and cabbages were costlier and cauliflowers were cheaper. Adjoining the camp were the Football and Hockey grounds and the Police Stadium, where our athletes warmed up daily during their stay there. One liaison officer of the grade of Sub-Inspector and a Head Constable assistant for him were appointed by the Committee to look after the comforts of each team. No vehicles were provided exclusively for any team or for the visiting officers for going out on official business such as reservation of railway tickets etc., but on requisition after previous arrangement, lorries were given to our men twice for sight seeing trips and for taking luggage to the railway station. The number of vehicles at the disposal of the organisers was really very

limited, we were informed. Entertainments for the teams like dance, drama and music performances were provided daily in the evenings from the 31st January 1960 to the 6th February 1960. Local professional artists and members of the teams took part in these.

4. We had made our own cooking arrangements, since our men were not accustomed to the North Indian type of food and for this purpose we had taken two cooks from the S.A.P. as in the previous years.

5. The following units took part in the Meet :—

1. Abu (Central Police Training College)
2. Andhra Pradesh.
3. Bihar
4. Bombay.
5. Delhi.
6. Himachal Pradesh.
7. Kerala.
8. Madras.
9. Madhya Pradesh.
10. Manipur.
11. Mysore.
12. C.R.P. Neemuch.
13. Orissa.
14. Punjab.
15. Rajasthan.
16. Tripura.
17. Uttar Pradesh.
18. West Bengal.

The competitions in gymnastics, wrestling, football, hockey and volley ball were held in the nearby police grounds.

6. The Meet commenced on the morning of 31st January 1960 with the semi-finals in volley ball. The Director of Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, inaugurated the volley ball tournament at 9-30 a.m. on the 31st morning at a token ceremony. The well-kept Armed Police Grounds which stretch over a vast area in the far-flung Kingsway Camp hummed with great activity as Punjab's star-studded volley ball team took on Madhya Pradesh and beat them 15-2 ; 15-2. Kerala followed them into the

finals, beating West Bengal, also in straight games, 15-6; 16-13. In the finals Punjab won, defeating Kerala in straight games, 15-6; 15-4. Barring the opening game in which Kerala put up some fight in the initial stages, Punjab were head and shoulders above their opponents in all departments of the game. Des Raj and Niripjit Singh were the winning team's outstanding players. The former regaled the crowd with his stinging service while the latter excelled in smashing. Earlier, in the losing semi-finalists match, Madhya Pradesh beat West Bengal, 15-9 ; 15-4.

7. In the hockey matches played on the 31st January 1960, Bombay prevailed over Punjab by two goals to nil while Andhra Pradesh got the better of Bihar Police by a solitary goal. Bombay scored once in each half. Right-back, D. Shinde, converted a short-corner in the 10th minute of the first half and inside-right Uttam Kale completed the tally in the closing minutes. In the second match, Andhra Pradesh won by one goal to nil. In the finals played on 2nd February 1960, Bombay won the top honours in the All India Police Hockey Championship, by beating Andhra Pradesh by a lone goal.

Better in attack and sounder in defence, the Punjab Police Hockey team beat Bihar Police 3-0 to claim the Hard lines Cup for the losing semi-finalists of the All India Police Hockey Championship.

8. The Football competitions were held on 1st February 1960 and 3rd February 1960 at the Kingsway Camp Stadium. Andhra Police, with three internationals, a wealth of young talent and a reputation as one of the country's top foot-balling teams, won the match against Bihar by a solitary goal. Punjab experienced little difficulty in defeating Rajasthan 3-0. Winning the final of the All India Police Football Tournament has become a habit with Andhra Pradesh Police since the inception of the championship in 1955, and the Hyderabad team extended the lease of this trophy for another year, beating the Punjab team.

9. The Gymnastic Competitions were held on 1st February 1960, 2nd February 1960 and 3rd February 1960 evenings at the Kingsway Camp grounds. Four teams, *i.e.*, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Punjab, and a one-man team from Delhi took part in these competitions.

10. The results of the Gymnastic events were as follows ;

Pommel Horse

(1) Ranjit singh (Punjab) ...	...	...	...	16.25 points.
(2) Ganda Mal (Punjab) ...	...	...	...	15.25 „

Free Exercises

(1) Ranjit Singh (Punjab) ...	...	...	...	{ Tied for the first place with
(2) Bagwan Singh (Punjab) ...	...	...	...	

17.50 points.

Vaulting Horse

(1) Kirpal Singh (Punjab) ...	...	...	...	17.50 points.
(2) Ganda Mal (Punjab) ...	...	...	...	17 „

Roman Rings

(1) Kirpal Singh (Punjab) ...	...	...	...	15.40 points.
(2) Ranjit Singh (Punjab) ...	...	...	...	14.35 „

Parallel Bars

(1) Ram Dutt (Delhi) ...	...	...	...	18.15 points.
(2) Ganda Mal (Punjab) ...	...	...	...	17.70 „

Horizontal Bar

(1) Kirpal Singh (Punjab) ...	...	...	...	16 points.
(2) Ganda Mal (Punjab) ...	...	...	...	15.80 „

The Punjab Police won the gymnastics team championships scoring 459 points while Bihar came second with 286 points. The Bombay team, with 245 points, were third and our team, with 240 points, were the fourth and last.

This was a sad reversal of positions as our team won this competition last year at Calcutta. The cause for this reverse was that almost all our men had deteriorated in standards. It is necessary to improve their training next year. The Punjab team, as their score would indicate, were head and shoulders above the other three teams in this event this year.

Ranjit Singh (Punjab) was declared the best gymnast of the year.

11. The wrestling events were conducted on the 31st January 1960, 1st February and 2nd February 1960, at the Kingsway Camp Ground in the afternoons. Wrestlers from West Bengal, Madras, Punjab, Central Reserve Police, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh competed. The results of all the 8 weights were as follows :

Fly Weight

1. Tarkeshwar Pandey (U.P.) beat Raj Kishore Singh (C.R.P.) by a fall in 2 minutes 15 seconds.

Bantam Weight

2. N. Ram Sarup (Delhi) beat Keshii Singh (Bihar) on points.

Feather Weight

3. Surjit Singh (Delhi) beat Daniah (Andhra Pradesh) on points.

Light Weight

4. Gian Prakash (Delhi) beat Baba Dube (West Bengal) by a fall in 1 minute.

Welter Weight

5. Sampat Faditira (Bombay) beat Davinder Singh (Bihar) on points.

Middle Weight

6. Jamna Pandey (Bihar) beat Amrer Singh (U.P.) by a fall in 7 minutes 30 seconds.

Light Heavy Weight

7. Sher Singh (C.R.P.) beat Bachan Singh (Punjab) on points.

Heavy Weight

8. Gurdial Singh (Punjab) beat Phool Singh (C.R.P.) on points.

Our wrestler Sivasubramaniam in the Light Heavy Weight was found to be having blood pressure by the Medical Officer at the time of the medical check-up. Hence he was not allowed to participate in the competition. Our wrestler Rajamanickam in Heavy Weight, was defeated by Phool Singh (C.R.P.) by a fall in 45 seconds.

12. The Athletic events commenced on the 5th February, 1960 at the Kingsway Camp Stadium. 310 athletes from all the States of the Union as well as from the C.R.P. Neemuch, including an one-man team consisting of Sri J. B. Joseph from the Central Police Training College, Abu, took part in the athletic competitions. The Secretary to the Home Minister of India inaugurated the Meet.

13. The results of the athletic events held on 5th, 6th and 7th February 1960 were as follows :

1. 100 Metres

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------|
| (1) Harbhajan Singh (Punjab) | ... | 11.0 seconds. |
| (2) Marudhachalam (Madras) | ... | |
| (3) H.C. Somiah (Madras) | | |
| (4) J. B. Joseph (C.P.T.C.) | | |
| (5) S. N. Dey (Bihar) | | |

In the heats both Marudhachalam and Somiah came second. In the finals, Somiah lost at the start and put up a fine performance to gain lost ground and earn the third place.

2. 200 Metres

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------|
| (1) Harbhajan Singh (Punjab) | ... | 22.5 seconds. |
| (2) J. B. Joseph (C.P.T.C.) | | |
| (3) Maha Singh (C.R.P.) | | |
| (4) Sadhu Singh (Punjab) | | |
| (5) Somiah (Madras) | | |
| (6) Karunanan (Kerala) | | |

In the first heat of the semi-finals, our athlete, Somiah, came second.

3. 400 Metres Run

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---------------|
| (1) Jegadev Singh (Punjab) | ... | 50.5 seconds. |
| (2) Tara Singh (Punjab) | | |
| (3) Narendra Singh (M.P.) | | |

- (4) Mokham Singh (U.P.).
- (5) Thomas (Madras).
- (6) M. A. Jhadav (Bombay).

4. 800 Metres Run

- (1) Hazari Ram (Rajasthan) ... 1 minute, 58.7 seconds.
- (2) Swaran Singh (Punjab).
- (3) Dayal Singh (Punjab)
- (4) George Vargheese (Kerala).
- (5) Qutubuddin (U.P.).
- (6) Om Prakash (C.R.P.).

5. 1,500 Metres Run

- (1) Swaran Singh (Punjab) ... 4 minutes, 6.5 seconds.
- (2) Dayal Singh (Punjab).
- (3) S. G. Desai (Bombay).
- (4) Narayanan (Madras).
- (5) Ramaswamy (Madras).
- (6) Ratan Singh (U.P.).

6. 5,000 Metres Run

- (1) Sarup Singh (Punjab) ... 15 minutes, 40.2 seconds.
- (2) Nawab Singh (Punjab).
- (3) Mohinuddin (Mysore).
- (4) Om Prakash (Delhi).
- (5) Kedar Singh (U.P.).
- (6) Raphael (Kerala).

7. 10,000 Metres Run

- (1) Sarup Singh (Punjab) ... 32 minutes, 21.4 seconds. New Meet Record.
- (2) D. Samuel (Andhra Pradesh).
- (3) Raphael (Kerala).
- (4) Babu Singh (G.R.P.).
- (5) Kedar Singh (U.P.).
- (6) Jawahar Prasad (U.P.).

8. 3,000 Metres Steeple Chase

- (1) Joginder Singh Jr. (Punjab) ... 9 minutes, 40 seconds. New Meet Record.
- (2) S. G. Desai (Bombay).
- (3) Ramaswamy (Madras).
- (4) Qutubuddin (U.P.).
- (5) Arumugham (Madras).
- (6) Madi Linda (Bihar).

9. 110 Metres Hurdles

- (1) Jagmohan Singh (Punjab) ... 14.9 seconds.
- (2) Gurbachan Singh (C.R.P.).
- (3) Ajit Singh (Punjab).

- (4) Vikraman Nair (Kerala).
- (5) Pakkiam Pillai (Madras).
- (6)

10. 400 Metres Hurdles

- (1) Om Prakash (Punjab) ... 55.4 seconds.
- (2) Vikraman Nair (Kerala).
- (3) Harbans Singh (Bihar).
- (4) Kirpal Singh (Punjab).
- (5) Kailas Chaubey (U.P.).
- (6) Jogendra Singh (U.P.).

11. 4 × 100 Metres Relay

- (1) Punjab ... 43.1 seconds.
- (2) Madras.
- (3) C.R.P.
- (4) U.P.
- (5) Bihar.
- (6) Orissa.

12. 4 × 400 Metres Relay

- (1) Punjab ... 3 minutes, 27.1 seconds. New Meet Record.
- (2) U.P.
- (3) C.R.P.
- (4) Kerala.
- (5) Madras.

13. Marathon

- (1) Prem Singh (C.R.P.) ... 2 hrs., 35 minutes, 45 seconds.
- (2) Rangiah (Mysore).
- (3) Kuldip Singh (Delhi).
- (4) Jodha Ram (Punjab).
- (5) Krishna Mahto (Bihar).

14. High Jump

- (1) D. S. Sail (Bombay) ... 6' 4".
- (2) Saranjit Singh (Punjab).
- (3) Gurbachan Singh (C.R.P.).
- (4) Balaeshwar Singh (U.P.).
- (5) Prabhakaran (Kerala).
- (6) Dhan Singh (Rajasthan).

15. Long Jump

- (1) Joginder Singh Sr. (Punjab) ... 22' 9"
- (2) Gurbachan Singh (C.R.P.).
- (3) Ajit Singh (Punjab).
- (4) Nazrat Hussain (U.P.).
- (5) Thangappan (Madras).
- (6) Pakkiam Pillai (Madras).

16. Hop Step and Jump

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| (1) Subhakara Reddy (Andhra Pradesh) | 45' | 3" |
| (2) Rameshwar Ram (Rajasthan). | | |
| (3) Ajit Singh (Punjab). | | |
| (4) S. P. Singh (U.P.). | | |
| (5) Pareed Sahib (Kerala). | | ... |
| (6) Thangappan (Madras). | | |

17. Pole Vault

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------|
| (1) Lakhbir Singh (Punjab) | ... | 11' | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " |
| (2) Tapeswar Ghar (U.P.). | | | |
| (3) Shuk Pal (U.P.). | | | |
| (4) Manickam (Madras). | | | |
| (5) Butan Singh (Bihar). | | | ... |
| (6) D. Kami (Bihar). | | | |

18. Shot Put

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| (1) Baldev Singh (Punjab) | ... | 46' | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " |
| (2) M. B. S. Tripathi (U.P.). | | | |
| (3) Mohinder Singh (Punjab). | | | |
| (4) Somanatha Kurup (Kerala). | | | |
| (5) Kashi Nath (U.P.). | | | |
| (6) Jadhurai Singh (Bihar). | | | |

19. Discus Throw

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------|----|------------------|
| (1) M. B. S. Tripathi (U.P.). | ... | 130' | 5" | New Meet Record. |
| (2) Mohinder Singh (Punjab). | | | | |
| (3) Baldev Singh (Punjab). | | | | |
| (4) Birbal Ram (Rajasthan). | | | | |
| (5) Nanbey Singh (U.P.). | | | | |
| (6) Harijinderpal Singh (C.R.P.). | | | | |

20. Javelin Throw

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|------|-------------------|
| (1) Gurbachan Singh (C.R.P.). | ... | 179' | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " |
| (2) Karam Chand Oraon (Bihar). | | | |
| (3) Chotelal Singh (M.P.). | | | |
| (4) Thomas (Kerala). | | | |
| (5) Tarni Pad. Khan (Bihar). | | | |
| (6) Thymmiah (Mysore). | | | |

21. Hammer Throw

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|-------------------|------------------|
| (1) Dulichand (Punjab) | ... | 167' | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | New Meet Record. |
| (2) Bikaram Singh (U.P.). | | | | |
| (3) Vadivelu (Madras). | | | | |
| (4) Paradesi (Madras). | | | | |
| (5) Harinderpal Singh (C.R.P.). | | | | |
| (6) Birbal Ram (Rajasthan). | | | | |

22. Decathlon

(1) Laskar Singh (Punjab)	...	5,918 points	... New National Record also beats Meet Record.
(2) Gurbachan Singh (C.R.P.)	...	5,832 points	... Beats Meet Record.
(3) Ambu Nair (Madras)	...	4,060 points.	
(4) S. P. Singh (M.P.).	...	4,014 points.	

The final placings of the teams for the athletics were as follows :

(1) Punjab	...	304 points.
(2) U.P.	...	90 "
(3) C.R.P.	...	76 "
(4) Madras	...	72 "
(5) Bihar	...	36 "
(6) Kerala	...	41 "
(7) Bombay	...	26 "
(8) Rajasthan	...	25 "
(9) Andhra Pradesh	...	21 "
(10) Mysore	...	13 "
(11) Madhya Pradesh	...	13 "
(12) C.P.T.C.	...	11 "
(13) Delhi	...	10 "
(14) Orissa	...	2 "
(15) Himachal Pradesh	...	Nil
(16) Jammu and Kashmir	...	Nil
(17) West Bengal	...	Nil
(18) Tripura	...	Nil

The Prime Minister of India declared the Tenth All-India Police Sports and Athletic Meet closed at the Kingsway Camp Stadium on Sunday, the 7th February 1960. He came to the Stadium in a helicopter. On his arrival, he was presented with a guard of honour by Armed Policemen. After the Prime Minister inspected them, the officials of the Organising Committee and the Managers of the participating teams were introduced to the Prime Minister. Thereafter he was led to the Tribune of Honour. Then followed a March Past of Athletes and the Prime Minister took the salute. The teams fell in on the fringe of a semi-circle in front of the Tribune of Honour, for receiving the prizes. The Director of the Intelligence Bureau read the messages received for the Meet. The Chief Guest in his speech

referred to the danger on our border which had developed in the last two months and said that we should be alive to and conscious of this danger. The first and foremost thing before the nation, he said, was the need to guard its freedom. In this duty, he said, the Police and the Services had the main role to play. Everyone should serve the country with a high sense of devotion and duty. The Police, however, he added, could perform their duties effectively only with the friendly co-operation of the public. The Prime Minister distributed the trophies and shields to the winners. He then formally declared the Meet closed. Simultaneously with the utterance of the words declaring the Meet closed, the retreat was sounded and the flag of the Meet as also those of the competing teams were lowered. Four men of the Delhi Armed Police then advanced in slow march to the accompaniment of the tunes of the Auld Lang Syne, received the Meet Flag which had been taken down from the mast, took one corner each, and then marched at the slow measure to the front of the Prime Minister, turned inward about, folded the flag and then handed over the flag to the Prime Minister, who summoned the captain of the champion team, and handed over the flag to him for safe-keeping till it be required again next year for display at the next All-India Police Sports and Athletic Meet.

Our team left Delhi on the same evening at 6-55 p.m. by the Grand Trunk Express as it had to leave for Colombo from Madras on the 10th instant. The team arrived back in Madras on the evening of the 9th instant and were accorded a warm welcome at the Central Station.

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I

1960 Cr.L.J. 208 (Vol. 61, C.N. 57)

AIR 1960, Andhra Pradesh 76 (V.47, C. 26).

MANOHAR PERSHAD AND KUMARAYYA, JJ.

In *re*. Vajrala Koti Reddi and others

... *Accused, Appellants.*

Referred Trial No. 12 of 1958 and Criminal Appeals Nos. 233 and 234 of 1958, dated 31st October 1958.

Criminal P.C. (1898), S. 162—Court witnesses are not witnesses “called for the prosecution”—Evidence Act (1872), S. 145.

Witnesses examined by the Court in the interests of justice cannot be said to be witnesses called for prosecution. The section does not introduce any fiction so that any witness who is not in fact called for prosecution may be deemed to be so. The clear language of the provision is not susceptible of this interpreta-

tion. The expression “called for the prosecution” is express and explicit and there is no warrant for giving it a meaning which the words in their literal or ordinary sense do not convey. AIR 1953 All. 652 and 44 Cal. W.N. 451, Ref. (para. 33).

Section 145, Evidence Act is controlled by Section 162 Criminal P.C. and the prohibition contained in Section 162 cannot be permitted by law. Consequently, statement of the Court witnesses recorded by the police cannot be used by the prosecution under Section 162 to contradict them, even though they were cited as prosecution witnesses.

II

1960 Cr.L.J. 188 (Vol. 61, C.N. 52)

AIR 1960 Allahabad 103 (V. 47, C. 20)

B. R. JAMES AND S. N. SAHAI, JJ.

Nadir Ali Barqa Zaidi and others

vs.

The State of U.P.

... *Appellants*

... *Respondent.*

Criminal Appeal No. 541 of 1957 connected with Criminal Appeal No. 535 of 1957, dated 29th July 1959, against judgment of Additional S.J., Moradabad at Bareilly, dated 19th March 1957.

(b) Penal Code (1860), Sections 120-A, 120-B and 420—Essence of Criminal Conspiracy is Agreement to do illegal Act—Proof of Agreement—Conspiracy to cheat.

The essence of criminal conspiracy is an agreement to do an illegal act, for instance, commit cheating. Such an agreement can be proved either by direct evidence or by circumstantial evidence or by both. It is not necessary that there should be express proof of the agreement, for from the acts and conduct of the parties the agreement can be inferred. For instance, if it can be proved that the accused pursued by similar acts the same object, often by the same means, one performing one part of the act and the other another part of the same act, so as to complete it with a view to the

attainment of the object which they were pursuing, the court will be at perfect liberty to conclude that they had conspired together to effect the object. Proved acts of cheating by various persons belonging to one group at various times at various places by the same devices would furnish strong evidence of the existence of a conspiracy to cheat, as also of the membership of those persons of the conspiracy. (Para. 25).

Anno : AIR Man. Penal Code, S. 120-A, N. 1 ; S. 120-B N. 4 ; S. 420, N. 15.

III

1960 Cr.L.J. 230 (Vol. 61, C.N. 69)

AIR 1960 Madhya Pradesh 31 (V 47, C 16)

GWALIOR BENCH :

C. P. BHUTT, J. (ON DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN A.H. KHAN AND H. R. KRISHNAN JJ. ORDER WAS PASSED BY C. P. BHUTT, J.)

The State

Karan Singh

vs.

... *Applicant*

... *Non-Applicant.*

Criminal Ref. No. 1 of 1958 and Criminal Appeal No. 13 of 1958, dated 14th May 1958.

Evidence Act (1872), Section 134—Conviction on evidence of single witness—Factors to be considered stated.

Bhutt, J. : A person can legally be convicted on the evidence of a solitary witness. But the question is whether in the particular circumstances of the case it is safe to do so. (para. 25).

Krishnan, J. : The law in India does not prescribe the minimum number of witnesses for the conviction of any person ; the uncorroborated evidence of a single witness is not on that ground alone insufficient to sustain a conviction that would depend on the facts and the circumstances of each case. Certainly, the spontaneous and independent observations of two or more honest witnesses to the same

effect, would carry more conviction than the observation of an equally honest single witness even in good faith, because the factors of honest error partly cancel out. Surely, the criteria for the assessment of evidence are just the same, whether the offence is a slight one, or one that would call for a capital sentence ; but in practice courts considering a capital case, feel a heavier load on their conscience, and automatically begin to apply the same principles with more caution than in less serious ones. Be that as it may, while no hard and fast rule can be laid down, it is not difficult to enumerate the broad tests of prudence to be applied to a single witness evidence for eliminating the possibility of a mistake or at least reasonable doubt. (Tests indicated). (Para 18)

Considering all the factors, it was held in the case that it was unsafe to convict on the testimony of a single witness. (Paras. 22 and 30).

IV

R.T. No. 65 of 1959 and Cr.A., No. 453 of 1959

September 5, 1959

(Bhadra 14, 1881)

RAMASWAMI AND ANANTANARAYANAN, JJ.

Ramachandran

... *Appellant*

vs.

The State

... *Respondent.*

Evidence Act (I of 1872) Sections 21, 24 and 27—First Information by accused—Admissibility and value—Police Custody in Section 27, Evidence Act—Meaning of.

The accused appeared before a Magistrate sitting in Court, and surrendered himself after making a statement that he had murdered X. The Magistrate recorded what accused told him, and upon that investigation followed. After the accused was remanded to the sub-jail he was interviewed by the Circle Inspector to whom the accused gave some information and this was previous to the order of the Magistrate formally delivering the accused into police custody. At the trial the accused retracted the confession.

Held (1), the extra-judicial confession made by the accused to the Magistrate was admissible, both as a report of first information and otherwise under the law relating to admissions.

The weight to be given to an extra-judicial confession depends entirely upon the circumstances under which it was made and where the confession is retracted, corroboration of material particulars is necessary. Any general impression that prevails that extra-judicial

confessions upon the whole are necessarily inferior in weight and probative value would not be correct.

(2) The statement made by the accused to the Circle Inspector was admissible under Section 27, Evidence Act. Though, formally the accused was in judicial custody under an order of remand made by the magistrate, he was temporarily in the "custody of the Police Officer" when he was interrogated and must be held to have been in such custody for the purpose of the applicability of Section 27 of the Evidence Act.

There is no reason why the expression 'police custody' in Section 27 should be rigidly interpreted, by imposing conditions as to the time of arrest, the existence or absence of formal magisterial order authorising police custody or interrogation, etc.

Trial referred by the Court of Session of West Tanjore Division at Tanjore for confirmation of the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner in S.C. No. 32 of 1959 on 4th July 1959, and appeal by the prisoner (accused) against the said sentence of death passed upon him.

V

Criminal Appeals Nos. 202 and 203 of 1957

February 6, 1958

BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD SINHA AND SYED JAFER IMAM, JJ.

Kantha Prasad and another

... *Appellants*

vs.

Delhi Administration

... *Respondent.*

Cr.P.C. (V of 1898), Section 337—Pardon under—Offence triable by special judge.

The Court of a Special Judge constituted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act is a Court of Session for the purposes of the Criminal Procedure Code and a District Magistrate has authority to tender pardon under Section 337, Cr.P.C. even where the offence is triable exclusively by the Court of a Special Judge.

Appeals by Special Leave from the Judgment and Order, dated the 16th November 1956, of the Punjab High Court (Circuit Bench) at Delhi in Criminal Appeals Nos. 31-D and 506-C of 1956, arising out of the Judgment and Order, dated the 31st August 1956, of the Court of the Special Judge at Delhi in Corruption Case No. 8 of 1956.

VI

Criminal Appeal No. 375 of 1958—February 16, 1959 (Magha 27, 1880).

SOMASUNDARAM AND RAMASWAMI, JJ.

Kuttayan *alias* Nambi Thevar... *Appellant*

vs.

The State

... *Respondent.*

Penal Code (XLV of 1860), Section 201—False information to Victim's father—Offence.

Where the accused knew or had reason to believe that an offence had been committed and with that requisite knowledge and with the intent to screen the offender from legal punishment gave false information to the father of the victim who was interested in bringing the offender to public justice and that information misled and laid a false trial for him and which false information stood out in its true colours only when the police investigated the information given by the accused at his instance,

Held that the accused is guilty of an offence under Section 201, I.P.C.

In the case of an offence under Section 201, I.P.C. person to whom information is given is not restricted to the police or the magistracy and will take in non-public servants—persons who are interested in bringing the offender to justice.

Appeal against the judgment of the Court of Session of the Tirunelveli District in Case No. 37 of the Calendar for 1958,

பாரத எல்லையிலே அக்டோபர் 21, 1959 அன்று
உயிர்த்தியாகம் புரிந்த காவல் படையினரின்
நினைவிற்காக வரைந்தது.

ஆர்த்தெழுங் கடலிலே அலையிலா அமைதி,
வேர்மிகு தருக்களின் இலையிலே அசைவில்லை.
எழில்சேர் மலர்களின் இதழிலே கண்ணீர்,
நிழல்தரு வையம் நெடுமுச்சு விட்டது.
கண்ணைக் காத்த கடைமைசேர் இமையினை
'விண்'னெனப் பறித்து எறிந்தது செருகரம்
துடித்துவீழ்ந் ததாயின் மகிழ்ந்தது இமை
கடமை முடித்த பெருமிதம் அதற்கு
தன்னுயிர் கொடுத்து மன்னுயிர்க் காத்த
வன்னிளஞ் சிங்கம் பாரதத் தங்கம்
மறக்குமோ நெஞ்சம்? வீரத்தியர்க ஏட்டினைத்
துறக்குமோ எந்நாளும் தகைசால் நினைவில்?

—குமாரி K. சுலோசனா, M. A.

[illegible]