



MADRAS CITY POLICE

AND

3526

FIRE SERVICE



PROGRAMME



TIME	
16 - 30 Hrs	March Past
16 - 40 „	110 Metres Hurdles
16 - 45 „	100 Metres Handicap for Ministerial Staff.
16 - 50 „	100 Metres Handicap for Inspectors, Sergeants and Sub - Inspectors.
16 - 55 „	100 Metres Police and M. F. S.
17 - 00 „	3,000 Metres Steeple chase
17 - 15 „	Band Race

TEA INTERVAL. DISGUISE COMPETITION.

17 - 25 „	1500 Metres (Open)
17 - 30 „	4 x 400 Metres (Relay)
17 - 35 „	Gymkhana Event
17 - 45 „	Mobile Tank Unit Competition.
17 - 55 „	Fire Service Display
18 - 00 „	Prize Distribution
18 - 30 „	Fire Works

JANA GANA MANA

E R R A T A

<i>Name of the article</i>	Page	Line	For	Read
I Help You	9	18	Planes	Places
Model Police Station	11	4	ot	to
" " "	"	17	Station	Stations
Samaniyam's Visiting Card	19	6	Epicture	Epicure
on Betting	21	1	Every one in the newspaper	In the newspaper, every one
"	"	13	Principle	Principal
ernment Care Camp	25	19	Carpentary	Carpentry
Protection	31	14	Caves	Eaves

25 SEP 1958

A
BROCHURE

BROUGHT OUT IN CONNECTION

WITH

OUR ANNUAL SPORTS AND DISPLAY

ON

20-9-1958

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THE HISTORY OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE

The Police system in old Madras Patnam consisted of a group of Peons under the command of a hereditary official known as the Poligar. The Poligar's duties were chiefly to apprehend criminals and to detect crime with the guarantee that where he failed to do so he should compensate the victims. In payment for his services the Poligar was allowed to levy duties on various commodities of food and was also given a few paddy fields free of rent. By these means he maintained a staff of Peons or Watchers whose number was 20 in 1640. After the construction of Fort St. George the number of Peons was increased to 50 in 1659 and 100 in 1701.

As there were numerous complaints of corruption and inefficiency the Poligar's Office was finally abolished in 1806 and regular Police was formed. In 1812 the Office of a Superintendent of Police was instituted and he along with 3 Magistrates conducted the business of the Police and the Magistracy. In May 1818 the Superintendent of Police and his establishment were separated from the Magistracy and this state of affairs continued till 1856 when Act XIII was passed for the further regulation of the Madras Town Police. *By this Act the Head of the Town Police was for the first time styled as the Commissioner of Police and the first incumbent was Lt. Col. J. C. Boulderson.*

The year 1929 is a land-mark in the history of the Madras City Police for it was in that year that the system of functional division of work which is current even now, was introduced by Sir Charles Cunningham, the then Commissioner of Police. Prior to 1929 the City was divided into 2 territorial ranges each under a Deputy Commissioner of Police who was responsible for all aspects of work.

Sir Charles Cunningham was able to appreciate the fact that in a City the activities of the Police fall naturally into 3 Branches, namely, the Law and Order and the two specialist Branches, the Crime Department and the Traffic Department. He decided that following this natural division to its logical conclusion each of these branches of activity should be subject to a single executive control. It was thus that an officer of the rank of a Deputy Commissioner of Police was appointed to be in charge of each of these 3 Branches. The other noteworthy features of Sir Charles Cunningham's reorganisation proposals were the formation of Record and Photographic Sections for the collation and dissemination of information pertaining to crime and for aiding the investigation of crime.

A little more than a century has passed since the institution of the City Police by Act XIII of Madras State. There has been a vast increase in population, in built up areas, in industrial institutions and in vehicular traffic. The strength of the City Police has not kept pace with these increases. The following comparative statistics will show that Madras does not compare favourably with the other major Cities in India.

Name of City	No. of Gazetted Police Officers	Area in square miles	Population	Proportion of Officers to area i.e. 1 officer for... sq. miles	Proportion of officers to population i.e. 1 officer for ...persons.
Calcutta	40	34·5	25,49,790	1 : 0·86	1 : 63745
Bombay	106	198·0	30,66,270	1 : 1·87	1 : 28927
Madras	15	50·0	17,00,100	1 : 3·35	1 : 113340

Name of City	Area in square Miles	Proportion of Police per 1000 of population
Calcutta	34·5	5·7
Bombay	198·0	4·7
Hyderabad	83·3	3·3
Madras	50·0	2·7

I am glad to say that Government has recently sanctioned the post of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Head-quarters. There is a great need to increase the strength of Traffic and Law and Order Branches so that better protective service may be provided by the City Police to all citizens. Inadequacy of strength leads to the adoption of make-shift policies to meet current situations. It is tantamount to robbing Peter to pay Paul. This undesirable feature will be eliminated as soon as the effective strength of the force is increased. With an accession in strength the motto "We are at your service" will be implemented fully.

WE ARE

AT YOUR SERVICE



COMMISSIONER



D. C. I. & O.



D. C. TR.



D. C. CR.



A. C. W. R.



A. C. S. R.



A. C. N. R.



A. C. C. R.



A. C. A. R.



A. C. TRAFFIC



A. C. TRPT



A. C. I. S.



A. C. C. (S)



A. C. C. (N)



DY. S. P. C. C.

MADRAS CITY POLICE OFFICERS AS ON 1-9-1958

Commissioner of Police Sri F. V. Arul, B.A., I.P.

LAW & ORDER

Dy. Commr. of Police, Law & Order ... Sri A. C. Aditya Nadar, B.A.

Asst. Commr. of Police, Western Range ... ,, P. Paramaguru, M.A., B.L.

Asst. Commr. of Police, Southern Range ... ,, K. Chenthamarai, M.A.,
Diploma in Statistics.

Asst. Commr. of Police, Northern Range ... ,, N. R. Suvarna, B.A.

Asst. Commr. of Police, Central Range ... ,, R. N. Krishnaswamy, B.A.

Asst. Commr. of Police, Armed Reserve ... ,, A. E. Hawker.

TRAFFIC

Dy. Commr. of Police, Traffic & Licensing ... Sri R. K. Sukumaran, I. P. S.,

Asst. Commr. of Police, Traffic ... ,, H. L. Vincent.

Asst. Commr. of Police, Transport ... ,, W. J. Hammond.

CRIME

Dy. Commr. of Police, Crimes ... Sri N. Krishnaswamy, M. Sc., I. P. S.,

Asst. Commr. of Police, Intelligence Section ... ,, A. S. R. Ponnuswamy, B.A., (HONS.)

Asst. Commr. of Police, Crimes (South) ... ,, S. Ramalingam, B.A.

Asst. Commr. of Police, Crimes (North) ... ,, V. Guruswamy.

*Dy. Supdt., of Police, Govt. Care Camp,
Melpakkam.* ... ,, S. Hameed.

INSPECTORS OF POLICE AS ON 1-9-1958

LAW & ORDER

<i>Armed Reserve</i>	...	Sri V. K. Pell.
<i>Mounted Branch</i>	...	„ K. D. Munro
<i>Stores</i>	...	„ P. P. Kuttappa
<i>'B' Divn.</i>	...	„ A. S. M. Kamruddin
<i>'C' „</i>	...	„ V. Balasubramaniam
<i>'D' „</i>	...	„ V. T. Samuel
<i>'E' „</i>	...	„ Shujat Ali Baig
<i>'F' „</i>	...	„ C. J. Dharmathan
<i>'G' „</i>	...	„ C. Kanakasundaram
<i>'H' „</i>	...	„ Joseph Thangaswami
<i>'J' „</i>	...	„ S. R. Manickam
<i>'K' „</i>	...	„ T. V. Seethapathi
<i>'M' „</i>	...	„ K. S. Chandrasekaran
<i>Control Room</i>	...	„ D. L. Cleur

TRAFFIC

<i>Traffic Investigation</i>	...	Sri V. Ramanujalu
<i>Taxation</i>	...	„ V. Damodaran Nair
<i>Traffic</i>	...	„ A. V. Srinivasan
<i>Traffic (Northern Range)</i>	„	G. Ramalingam

Traffic (Central Range)... „ N. F. Christian

Traffic (Southern Range)... „ D. Sanjeevi

CRIME

<i>Intelligence Section</i>	...	1. Sri D. Adityan
	2. „	S. R. Kone
	3. „	V. Subramaniam
	4. „	V. Sowrirajulu
	5. „	Nityanandam
<i>General Section:</i>	...	1. „ P. K. Varadachari
	2. „	K. V. K. Muthuswami
	3. „	C. M. Karunakaran
	4. „	V. Rangnathan
	5. „	P. N. Pattabiraman.

Divisional Detective

Inspectors:

<i>Northern Range</i> ...	Sri A. R. Hussain.
„ <i>Central Range</i> ...	„ T. S. Chelliah.
„ <i>Western Range</i> ...	„ M. A. Jabbar
„ <i>Southern Range</i> ...	„ M. N. Rajah

Inspr.

<i>North Raiding Party</i> ...	„ N. E. Suvarna
„ <i>South Raiding Party</i> ...	„ G. Spadigam
„ <i>Record Section</i> ...	„ M. J. Ponnudurai.



Our well cherished motto is "At your Service" and its outward manifestation is the "May I help You" Squad. Its prime object is to encourage and foster cordial relations between the Police and the Public. The Inspector-General of Police, Madras, during his address to the City Police Officers on 25-10-57, while appreciating the general good work done by the City Police, observed that 'May I Help You' Squads should be formed in the City to establish closer contact with the public.

On 30-10-57, "May I Help you" Squads were formed in 4 centres one in each Range of the City Police as follows:—(i) Southern Range—E. 1 Mylapore Station, (ii) Central Range—D. 1 Triplicane Station, (iii) Northern Range—C. 1 Flower Bazaar Station and (iv) Western Range—G. 1 Vepery Station.

Each Squad consists of 2 Head Constables and 6 Police Constables drawn from various Stations within the Range. Special care has been taken to select the best men possible, taking into consideration their personal record of service and their aptitude for social work. Each Squad is working under the direct supervision of the Sub-Inspector and Inspector concerned. They are working from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. in two shifts of 1 Head Constable and 3 Police Constables each.

Information on all important matters—regarding addresses of leading personalities and public institutions, timings of buses, trains, ships and planes of interest and hotels—which may be required by the public are being collected and compiled in each centre.

For the present the main duties allotted to these Squads are (1) to make door to door enquiries in one or two streets each day regarding the needs of the public of the locality and to help them as far as possible in their requirements and (2) to help the people at the Port, in Railway Stations, Bus stops, Hospitals, Temples etc. by directing and guiding them and rendering such other assistance which they may require.

The men attached to the Squads move on Cycles. They do not carry 'latties'. To distinguish themselves from other Policemen they wear a special badge on their left arm. This badge is in the shape of a shield with the words "May I Help You" inscribed over a pair of shaking hands indicating the Police fraternising with the public.

Madras City is the first place in this State where "May I help You" Squads were organised. Later the Railway Police and a few other important towns in the mofussil have followed suit. With mutual understanding and sincere co-operation from the Public 'May I Help You' Squads will grow from strength to strength and foster better relationship between the Police and the Public.

OUR MODEL POLICE STATION

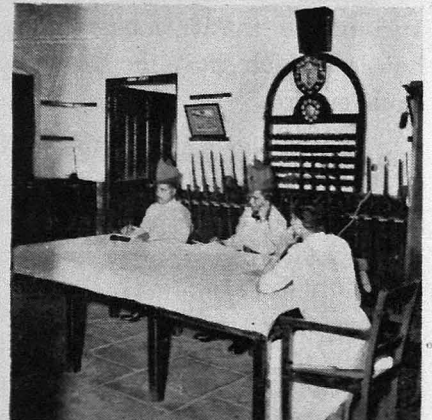
Those entrusted with the work of enforcing Law and Order have to make a beginning from within the four walls of the Police Station. Orderliness and cleanliness are the true symbols of discipline. We in the City Police have been conscious of these golden principles and have done our utmost to keep our City Police Stations as attractive and clean as possible.



STATION

The uniformity of the structure and design of our City Police Stations, with their red walls, and prominent name boards, surrounded by shady trees and attractive gardens contribute to the prestige of the City Police. They are prominently located in important places and the public will have no difficulty in locating the Stations in times of need.

We take pains to keep the interior of the Stations as good as the exterior. We have decent and adequate furniture with racks for arranging the Station records neatly and in an orderly manner. There are arrangements for the public to wait before they take their turn at the 'Enquiries' where men will be available night and day to attend to urgent calls and record complaints. Courtesy is our watch ward and we take particular care not to make any one wait unnecessarily.



ENQUIRY

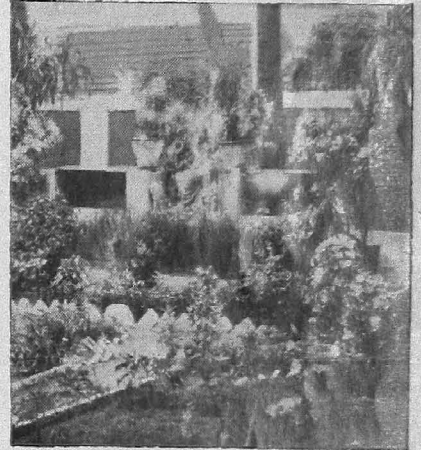
Our arms and accoutrements are always kept clean and neatly arranged in racks in a presentable manner. All the Stations are connected by telephones and enquiries by phone are promptly attended to. The staff answering phone calls know to handle the phones in the proper way.



INSPECTOR'S ROOM

Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors working in Stations have spacious rooms with adequate furniture and other amenities such as phones electric fans etc. Each Division is provided with a pick-up Van to facilitate quick movement in times of emergency.

The gardens which we have recently raised in all the Police Stations have added greatly to the external appearance of the Stations. We have, in this connection, introduced an annual competition in which the best Police Station of the year is judged by a body of Judges who attach much importance to the maintenance of the garden, among the various other items such as conduct of staff during the year, upkeep of furniture, arms and accoutrements, arrangements of records, maintenance of line huts etc. One of the two best stations for the year 1957, you see in the photograph. We are also proud of the fact that our Police Station competed in the garden competition held by the Horticultural Society and 4 of the City Police Stations were awarded prizes for the excellent gardens maintained by them.



GARDEN

WIRELESS IN CITY POLICE LIFE

The efficiency of a modern Police Force depends upon the quickness with which information of operational interest is collected and disseminated to the Force. In the City the "Control Room" works to achieve this object with a strength of 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Head Constables, 39 Naiks, 5 Lance Naiks, 19 Police Constables, 2 Radio Supervisors and 4 Electricians. The Control Room can be contacted by dialling the number 93.



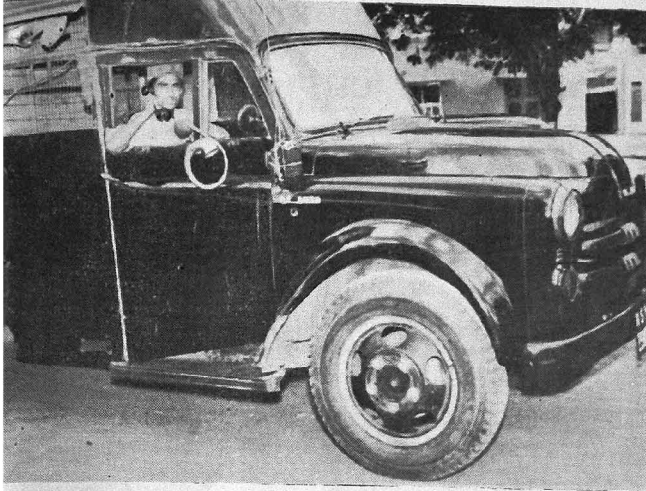
CONTROL ROOM

"93" Calls from the Public are received in this Room and acted upon. Calls range from reports of missing children to Fire and Traffic Accidents, Thefts, Rowdyism and other Police matters. Statistics of calls received for the years 1956, 1957, and 1958 are furnished below :

Year	Simple quarrels.	Cotton betting and Gambling.	Prohibition.	Rowdyism.	Crimes.	Accidents (Traffic)	Fire	Bogus.	Misc.	Total.
1956	606	143	623	1536	345	289	229	491	602	4864
1957	406	45	253	411	216	240	231	324	566	2492
1958 upto August	63	32	85	498	142	177	140	167	211	1515

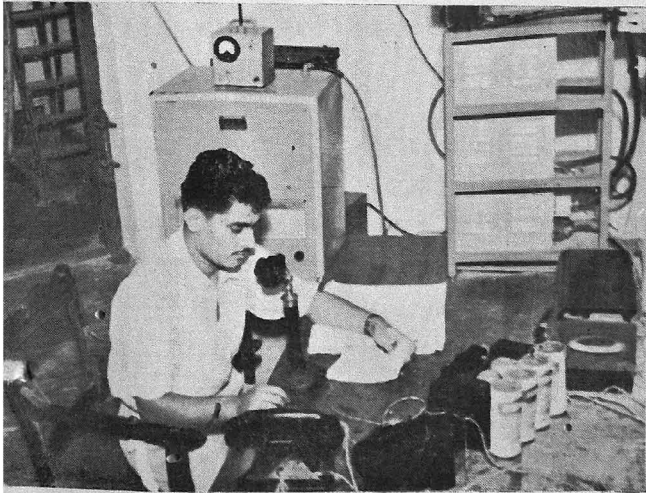
When calls are received Lorries fitted with Wireless are immediately rushed to the spot and action taken. If those places are nearer to the Police Stations, the messages

are relayed to the concerned Stations also. Description of missing children, wanted criminals and stolen articles are transmitted to all the Police Stations in the City by Broadcast.



WIRELESS LORRY

Yet one other important function of the Control Room is the part played by it during the visit of distinguished persons to the City of Madras. If the general public have had no complaints of undue stopping of traffic during such visits and if the bandobust provided on such occasions evoked the admiration and praise of foreign dignitaries it is in no small measure



RADIO SUPERVISOR

Wireless fitted lorries from 07-00 Hrs. to 11-00 Hrs. and from 17-00 Hrs. to 21-00 Hrs. patrol specified important areas where acts of rowdyism, bullying etc., frequently occur in the City. Members of the public can make good use of this Mobile patrol by giving timely information.



WALKIE TALKIE

due to the Control Room quickly informing the Officers on duty about the movement of the V. I. Ps. One sitting in the Control Room will get perplexed and confused at the volume of messages transmitted over the mike. But cheerful supervisor Chakrapani does this job in a masterly manner. The secret of success of this good natured soul is his retentive memory.

CONTROL OF CRIME IN MADRAS CITY

Let the figures speak:—

STATEMENT OF CRIME FROM 1954 TO 31-8-1958

R = Reported.*

D = Detected.

	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958 upto 31-8-58		
	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	
Murder	...	24	14	16	9	16	8	12	7	5	3
Dacoity	...	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Robbery	...	26	13	30	15	16	3	15	5	4	3
Burglaries by Night	...	483	174	301	89	420	142	221	98	103	48
Burglaries by Day	...	193	96	128	57	131	51	100	60	49	20
Cycle thefts	...	345	83	336	39	228	43	246	61	108	32
Children's jewel thefts	...	173	63	146	50	125	43	145	78	97	52
Pocket Picking	...	434	199	463	99	351	105	246	62	127	27
Miscellaneous Thefts	...	4325	2168	3425	1287	4442	1776	3684	1967	2067	1135
Total	...	6003	2810	4847	1646	5730	2171	4670	2338	2560	1320
Detection Percentage	...	46.8		33.9		37.8		49.9		51.6	

HEAR WHAT IMPORTANT CRIMINALS ARRESTED THIS YEAR SAY

K. D. 2219 Sebastian Dacoit and Murderer	...	The only place in the City where the police tolerate us is the Penitentiary.
K. D. 2849 Parthasarathy Night Burglar	Every man is cursed with finger prints.
K. D. 2924 Masilamony Day Burglar	The Police dogs are becoming a menace.
K. D. 2090 Jesudoss Cycle Thief	...	Unlocked cycles are my mainstay.
K. D. 3267 Badri Children's Jewel Thief	We heartily agree with parents that jewels make children more attractive.
K. D. 298 Dakshina Pick-Pocket	If the vigilance on buses goes on increasing at the present rate we are sunk !
K. D. 2786 Venu The Miscellaneous Criminal	...	Crime does not pay—at any rate, not as much as in the good old days !

NOW LISTEN TO WHAT THE POLICE SAY

We can achieve much better results IF YOU

(1) Dial '93' immediately you discover a crime, and thereby give the police and the police dogs a good chance while the scent is hot.

(2) Preserve the scene of crime till the Finger Print Expert arrives.

(3) Do not ignore your dog barking or unusual sounds in your house at night.

(4) Secure the doors and windows of your house meticulously before retiring for the night.

(5) Wind the drainpipes of your house with barbed wire.

(6) Get your watchman to search your bungalow's compound between 11 P.M. and mid-night every night for the burglar often lurks there till the time is opportune.

(7) Get your servants registered in the nearest Police Station.

(8) Do not allow your bejewelled children to play in the streets.

(9) Lock your cycle, preferably in the nearest cycle stand when you enter any building to transact any work.

(10) Exercise vigilance in buses, especially crowded ones, which are the pick pocket's paradise.

CHIEF



Caught thief within one hour of the crime

LYGIA



Partial Success on 21—4—1958 in the grave temple burglary at Valavanur

YUVARAJ



Success complete on 12—5—1958 in the grave temple burglary at Valavanur

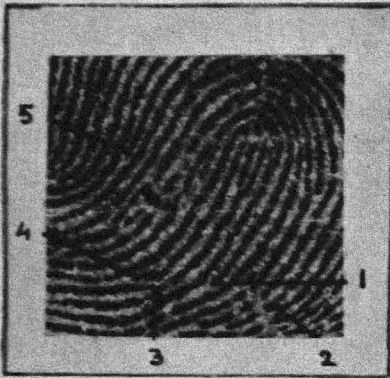
DOGS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

On the night of 20-4-58 gold and silver jewels worth Rs. 7920/- were stolen from the temple at Sorampur in Valavanur Police Station limits in South Arcot District. Police Dog Lygia was rushed to the scene the following day. Taking scent from the scene she took a cross country track across fields and a river and reached the house of K. D. Chinna Sangili Veeran in Kumarapalayam Cheri in Panruti Station limits. Shortly afterwards Lygia pointed out the K. D. himself at Thattanpalayam. On 12-5-58 a portion of the jewels stolen in this case was found abandoned at the temple, in a gunny bag. Taking the scent from this gunny bag, Police dog Yuvaraj which was rushed to the scene led the track to the house of K. D. Mannankatty at Kariyamputtur. The magical efficiency of the Police dogs led the second offender to throwing away the properties, and this was his undoing! Investigation established the responsibility of these two K. Ds. for this crime, and they were convicted and sentenced each to 2 years R. I. in this case.

On the night of 9-8-58, at about mid-night one Mr. Aziz returned to his residence in Congress Exhibition Grounds in Teynampet, Madras City, to find his box lying open and cash Rs. 650/- missing from it. Police dog Chief which was on night patrol duty in the neighbourhood was rushed to the scene. It took scent from the scene, passed through the main gate of the Exhibition ground, and after passing the Sun Cafe, caught James the watchman of the Congress grounds, and then led the way to where James had hidden the stolen money under a box. James had no other option but to admit the crime. The dog's visit to the Sun Cafe was explained by the visit of James to that place after the crime, when he paid up his dues of Rs. 30/- to the cafe from out of the stolen money!

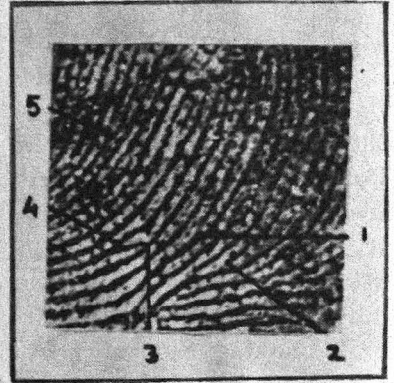
The dogs reaching the scene of crime with the least possible delay to pick up the scent while it is still hot and undisturbed by other people is one of the main factors which contribute to the success of the Police dogs.

SUBRAMANIAM'S VISITING CARD



F. P. TRACED AT THE SCENE

Subramaniam of Bangalore left his visiting card on the night of 29-9-56 at the India Silk House, Mount Road, and on the night of 14-1-1958 at the Handloom Emporium, Poonamallee High Road. Subramaniam was a notorious shop-burglar. His visiting card was as the



F. P. OF SUBRAMANIAM

police describe them, his finger prints.

The two cases presented strikingly common features. Both occurred on Saturday nights. In both, entry was through a rear ventilator. In both, cross bars were wrenched open. Both were big shops. The Madras City Crime Branch listed the following cases of 1956 to 1958 which presented identical features. When Subramaniam was arrested on 17-3-58, he admitted every one of them, and the bulk of the properties lost in many of them were recovered.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Properties Stolen</i>
28— 4—56	India Silk House, Mylapore.	Cash, sarees all worth Rs. 600/-.
13— 6—56	Sharman & Co., Wallajah Road.	Cash Rs. 25/-.
13— 6—56	Co-optex Emporium, Wallajah Road.	Sarees worth Rs. 450/-
8— 7—56	Ashok Talkies, Canteen.	Cash Rs. 1598/-.
2— 9—56	Kewalram Chellaram, Mount Road.	Sarees worth Rs. 500/-.
29— 9—56	India Silk House, Mount Road.	Sarees worth Rs. 300/-
6—10—56	Radio Co., 162, Mount Road.	Record Player and cash Rs. 136/-.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Properties Stolen</i>
18—10—56	Tea shop, Mount Road.	Time piece and cash Rs. 150/-.
12—12—56	Sharman & Co., Wallajah Road.	View Masters worth Rs. 200/-.
25—11—56	Photo Emporium, 11, Mount Road.	Cash Rs. 35/-.
28—11—56	Earnest Barnes, Mount Road.	Time pieces and watches.
7—12—56	Universal Agencies, Mount Road.	Watches and Cameras worth Rs. 14,000/-.
17—12—57	Co-optex Emporium, Wallajah Road.	Sarees worth Rs. 500/-.
4— 1—58	Obul Reddy & Co., General Patters Road.	Electric Irons worth Rs. 100/-.
14— 1—58	Handloom Emporium, Poonamallee High Road.	Sarees, jewels worth Rs. 1500/-.

As a 11 month old baby Subramaniam was sold by his destitute mother to one Sakuntala for Rs. 30/-. An unhappy childhood took him through the path of juvenile delinquency to full fledged criminality. He found burglary easy and exciting and giving him what money he required for all his needs of women, wine, clothes and food. Subramaniam was a thorough-going epicure. For burglary he chose shops, where he could always get cash, and easily saleable new articles. And what is more, there would be no one to challenge him in closed shops at night. And he preferred Saturday night because his handiwork would not be discovered till the shop was opened on the following Monday.



SUBRAMANIAM

We hope Subramaniam will not revert to crime when he comes out of Jail in 1959. But if he does, we earnestly hope the shop owners will watch out for and preserve his visiting card, till the police arrive.

PROHIBITION

Prohibition was first introduced in the City on 2-10-48 and the Excise (Prohibition) Department was put in sole charge of the enforcement work. On 3-1-55 the enforcement work was transferred to the Police and since then we have done our utmost to successfully enforce it.

In our war against the distillers, boot-leggers, traders in arrack and the ex-addicts we have won the first round of the battle. The distillers and the boot-leggers within the City have been put out of action by raiding and checking their places constantly. Absence of any distillation cases within the City bears eloquent testimony to this fact. We have broken 'Old stills' and we hope to prevent through our day and night long vigil the 'rejuvenation' of the Old 'stills' and the 'birth' of new ones.

With the formation of the North and South raiding parties in the year 1956 for solely raiding the border villages, the inflow of arrack from the surrounding villages has also been greatly curtailed, if not completely stopped. The frequent check of vehicles, trains and headloads has led to several big hauls of liquor and these seizures have proved as a deterrent. The successful enforcement of Prohibition in the City is reflected by the marked fall in hurt cases in recent years.

The prohibition case figures given below will give an idea of the work turned out in the years 1955, 1956 and 1957.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases charged</i>	<i>Cases ended in conviction</i>
1955	11,945	11,632
1956	19,374	18,992
1957	13,419	11,248

We have now to combat a new problem *viz.* the use of spirituous preparations as substitute for liquor. These preparations are readily available in licensed shops and can be rendered fit for human consumption with the least difficulty. Though these preparations are injurious to health, ex-addicts unable to procure liquor, queue up for them as they are readily available. A vigilant watch is kept to prevent misuse of such preparations; but our success in this sphere is limited as our hands are fettered in as much as the law permits the sale of such preparations.

This is a moral law enacted for improving the social well-being and prosperity of the people at large which cannot be enforced successfully without the full co-operation of the public. So lend us your support and thus lead hundreds of addicts to the path of prosperity.

COTTON BETTING

Every one in the newspaper would have seen the following news item :

New York Cotton Market	Opening price	...	34.95
Prices:	Closing price	...	35.76

To forecast the last number in the opening and closing prices started as a past time but soon developed into large scale gambling. Bets from one anna to thousands of rupees are laid in forecasting these numbers.

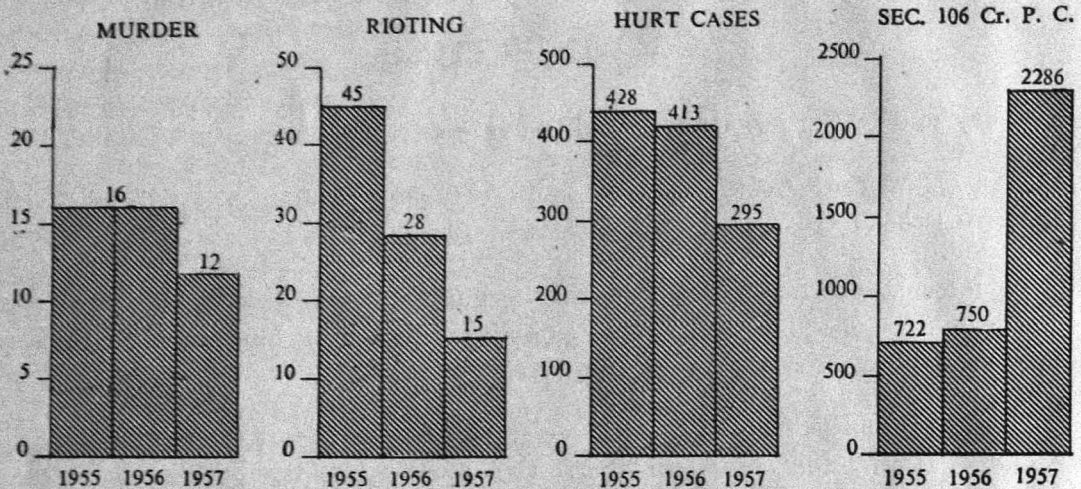
The last number for the opening price can be any one of the ten numbers from 0 to 9 and so also for the closing number. One number for the opening price can be associated in ten ways with the numbers for closing price. Chances of one forecasting the correct number is one in hundred. This form of gambling has a hold on the common masses and several thousands of rupees are expended on a single day.

“The Kings” of cotton betting in the City were from Mount, Triplicane and Pudupet. These principle organisers have a number of agents who receive bets from punters.

In 1956 when this form of gambling was at its height the Police took up the challenge and waged a relentless war against the organisers. All of them were routed and they wound up their business in the City for good.

The action of the Police has saved many a poor family from being ruined. The citizens of the City will bear testimony to the crusade against cotton betting in recent years. They can render help to the police in their campaign against cotton betting organisers by giving timely information.

ROWDYISM



A study of offences affecting the human body for the last three years shows a marked fall, mainly due to the intensive drive launched against rowdyism. Active and potential rowdies were run in under Security sections systematically and got bound over for good behaviour. The year 1957 recorded the highest number of persons bound over for good behaviour under Sec. 106, Cr. P. C., a section which was sparingly used in previous years. Besides, the splendid work done under the other preventive sections resulted in averting many street fracas, which otherwise would have been serious and disastrous. This was in no small measure due to the vigilance of the beat P. Cs. and close watch kept on the activities and movements of the registered rowdies.

Yet another factor which contributed to the reduction in offences affecting the human body was the strict enforcement of prohibition. With the supply of arrack from border villages cut off and the distillers within the city put out of action, arrack has become a rare commodity in the City. Drunken brawls are, therefore, a thing of the past.

Thanks to the intensive patrolling and preventive measures taken, the city is now free from day light robberies and from those 'BULLIES' who used to strike terror into the hearts of innocent citizens by whipping off bichuwas and throwing soda bottles.

We have tamed the rowdies by dealing with them ruthlessly and we hope now to make useful citizens of them.

A BEAUTIFUL MARINA RENDERED CLEAN AND SAFE

The Madras Beach with a lovely stretch of four miles long road from the Harbour to Mylapore and adjudged to be one of the best of its kind in the world is a beauty spot which every citizen of this City can be proud of. The Marina is the strip of the beach road from the Iron Bridge to the State Police Head-quarters which attracts large number of citizens every evening. The pavement, with its lovely flower beds and hedges maintained at great cost by the City Corporation is frequented by those who like to take long walks in the morning or evening hours. The children's park and play-ground situated at regular intervals in between the Kerb and the foreshore are a source of attraction to the younger generation who throng after a day's confinement within the four walls of their schools.

Such a beauty spot of the City was haunted by anti-social elements and robberies were committed in the years 1954 and 1955. Even though the bad characters responsible for these crimes were brought to book by the Police there was a feeling of insecurity in the minds of the public and they used to avoid the Marina after nightfall.

Our proposal to establish a Police Outpost in the Marina was favourably considered by the Government and an Out-post with a strength of 2 Head Constables and 9 Police Constables is functioning from November, 1955. Ever since its inception, due to the constant vigil exercised by the police, this pleasure resort has become free from crime now. The Marina has now become an absolutely safe spot where one can linger late enjoying the fresh air.

Another problem which confronted the Corporation and the Police was the nuisance committed by some unthinking people in the foreshore as well as in between

the hedges, particularly in the early hours of the morning and after dark. This was a source of great annoyance to the public and many foreign visitors to the beach criticised the public of Madras for this failing. With a view to set the matter right speedily a



PHOTO NO. 1



PHOTO NO. 2

public meeting was convened on 24-7-1958 presided over by Sri Manickavelu Naicker, the Minister for Public Health to the Government

of Madras in which many leading citizens spoke exhorting the public to stop committing nuisance on the foreshore and use the public latrines for this purpose. In addition

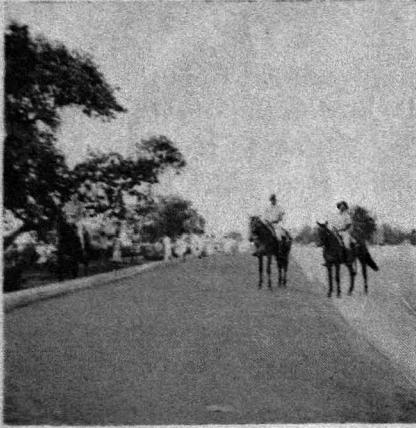


PHOTO NO. 3

we have organised a drive on the Marina against anti-social elements committing nuisance. The Mounted Police assisted by the staff of Marina Out Post patrol the foreshore from 5-30 A.M. to 7-15 A.M. daily and also in the evening hours and prevent anti-social elements



PHOTO NO. 4

committing nuisance. The result is we have to-day a Cleaner and a Safer Marina. With a little more co-operation from the public, we hope to add one more feather to our cap.

GOVERNMENT CARE CAMP AND CARE HOME, MELPAKKAM

The Government Care Camp and Care Home was started in March, 1954 at Melpakkam, 15 miles from Madras; where able bodied beggars, both male and female rounded up in Madras City are housed, taken care of and given training in handicrafts. It is under the control of the Commissioner of Police assisted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Crimes) Madras and a Deputy Superintendent of Police who is styled as Superintendent of the Camp. The Staff consists of 1 Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 15 Police Constables and 5 Instructors of handicrafts, 5 Female Wardens, 1 Teacher, 8 Scavengers and 1 Compounder, 1 Female Nursing Orderly and the Medical Officer, Poonamallee works as part time Doctor for this Camp.

The Police staff keep discipline among the inmates, keep watch over them and supervise their work. The Female Warders look after the female inmates.

Begging is an offence under the Madras City Police Act and those who commit the offence in the City are rounded up, produced before a Presidency Magistrate in the City, after examination by the City Police Surgeon as to their state of health and as to their being able bodied or otherwise. They are on conviction committed to this Camp for detention for a period ranging from 6 months to 2 years, under Section 71 of the Madras City Police Act. On being received in the Camp they are given clothes, utensils for eating and mats, pillows, etc. They are then interrogated as to how they became beggars. Some of them are absorbed in the Industrial Section, *i.e.* Carpentry, Weaving, Pottery, Tailoring and Book binding and trained in keeping with their past experience in the handicrafts and according to their aptitudes. The rest are employed for keeping the Camp premises neat and clean and for Gardening work.

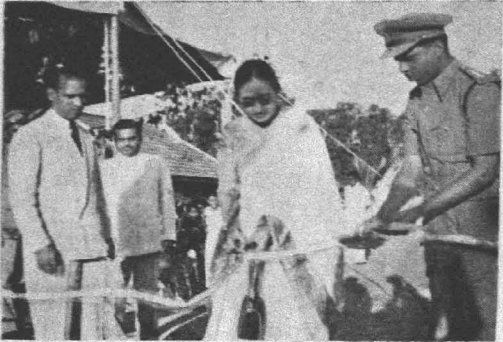
The sanctioned strength of the inmates in the Camp now is 500 males and 150 females and the present strength is 420 males and 100 females. They are discharged after the completion of the period of their detention or released even earlier, if they have a place to go to with somebody to take care of them.

The inmates supplied the unskilled labour for the construction of 20 huts for the Harijans of Kattupakkam and for the construction of a School and a Maternity Centre at Nazarathpet.

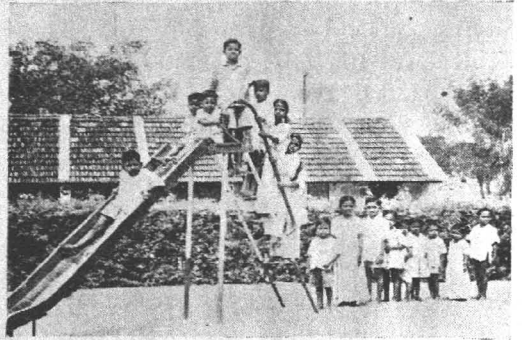
The official and non-official visitors to the Camp have had a good word to say about the running of the Camp.



Smt. M. ARUL — OUR PRESIDENT



OPENING OF A PLAY FIELD



CHILDREN AT PLAY



TAILORING



MATHAR SANGAM



PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

OUR FAMILIES' WELFARE

As is well known, the duties of the Police are of a strenuous and exacting nature. Day or night, rain or shine, the Policeman is out on his beat safe-guarding life and property as best as his physical and material equipment permit. While Policemen are selected by rigid standards, their wives and relatives hail from among the ordinary people and are susceptible to the same illness and ailments as anyone else, but stand severely handicapped in that their menfolk get little time to bestow any attention on them. Living conditions for the families of Policemen have become difficult in recent times partly due to the high cost of living and partly to the increasing congestion in the City. The need for help for these families, therefore, has never been greater than it is to-day.

The City Police Families' Welfare Centre was opened at the Reserve Lines, Pudupet on 13-7-1955 and the Welfare Committee was formed in November, 1956. To start with, work was confined to the Armed Reserve Lines. The experience gained in running the Pudupet Centre encouraged the Committee to extend its activities to the Lines in the Police Divisions of the City. On Sundays, milk is distributed free to the children. A free gift of wheat and maize received from the various Social organisations of the City was distributed to the Policemen in the Lines. A Children's Playfield was provided in Pudupet Lines. Thanks to the Indian Council of Child Welfare, a second Play-field for Children was opened in Purasawalkam Lines by the Home Minister on 16-11-1957. In Mylapore a Community Hall was opened and 19 School going children are given tuition. A Mathar Sangham was formed at Mylapore Lines and Children's Play-fields provided in Saidapet, Kondithope and Washermanpet Lines. There are many more to follow.

Every week the Lady Doctor visits the Lines by turn and checks on the health of Policemen's families. In very bad cases of under-nourishment, tonics are supplied practically free. Since December, 1957, a Traffic Motor Cycle is taking the Compounder of the Police Dispensary to various Lines to dispense medicines to the needy.

As healthy living would be possible only when there is economic self-sufficiency, easy gainful trades and crafts were introduced. Sewing machines were purchased and tailoring classes started. With the aid of the Government Match Factory at Otteri, match-stick making was introduced in April, 1957, which is quite popular with the women-folk of Pudupet and Kilpauk Lines. Recently an envelope factory with State aid has been opened at Kilpauk Lines. Charka Spinning at the Kilpauk Fire Station with 6 Charkas has been organised.

To lay emphasis on hygienic surroundings and to bring the Children together and provide more amusement, the President of the City Welfare Committee suggested the celebration of 'Lines Day'. This gave a new orientation to the Welfare work. The first such day was celebrated in Saidapet and later in Mylapore, Kondithope, Washermanpet and Pudupet Lines. The children enjoyed the giant wheels, Merry-go-round and the film show organised on those days.

Policemen in a welfare State are the real friends of the people. To make them believe in this role and live up to it, not only the appreciation but the help of the Public is necessary.

TRAFFIC WEEK IN THE CITY

We have been reading every day in the news columns about traffic accidents but have not bestowed serious thought on this. To ponder over this problem, to inculcate road safety and educate the general public on the rules of the road, the traffic week was held from 22-8-1958 to 28-8-1958 this year.

It was inaugurated by the Governor of Madras on 22-8-1958 at the Rajaratnam Stadium at Pudupet when the Commissioner of Police welcomed the gathering. On the concluding day the City Sessions Judge presided over the function and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing thanked the public and the speakers.

Every day distinguished speakers spoke on Road engineering, educating the public on road safety and enforcement of traffic rules.

The Governor stressed the need for courtesy amongst traffic officers while the present City Sessions Judge, a former Chief Presidency Magistrate complimented the traffic police on their impartial and fair investigation of traffic accidents.

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS IN MADRAS CITY

Roads in Madras City were designed years ago when road engineering was not very well advanced. Now these roads are used by more automobiles than they were originally meant for. Also the number of policemen who enforce traffic laws and ensure free flow of traffic has not increased for more than two decades. These two factors render the problem of traffic control difficult.

One of the serious factors with which the traffic section has to contend is the slow moving traffic which is constantly increasing with trade and commerce. It is needless to say that slow moving vehicles hamper the free flow of traffic and have been responsible for many an accident. Though we desire that slow moving traffic should be banned not only in the interest of traffic safety but in the interest of the nation also, yet we have not been able to make much headway because the people have not realised the hazards in allowing such slow moving traffic on our roads.

Road users, be they drivers of automobiles or pedestrians, seem to think that the road is meant exclusively for them. Most of them have no consideration for the other road users. A safe driver will be a national asset for not only will he prevent loss of life but also save damage to property. Through intensive propaganda and educative films we hope to create better drivers and better pedestrians and an accident free City.

Proper parking of vehicles is another problem which we are tackling. We have located and marked out parking places in the busy parts of the City and have offered our suggestions to engineers building new roads.

Our appeal to road users :—

- (1) Be tolerant and accommodate other road users ;
- (2) Avoid speeding as it kills ;
- (3) Keep your vehicle in a mechanically sound condition ;
- (4) Drive unto others as you would have others drive unto you.

FIRE PROTECTION

Fire protection is a serious matter. But, in propaganda it is not always the best policy to deal with serious matters in a serious fashion.



D. F. O.

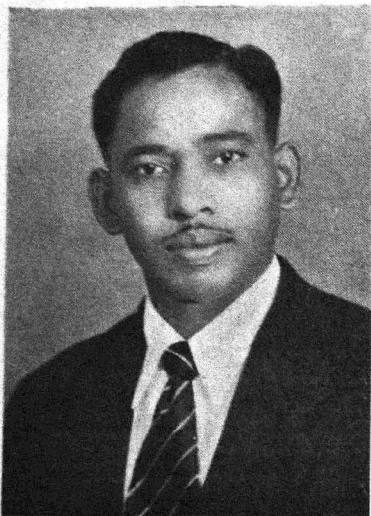
In London, the word "fire" is taboo in its Underground System; even the fire-buckets on the platforms bear no lettering. It is because of the belief that any talk of "fire" in a crowded tube station would cause panic. Every employee on the system is coached in fire-fighting with specific instructions to refer only to "smouldering" or 'smoke' in the event of any trouble. A fire brigade appliance called to a fire on a London Transport station arrives as unobtrusively as possible with silent bells!

Causes of fire outbreaks may vary between deliberate arson and the accidental leaving of an electric iron. On a cool winter morning the roof of a house caught fire because a bird carried a lighted cigarette-end to its nest under the eaves; of course, on a cool winter morning no one will be cruel enough to deny the bird's right to a little central heating—whether for himself or to assist in the process of incubation!

The course of events is rapid in our present wondrous days and sometimes fireman may be hard set to keep pace with it. Defence against fire is no longer a war-time necessity. It should now be compulsory to prevent fires as far as possible rather than attempting, not always successfully, to save life in the event of fire. It should also be remembered that fire usually harms others besides the owner of the property in which it starts. If adequate fire-fighting appliances are provided wherever there are fire-risks and the public trained in their use, the effectiveness of our Fire Services would undoubtedly be increased by making them available for major fires and the frequent calls being made upon them for fire incidents which could have been dealt with on the spot had proper first-aid appliances been provided, avoided. It is a happy sign that emphasis in the philosophy of Fire Service administrations the world over has been a continuing trend toward greater fire prevention work.

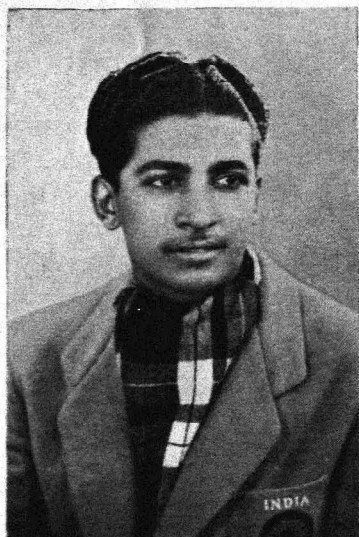
The Fire Services, however, are ever ready, as they have always been, to respond to calls to extinguish fires, rescue those trapped in burning buildings or collapsed houses, save people from drowning and relieve those in distress. They are always at your beck and call, ever vigilant and ever at your service. Napoleon used to say that the best general was the one who made the smallest number of mistakes; any fireman of the Madras Fire Services would be well content to be judged by the same negative standard.

OUR INTERNATIONALS



R. Francis, Sergeant

State Team. Joseph started taking interest in athletics after joining the Police Department in 1952. A Sprinter with an easy and graceful style, he soon began to break records in the Madras Police, Madras State and All India Police Meets. His "forte" is the 400 metres race. He was a member of the State Team for the National Games for four years and Captained the teams thrice.

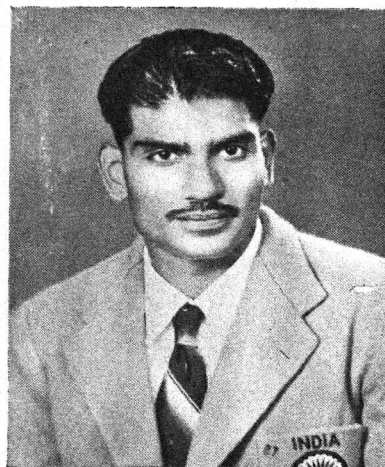


I. SUSAINATHAN, Head Constable

Malaya and Singapore in 1954 and again in 1955 to participate in the International Hockey Tournament held at Warsaw. He is young and has many more years ahead of him and we fondly hope he will gain the distinction of representing India in the Olympic Games. Susainathan is also a good Soccer player.

R. Francis is a first class goal keeper in Hockey. He started playing Hockey in 1942 and soon made his mark as a goal keeper. He was selected to play for Madras in 1947 and since then never looked back. He is one of the most widely travelled hockey players in the Country having gone out on several foreign tours, the earliest being the tour to East Africa under Dhayan Chand's Captaincy. Francis may well be proud of his achievements for he has the rare distinction of having donned India's Colours in three consecutive Olympic Games—London, Helsinki and Melbourne.

Joseph's first love was Volley Ball. As a student he captained the Madras University Volley Ball Team and later became an automatic choice for the State Team. Joseph started taking interest in athletics after joining the Police Department in 1952. A Sprinter with an easy and graceful style, he soon began to break records in the Madras Police, Madras State and All India Police Meets. His "forte" is the 400 metres race. He was a member of the State Team for the National Games for four years and Captained the teams thrice.



J. B. JOSEPH, Sub - Inspector

He represented the Indian Police Team at the Pakistan National Games in 1954 and went with the Madras State Team to the Ceylon Games the following year. He has also the distinction of having represented India in the Asian Games held in Manila in 1954 and again in Tokyo in 1958.

A clever "forward" in Hockey with brilliant stick work and dash. Has been a member of the Madras City Police Hockey XI since 1948, of the Madras State Police from 1949 to 1955 and of the Madras State XI since 1950. He Captained the Madras State Hockey XI in 1957. He was chosen member of the All India Hockey Team to tour

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