

Sri T. G. Sanjeevi Pillai, M.A., I.P.,
who assumed charge as Inspector-
General of Police, Madras,
on 10—11—1950.



Sri J. Devasahayam, B.A., I. P.,
who was Inspector-General of Police
till 10—11—1950.

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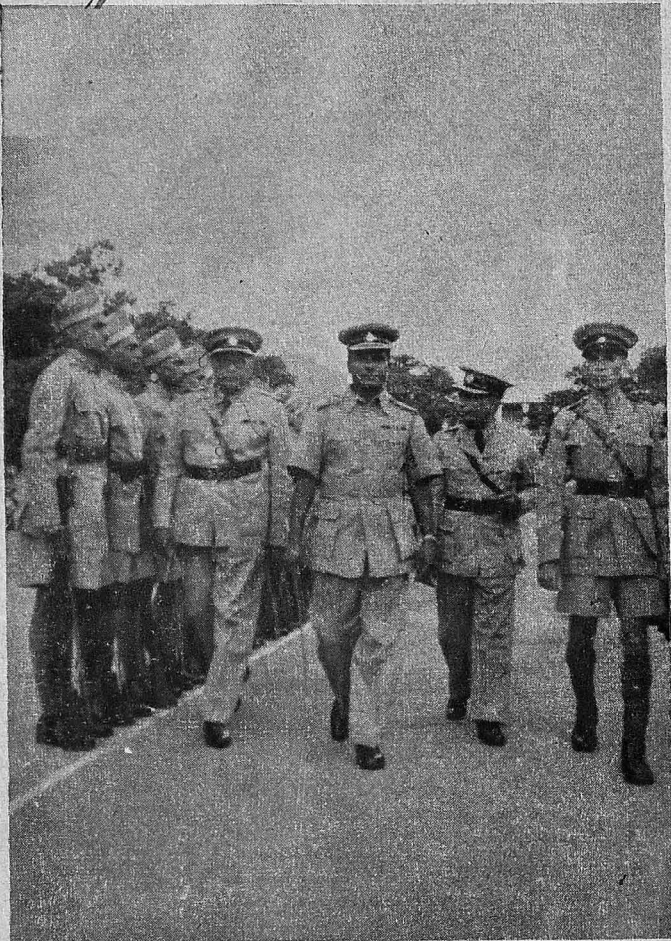
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EDITORIAL.

With the current number the Madras Police Journal enters the second year of its career. It is needless to point out that the future of this Journal entirely depends on the increasing co-operation of all the members of the Service, and those interested in our service conditions. The experiences of Police Officers being varied, lucid and interesting accounts from officers of all ranks will necessarily provide sufficient contributions to the Journal to make it a bright spot in our service. None who feel themselves capable of writing need fight shy of expressing themselves in print. I shall always be glad to receive contributions.

I hope to publish this Journal in future in the beginning of each quarter.

M. SIRAJUDDIN,
PRINCIPAL, P.T.C., VELLORE.



The Inspector-General of Police, Madras,
inspecting the P. T. C. Cadets' Passing-out
Parade at Vellore on 29-9-1950.

THE POLICE TRAINING COLLEGE, VELLORE PASSING-OUT PARADE AND SPORTS.

BY P. K. PATTABHI RAMAN, B. A., A. L. I., P. T. C., VELLORE.

29th. and 30th. September 1950 were red-letter days in the Police Training College, Vellore. On those two last days the cadets proudly participated in the Passing-out Parade, Variety Entertainment and Sports. The dull, dreary daily routine gave place to hectic activity and the immediate prospect of abandoning for good their enforced monastic life and bidding goodbye to their grim surroundings, dispelled gloom from their minds and hearts and made their faces radiate with joy - the inexpressible joy inseparable from success and liberation.

Behold the Cadets - so timid and raw a year ago, in their variegated dress, roaming eyes and unsteady gait under a morning sun, now transformed into tough specimens of policemen in perfect uniform, steady look and measured steps, ready to face the battle of life ; and arrayed in two ranks in full ceremonial dress in the glamorous evening sun in front of the ancient temple with its arms stretched out into the azure sky in silent benediction.

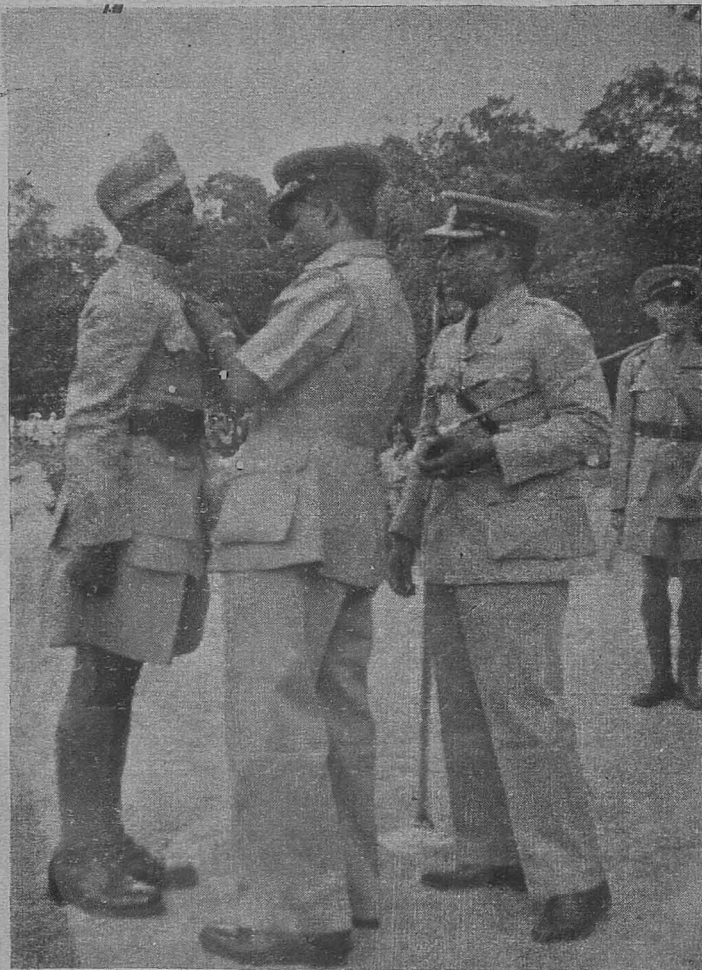
Precisely at five the Police Chief arrived and was greeted by an impressive present-arms of no less than one hundred and ninety cadets, to the accompaniment of the Police Band, and the reverberation from behind. The march-past was witnessed by a large gathering including many distinguished visitors, and the brief brilliant function of Passing-out Parade came to a close after the presentation of the Inspector-General's Medal and Lonsdale's Sword to the two deserving cadets, and an address by the Police Chief.

The Inspector-General of Police expressed his satisfaction at seeing such a large body of young men so well trained to shoulder

the increasing responsibility of the Police Force, told the cadets clearly that they had got to recognise in this job of policeman-ship that it was not only a means of earning a living but an opportunity of doing a worthwhile job by serving other people, laid emphasis on the importance of cultivating good and helpful relations between the Police and the Public, and concluded with a warning that there were some dangerous and disreputable members in the community of communist ideology ready to suborn policemen from their duty and that they should remember at all times that, no matter how tempting their insidious offer, to accept it would be not only to ruin their own character but also the honour and reputation of the Force to which they belonged.

The Variety Entertainment and the Sports in which the Junior Cadets and Recruits also actively participated with the outgoing Senior Cadets portrayed the camaraderie prevailing in this institution, which is being sedulously cultivated and nurtured. The interesting programme consisting of several humorous items in Tamil, Malayalam and English, not only gave an opportunity for the exhibition of the histrionic talents of the trainees but also served the purpose of giving them practical instructions in getting into disguises while playing the detective. Two Cadets—one Senior and the other Junior, who distinguished themselves on this occasion, were awarded medals.

The evening of 30th. witnessed the climax and an interesting Sports Programme of twenty-four items was gone through in two and half hours and the Police Band was in attendance throughout. The participation of all ranks of the Police Hierarchy, from the Chief to the Recruit, impressed on one and all not only the importance of sports activity but also the team-spirit and esprit-de-corps in the Police Force. The splendid response of the elite of Vellore to the Principal's invitation to witness the Passing-out Parade and the Annual Sports on these



The Inspector-General of Police, Madras,
presenting the I. G.'s Medal to Cadet No. 21,
S. Sivagurunathan on 29 - 9 - 1950.

two days, showed clearly that the public had realised that the police force was now becoming more and more a really essential service and that it stood higher in the esteem and affection of the people than ever before. The distinguished visitors, ladies and gentlemen, were not forgotten and the Gymkana Event provided for them was a tremendous success. The excellent display of physical training by a selected batch of cadets to the rhythm of the Band which was very much appreciated by one and all, deserves special mention. Prize distribution by Mrs. Ramalingam over, the Inspector-General in a succinct valedictory speech again impressed upon the Cadets and Recruits the increasing responsibility of the Police Force, and added that they should at all times, whether on duty or off, so conduct themselves that they will reflect credit on the Police Service, and though subjected to great temptations they should not succumb as they had the honour of a great Force in their keeping.



BOY CAUSES SUSSEX POLICE A HEADACHE.

Police have caused the immediate return to France of a 17-year-old French student who told a story which caused the whole Police force of Hastings, Sussex, to be paraded before him.

He declared that he had been knocked off his bicycle by a Police car, and that after attending to him, the Police had demanded £2. One of the men, he said, has a gold tooth.

Not a single member of the force had a gold tooth. It was then thought possible that the wanted men might be among some film actors who had been playing the part of Policemen in a picture being "shot" in the neighbourhood, and they too were brought to an identity parade, but the boy could not recognise any of them.

Subsequently he confessed to the police that he had invented the story. He was nowhere near the spot mentioned at the time the incident was alleged to have happened—(Globe.)

("The Indian Express" dated 25-9-1950).

SERVICE CONDITIONS OF THE POLICE FORCE.

The following is the address delivered by Sri R. M. Mahadevan at a Conference of Police Officers held at Madras in September 1950.

PART I.

The subject for today's paper "The functions, discipline, enlistment, dress, and all other matters pertaining to the Police Constabulary as they stand now" appeared at first to me so common-place that I felt that any observations by me would be more in the nature of carrying coals to New Castle in the company of such Senior Officers as are at present assembled today.

Another factor which inhibited my enthusiasm to go into details and suggest improvements is the fact that I fully realise that the suggestion for alteration or improvement must necessarily be of only theoretical interest and even if approved by those present here cannot be pushed forward in the present state of affairs. However certain matters in today's subject relate to the obvious which I shall now proceed to deal with.

RECRUITMENT.

I am not aware if any special Committees have been appointed in the past by the India Government or the Madras Government to go into the conditions of recruitment, pay emoluments, allowances, pensions and other conditions of service of the constabulary but in England various Committees have been appointed from time to time to go into these aspects. The Desborough Committee and the Oaksey Committee have reviewed these aspects, the latter having sat as late as 1948.

As a result of these Committees one position was made absolutely clear and that was that a Policeman had responsibilities and obligations which were peculiar to his calling and

distinguished him from other public servants and quasi Government and Municipal employees. They therefore considered that the Police were entitled thereby to special consideration in regard to their rates of pay and pensions.

A candidate for the Police must not only reach certain standards of height and physical development but must have a constitution which is sound in every way. The duties the Police have to perform are varied and exacting, they are increasing and will increase in variety and complexity and a man cannot make a good Policeman unless his general intelligence, memory and power of observation are distinctly above *the average*. His character should be unblemished, he should be humane and courteous and generally he should possess a combination of moral, mental and physical qualities not ordinarily required in other employments. Further when he becomes a Constable, he is entrusted with powers which may gravely affect the liberty of the subject and he must at all times be ready to act with tact and discretion and on his own initiative and responsibility in all sorts of contingencies. The burden of individual discretion and responsibility placed upon a Constable is much greater than that of other public servants of subordinate rank. Again the Police stand on a special relationship to the community. Each Constable on appointment becomes one of the duly constituted guardians of law and order for and on behalf of the citizens as a whole. He undertakes special responsibilities in regard to the prevention and detection of crime and while he does not relieve the citizen from all responsibility in regard to the protection of his own property and for bringing offenders to justice, he claims to be and is the principal agent in the prevention and detection of crime of all kinds and generally holds a position of trust which it is important he should be able to maintain. It is considered essential that the sense of obligation to the public should be preserved in the Police. In

various ways a Constable is subject to social disabilities. He is liable to be called for duty at any time on holidays or in an emergency. The special temptations to which a Constable is exposed are obvious and as any lapse must be severely dealt with, it is only just the remuneration should be such as will not add to his temptations, the difficulties and anxieties incidental to an inadequate rate of pay. The Policeman's calling also exposes him to special dangers. Legislation has added to his duties and increased their complexity and never more true has this position been than it is today. Rationing and Controls have enacted a new range of offences which frequently offend less against the conscience than against the law and have led to an increase in crime. The organisation and technique of criminals and of political organisations today have all added to the difficulties and dangers attached to preventing crimes and capturing criminals. Moreover the Police have to deal with a much wider cross-section of the public since Motor Traffic Regulations, Prohibition Act, Rationing and Controls have brought increased chances of wrong-doing to even the well intentioned and the well-to-do. With the advent of Independence a peculiar sense of freedom and lack of inhibitions which prevail today have added to the strain of the Policeman's job. The Police service which has to deal with a better educated public, must itself be properly equipped for its task. In the light of the general background just given by me it would be interesting to note what conditions prevail in the Madras State and whether the present Constabulary is fitted for its job. The minimum qualifications prescribed for a Constable now are 5 feet and 5 inches in height, chest 32-34 and should be able to read and write the local language or equivalent to VIth Class.

The educational qualification prescribed was the qualification required of a Policeman of the Metropolitan Police in the year

1829 when the Police Force was first organised by Sir Peel. At that time brawn was one of the chief requirements. A very cursory examination of the nature of the problem today suffices to show the seriousness of the position. Police duties have increased enormously within recent times and are fast becoming more and more diversified. The Policeman whose only qualification is his brawn is now little more than useless for the active and efficient exercise of Police functions which now require an intellectual outlook and a general grasp of manifold and multitudinous regulations. The force of today requires men not so much of brawn as of brain and brawn combined, and a successful Police career will entail the stringent application of abilities and qualification little if any short of those called for in many of the higher professions.

The position in the Madras Presidency is that we get neither men of brawn nor of brains. In making this remark I am sure I have your concurrence as I have the concurrence of the Principal of the premier Police Training College at Vellore. We have in our force several illiterates today and the likely damage that they are likely to do to the prestige of the force in these difficult days can better be imagined than written. There are men with ten years of service today who do not know who a K. D. is. Probably more than 50% will not be in a position to tell you the name of the head of the Police Force in the Presidency today. These remarks are not mere conjectures but based on actual experience.

What are the qualities we would like to find in a Policeman of today and to what extent are they available in this country. In the Police Force of today we require men of intelligence, personality, resource, determination, honesty and zeal and even such a test would not satisfactorily answer all the requirements. The aim must be to produce the complete man. With physical fitness there must also be mental development and alertness.

Every Officer no matter how well equipped mentally must also be prepared for physical action at a moment's notice and the efficient and valuable Officer will be who can apply either quality as the need arises. An important aspect to be kept in mind is that the man coming to the Police Service to make it his career must enter it recognising the importance of the profession of which he is about to become a member. Generally speaking the type of recruit enlisted today does not answer any of the attributes required even in a small degree. With Schools and Colleges over-crowded and hundreds of unemployed youths we should be able to recruit persons of at least IV Form and above and at a time the minimum of S. S. L. C. even suggested itself to me. Whether persons of such educational qualification would be attracted by the conditions of the service etc., will be dealt with separately.

The manner of recruitment done as at present leaves much to be desired. In foreign countries apart from the personal interview, recruits are being put through intelligence tests by psychiatrists. The Germans in particular with characteristic thoroughness used to endeavour to measure specifically the specific traits which were considered to be qualifications for Police work and in Berlin as much as four hours was at a time devoted to examining each candidate on these lines. In other words, our recruitment which is a vital task should be put on a more scientific basis. What is the existing procedure? Any recruit who answers the minima of the qualification prescribed automatically walks into the service. Sometimes these minima are waived. It is not unusual to hear an Assistant Inspector-General of Police or a Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch, ringing up the appointing authority to select his butler's or cook's brother to be enlisted saying his chest may not be up to the mark and that it should be squared up with the Medical Officer or that he has no

educational certificate, and that he is not bad in the three Rs and is sure to improve once he goes to the School.

In the recent past, battallions of men have been raised over night and one can easily imagine the type and quality of the men enlisted and how very backward the method of recruitment is. The net result is that men most unsuitable for the task are being enlisted. With such material one has to deal with new possibilities in the shape of criminal enterprise and new standards of social conduct, the latter being of the greatest importance. Vast new educational Schemes which are bound to have some influence on recruiting are being introduced. New designs to attract the best possible candidate are also being prepared in other spheres of employment - and perhaps most important of all. There is a greater consciousness of civic rights among the general public than at any previous time. One result of that is blunder or inefficiency on the part of the Police is likely to prove even more costly and be more severely criticised than in the past. Such being the case it is foolhardiness to try and solve present day Police problem with the material we are recruiting today. I advocate higher education not merely to make the man the better workman but the workman the better man. Organisation, equipment and training are all essential conditions of Police efficiency but what matters most is the quality of the men who make up the Force. If that is allowed to remain at the present level nothing else will avail.

Volumes would be written on the subject as to what training the modern Policeman should get. The curriculum in force in Schools now embraces the most elementary law and procedure and general principles of Police work. That the recruits who pass out of the School are pre-eminently unsuited for the job they are entrusted with is known to every one present here. Apart from patrol duty or beat duty which he does as an automaton, his

power of observation, his confidence to detect offences in view of his limited knowledge are nil. He lacks initiative and is more a liability than an asset as a probationer. If at all he has specialised in any subject at the School it is 'fatigue duty'. The curriculum prescribed at the School is the most elementary and even this the present day recruit according to the Principal, Police Training College, finds it difficult to grasp with the result that special classes have had to be held for them. It would therefore be futile for me to suggest any advanced courses which are obtaining in foreign countries. In addition to these advanced courses, the Constabulary who have shown an aptitude for police work are sent after a few years service for Refresher Courses for specialisation. The Principal, Police Training College, also considers that a course of six months at the School is insufficient and that the course should be extended to a period of one year in view of the fact that Police work is increasingly becoming technical work combined with brains.

PROMOTION.

While studying the principles adopted and the method of holding promotion examinations in the Metropolitan Police, I noticed that the qualification prescribed for those who sat for the examination were practically the same as in force in Madras State, viz., not less than 4 years service and having a clean default sheet in the last two years of service and regard being had to the number of rewards earned. The written papers were of course of a much higher standard and included subjects such as general statutes and regulation and orders, principles of Local Government etc., and general knowledge and intelligence. In addition to the written test oral tests were also held by a Central Examining Board and it is reported by one of the Commissions that went into the question of the morale of the Force that such

boards had obviated much of the dissatisfaction which existed in connection with promotion examinations in the country. While I do not suggest that such a Board should be constituted, I am of opinion that an oral examination should be introduced in all Districts after the applicants have passed in the written examination. It is needless for me to mention that when the education of the community in general is greatly improving, the standard of examination should be considerably improved. The ever widening statutes are constantly adding to the responsibilities and every Assembly Session seems to thrust fresh offices on the Policeman—obviously then, to ensure the efficient performance of these duties many of which called for Specialisation and to ensure the ability to pass examination, intensive study is essential. In foreign countries classes are held and lectures are given for the benefit of either those studying for promotion or seeking to augment their knowledge of Police work. It is reported that such lectures by qualified instructors and the useful and instructive discussions which have followed, have proved of incalculable value to the individual officers who attended them. The desirability of introducing such lectures in our Force deserves consideration.

Another matter of importance which was recently resolved was the separate lists maintained for P. Cs. eligible for S. Ws. H. Cs., and H. Cs. The latter category belonged to the class that were poor in scriptory work but good enough for general duty work. It is a matter of satisfaction that such a list for ignoramus has been done away with. I have to state in no unmistakable terms that the present age has no place for the policeman of brawn alone. Much of the odium attached to the Police was due to this category of officer. Last but not least is that the system of promotion should be recognised by the rank and file as manifestly fair and impartial and that no extraneous influence has been brought to bear in the selection.

UNIFORM.

The attributes of a good uniform are (1) Comfort (2) Suitability (3) Appearance (4) Distinctiveness. The closed neck jacket looks very well when it has been properly sized especially the Collar but the pattern of the dress has more inherent defects than advantages. The advantages were protection against the weather and against assaults, the jacket being close fitting with nothing loose to assist an assailant in obtaining a grip. The disadvantages are prejudice to health and discomfort in wear particularly with weather conditions obtaining in this State. The result is that the men rarely hook the Collars giving a very untidy appearance to the uniform. The closed necked jacket which was in use in England was replaced by the open neck jacket on the recommendation of the Committee of the Police Council on Police Uniform which was appointed in 1947 for the very same reasons given above.

The Taluk Police pattern of Shorts worn by most ranks other than the M. S. P. and some Reserves, is in my opinion anything but smart. It is tubular, has no flaps or pockets and apart from the inconvenience caused to the wearer does not give a good appearance. I would suggest that the entire Police Force change over to the M. S. P. pattern of Shorts. The head dress of the City Police is distinctive and smart. The radical change now ordered, viz., that the entire Taluk Police be equipped with City Police pattern turbans was a step in the right direction both as regards appearance and uniformity in head-gear throughout the Presidency.

I would however suggest that the Armed Reserves, M. S. P. and S. A. P. continue to wear the Gurka Hat in order to provide for a distinction between the Taluk Police and the Reserves. In better times it would be worthwhile to replace the cloth material

by the Slouch Hat of Woollen material as is worn by Subadars of the M. S. P. as the Cloth Hats take various shapes.

As regards the scale of issues of garments etc., neither the time nor space has permitted me to go into the question. A Committee if appointed can probably go into this question with advantage.—(*To be continued.*)



HOWLERS.

A general knowledge test of about 1,600 candidates for fifty posts of Police Sub-Inspectors held here recently, brought forth many howlers from the examinees who included graduates from various universities. (Allahabad, Oct. 17, 1950.)

Here are some of the howlers :—

- (1) Himachal Pradesh is in North Korea recently captured by the South Korean and U. N. troops.
- (2) Exodus from East Bengal is due to earthquake.
- (3) Kutub Minar was constructed by Ashoka the Great.
- (4) Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim is the Governor-General of Pakistan.
- (5) Mac Arthur is the General Secretary of America.
- (6) Shillong is in Burma.
- (7) Indonesia is a country near Russia.

Fifty students on one single day of the interview could not answer where the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy happened and nearly 20 did not know the order of the colours of the National Flag.

(“ The Indian Express ” dated 21-10-50.)

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

BY D. MANUEL REDDI, OFFG. INSPECTOR OF POLICE,
SRIKAKULAM.

The execution of a human being who has committed a crime which calls for the punitive measure of death, has long been the subject matter of discussion and controversy. Some States heartily approve of it while others are opposed to it. But those States that endorse the taking of a man's life for an extreme crime, are constantly seeking new and more humane methods of snuffing out his life as speedily and as painlessly as possible. In America various methods are employed for this purpose. New York has the electric chair ; Nevada and Arizona the lethal gas chamber ; Utah, the firing squad of five secretly chosen rifle-men, who, hidden behind a canvass screen at dawn, take steady aim at the paper target pinned to the condemned man's breast and efficiently perforate his wildly beating heart, while he is trussed up in a crude chair against the stone walls of the prison-yard. Other countries have sundry means of disposing of human life under death penalty. France has the guillotine ; Germany, the chopping block of the Middle Ages. In China the executioner wields a sword. Many countries in the Old World and the New World favour hanging.

Hanging has been used from the beginning in this country. Every central jail has a hangman. He adjusts the noose over the condemned man's head and gives the signal for the trap to be tripped. Isolated from the rest of the premises in the prison is the grim room where courts send desperate criminals to be executed. The condemned man is walked to this death chamber usually before day-dawn. He is placed over the trap-door, his hands and legs strapped, the black cap slipped over his head and the noose tightened around his neck. The signal is given. The trap is

What the "Mail" said about the Police Journal.

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CURRENT JOURNALS

The Madras Police Journal which is a magazine of the Police Training College, Vellore, and is edited and published by the Principal of that College, contains interesting articles on subjects bearing on the preservation of peace and order, and the well-being of the people. R. Muthu writes on the detection of crime. The work of Blood Ban's as described by J. A. Baker. There is an account by P. K. Pattabhiraman of the progress of the Police Training College in sports, and there are two short stories one being by E. L. Stracev, and the other by an anonymous writer. The article by M. Singaravelu on "The national asset," dealing with Police administration, contains remarks which may be disagreeable to authority, but cannot altogether be controverted. After remarking that "the one great problem of life today is food" the writer says "The melancholy fact remains that little pay and the least ration that a constable gets seldom see him even through half the month. With a family consisting of a number of hungry mouths, the poor functionary of law lives on the verge of starvation the rest of the month."

The Journal of the Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Madras

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tripped, falling smoothly into catches behind and the body hurtles swiftly downward—to death. The length of drop is governed by the height of the condemned man ; but the drop is rarely more than six feet.

Despite general opinion to the contrary, hanging is a ghastly and horrible means of death. The black cap used to cover the head of the condemned man, hides a series of facial contortions that are awful to behold. But though the cap hides the face, the suffering is sometimes expressed in the twitching of the dangling body. The condemned man has to suffer the pain of the gouging, burning, choking rope, in the few seconds before the snapping of the neck hurls him into oblivion.

A normal death, usually, is painless. The bodily mechanism gives out, the brain lapses into a state of coma. Worn out, the body dies. But in an execution we are taking a man in the prime of health, a superb machine of flesh and blood, stopping the heart, choking away the breath, killing the brain. Few persons can bear such a sight without suffering and those who can are strange in their mental make-up. Medical Science has a name for them.

I will never forget the first hanging that I have witnessed. It was in the Central Jail, Vellore, in the year 1942 when I was undergoing training as a Sub-Inspector cadet. The Principal had ordered that all the cadets should be made to witness hangings in the Central Jail, by batches. The man who was executed was a cold-blooded murderer coming from the South. We were told that he slept soundly the night before his execution, ate heartily, laughed and joked with the death watch while they strapped his hands. He walked bravely to the death chamber, stood firmly on the trap and never faltered as he felt it drop beneath him. In a few minutes all was over. The eerie atmosphere seething with tenseness cleared as we were ordered out.

Death by hanging is a fearful ordeal, strive as they do to make it as painless as possible. I have my grave doubts as to any benefits the death of a man may give. It is the poor, friendless, forsaken wretches, who get the rope. Those who have finances and employ legal pressure to the brake-pedal of the speeding machine of execution sometimes get a commutation of sentence. Of course the number of lives saved from murder because of the fear of the extreme penalty by criminals, cannot be computed. However, it is illuminating to find that murder flourishes as vigorously in countries which do not have capital punishment as in countries which use the noose, the electric chair, firing squad or lethal gas. Murder is not *always* premeditated. It is the unfortunate result of a moment of desperation, passion, madness. The thought of the gallows, the electric chair, the lethal chamber or a dawn firing-squad could never penetrate and influence the mental workings of a man who kills in a moment of frenzied passion and can act as a deterrent.

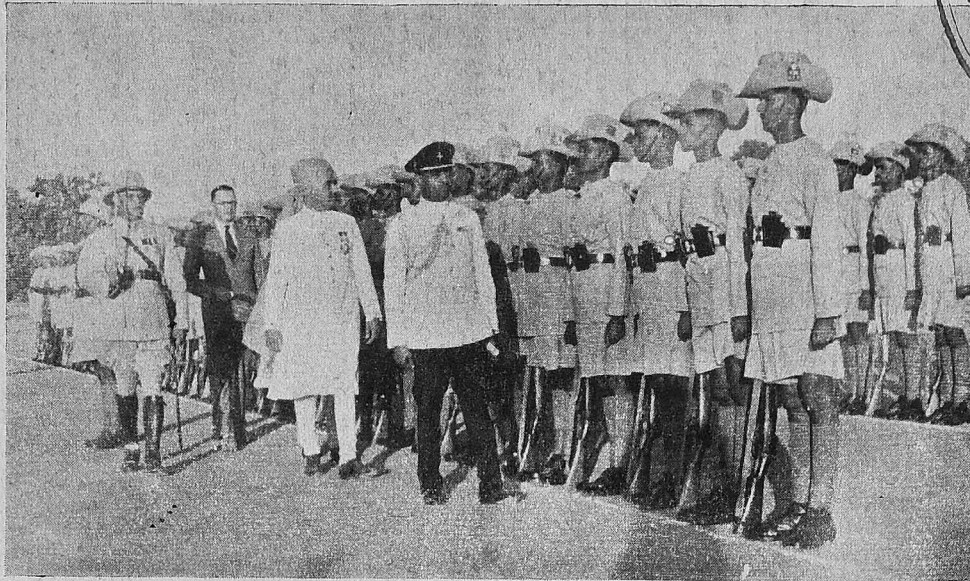


TEACHER: Can you explain to me how matches are made?

SCHOLAR (*sympathetically*): No, miss, I'm sorry I don't know. I'd love to be able to tell you.

TEACHER: (*a little surprised*): Why, what do you mean?

SCHOLAR: Well, I've heard mother say you have been trying hard to make a match these last half-dozen years.



His Excellency the Governor of Madras, with the Collector
of Coimbatore, inspecting the Guard of Honour provided
by the Armed Reserve, Coimbatore.

FROM HERE AND THERE.

BY D. SUBBA RAO, B.A., DY. SUPT. OF POLICE (PROHIBITION),
GUNTUR.

Wearing of Hat.

A significant characteristic of a man is how he wears his hat. If he wears it perpendicular he is honest and pedantic. If he wears it tipped slightly he belongs to the best and most interesting of people, is nimble-witted and pleasant. A deeply tipped hat indicates frivolity and obstinate imperious nature. A hat worn on the back of the head signifies improvidence, easiness and conceit, sensuality and extravagance; the farther back the more dangerous is the position of the wearer. The man who presses his hat against his temples complains, is melancholy and in a bad way.

How is a person believed to be disguised recognized as a man or as a woman ?

Let some object fall on a person's lap. The woman will spread her limbs apart, because she is accustomed to wear a dress in which she catches; the man will bring his limbs together because he wears trousers and is able to catch the object only in this way. There are so many such habitual actions that it is difficult to say where actually reflexes end and habits begin.

The Hand and Character.

Aristotle says "The hand is the organ of organs, instrument of instruments". If this dictum is correct, the favoured instrument must be in the closest kind of relation with the physique of the owner, but if this relation exists there must be an inter-action also. If the hand contained merely its physical structure, Newton would never have said "Other evidence lacking, the thumb would convince me of God's existence".

“A beautiful hand is in keeping with a beautiful soul”—
Winkelmann.

“People of considerable intellect have handsome hands as the hand is man’s second face”—*Balzac.*

Woman.

Corvin says a woman prays every day. “Lead us not into temptation, for see dear God, if you do so, I can’t resist it.”

Kant says “In order to understand the whole of mankind we need only turn our attention to the feminine sex.”

Victor Hugo calls men only woman’s toys—“Oh, this lofty Providence, which gives each one its toy, the doll to the child, the child to the man, the man to the woman, the woman to the devil.”

A popular proverb says “An old woman will venture where the devil does not dare to tread”.

Hand Shake.

The grasp of the hand is indicative of character. A hand-shake which is languid suggests indifference, lassitude or lack of vitality ; if it is energetic and forceful so is the character. A hurried nervous hand-shake denotes an excitable temperament. If it is so sure as to cause pain to the recipient, it signifies rudeness or conceit and it is astonishing how many men there are who consider themselves gentlemen who fail to realise this fact. If one does not look one in the eye when shaking hands, he is embarrassed, is lacking in self-confidence, is untrustworthy or has weak eyes. To be held at arm’s length while shaking hands is a sign of coldness. Friendship and frequently love are expressed by retaining another’s hand long by pressing both hands.

Hope for the Future.

“This planet is not surely going to fail. Its destinies have been more and more entrusted to us. For millions of years it

laboured and now it has produced a human race—a late-comer to the planet, only recently arrived and only partly civilized as yet. Surely it is going to succeed and in good time to be the theatre of such a magnificent development of human energy and power and joy as to compensate, and more than compensate for all the pain and suffering, all the blood and tears which have gone to prepare the way.”—*M. A. Owen.*

WAR.

“History, Nature, God and Man show that so long as there are two men left on earth, and the stakes are bread, money and woman, just so long will there be war” — *Leo Tolstoi.*

Good Deeds.

Good deeds cannot be performed under all circumstances without self-sacrifice, privation, suffering and in extreme cases without the loss of life itself. But he who prizes life more than the fulfilment of God’s will is already dead to the only true life. Such a man in trying to save his life, will lose it. Further more when non-resistance costs the sacrifice of one’s life, or some essential advantage of life, resistance costs thousands of such lives—*Leo Tolstoi.*



SHE : Did I fill the drawing-room with my voice while I sang that song ?

HE : Well, no ; you emptied it.

WE WILL ALL BE DEAD SOON.

ANONYMOUS.

To be correct I should really say, cheer-up, we will soon be dead. Somehow I can never reconcile myself with this sadistic enjoyment connected with death. Where the cheer comes from I do not know. However, as they say, it is neither here nor there.

During one of my very rare visits to Madras I had dropped in at Rustumji's, with, I must say, a secret sense of curiosity to see if his present heavy responsibilities had made him any thinner. There were still a few minutes before he could be ready to come down and meanwhile I wanted to ring up Vadivelu, Superintendent of Police, to whom a call was due from me. I duly dialled his number after making sure from the Telephone Directory.

"Hello" said a female voice from the other end. I naturally took her to be Mrs. Vadivelu.

"Is Mr. Vadivelu there?" I asked politely.

"No, he is dead", came the most startling reply. And bang! went down the receiver.

I was shocked. I was dazed. Even so, through my cranium floated a vague idea that the voice at the other end was not the voice that one would naturally expect in a house recently visited by death.

In came Rustumji fresh and resplendent in a Van Heusen shirt and collar. He looked at my stricken face and asked me what I was ailing from. I told him. He did not appear the least surprised or sympathetic.

"Surely, Vadivelu is not dead?" I asked.

"No", he replied in his lazy drawl, "we will all be dead soon".

"All be dead?"—I sought light—"but why?"

“At the way in which our telephone numbers keep on changing”.

“Yes”, I rejoined, “but that need not make the good lady at the other end kill Vadivelu so heartlessly”.

“You too would do the same thing”, he drove home the point, ‘if you were at that end of the wire. How many times she must have come from goodness knows where to answer telephone calls from idiots like you asking after Vadivelu’s health, and who consult this really up-to-date Directory for his number! Her nerves are not made of iron”.

“Gosh,” I replied. “I see”; I further added.

“You see, don’t you? You are very bright this morning”.



CLERK (*to Boss*): Please, sir, could I have next Wednesday week off?

BOSS: It’s very inconvenient now we’re getting so busy again. What do you want it for?

CLERK: It’s like this, my fiancée and I want to get married on that day and I would like to be there.

THE TRAIL OF MISERY.

BY M. E. REDDY, B.A., DY. SUPDT. OF POLICE, BANDAR.

(The writer was escorting the refugees between Panipat and Lahore during the tragic days of Indo-Pakistan migrations.)

The column rolled on, the young, the old, the sick, the aged, the strong and the infirm along the tarred road in the merciless scorching heat of the mid-day sun. Dogs trailed us and the serene vultures above gave us a canopy. An occasional corpse or a frequent carcass made their work worthwhile. The Almighty stared us in the face blank and mute. Nature abhorred us and all the spirits seemed to shun us. We carried on with us our pain and misery, our sadness and sorrow, our wickedness and evil. An occasional smile, a ray of hope or a moment of joy came like a flash of lightning to an unseasonal shower of rain. Eyes peeped into the eyes, hearts probed into one another, but to no purpose. Hopelessness seemed to engulf us. The farther we walked the more distant our goal appeared to be. Children looked into the dry faces of their mothers, mothers diverted their eyes into the far distant sky. Dogs trailed us barking and biting and the squealing vultures above glided on us like an evil fate. The column of the mighty human beings rolled on, on and on into eternity.



“ I can't think how you can devote so much time to smoking, Fred”, said the young wife, with a smile.

“ Stops me from talking nonsense, my dear girl,” he said, kissing her.

“ Ah,” she replied, “that was the reason you never smoked when we were courting.”

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.

(BY P. K. PATTABHIRAMAN, B.A., ASST. LAW INSTRUCTOR,
P. T. C., VELLORE.)

“The wisdom of fostering cordial relations between the people and the civil defenders of their lives and properties seems so obvious, that it is a source of wonder that so little attention has been given to the study of how best to promote this desirable *entente cordiale*,” wrote the late Captain Melville Lee more than forty years ago in his “History of the Police in England.”

Foreigners visiting Great Britain so often pay spontaneous tribute to the mutual confidence that exists there between the Police and the Public in the maintenance of Law and Order ; this happy position can be reached here as well under the present changed political circumstances if the custodians of Law and Order establish themselves firmly in the affections of the people and are keenly conscious of their responsibilities and zealous of the reputation of the Force. Policemen of a Free India that we are today, we are no longer mercenaries in the service of an alien paymaster. The very idea should conjure up a whole vista of privilege and obligation — the privilege of serving our own people, and the obligation of not only being the guardian of all human rights and the protector of the hard-won freedom, but also being the upholder of the supreme Rule of Law — which will impose the greatest possible strain on our bodies and minds. If any member of the Police Force does not fit in with the changed conditions and is not keenly interested in his job of Policeman-ship he will certainly find his avocation a boring job, and the sooner he quits the force the better it will be for him and others.

It is needless to lay special emphasis on the importance of cultivating good and helpful relations between the Police and the Public. In the words of the late Lord Kitchener, himself reputed

to be a stern disciplinarian, "there is a great civilising power in the Policeman", and this quality of Police Service was well brought out by Lt. Col. Sir Frank Brook who stated that it was traditional in that country that there should be a happy, friendly and helpful relationship between the Policemen and the People. The common end to be achieved by co-operation between the Police and the Public is the maintenance of Law and Order which is vital to the well-being of the State, and if the atmosphere of trust and confidence can be inspired by the conduct of the Police generally, there is little doubt that the Public will reciprocate.

Law Enforcement must constantly carry on a programme of crime prevention, and our offensive against crime cannot be won by a strategy based on that of the ostrich. The increasing complexities of legislation and the technical advance of modern life, available to law-breakers as well as the law-abiding, all mean that increased demands will be made on the policeman who is becoming a handyman of civilisation.

To see the Policeman in his proper perspective, from the public point of view, he is their friend, philosopher and guide, and a symbol of Law and Order as well. It is not his legal qualifications and detective ability which earn him respect and admiration, but the qualities of humanity, level-headedness and integrity. The Police Force should never forget the human aspect of their duty. Personal influence and prestige have more to do with the success of the Police in maintaining Law and Order than all the mechanical aids which the scientist and technician have placed at their disposal. The valuable advice of Sir James Wilson on matters affecting practical duties of Police Officers "Speak kindly to the general public and with a sense of humour; if you develop a sense of humour you will get all you want from the Public," requires serious consideration and assiduous practice.

In their fight against crime the Police have so far done practically very little towards realising the sources at their disposal in the shape of the vast majority of the Public who are on the side of the Law and Order. The Public very often fail to help the Police through lack of direction from the latter and actually add to the work of the Police in no small measure by their negligence and disregard for the safety of their own belongings. The Police force is gradually becoming a highly organised machine capable of swift action, but it cannot operate to the fullest advantage without the wholehearted co-operation of the Public. The Public can help the Police in three main directions;— firstly, by adopting reasonable precautions for the better protection of property and thereby ensuring that illegal entry into premises can be effected only with the maximum difficulty; secondly, by prompt communication regarding suspicious strangers and happenings observed by them; and thirdly, by not interfering with valuable tell-tale clues (Finger-Prints, etc.) left behind by criminals at the scene of offence, till the arrival of the Investigating Officer.

In cases of serious crime wherein an increased measure of public co-operation is needed, the Police can take advantage of the aroused feelings of the Public. The Blackburn Child Murder Case, the details of which have been published in the Police Journal Vol. XXIII No. 1 January-March 1950, is an unique example admirably exemplifying the above. A most bestial and brutal kind of child murder occurred in the early hours of 15th May, 1948, in a quiet locality at the Queen's Park Hospital Blackburn, England, and the identification of the unknown murderer rested mainly on the Finger-Prints found on a Winchester quart bottle in the ward of the Hospital. Finding the Public feeling running high and the Public willing to co-operate to the full and also anxious to help, the Police decided as a last

resort to finger-print the whole male population of the town, a Herculean task indeed ! The vigorous and timely appeal by the Worshipful Mayor and the Chief Constable resulted in the magnificent response of 46500 local inhabitants offering their finger-prints, arrest of the perpetrator of the crime Peter Griffiths consequent on his finger-prints having been found identical with those on the Winchester quart bottle, and his being hanged at the Liverpool prison on 3-11-1948.



EGYPTIAN GUIDE (*with great pride*): Yes, ma'am, it took two thousand year to build dese pyramids.

POMPOUS DAME FROM WEST KENSINGTON: I don't doubt your word for one moment. Builders at home are every bit as indolent.

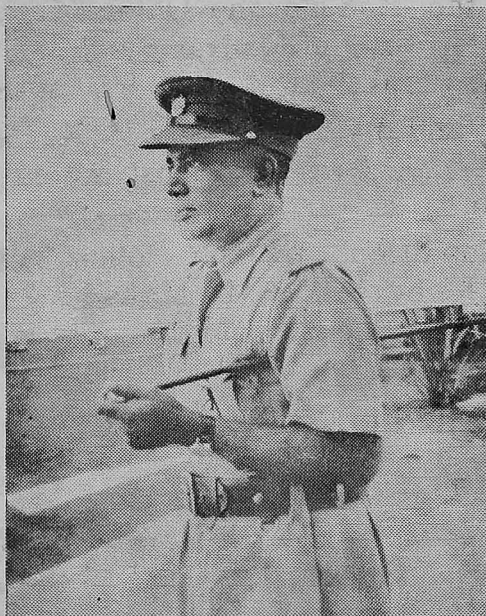


A young lady living in Yorkshire dismissed the young man to whom she was engaged because he drank. A few days after she had told him she would never speak to him again, a little boy brought a note from the wretched young man. The note read thus :

"Faithless, yet still beloved Fanny,—My sufferings are more than I can bear ; I cannot live without your love. I have therefore just taken poison, the effects of which I am now beginning to feel. When you read these lines I shall have joined the great majority. See that I am decently buried, and shed a silent tear over my tomb in remembrance of the happy days gone by.—Your *dead* George."

When the young lady had finished reading the note, she asked the boy who brought it what he was waiting for.

"De gemmen what sent it told me to wait for an answer," was the reply.



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