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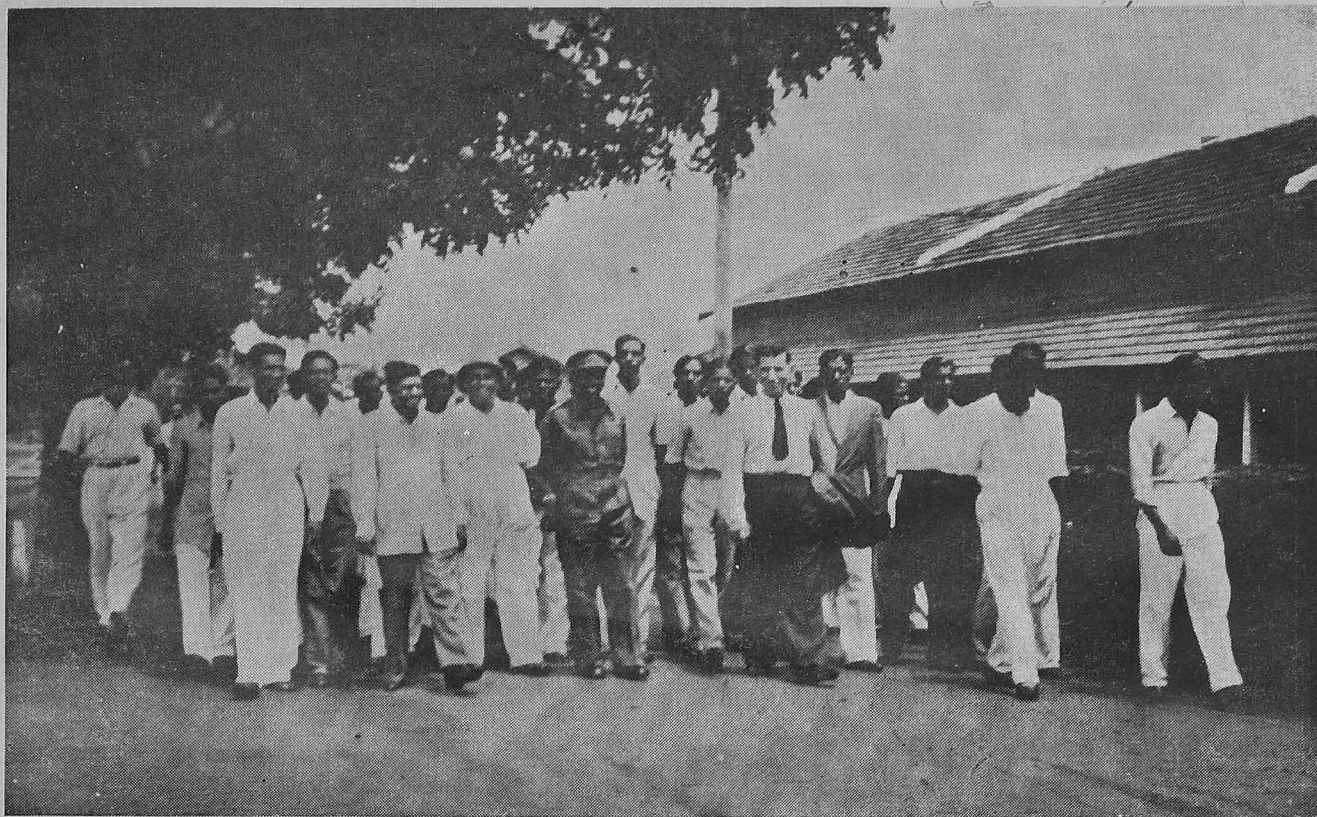
EDITORIAL.

This is the sixth issue of the Madras Police Journal. Departmental Journals have been found to play an important part in the progress of administration in all advanced countries,—the most outstanding example being the British Empire Police Journal published in Great Britain. The publication of the Madras Police Journal is with a view to contribute to the development and betterment of Police work and technique in the Madras State by serving as a clearing-house for new ideas and as a useful forum for thrashing out the pros and cons of various methods of Police work. As the experiences of a policeman are of a varied character and most of them have a bearing on Police work, lucid accounts of the same will be interesting and the contributors can make them educative by their comments and constructive ideas ; and I am sure the manysided life of a Police Officer will always provide material for such contributions to the Journal. I am confident that the Police Force of this State has a fair quota of members who if they only set their mind to it, can wield a facile pen. Evidently their pressing preoccupations stand in their way of contributing articles. May I request them to spare some time for the Madras Police Journal. None who feel themselves capable of writing need fight shy of expressing themselves in print. I shall always be glad to receive contributions. Response to my repeated appeals has hitherto been poor, and voluntary contributions rare. I shall be grateful for accounts of interesting and important activities in the districts and in the City, accompanied by photographs, if any.

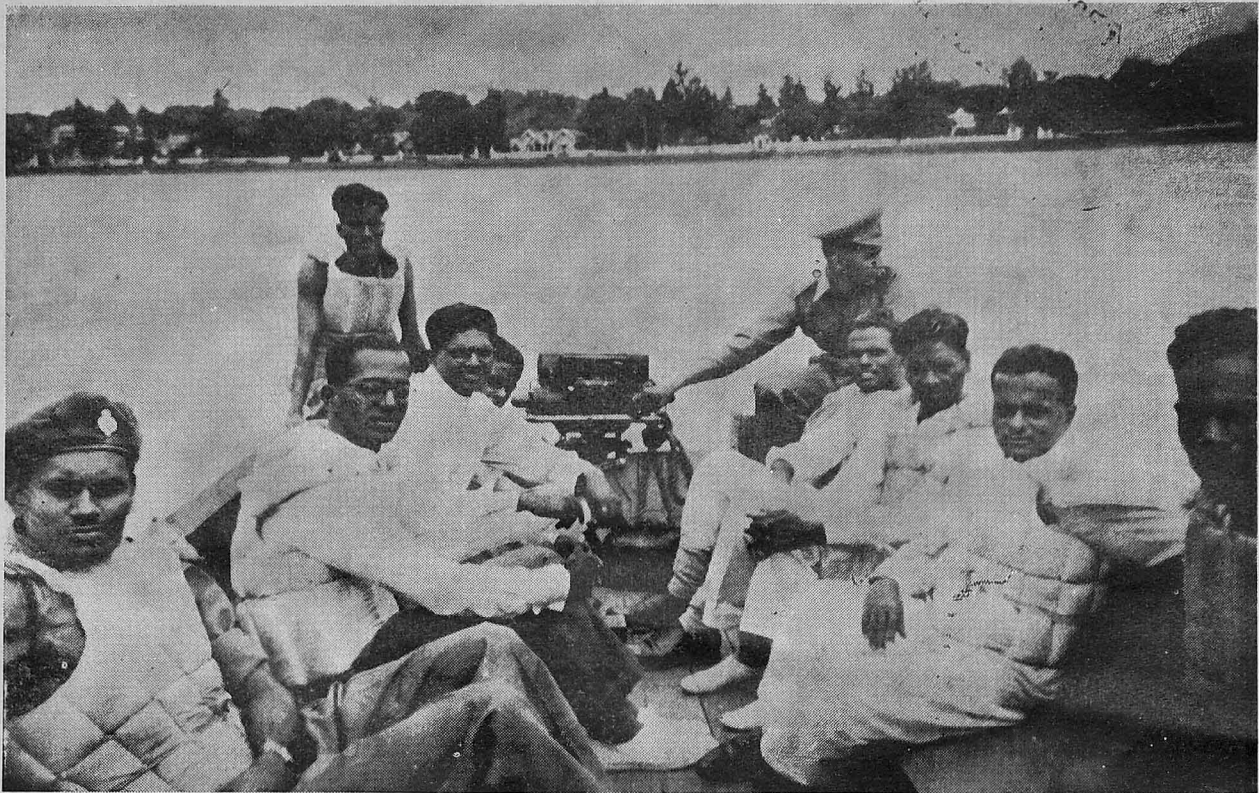
A. N. RAI,
Principal, P. T. C., Vellore.



Principal Sri A. N. Rai, I. P., and Col. R. A.
Loomba arriving at the Foot-ball Ground, Bangalore.



P. T. C. Staff and Cadets going round the S. & M. Training Centre, Bangalore.



Capt. G. Narayanan taking P. T. C. Cadets and A. L. I. in motor-boat on Ulsoor Lake, Bangalore.

OUR BANGALORE TRIP

BY SRI P. K. PATTABHI RAMAN, B.A., A.L.I., P.T.C., ~~VELLORE~~^{MADRAS}

Though only a brains-trust can decide whether energy is more important than intelligence for success in the Police, it is nevertheless certain that a man lacking in either will not stand a chance of success in a properly administered police service wherein both brawn as well as brains are in constant demand. The sports news of the P. T. C. Vellore affords ample and convincing testimony to the active and successful pursuit of all sorts of athletic and recreational sports.

The Inter-Unit Sports meet between P. T. C. Vellore and the Madras Engr. Centre (Sappers and Miners) Bangalore, had its inception in 1940 when Mr. G. H. P. Bailey was the Principal. The Q. V. O. Sappers and Miners visited Vellore that year under Captain (afterwards Major) J. A. Cameron and played the first hockey match, and Major J. A. Cameron presented a cup for this match with the intention it should be played for annually. P. T. C. Vellore had this hockey cup in 1943 when Principal Mr. D. C. T. Cameron renewed the contact, had a sports tournament conducted at Vellore, presented a football cup, and thereby laid the foundation for an excellent liaison between the Military and the Police. The idea of holding tournaments alternately at Vellore and Bangalore every year so as to afford an opportunity for exchange of hospitality and strengthen the bonds of friendship and comradeship between the two services, having taken root, select teams were sent from P. T. C. Vellore to Bangalore in August 1944 and April 1949, - the disturbances in North Arcot District in 1946 and the untimely death of Gandhiji in 1947 being responsible for the postponement of the sports at Vellore in those years. 1950 Sports were held at Vellore and a succinct account of the same had already appeared in a previous issue of this Journal.

This year the invitation of Lt. Col. A. Kochhar Offig. Commandant, having been accepted, a party including the State Police Band

regarding whose presence the Officer was very particular, visited Bangalore in July. The difficult transport problem was easily solved as on previous occasions by the military training convoy taking the police party to Bangalore and bringing them back without any incident in both directions, and the recollection of open-air picnic at Kolar and Palmaner respectively, is very pleasant indeed. A cordial reception awaited us on our arrival and excellent were the arrangements made in all respects to make us feel quite at home and happy during our short stay in the military barracks, and the highlight of the social events was the grand garden-party for the visitors. All the games were played according to programme on three consecutive bright days in the salubrious Bangalore climate, and thousands flocked to witness the games notwithstanding the A. I. C. C. Meeting going on at Bangalore itself then. Hockey attracted a record crowd and a really highclass game was witnessed. The P. T. C. Team put up a tough fight to the end and went down fighting against the Champion Hockey Team of the Sappers and Miners - hitherto the holders of the gold cup. Good humour was maintained throughout and a number of commissioned officers of the regiment took part in all the three major games - hockey, cricket and football. As the rivalry now was not against Mr. J. A. Cameron's Company only but against the whole might and majesty of the Sappers and Miners of the Indian Union, it is no wonder our cadets could not come out with flying colours. Despite our failure in all the major games we have gained much experience from the high standard of skill and efficiency exhibited by the Sappers and Miners, and these events have provided an excellent incentive to all our games in the P. T. C.

In addition to the sports competitions the staff and the cadets of the P. T. C. were taken round and shown each and every branch of the training and equipment of the Sappers and Miners - viz., Training Battalion, Depot Battalion, Assaye Workshops, Model Room and Ulsoor Rock—which besides being interesting were highly educative.

This military establishment at Bangalore is a permanent one and it will obviously be in the interest of the P. T. C. to perpetuate the Annual Sports Festival. We have all come back with very happy memories of our visit to Bangalore - except the loss of the Shield of course, and we hope ere long to regain it.

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A well-known American author met an old Negro called Uncle Joe, who was always cheerful in spite of having had more than his share of life's troubles.

"How have you managed to retain yôur calmness and cheerfulness inspite of them all ?" asked the author.

"Well, sah, Ah'll tell you," replied Uncle Joe. "Ah'se jest learned to co-operate wid de inevitable.

CRIME — ITS PREVENTION, INVESTIGATION AND DETECTION.

BY SRI. J. DEVASAHAYAM, B.A., I.P., COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
MADRAS.

(Copy of the lecture to the P. T. C. Cadets.)

I am going to speak to you on crime, its prevention, investigation and detection which as you all know is a subject with which you will be primarily concerned when you complete your training here and go out into the districts to undergo practical training in the first instance and later on assuming independent charge of stations. The term "prevention, investigation and detection" does not presuppose three distinct entities or compartments but refers to three factors of crime so closely related as to be inseparable. Each is therefore of equal importance and must be given equal attention despite the adage 'prevention is better than cure'. It is not disputed that prevention is better than cure but then with the nature of men and circumstances as exist normally, it is inevitable that prevention is not possible 100% and offences will take place. Investigation and detection would follow. I therefore reiterate that it is important for you, cadets, with the impressionable minds which you have to realise that each of the three aforementioned factors concerning crime should be given equal importance. You will often hear protagonists of each branch claiming that they are performing far more praiseworthy functions than the other, not realising that the efforts of all of them are apt to argue that if all crimes were detected no greater preventive measure could possibly be found. They also argue that clearing up of crime is so much more satisfying and concrete than preventing hypothetical wrong-doing that it is far better to detect than to prevent. This is perfectly true in the fashion of a reflection in a distorting mirror. The corresponding retort would be that if all crimes were prevented there would be no need for detectives. A retort of a similar kind would be that good detection fills prisons but good prevention empties them. Both

statements are ridiculously idealistic. I repeat that knowing as we do the nature of this world none of the idealistic circumstances referred to by me earlier can ever be achieved. I therefore stress once again that you must pay equal attention to the three factors concerning crime.

2. We shall first deal with the prevention of crime. If we consider this problem from a larger view-point, we would have necessarily to examine the causes of crime which are largely bound up with the question of socio-economic. The consideration of such factors would, however, be far beyond the scope of this lecture or of the preventive functions which you will have to fulfil when you go out into the districts. But there is one factor of general importance concerning the prevention of crime which I might discuss and which you will come across in a concrete form when you become full-fledged officers. I am referring to the treatment of what is known as juvenile delinquency. A great deal of crime could be prevented if young persons are prevented from becoming criminals. You must not forget that the police department is in essence a social service organization. It is therefore the duty of the police, as far as possible, to prevent juveniles particularly those who are uncared for by their guardians from straying into wrong ways. It is the wise, sympathetic and understanding policeman who becomes the guide and friend of all those young people who are tempted to go off the beaten track and who go to him with their troubles and disputes. In order to systematise this form of work, Juvenile Police Units and Juvenile Clubs have been formed in various parts of the world. It is a matter for gratification that the formation of such units for this State has been taken up by the Inspector-General of Police. In this connection I would like to read to you an extract from a letter written to me by one of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Madras.

“In the month of February 1951 during my sitting in the Juvenile Court an instance so rare and unusual but very moving

happened in Court when a certain juvenile was brought to Court for the offence of theft. Even though his relatives were present in the Court he rushed to Head-Constable 1742 Natarajan of Ice House Police Station and clung to him with real affection asking for his protection and help when the Court ordered the juvenile to be detained in the Remand Home. On investigating the matter the Court came to know that the said Head Constable 1742 Natarajan was extremely kind and understanding to the juvenile. The juvenile's anguished rush to the Head Constable was a spontaneous action which sprung out of his confidence in the goodness of a policeman who had really proved to be a friend to a baffled boy". The extract which I have just read makes it quite clear that it is this sort of friendly relationship between the policemen and the juvenile who is tempted to wrong-doing which will reclaim the young from becoming criminals. Thus will a basic and essential part of prevention be achieved.

3. Coming to the brass-tacks of prevention it is necessary for you to know with what powers you have been invested by the law for the prevention of crime. Powers for prevention are chiefly derived from sections 54 to 55, 106 to 110, 127 to 128, 149 to 152 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Section 64 of the Madras City Police Act and the Habitual Offenders Act. I am sure that you would have familiarized yourselves by now with the various sections of law quoted by me. Mere theoretical knowledge of these various sections of law will not be of any use unless you know how to make use of them. To achieve this end you should really get to know the criminals of your jurisdiction which will enable you to know in advance of what is going to happen. In other words, you should be so well equipped with local knowledge that you may be able to receive timely information of the design of and preparation for crime. Local knowledge of intelligence cannot be obtained unless you exhibit sustained physical activity in the form of out-door work. You must really visit the villages and you must meet all classes of people in order to glean information. You should not

forget the jails where much crime is organised by criminals to be committed after release. By periodical visits to jails you will be able to get valuable and important clues and you can also be cognisant in many cases of what is going to happen. In addition to all this, you should realise that the organisation of good patrolling both by day and by night is one of the best preventives of crime. In these modern days there is an ever-increasing trend to render all patrols mobile, but it has been found from experience that there is nothing so valuable as the foot patrol in the matter of acquiring local knowledge and of preventing crime. It might interest you to know that there is a controversy as to whether preventive patrols should consist of plain clothes men or uniformed men. It is argued by one school of thought that when a criminal sees a uniformed policeman, he merely moves away from the scene of the intended crime to return later when the coast is clear. It is further argued that if more patrols operate in plain clothes then the criminals would live in fear for they would not know who was a policeman and who was not. The first duty of the police is to prevent crime and a constable in uniform has proved to be the most effective deterrent to criminals. The uniform, you must remember, is both a moral support and protection particularly against assault. The man on the beat in uniform is without doubt the backbone of any police system, and his presence prevents more crime than the plain clothes man is ever likely to detect. It is commonsense to realise that if plain clothes men are increased at the expense of uniformed men, the increase in the number of detections will be counter-balanced by a rise in preventable crime. Therefore organise your uniformed foot patrols to as high a degree of intensity as you can and you may be sure that a considerable volume of crime will be prevented. Such measures combined with broad-based security action and the application of the Habitual Offenders Act to the limit that is possible will give you the optimum of prevention that is possible.

4. Whatever be the optimum of prevention which you may achieve there will always be a residue of crime which you will have

to investigate and detect. We shall therefore now consider the aspects of investigation and detection in relation to crime. You must know that there is a legal definition of 'investigation' as you will have studied in the Code of Criminal Procedure. Investigation according to this definition will include all the proceedings initiated by the police or by a person authorised by a Magistrate in this behalf for the collection of evidence. Investigation is conducted by a police officer either suo motu or under the orders of a Magistrate. As to suo motu investigations by police officers the relevant sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure are 155, 156, 157 and 174, while sections 155 (2) and (3), 159 and 202 relate to investigations carried out by the police under orders of a Magistrate. I take it that you will have acquainted yourselves with these legal aspects and what you really need instruction in is the practical side of investigation.

5. In considering the matter of investigation we must start with the premise of what is called reporting, for unless crime is properly reported, it will hamper investigation particularly of series. That is why considerable emphasis is laid on the free reporting of crime. It must be said that reporting of crime is generally not satisfactory. It is therefore your duty to encourage the general public to come freely to the station in order to report all occurrences. In order to help you in this task, there is a voluntary organisation sponsored by the police which is known as Village Vigilance Committee in the mofussil and the Station Vigilance Committee in the City of Madras. The following are the duties of this voluntary organisation :—

- (a) To report promptly to the police any information regarding the occurrence of crime.
- (b) To help the police in carrying out duties in regard to crime and criminals.
- (c) To take such immediate steps in regard to crime and criminals as the law empowers them to take.

- (d) To help in the prevention of crime by reporting the movements of suspicious activities of known Bad Characters or Receivers.

6. Before proceeding with the subject proper I would like to place before you certain principles regarding investigation which have been recently enunciated with special reference to police administrations which have adopted the functional division of work into two main branches, viz. the Law & Order and the Detective Branch. The first principle is that if any crime is committed in any particular locality it means that the preventive patrol organised by the Law & Order branch in that particular locality has failed, and that therefore it should be incumbent on that particular branch to take up the immediate preliminary investigation which will consist of care for injured persons, apprehension of the criminals at the scene or in flight, protection of the scene of crime pending a search for physical evidence and finally the recovery of stolen property. There can of course be no serious objection to the taking up of preliminary investigation to the extent indicated above by the Law & Order branch, but to throw the complete responsibility for the clearance of crime by arrest and recovery of stolen property on the Law & Order branch for the mere reason that they are to be held accountable for all crimes committed on their beats is undesirable. It is absolutely necessary for the Detective Branch to step in as soon as the preliminary investigation or what may be called direct action is completed by the Law & Order branch. It is the detective's duty to trace the culprit, to recover the stolen property, to prepare the case for presentation in Court and to investigate other crimes either reported or unreported which the offender may have committed. It has however to be stressed that the chances of success of the detective branch in clearing up cases by arrest and recovery of stolen property are substantially increased by harnessing law and order patrols to this purpose. The patrol constable is doubtless responsible for the prevention of crime on his beat, and while he

should not be held responsible for its detection, he should be urged by the Detective Branch to do all in his power to arrest the perpetrator and recover stolen property.

7. Reverting to the subject proper, as soon as a case is reported and the necessary records have been entered and referred to for guidance such as the Station Crime History, it is of paramount importance that the investigating officer should arrive at the scene of crime promptly. Delay in getting to the scene not only enhances the chances of physical evidence being destroyed or disturbed but also gives rise to the probable danger of witnesses being tampered with, of offenders absconding and of stolen property being done away with. I therefore impress on you once again that you must get to the scene of crime with the least possible delay.

8. Having arrived at the scene of crime you must set to work in accordance with a plan and avoid making a fuss or engage in aimless and purposeless interrogation of all and sundry. Obviously the first thing to do is to conduct a thorough inspection of the scene of crime taking care not to overlook the minutest details. It has been proved over and over again that it is the attention paid to what may appear to be insignificant details which results in the detection of crime. It is also important that you should have an open mind when you commence any investigation. What is meant is that when you receive the First Information Report you should not form any pre-conceived opinion as to the method in which the crime may have been committed or by whom. Such pre-conceived notions are likely to blind your eye when you inspect the scene of crime. It is this common failing on the part of investigating officers which prompted Bertillon, the famous French Criminologist, to state his well-known maxim "You only see what you look for, and you only look for what is already in your mind."

9. Having inspected the scene of crime thoroughly and having taken charge of or protected the physical evidence available at the scene you should then determine the following points :—

- (1) the correct place, date and hour of the crime ;
- (2) the direction whence the offender arrived and departed ;
- (3) the exact place and means of entry and exit ;
- (4) the actual acts of the criminal at the scene ;
- (5) the identity of the criminal ; and
- (6) the disposal of the stolen property, if any.

These points may be ascertained by a judicious examination of the witnesses. Interrogation is an art by itself, and it is only the experienced investigator who knows how to extract the necessary information from the various witnesses without undue waste of time. It should not be imagined that all the witnesses of a case will be readily available. You will often find several links in the chain of evidence missing, and it will only be through patient and sustained investigation that you will be able to get at the witnesses who can supply the missing links. This will not be an easy task, as you will find that in this country the people dislike being associated with any police enquiry. This raises the question of the relations between the police and the public which is beyond the scope of this lecture. I would, however, like to advise you that in the matter of securing witnesses you will often find that those who are not prepared to come forward and speak publicly to a particular crime will do so if persuaded in the proper manner in private. It therefore often pays you to take the witnesses aside away from the public gaze and to engage them in conversation in as disarming a manner as possible. But remember to present your case with the greatest simplicity and avoid citing a number of superfluous witnesses. There is yet one more important point as regards interrogation, and that is the examination of the accused himself. It is a common failure on the part of investigating officers to be very superficial in the examination of the accused due

to a desire to get over with the case as quickly as possible. As a result, the complicity of the accused in many reported and unreported cases is slurred over and thus much crime that could be cleared up remains unsolved.

10. One of the most important factors in investigation and detection is the study of what is known as Modus Operandi. Just as the style of a painter can be recognised by a connoisseur so can the handi-work of a professional criminal be recognised by the detective. In other words, criminals adopt a certain pattern of crime, and it is that pattern which often gives a clue to the offenders, especially in offences against property such as house-breaking and theft. There are some criminals of course who adopt more than one Modus Operandi, but the majority exercise their ability in one particular class of crime only. It could be said from experience that a burglar seldom picks a pocket or perpetrates a confidence trick. So important is this factor of Modus Operandi in investigation that all crime has been classified accordingly and an index of the same is maintained in the District Intelligence Bureaux and Record Sections. Therefore do not fail to study the method used in any offence, as it may be indicative of the offender.

11. I must now tell you of the arrangements which have been made for the collection of criminal intelligence on a permanent basis. At the Headquarters of each district is located a District Intelligence Bureau with a staff consisting normally of one Sub Inspector, 3 Head Constables and one clerk. The Bureau is under the direct control of the District Superintendent of Police and its primary duty is to collect, record and distribute information regarding crime and habitual criminals, whose operations are likely to extend beyond the limits of a single station. It is intended to be a Central Criminal Information Bureau for the district and all investigating officers should make free use of it for getting information in a readily accessible and easily assimilable form. In cities like Madras, Madura, Coimbatore and

Trichinopoly, there is a Central Investigating Agency known as the Crime Branch. In such large urban areas where easy means of locomotion and communication are available, it has been found that criminal agencies operate in the limits of several stations and in such circumstances if each station takes up its own investigation, it leads to a large number of isolated efforts which is prejudicial to the detection of such criminal agencies. Therefore a centralized investigating agency known as the Crime Branch has been created in such cities, and criminal intelligence is collated for the crime branches by a Bureau called the Record Section. There is another investigating agency known as the Criminal Investigation Department. This is a provincial organisation under the charge of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D., the existence of which, however, in no way relieves the District Police of their responsibility for the prevention and detection of crime. The C. I. D., normally takes up the investigation of the more important forms of crime, the investigation of which extends to more than one district.

12. In all grave cases, and particularly so in murder cases, a correct map drawn to scale should be prepared to illustrate places and facts which cannot be described in a narrative form. There is no prohibition against such a map being drawn up by a trained plan drawer. The relative position of the various objects should be noted correctly, as any inaccuracy in this regard may affect the case in Court. Such map should be signed and dated by the person making it and may be proved according to Sections 61 and 65(d) of the Indian Evidence Act. But it should be noted that particulars derived from witnesses examined on the spot should not be noted on the map but on a separate sheet of paper annexed to it, as such particulars are hearsay evidence and therefore inadmissible.

13. Apart from the routine methods suggested above there are certain aids to detection which are termed as scientific. This is a subject by itself entitled "Scientific Aids to Detection". I am sure that

all of you would have studied this subject by now. You will have heard of the use of photography, the microscope, the ultra-violet radiations, infra-red radiations, X-Rays, etc. for the purpose of detecting crimes. Therefore, when you undertake investigations, do not lose sight of the fact that physical science can be used in the detection of crime. Science used for such purposes is known as Forensic Science. A well equipped laboratory for the carrying on of such work is of the first essential. In Madras, we have the Chemical Examiner's Office which serves as the Forensic Laboratory. This office is under the control of the Medical Department. It is, however, desirable that there should be a Forensic Laboratory under the control of the Police Department, and I am glad to be able to tell you that a new laboratory has been sanctioned for the police which will be located in Madras and will be a nucleus of what will undoubtedly turn out to be a first class Forensic Laboratory.

14. These then are the main facets of the subject of the prevention, investigation and detection of crime. These are intended to be your guiding principles, and if you will apply them with nothing less than indefatigable industry you will without doubt achieve unqualified success. I must, however, caution you that the pre-requisite of success is the establishment of a proper and mutual understanding between yourselves and the public without whose active co-operation you will be helpless. I therefore exhort you all so to work and conduct yourselves in order that there may be a general recognition of the fact that a police officer is a citizen acting on behalf of his fellow-citizens and therefore entitled to all the support they can give him.

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"There goes the man that made my life happy".

"What, did he run off with your wife ? "

"No, he married my mother-in-law".

A PHILOSOPHICAL BURGLAR.

(FROM "CROOKS AND CRIME" BY J. KENNETH FERRIER.)

Awaiting the arrival of one of my officers, I was sitting on a stile with a colleague, smoking, when we were astonished to see coming through a little plantation an old criminal who had previously been arrested for burglary. x x x Knowing him well, my colleague said: "You might have done better than turn burglar, Jim. A man's very foolish to choose that life. It's a business that doesn't pay". He replied: "To be caught is the foolish part of the business, governor. Besides, I do not rob; I merely take from the rich their superfluities. City men enter into speculations and take chances with them. Some speculations succeed, some fail. This latest one of mine has failed. I may be a thief, but, thank God, I am a respectable man. Thieves are necessary to punish the avaricious and the rich, and without us where would you detectives find work? I maintain that to steal is an honourable pursuit, and that law, patriotism, and bodily disease are the real enemies of humanity. Before thieving is abolished, work will have to be found for men, and they will have to be well paid for it before they are content".

It was pointed out to him that he had spent a large part of his life in prison, and even if he stole £ 1000/- worth of jewellery he would be lucky if a "fence" gave him £ 100/- for it, besides sooner or later he was always caught and imprisoned for his misdeeds.

He replied: "The fear of being arrested and the pretended remorse that people talk about these things to which one gets accustomed, and which finish by giving pleasurable emotion. Besides, if we are arrested, we live at the expense of others, who clothe, feed, and warm us all at the cost of those we have robbed. When caught I never employ a mouthpiece; I prefer to defend myself. Here are some of my maxims: Nothing is certain in law except the expense, but lawyers are sometimes needed to keep one out of law; he is the gent

who rescues your estate from your enemies and keeps it himself. Pelicans and lawyers have long bills, so better an empty house than a lawyer in it. Lawyers' fortunes are compiled from the money of fools."

Long afterwards, when passing the Law Courts in the Strand, Jim Carstairs accosted us and said: "Well, I've turned over that new leaf you've often spoken about. I found an old school friend to whom I told my story, and he, seeing that I had passed through the furnace, as it were, gave me a small position in his office, and in many other ways has been kind to me. I have now clear aspirations and ideals. I have found salvation in honest work, and I've determined not to give you gentlemen any further trouble."

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Balzac, the French novelist woke up out of a sound sleep and saw a man picking the lock of his desk. He burst out into loud laughter whereupon the thief whirled round in astonishment.

"What are you laughing at?" asked the intruder

"I am laughing, my friend," replied Balzac, "to see the pains you are taking to find money in a desk where the lawful owner has never been able to find any".

DISCIPLINE IN POLICE FORCE.

(BY. Y. M. ROSHAN, I.P.S.)

Discipline like morale is better understood than explained. To discipline is to bring under control or to train to obedience and order. Discipline is really mental and moral training. It is a branch of instruction, a system of rules for conduct, commonly associated with the military and the police. We therefore speak of Disciplined Force. The origin of the term is connected with disciple. The term disciple was originally used with reference to the personal followers of Christ. You know the code of conduct which the personal followers of Christ adopted. This conduct came to be known as disciplined conduct. Now any person who follows or adheres to a leader of thought is called his disciple. The maintainer of discipline is called the disciplinarian. In actual practice discipline is not confined to the military and police alone. Discipline is necessary for an individual as such and we have persons known as self-disciplined men and women. Discipline is necessary in the family and the head of the family enforces it. Similarly discipline is practised in schools, colleges, prisons, associations, all departments of Government and in fact in all organizations where several persons have to work together.

2. Discipline in Police Force is of the utmost importance. Any indiscipline on the part of a Policeman is so much exposed to the public eye. Indiscipline in the Police directly affects the public and their safety and security. Therefore naturally the public are very zealous about good discipline in the Police Force. I think the force of discipline drives smooth 75% of the Police functions, leaving only 25% for supervision. Therefore if we want to ensure automatic smooth running of the Police functions, we have to attach good and great importance to discipline.

3. Taking raw recruits of various descriptions from the open market, the Department instils discipline into them and maintains the

discipline in them throughout. There will however be no hesitation to get rid of a man who by nature is not amenable to discipline. The organization of the Police Force by itself paves the way to discipline. The rules and regulations regarding conduct and work add to it. The training given to the Police definitely aims at discipline and above all, the important powers and duties entrusted to the Police create a natural tendency in the Police to adhere to discipline.

4. The main responsibility of Superior Officers is to enforce discipline among their subordinates. The standard of efficiency in any Police Force is judged from the manner in which discipline is enforced. A good disciplinarian is a good administrator in the Police. A Sub-Inspector is largely judged from the manner in which he controls and guides his men. In the Police Force more than anywhere else, there is what may be called vicarious responsibility. If a subordinate misbehaves or commits an irregularity, the Superior Officer will have to share the responsibility or even take the whole responsibility. The term vicarious denotes how the Christ had to suffer in place of the sinner. The idea behind this constructive responsibility is that if the Superior Officer maintains his subordinates well disciplined and well under control, they would not commit an act of indiscipline. This theory of constructive responsibility applies to all ranks of officers.

5. Therefore officers of all ranks first of all ensure discipline among their subordinates. But this is not an easy task. There are some officers, by nature, disciplinarians and there may be others who by nature are incapable of it. But all must follow the traditional and tried means to enforce discipline. First of all, one who knows to obey knows to command. While you are yourself all the time indulging in indiscipline, you can by no means try to enforce discipline among your subordinates. Example is more important than precept. Discipline does not necessarily mean that you must be hard and harsh with your men. If you adopt an unreasonable and

harsh attitude when it is inappropriate, this by itself may lead to indiscipline and may spoil the morale. This may also cost you the confidence which the subordinates should have in you as their leader for team work. But on the other hand, if you adopt an attitude of complete sympathy and familiarity, you will have to face all the consequence of false and misplaced sympathy and of cheap familiarity, which breeds contempt. But you must like your men, in fact you must love them, secure for them what they are entitled to and also be considerate in their difficulties. Help to find rented houses for them or to secure their rations. Visit them when they are sick. Don't forget the human nature in them. Don't resort to nagging and teasing. Men are conscious of their self-respect. Don't show partiality at any stage and don't have favourites among your men. Treat them all alike. Have a detached frame of mind, while dealing with them. Don't mix personal bias with official decisions. When innocent men are involved or when innocent men are unable to defend themselves, champion their cause. But in the case of the guilty, have no mercy.

6. Tact is of great importance for those who have to deal with other persons. Tact is again a difficult expression to understand, like discipline. Tact may be called an art which regulates your talk and behaviour. According to this art you are advised not to contradict or antagonize another person unless it is necessary. Many a tactful man keeps himself in agreement with others and with the rest of the world, while every tactless man goes about creating enemies and situations for himself. It is tactlessness to do a wrong thing or to say the wrong thing, while the alternate right thing is obvious. It is wrong always to contradict and disagree with others when it is unnecessary or when the point involved is frivolous. But you do disagree, argue your own point, when an important point or a principle or any matter in which you have a concern, is involved. Many Sub-Inspectors, who are otherwise quite efficient officers, get condemned on account of their tactlessness, which frequently lands them in quarrels either with their Superiors

or Subordinates. Such a man can never boast of being a disciplinarian. He is not self-disciplined. He has no control over his temper too.

7. A disciplinarian must know human psychology and human nature. You must know what reaction you create by doing a certain act or saying a certain word. If you act and speak without a forethought for the results to be produced, you lose control of the situation. In regard to discipline there are certain misnomers, of which you should be guarded. For instance if you allow your men to do as they please and take no notice of their misconduct, they call you a "Very Good Officer". But if you are a task-master and disciplinarian, they call you a "Very Bad Officer." Be guarded against being known as a "Very Good Officer." Don't fail to take due notice of a man's misconduct or neglect of duty under any circumstances, although you may later give due consideration to the man's explanation while awarding punishment. Don't waver and change your mind. Take deliberate decision and stand by it. Discipline makes each man do what he should do according to orders. While enforcing discipline, it is not for you to sit in judgment over the orders themselves. For example if a man fails to do the route march, don't enter into a discussion about the necessity and wisdom of imposing the route march. You must appreciate discipline for its own sake like beauty. Discipline is also called drill and drill is discipline. You will realise that discipline is drilled into the men most on the parade ground. On the parade ground there is no question of why and what for. You will be well advised to make best use of the parade ground to instil discipline into your subordinates. Discipline should be so well drilled that right conduct becomes second nature. Wherever your man may be, whether you may be present or absent, he must by habit do the right thing under the influence of this Discipline.

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Justice Brandeis : The inevitable is only that which we do not resist.

PENSIONS FOR POLICE WIDOWS.

BY SRI M. SINGARAVELU, B.A., I.P.S.

“I think the Policemen may rightly be described as *“ministers of God for good”*”.

— Lord Bishop of Lichfield (at the Festival Service).

Government servants who greeted the dawn of Independence in high hopes to retain existing privileges and great expectations to gain new rights were not long in being disillusioned; but they were not embittered. They knew that more pressing problems of State claimed its undivided attention and care: they were prepared to wait for their turn and preferred the logic of time and place. But with the passage of time the struggle to balance the growing deficit in the monthly budget is becoming increasingly difficult and life is becoming almost impossible. While industrial workers through dextrous trade unionism and strike threats have gained substantial increases in their pay-packets to weather the gathering storms of spiralling cost of living, the Government servants, more especially the Policeman, remained practically on their pre-war level of pay. For him life is neither smiling nor warm; it is an inconvenient reminder of his helpless and hopeless existence. It is a human problem. The previous regime irresponsible and alien could have afforded to be complacent about the travails of the Police; now that we are self-governing, indifference to the call of essential humanism is a tragedy fraught with impairing efficiency and lowering morale. Even an empty treasury cannot skulk responsibility; certainly we have to act and act swiftly to bring hope and cheer.

The recent tragedy of a Deputy Superintendent of Police in the midst of his preparations to move to a new station on promotion, is a **grim** reminder of the unenviable state of things. Having struggled long and true to make status and life meet without violence, through

inadequate pay and increasing debt, he could afford his family only a bequest of rich helplessness and wealth of woes, made severer with loss of pension. The fond hopes of duty have yielded but a shocking hopelessness. Their children have no protection which a living father assures, their future grim without relief, their present an excruciating hell. This grim landscape deserves a few touches of relief, and relief the State must provide.

Every enlightened Government is only too alive to the problem of social security to the widows of men who die in harness. The widow of a soldier is rewarded by the Union Government with some pensionary relief. But the Policeman whose duty is no less exacting and perhaps all the time on test, is out of mind once he is out of sight. A soldier is tried when there is a war on; but a policeman's test never ceases. During times of quiet he works from dawn till midnight; times of strife find him working round the clock all the days in the year with little food and no rest, cut off from his domestic moorings, his wife and the innocent young ones in anxious expectation of their only prop to return from the risks of social stress, created and fostered by anti-social gangsterism. What more is Risk? Is not his personal risk in the midst of dispersed malignity as great as the soldier's, if not more? Does he not do his job with equal selflessness and altruism? If he loses his life in this dangerous encounter, does he not die for others to live? Has he not sacrificed his comforts and deliberately chosen this hazardous path just to assure his sisters and brothers safety of person and property? The policeman who dies in harness is a martyr in the true sense of the term. He richly deserves all the honours of a martyr and if an indifferent society chooses to forget him after their job is done, we shall blame none but ourselves for the sin of unrequited devotion to duty. True, that the policeman is expected to contribute to the General Provident Fund and the Insurance Fund. But that doesn't absolve the State of their natural duty of rushing help to the widows and children of the dead in

harness, whose predicament overwhelms the ordinary. Despite this physical strain and sacrifice of domestic comforts and happiness, he does not receive overtime pay or allowance, nor does he clamour for it; whereas the army personnel is more than adequately compensated while on Field Service. If we took into account this unpaid remuneration, it would soon swell into a sizable sum as to easily cover the payment of widow's pensions. The issue is one of natural justice plus tangible reward. The State should ensure police widows in the same way and manner as the Centre regards their soldierly widows. Such well-placed magnanimity will pay good dividends in increased efficiency and higher morale.

The issue is of supreme urgency. Hundreds of police-widows are drying their salty tears in frustration and fear; thousands of their children sunk deeper in despair of desire; their present is an unrelieved gloom, a continuing struggle that a cruel fate makes it only severer; their future is barren and bleak with despair of disaster; and they have no to-morrow that can spill, even distantly, a hope. Their fears, the frustrations of thousands cry out in dim, distant and dismal tones, the sunken slough of their despair and appeal in unseen persons their unspoken tales of woe. Let us hope those tears and cries would provoke general thought and evoke necessary State action, so that they may live proud in the knowledge that their late bread-winners rightly chose to serve a grateful and merciful employer, the State Government.

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A diner sat down in a high class restaurant and tied the napkin around his neck. The Manager told the waiter to be very tactful in explaining to the customer that he is a little too old for a bib.

'Pardon me, Sir', said the resourceful waiter, "would you like to have a shave first before ordering dinner?"

YOUR GESTURES GIVE YOU AWAY.

(FROM "READER'S DIGEST" AUGUST, 1951).

"There is a language in every gesture," Shakespeare wrote in *'A Winter's Tale.'* Like all students of human nature, he was aware that the body is a perfect lie detector. No matter how carefully you watch your words and facial expressions, your real feelings and thoughts come through in gestures, postures and mannerisms.

The ability to read these telltale signs is important to salesmen, actors, politicians and lawyers. A seasoned cross-examiner, facing a hostile witness, watches for little outward signs of inner agitation — a sudden movement of the foot, perhaps, or the rhythmic rocking of a crossed leg. The trial lawyer Louis Nizer tells me that he presses a witness relentlessly if the witness, when about to answer a question, momentarily hides his mouth in a lip-wiping gesture. "This is an unconscious distress signal", he explains. "The witness is saying in effect that he wishes he didn't have to answer that one."

There are certain basic gestures that almost infallibly disclose mental and emotional reactions. You can test this by assuming a position and then attempting to simulate an emotional attitude contrary to that which the posture naturally conveys. Try to maintain a mood of defiance while standing with head bowed and a sweet smile on your lips. Those who watched Frank Costello's hands on the TV screen when he testified before the Kefauver Committee did not need to see his face. Those restless hands, shredding a match box, drying their sweating palms with a handkerchief, spoke volumes.

A person's fundamental nature is clearly proclaimed in his habitual gestures. The jaunty upward angle of FDR's long cigarette holder symbolized his self-confident optimism. The great

trial lawyer Clarence Darrow, standing with his feet apart, head slightly down, thumbs in his gulluses, expressed complete self-assurance and a rocklike and confident immovability. Governor Dewey of New York throws both his hands into the air when stressing a point. Whether studied or spontaneous, the gesture says in effect, "I reveal all of myself, there is nothing to conceal." But a secretive person usually keeps his hands out of sight, or turned so that the palms are hidden from view.

In character analysis, the direction of a physical motion is significant. Many emotions and traits of human nature can be related to a simple cross: up and down, right and left. We look up for hope, down in weariness and despair. People automatically reach upward and outward to express faith, fervor and love of life. But pessimism, dejection and disgust are expressed in downward movements. Outward gestures, away from the body, indicate the candid, warm or extrovert personality. Inward gestures, toward the body, portray coldness, inhibition, self-protection and introverted personality.

When a man folds his arm over his chest, he is likely to be in a highly resistant and even combative mood. When the little woman, listening to your alibi, turns her head slightly away from you with a side-wise glance, there is doubt expressed. People who cock their heads to one side are quick on the trigger. They are also quick to forgive, whimsical and imaginative. Those who gesticulate with both hands when talking are warm and intense and are dominated by their feelings rather than their judgment.

You may believe that shifty eyes are a tip-off to a guilty conscience, but it is well to know that hardened criminals often can control their eyes with brazen assurance. People who stare abstractedly into space are usually of an artistic bent, and often lacking in vitality. Those who habitually look down on the ground are apt to be unbusiness-like, or given to abstract rumination.

The way speakers address themselves to their audiences frequently tells more than the words they utter. Those who rest their elbows on the lectern are practical, assured and confident. Those who grasp both corners of the speaker's stand firmly in their hands are determined and aggressive, but not entirely sure of their opinions and inclined to be verbose. Speakers who raise their arms at shoulder level, hands out-stretched, are usually demagogical, able to project themselves magnetically to a crowd. Hitler, Mussolini and Huey Long used this gesture.

The quality of a handshake offers insight into character. The too forceful grip of the fourflusher, all pretence and make-believe, consists of a firm but quick and spasmodic squeezing motion. The handclasp of the guileless and uninhibited is a vigorous pumping of hand and arm. The overquick handshake is that of an incorrigible self-seeker. By contrast the lingering handclasp is warm and ingratiating, generally bespeaking a gregarious personality. Grasping the arm of the other person while shaking hands marks a sincere, spontaneous man, responsive to affection and friendship.

Study the way people smoke. The executive under pressure puts out his cigarette with a rubbing motion. The distracted or absent-minded smoker lets his cigarette burn out in the tray. The fellow who crushes his cigarette stub to fragments is telling you that he is irascible, irritable or resentful of life. A man who cups his cigarette in his hand can be put down as a shrewd strategist and analyst. The fellow who gazes intently at the smoke of his cigarette, while talking with you, may be manoeuvring you into a trap — or announcing that he sees through your little game.

Appraising people from outward actions calls for practice. Remember always that no one sign tells the whole story. You must be careful to use commonsense in judging what you see, and

remember that it is the nature of personality to be complex. Experience and study gradually teach you which assumptions are safe and which are likely to lead you astray. You will be surprised to find that sometimes people can be heard better by looking *at* them than by listening *to* them.

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“My wife can find a reason for everything except one thing”.

“What’s that ? ”

“Why she married me”.

(2) “Is she making him a good wife ?”

“Not exactly, but she is making him a good husband.”

ESSENTIALS FOR A POLICEMAN.

BY TIRUKKURALMANI S. TIRUNAVUKKARASU.

Politeness :—Politeness costs nothing but gains everything. This common saying, though known to and preached by many, is somewhat hard and difficult to be exactly followed in everyday's life and transactions, unless one always keeps a mind for it and takes to it. Though somewhat lessened in these days of food-rationing, health, labour and such other essential departments, it has always been the cry of the public that the Police, in spite of all its sense of discipline, tread and trade upon power, forgetting for a moment that all public spirit tends to and in power. But, it is for the policeman, to well remember that the power, when rightly used without fear or favour in the cause of duty will only bring all glory and fame to him, as well as to his corps. Politeness is the pink of courtesy and etiquette, combined with dignity, kindness and consideration for others' rights. It is as well a sign of good breeding too. The whole world is a stage of action and reaction and if one were to rightly understand that politeness begets and brings politeness in turn, it is easy enough for the policeman to learn that his pride and pleasure always stand upon his firmness with politeness. The policeman ought to be constantly on his guard against egoism that causes all fine feelings to perish. It is for him, to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself. A policeman should always take delight, not only in trying to be polite, but also in showing to others what politeness is. To that end, example is always more efficacious than precept.

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom.

Obedience :-- "Learn to obey before you would learn to command", is a golden piece of advice to a policeman, on the road to discipline. "Why is this?" one may ask or think of. The

answer is easy and plain enough. Unless one obeys and acts up to duties demanded of him, he fails to understand the difficulties of others to such an extent as to tend him to order his subordinates to do things at random and thus jeopardize the completion of the work and also their position and condition of life.

The safest rule for one to follow before he would begin to command is to think a while about the nature and magnitude of the work to be ordered by him and as to how he would relish that order, if meted out to him, as a subordinate before his master. In short, one should learn and practise treating others in the same way as he would like to be treated with kindness, courtesy and deserving sympathy by those placed over him. Therein dawns the understanding heart to create concord, harmony and unity of mind, word and action between oneself and the atmosphere around him.

Obedience alone gives the right to command. One who is glad to be ruled and who has learnt gladly to obey can safely be presumed to have learnt to rule.

The obedience of a policeman lies in his submission not only to his officers and superiors, but also to all laws, rules and orders which he is expected to learn and familiarize more than the public he is moving and dealing with.

Law:— The pre-requisite of a policeman is a grasp of the knowledge of the Law of which he is a link, though it is for the legislature to carefully consider the need for and enact a law. Few good laws regarded respected and honoured by the public are wholesome enough, when they are enforced efficiently. On the other hand, too many of bad laws or complicated rules and orders on the statute are likely to be indifferently followed and viewed with contempt, when the policeman's duty becomes all the more onerous and deserves to be performed with greater care,

sounder common sense, tact and prudence. A magistrate before promulgating an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C has to satisfy that the order will be carried out and that there is sufficient police force to enforce it.

In spite of the fact that it is often said that Law is no respecter of persons, Laws generally grind the poor and rich men rule the Law. Justice winks on crimes and stumbles on innocence, at times. Laws are like cob-webs that may catch small flies but let wasps and hornets break through. It is always the duty of the policeman to find out the truth and thus not to allow Law to extend to the perversities of evil and wrong to do the worst of harm to the innocent.

A policeman generally happens to be the first ready man to start with, deal with and fight for justice. So, he should do nothing that may offend the right or cross his conscience.

The soul has no pillow, softer or finer than a good conscience.

Cowardice asks, is it safe ?

Expediency asks, is it polite ?

Vanity asks, is it popular ?

But Conscience asks, is it right or wrong and Duty dictates "Do the right."

Inclination:—Inclination to work is always needed, before taking up to any profession. One of the most common of mistakes in choosing a career is that of failing to find permanent employment for one's talents. The driving force at all stages is the desire of a satisfactory ambition with the power to fulfil it in some measure and the will to live well. The normal goal for human ambition is to know more about the World we live in, to understand our neighbours better than we do, to live so that life is richer and

fuller because of the quality of our co-operation. A highly selfish man is a thorough failure in life. He profits most who serves best. Without faith, plans and purposes go awry. A strong desire to do coupled with a cool appraisal of chances and intelligent action is the secret basis for success in life.

✓ To a policeman, genius is nothing else but a great aptitude for patience, and concentration is the secret of strength. Success lies in his skill to avail of the opportunity at the earliest possible moment, to take to hope and cheerfulness as the best of his hiking companions and to do a thing at the right time efficiently, when Luck will crown his work.

The spirit of adventure demands one's resource in flexibility and adaptability, besides optimism, courage and faith. A generally successful man must always be prepared to deal with something new, all the time, with certain confidence in his ability to do so. Thus the inclination of a policeman should always tend him to a disposition to ever love his profession and to cling to it, with all earnestness, zeal and sincerity.

Conduct and character :— Remarkable coolness, courage throughout, steadfast devotion to duty and cheerfulness, even under the most trying circumstances, are all expected of a successful policeman. The three rules of conduct that should be taken to as his guide are (i) Be just and generous and be kindly in your language. (ii) Temper justice with mercy. (iii) Remember the ordinary human failings and temptations to which any will be subject. The guiding principles that will bring him happiness are :—(1) To work, to help and be helped. (2) To learn sympathy through sufferings. (3) To learn faith by perplexity. (4) To reach truth through wonder and (5) To live to prosper.

The character of any man is not ready made. It is created bit by bit and day by day, as the result of his continuous conduct

in life. As are one's habitual thoughts, so is the character of his mind. A policeman should make it as his habit (1) To do himself what he tells other people to do (2) To act on no occasion contrary to justice (3) To bear with the weakness of those about him. From his point of view, not to do bad is itself good and to do good is indeed blessed and benevolent.

Character and reputation may be said to rest on discipline and the discipline which appears to be good for one person may not be suitable for another; but the Departmental discipline deserves to be strictly observed.

A Policeman is as well a critic too. To see with one's own eyes, to feel and judge without succumbing to any power or influence and to be able to express what one has seen and felt, in a snappy sentence is the characteristic of an ideal critic.

Eminence and excellence :—The eminence in men and excellence in matters can never afford to be expected within the reach of one and all, though most or all of them may aim at perfection, by tireless striving. Even the topmost cannot be said to have reached the stage of perfection.

In attempting to raise oneself, one ought to carefully avoid the evils of envy and jealousy, the common characteristics of a human being, and it should always be the delight and sportive spirit of a policeman to admit failures as failures and to proudly congratulate the success of the deserving, whomsoever it may be.



Small Son :—“How do they catch lunatics, Daddy ?”

Daddy :—“With face powder, lipstick and clothes”.

THE WORK OF THE POLICE SHORTHAND REPORTER.

BY SRI R. VENKATACHALA IYER, B.A.,

ADMINISTRATIVE INSPECTOR, SHORTHAND BUREAU, VELLORE.

Having explained the origin and constitution of the Police Shorthand Bureau at Vellore in the first issue of this Journal, it will, I think, only be in the fitness of things if I give some details of the work of the Shorthand Reporter in this article, so that all members of the Police force may know and appreciate the work done by the Reporters.

2. It may be generally known that Shorthand Reporters from Vellore attend important meetings and conferences all over the State and submit detailed reports of the proceedings. It is open to any Station-House Officer to requisition the services of a Shorthand Reporter through the Principal, Police Training, College, Vellore, or the Inspector of Police, Shorthand Bureau, whenever he thinks that any public meeting or conference is so important as to be reported on in detail. Generally in this matter the Station-House Officer is guided by the orders issued by his District Superintendent of Police and the Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, C. I. D., Madras.

3. When the Shorthand Inspector or Sub-Inspector arrives at a Police station, he is often new to the place and so a constable is deputed on S. B. duty to take him to the place of meeting and assist him in the discharge of his duties. Laymen may not appreciate the difficulties of the shorthand writer. Even writing longhand squatting on the floor without any table is difficult for any length of time. Shorthand is written at great speed and under muscular, nervous and mental tension and when it has to be done for hours at a stretch at a meeting or conference, the strain is very considerable. Generally other stenographers work under more favourable conditions. They sit in comfort and write for short or

long periods, at slow or ordinary speeds. The Reporters in the Legislature have, no doubt, to take down in shorthand speeches delivered at high speed, but they do not do so for more than 15 minutes at a stretch. The Police reporters have to do so for longer periods extending to hours and sometimes have to squat on the ground and write with their note books on their laps, and in poor light and audibility. Press reporters sometimes have to work under similar conditions but they need not take down verbatim complete speeches and could use their discretion and judgement as to what is important and what is not. Nor have they ordinarily to face cross-examination in a court of law. Shorthand writers elsewhere pass their shorthand examinations only once, but the Reporters in the Bureau have been passing the tests annually till recently and once in 3 years now, to make sure that they maintain their speeds which are higher than those prescribed for the Higher Grade of the Government Technical examinations. Reporters outside are expected to give readable reports of what they take down in shorthand, by which is meant that they are at liberty to touch them up and correct obvious slips of the tongue and mistakes, whereas the Police Reporter has to reproduce faithfully what he hears, as his reports form the basis of prosecutions.

4. The Police Reporter is at a peculiar disadvantage in that he is unwelcome at public meetings and conferences. The organisers and the audience regard him as an intruder who is out to send some one of them to jail and he is therefore looked upon with hostility. Speakers also have made it a point over the years to draw pointed attention to the presence of the police reporter at meetings and to encourage the audience to laugh at him in derision. Of a piece with this, speakers have deliberately hidden the light away from the Shorthand Reporters by standing in between while speaking.

5. Sometimes difficulties have been felt by the Shorthand staff in gaining admission inside halls and pandals where public meetings and conferences are held. The organisers welcome the press reporters as they want publicity for their activities but shun the police reporter as their enemy. Out of curiosity as to what and how he is writing, it is not unusual for boys to gather round the Police reporter and inconvenience him.

6. After a meeting is over, the Shorthand Reporter prepares an English summary of the proceedings and submits copies to the Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, C. I D., Madras. the District Superintendent of Police concerned, and the Inspector of Police, Shorthand Bureau. If any speech is found objectionable it will be transcribed verbatim and sent to the above officers. Transcriptions are also made when called for by any of the officers mentioned above, and prosecutions are launched whenever considered necessary and desirable. The case rests on the evidence of the Shorthand Reporter who has recorded the particular speech. He is subjected to severe cross-examination but his evidence is found to be unimpeachable and worthy of credit as that of an expert.

Thus the work done by the Shorthand Reporter has a definite place in the work of the Police Department.



It's wise to apologize to a man if you're wrong and to a woman if you're right.

(2) Cynic's definition of a wedding : A funeral where you smell your own flowers.

WHO IS A POLICE OFFICER

BY M. A. NAYAR, S. I. OF POLICE, NATTUKAL.

P :- Politeness. This is an essential requisite of a Police Officer. He must be very polite towards the members of the public and also towards officers and subordinates.

O :- Obedience. The next requisite of a Police Officer is obedience. He must always be obedient to superiors.

L :- Lawyer. He must have a sound legal training and knowledge. Unless his knowledge of law is thorough, he may find it difficult to carry on the police work efficiently and justifiably.

I :- Inquisitiveness. It is the unique privilege of a policeman to move from the highest to the lowest and this will help him to get at correct facts.

C :- Character and conduct. This is the edifice on which the department stands. Conduct in private life and character in official life should be free from comment.

E :- Energy. He must be very energetic both physically and mentally, and unless he is energetic, he cannot discharge his duties efficiently.

O :- Organizing power. This is absolutely necessary to command and organize men.

F :- Firmness. He must be firm even when tempting occasions come. He should be firm and do things according to truth.

F :- Fearlessness. He should not be afraid of anybody, so long as he discharges his duties conscientiously.

I :- Impartiality. He should be impartial and treat both rich and poor alike, irrespective of anything.

C :- Courage. This is the virtue of a good police officer. Cowardice will be legally punished in the Department.

E :- Education. His general education should be thorough.

R :- Readiness. He must be always ready and rise to the occasion.

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✓THE IDEAL OF POLICE SERVICE & POLICE CAREER.

(FROM THE POLICE JOURNAL—APRIL-JUNE, 1951.)

The vital difference between the entry into the Police Service and the start of work in trade or industry rests on the fact that you have promised to afford a difficult service to your fellow citizens. In other words you are not simply contracting to sell your abilities to the highest bidder, to think first of all of what you can get out of the job for yourself, but to render the service you have proffered. The consideration of yourself comes second.

Today the Police Service is in a state of flux. The making of a declaration, however solemn and sincere, does not neutralise the essential "humanness" of a man. A justifiable sense of injustice, daily domestic cares and the worry of making ends meet all help strongly to overlay and obscure the essential philosophy of the Police, or any other, Service. Remember that when you meet the grumbler or the shirker, and reflect that the fault may lay as heavily upon him as upon his fortunes.

So much for the ideal of service. Now what about the career? Well, that all depends upon you. What you will get out of the Service depends upon the amount you put into it. If you have the idea, somewhat prevalent today in many spheres, of the most pay for the least amount of work you have, by joining the Police

Service, missed your vocation. If you wish to dazzle the world with the rapidity of your elevation and the speed of your progress you are more than likely to be disappointed. The Police Service is not, normally, conducive to meteoric careers; it is comparable more with the marathon than the sprint. If you are prepared to accept, perhaps a little tardily in these strained, material days, the proposition of the ideal of service, to develop your latent powers to the full, to work as well as to wish, then there is ample scope for you in the Service. And what is more, you have selected a good time to start.

If you have already worked out for yourself a philosophy of living and desire only to do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and then to take your ease in your inn, or grow prize marrows, the Police Service can accomodate you. Some of the most contented men I know are efficient constables who do not seek promotion and the increased responsibility which it entails. And, perhaps, the old advice, "I charge you, put away ambition," is, after all, the best counsel.

And now, gentlemen, justice and conscience, whispering in my ear, bid me to end with the words of Portia, "It is a good divine that follows his own instructions. I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching."

