

THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT
of the
CEYLON POLICE SYSTEM

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CEYLON

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Ceylon, an island off the south extremity of India, lies in the Indian Ocean separated from India by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar. Its length runs 270 miles and its greatest breadth spans 138 miles, comprising an area of 25,332 square miles. Population is estimated at 9,085,000. The climate is marked by the monsoons. The summer months are extremely hot except in the mountains. Exports of note are tea, rubber, coffee, coconuts, cinna-
mon, tobacco and precious stones, mainly sapphires. Colombo is the capital.

It was colonized by the Portuguese in the early 16th century (1505 to 1658) largely for commercial profit. The Dutch dispossessed the Portuguese and proved more successful, in their administration. In 1795, England attached the Island as a colony and it was formally ceded to her in 1802. Full self-government was granted Ceylon almost a century and a half later in 1947.

1659 through 1869

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First evidence of a police system appears as early as June 10, 1659, in the form of a resolution passed by the Colombo Council for regulating the Burghery and Trade Guilds. The resolution provided for the selection of four of the slowest and most heavily built married soldiers to perform the duties of night or rattle watchmen, two in the city and the other two in the newly separated portion. They were entitled to salaries but not to "table" money.

In later Dutch times the military undertook the policing of Colombo. An official, termed the Fiscal, had criminal jurisdiction over all persons in Colombo. He exercised a function similar to that of a magistrate of today except that his was not a court of record. Punishment he could inflict amounted to small fines, caning with a rattan, and imprisonment for a short term on rice and water. More serious offenses were tried by two members of the High Court of Justice of Colombo, assisted by the Fiscal in his capacity as police prosecutor.

The British expeditionary force intended for the conquest of Ceylon left Madras, India, in August 1795 and by November 1795 had captured from the Dutch the seaports at Trincomalee, Point Pedro, Jaffna, Mannar and Calpentyne. Colombo capitulated in February 1796. Becoming a dependency of the Madras Presidency, the Maritime Provinces of Ceylon were governed by members of the Madras Civil Service. Justice was administered in a summary fashion, although serious offenses, such as murder, were tried by court-martial. Foreigners from Madras replaced officials and the Madras revenue system was introduced. Under this system, the right of collecting taxes was sold to the highest bidder, often a member of the Civil Service, who combined the functions of tax farmer and magistrate.

Eighteen months of this rule provoked a revolt, suppressed with difficulty. The Governor of Madras appointed a committee of investigation, condemned the employment of Madras natives in Ceylon, and recommended that the former officials should be reappointed and given magisterial powers. In October 1798 all traces of the Madras administration had been abolished.

Although the military maintained law and order in Colombo, the office of Fiscal was recreated in 1799. A former Dutch Army lieutenant was appointed Fiscal of Colombo and as such became responsible for good order and administration of the police within the city. However, all citizens were liable to the duty of night patrol. Four hundred persons were called upon to perform patrol each night. The irksomeness of this duty is reflected by the following Government advertisement of December 1805.

"Whereas certain persons whether European or natives under various pretences have from time to time, resisted the regulation for the security of the Pettah (section of Colombo) during the night, and have refused to obey the summons of the overseer of the Patrol, be it known from the date thereof that all persons so offending shall be fined, or otherwise punished at the discretion of the sitting Magistrate.

No slaves can be admitted to compose the Patrol, and those persons who do not choose to attend in their turn, must either find substitutes, or pay the usual sum to the overseer."

"By His Excellency's Command
Robert Arbuthnot
Chief Secretary to Government"

Regulation No.14 of 1806 provided for the better policing of the Pettah and of the country within the four Gravets of Colombo. The Pettah was arranged into division of streets and the four Gravets into subdivisions. Articles provided for the appointment of constables, described their duties, afforded them authority to arrest and search. Ordinance for the common welfare of Colombo were promulgated.

A regulation enacted in 1822 provided for day patrols, empowering the Governor or in his absence, the Lieutenant Governor, to vary the time of the patrol either to commence or to continue later as might be deemed necessary.

In 1832 the Governor, Sir Robert Horton, complained to the Secretary of State about the inefficiency of the police. The most daring burglaries were daily occurrences and were notorious to every individual. The general security of property had become a most serious grievance. In November of that year, he appointed a Committee of five to report on the establishment of a paid police in the town of Colombo, and on the nature of the local taxation by which the necessary funds might be most conveniently levied.

The committee submitted the following report on June 1, 1833:-

In fulfilling the instructions conveyed to them by the Deputy Secretary's letter of November 6, 1832, the attention of the Committee was directed to three principal points:-

1. An inquiry in the present state of the police within the Gravets.
2. The best method of organizing a new system.
3. The most convenient way of levying a local tax to defray its expenses.

With respect to the first of these, the committee examined in person a considerable number of witnesses, and likewise circulated questions amongst some of the most respected of the classes, whose interest and property it was intended to protect. All universally condemned the present state of the police. Some considered the system itself good, but defective in details. Others, and by far the greatest portion, pronounced the system itself radically bad and considered that no good could result except from a complete change. It is remarkable, however, that whatever the opinion of the witnesses with respect to the present state of patrol, no one appeared to doubt that a regular police, established and paid by Government, would be infinitely preferable. On this point, the committee was disposed to agree. The absence of all general control and undivided responsibility accounted for the inefficient state of the police as then constituted. While perhaps at its first establishment it was well suited to the wants of the community, it had become now altogether useless and could not be suffered to exist for an instant after the means, of establishing another and better system could be found. The police of the Fort section of Colombo consisted of two constables

and eight peons. Exclusive of the Fort the area contained within the Gravets was divided into 40 districts, to each of which one or more constables were appointed. They acted under instructions. Paradoxically, however, of those examined before the committee, very few possessed a copy of the instructions. All of them had, by admission, violated one of the regulations, absolutely prohibiting any money being received either by the constable himself or by any person employed under him.

Out of the 402 inhabitants summoned every night to perform patrol duty, only the poorest classes served in person. The greater number paid the constable of their division to furnish a substitute. Amounts of the sum varied considerably, being regulated by nothing except the discretion of the constable and the means of the householder. One rix dollar per month appears to have been the highest sum paid. As the average house paying this sum rented for about 25 rix dollars, the patrol duty might be calculated at 4%. In proportion, houses of an inferior description paid considerably more; instances had been brought before the committee in which houses renting from 2 to 6 rix dollars per month paid at the rate of 25 and upward percent to the constable or his deputy for furnishing a substitute.

The committee was far from imputing blame to the constable for levying unequally the tax left altogether to their discretion. The fault existed in the system itself. Left up to their own initiative without the slightest check upon their conduct, small wonder they collected as much money as the traffic would bear from the inhabitants and paid as little as possible to the substitutes they were required to furnish at the same time. The system became plundered with acts of petty oppression and favoritism and universally unpopular. Duties were negligently performed, depredations frequent, and the detection of the offenders of comparatively rare occurrence. The only persons who gave their opinion without reserve in favor of the old system proved to be constables who seldom found occasion to report the conduct of the patrols under their charge to the magistrate. However, from the testimony of the inhabitants, absence from duty and want of alertness when on watch, appeared to be frequent certainties. In many streets not a single patrol was furnished and in others only three or four occasionally, most of whom were usually asleep. In addition, it was often suspected that thieves themselves undertook patrol duty for the sole purpose of carrying on their depredations with greater chance of avoiding detection. The committee recommended that the present system be abolished if a means could be adopted for the establishment of one more efficient.

At the time, notwithstanding the large number of patrols, there was little or no protection of property, great opportunities for underhanded practices, and a total lack of regularity in the management.

In organizing a new system of police, the committee considered that the success of the scheme would depend upon two main considerations:

1. Ensuring an active and efficient supervision;
2. Keeping up a spirit of emulation among the subordinate officers by distributing occasional rewards for merit and always holding out preferment as a premium for good conduct.

A well arranged system of superintendence, vigilance and control, would tend more to the prevention of crime by rendering it difficult to commit than any degree of activity in the pursuit and conviction of criminals after the crime had been committed. The committee recommended the following:

1. That the police within the Gravets should be placed under the control of a police officer acting under the immediate direction of the Chief Secretary to Government;
2. The head of the department should be a Justice of the Peace in constant communication with the sitting Magistrate of Colombo on all matters relating to disturbance of the public peace and the commission of all offenses of a serious character;

3. The district within his superintendence be divided into three or more wards in each of which an office or headquarters should be established, from which daily reports should be furnished to the head of the department. The utmost publicity should be given these reports except whenever justice might require the contrary;
4. The jurisdiction of the office, as regards the apprehension of offenders, should be extended throughout the Island upon a warrant countersigned by the magistrate of the district where the offender might be found;
5. That the head of the department should take cognizance of all encroachments upon the streets and highways and have summary power to abate any nuisance of this description;
6. That he be empowered to swear in extra constables in case of emergency at his own discretion, being bound, however, to furnish a report of such proceedings to the Colonial Secretary for the information of the Governor;
7. For further detection of offenders, constant communication should be carried on between the head of the department at Colombo and the proper authorities at various outstations, particularly Galle, Chilaw, Kandy and the intervening places;
8. On the commission of any extensive robbery, a detailed account should be transmitted of the time at which it took place, the articles stolen and, if possible, a particular description of the individuals suspected of the offense, in order that the constables and peons at the different stations might be on their guard to look out for and to detain and search any stranger and suspicious persons.

It was believed that considerable check to the petty extortions of subordinate police officers might be provided if reliable Europeans, taken from the military branch of the service, were appointed as Inspectors in the different divisions, unless this should involve larger expenditures than the funds appropriated to support the establishment would warrant.

In order further to prevent the police from oppression, the police superintendent should have full power to suspend or discharge any of the officers under his control and perhaps to fine them to the extent of a week's pay for improper conduct, keeping a record of the proceedings. In cases where the peons or constable might appear to have a direct interest in the establishment of any charge, in consequence of a part in the penalties being assigned to the prosecutor, the committee recommended the adoption of a plan found to function most admirably for the police of London, viz., to appropriate such penalties for a private fund for the reward of general good conduct. Officers then could have no direct or personal interest in laying their information.

The Committee once felt disposed to recommend that Committees of the most respectable inhabitants in the different districts undertake some portion of the superintendence and meet periodically for the purpose of reporting upon the state of the police within their limits. In a canvas of opinion, general indisposition to undertake the duty, as well as grave doubts of its utility, caused the committee to discard the idea of pressing for adoption while not at the same time inditing the intrinsic worth of some such plan.

The committee abstained from entering into a consideration of detailed regulations necessary for the constitution and management of new establishment. It would not be difficult to fill in the parts once the outline was adopted. The following suggestions were deemed advisable for inclusion:

1. That the strictest attention be paid to the age, character and fitness of the candidates for the different offices and that, if possible, precise rules should be laid down in this regard.

2. That as great a gradation of offices as is possible be introduced into the police, with differences of pay, of rank, and both. That all of these, with the exception of the office of superintendent, be open to the whole body and that the filling of vacancies be determined first by merit and then by seniority.
3. That the police officer be distinguished by some dress or badge of office according to rank, and that an inspection, further insuring discipline and respectability, take place half-yearly or oftener before such persons as the Governor might appoint.

In conclusion, the Committee gave notice that whatever the merits of the system recommended, must necessarily depend upon the manner of execution. The office of superintendent would be a most active and laborious one, for on his energy the success of the whole it would depend. They recommended, therefore, that some experienced and intelligent person, with a salary of not less than £ 300 per annum, should be appointed to this position, and that to him, either alone or in conjunction with others, should be entrusted the drawing up of the necessary rules for the constitution and management of the establishment.

From the Deputy Secretary's letter on November 6, 1832, to the Committee, appears that the sum intended to be appropriated by the Government for the support of the new police amounted to £ 772. To this figure the Committee presumed, might be added the pay (£100) for the present Port constable and peon, which they thought advisable to place into one fund under the same control as the general police of the Gravets. This £ 872 would, by no means suffice to defray the expenses of such a police as the exigencies of a population of 31,549, would require.

In the first part of their report, the Committee emphasized the inexpediency of retaining any part of the present patrol. An attempt to combine a system of police, confessedly defective in every essential point, with the one now recommended would be more likely to render the latter useless rather than tend to improve the former. Besides, the inhabitants had become set against the prevailing system.

Since it would be necessary to make provisions for additional establishment, it appeared to the Committee much more advisable to make such provisions by the imposition of an additional local tax rather than by gradual appropriation of the accumulated capital from the assessment fund. The Committee figured that the imposition of a local tax under taken simultaneously with the benefits of the new police would be more palatable than additional taxes levied some years later after the system was in operation. Queries circulated among inhabitants of the Pettah supported this supposition and in fact revealed that some would not object to paying even a higher rate than that contemplated.

The Committee also advised it would be necessary to separate in some manner the new police tax from that formerly collected under the name of the "assessment tax". The latter was only levied on houses with a monthly rent of two rix dollars and upwards. There was no reason why houses of an inferior description, compelled to furnish a patrol or pay for a substitute, should be exempted from contributing proportionately toward the expenses of the new establishment.

According to a scale proposed, the annual amount of the additional police tax would come to about £ 450. Even with this augmentation, the police fund of £ 1,522 would not defray expenses for the proposed establishment (schedule given below). The best method, the Committee suggested, and one which would also leave a small surplus to meet contingent expenses, would be to increase the new police tax on houses of a superior description, according to an amended form of the original circular.

Although the committee was by no means confident of the adequacy of the proposed establishment to afford the desired security, they did not attempt to make any further demands upon the inhabitants at the time. Experience would have to decide whether such a service would prove expedient or not.

The Committee satisfied themselves with merely recommending an establishment that could be provided for by the means placed at their disposal. Nevertheless, while not able to ascertain what force of police would be actually sufficient for the wants of the district, the Committee felt that even if the recommended establishment fell short of requirements, it would be an improvement over the system in existence, offer greater satisfaction to the public, and operate much more effectively in the prevention and detection of crime.

Schedule for the Proposed Establishment:

1 Superintendent	£ 300
1 Head Constable and Clerk	50
4 Constables @ 30 rd (£3 5s) per mensem, £27 per annum	108
60 Peons at 10 rd (15s) per mensem	540
50 Peons at 8 rd (12s) per mensem	360
6 Sergeants at £1 per mensem	72
	<u>£1,430</u>
Amount of police tax according to the original scale	457 14 6
Government allowance	872
Amount of police tax according to the amended scale	621 9 0
Government allowances	872
	<u>1,493 9 0</u>

The report of the Committee was discussed at a meeting of the Council held at the King's House, Colombo, on July 9, 1833. The Governor and the Council were unanimously of the opinion, that a paid police system be established under the control of a responsible officer. This officer's sole duty would consist of organizing the new force, a duty which would require his whole time and attention for some years. The number of peons estimated by the Committee was considered by the Council too low and consequently the annual cost was increased to approximately £1800.

The Council thought it just to lay a tax equivalent to that formerly paid to the patrols. From the replies to the queries circulated by the Committee, it appeared that this tax would be willingly paid, but was felt that the poorer classes, though willing enough to perform the patrol, could not afford the tax. It was therefore decided to exempt houses paying a rent not exceeding £1 10s per annum. It was estimated there were 1400 houses in this class.

The Advocate-Fiscal was ordered to prepare the necessary regulations and the Governor was requested to select a suitable person for the post of Superintendent of the new force.

Fortunately, owing to the abolition of the office of Master in Equity, Sir Robert was able to find in Thomas Oswin, an officer who was, he said, in every way qualified for the new post, and whose ability gave him the strongest claim for the post of District Judge when such a vacancy might arise. Oswin had come to Ceylon on February 1, 1828, as private secretary to the Chief Justice and, having had considerable judicial experience as sitting Magistrate of the Panadura, Galle and Weligama courts, joined the Civil Service in 1833. He was gazetted Superintendent of Police for the Fort and four Gravets of Colombo on August 1, 1833, and in addition to his salary of £300 as Superintendent, he drew £200 per annum as Commissioner of the Loan Board, which gave him a much higher salary than many, much older public servants.

Oswin was ordered to set about his task of establishing an efficient Police Force immediately on the lines suggested by the Committee. He was

instructed to enlist new officers and peons to replace the old constables who, knowing that they were shortly to be discharged, had become even more remiss than formerly in the performance of their duties. As Superintendent of Police, he was to be independent of the control of the Sitting Magistrate, but was advised to work in the closest conjunction with him, as it was essential that a perfect understanding should exist between them.

A pamphlet containing instructions for the guidance of the new force was printed and issued as a supplement to the newspaper for information of the public. In October 1833, enlistment began. For his second in command, Oswin selected as head constable, on a monthly salary of £3 15s., O.M. Schubert, who was second constable of the old police in the Fort. He appointed five Burghers to be constables at £2 5s per mensem and selected ten sergeants, nine of whom were Malays at £1. Also enlisted 150 peons, who were divided into two classes receiving 15s and 12s respectively. Of the peons, approximately 75% were Malays or Moors, and of the total, 50% were unable to sign their names. The peons were provided with red cloth belts which were worn over the right shoulder with a brass plate in front, on which a number and the words "Superintendent of Police Colombo" was engraved under a Crown with the royal monogram. These red belts were later replaced by belts of blue cloth. The words "Superintendent of" were omitted in the plates issued after 1842.

Silver plates in place of brass were issued to the sergeants whose rank was further designated by chevrons of silver lace on their belts.

Thirty batons and ten pairs of handcuffs were supplied for use in emergencies.

Two houses, one in Small Pass and the other in the Fort, were rented as offices and provided with stocks. The houses of the sergeants, who lived scattered about the different quarters of the city, were distinguished by notice boards bearing the title "Sergeant of Police". An old building was taken over by the department for use as a cattle pound.

On October 14, 1833, the Superintendent submitted a report to the Government describing the organization of his department. At this time the population of Colombo was approximately 39,000.

The city of Colombo was divided into six police districts, two-thirds of the men were placed on night duty and one-third during the day. The men were distributed as follows:-

No.1 Fort:	1 Constable 1 Sergeant 12 Peons
No.2 Colpetty and Slave Islands:	1 Constable 2 Sergeants 24 Peons
No.3 The Pettah, Wolfendahl, San Sebastian and Hulftsdorp	2 Constables 3 Sergeants 75 Peons
No.4 Maradana:	1 Sergeant 12 Peons
No.5 Grandpass	1 Constable 1 Sergeant 12 Peons
No.6 Mutuwal (in charge of the constable of Grandpass)	2 Sergeants 15 Peons

Among the duties which the police had to perform one of the most important was supervision of the contractors who supplied the coolies daily to sweep the streets of the Fort. Another duty, owing to constant outbreaks of hydrophobia among the canine population, was the engagement of coolies to club stray dogs in the Fort and Pettah at 6d per dog. A still more unpleasant duty was guarding smallpox patients and escorting pauper patients to the hospital. At night, frequent alarms of fire, owing to the number of cadjan thatched buildings in the Gravets, kept the police patrols active.

Toward the end of the year, the Committee which had reported on the old police establishment was ordered by the Governor to report on the efficiency of the new force. The Governor was able to report that the new police force had proved perfectly efficient and for the first time had rendered property secure. He added that "burglaries which were formerly very numerous were now almost unknown within the town".

In December 1834, floods inundated the low-lying portion of the town and the acting Superintendent brought the good services of the head constable, C.N. Schubert, to the notice of the Government. After the first signs of danger, Schubert had been stationed at Mutwal where he worked day and night for several days on end, doing his utmost to save lives and property. In his letter, the Acting Superintendent recalled the good work that Schubert had performed on the occasion when the schooner, Pattahal Carrie, and the ship, Intrepid, had been driven ashore. In recognition of these services, Schubert was rewarded with a sum of £ by the Governor.

In 1836, the building at Small Pass was given up and the Police took over a guard room at Kayman's Gate from the Military for use as a station in the Pettah. A house in Parade Row in the Fort, overlooking the modern Garden Garden, was purchased at a cost of £150 for use as the Fort Station.

In 1835 and 1836, legislation was introduced to check cattle stealing. It made branding compulsory, with the addition that butchers be licensed. Before slaughtering, butchers had to expose cattle to public view for 24 hours at a place appointed by a District Judge.

In February 1836, a party of one sergeant, one Assistant Sergeant and 24 men were sent to report to the Government Agent, Northern Province, for duty at the pearl fishery. It was worth noting, when called upon to undertake special work of this kind, which often involved considerable hardship, the subordinate ranks almost invariably rose to the occasion and did their duty well. All was not well, however, with the higher ranks in Colombo. There was jealousy and friction among the constables, and toward the close of the year, the Superintendent had occasion to report two of his subordinate officers for inefficiency, the constable in charge of the Fort and Grandpass respectively.

In submitting proposals to the Colonial Secretary for making the Police more efficient, Oswin wrote "I am anxious to submit to the Government my firm conviction that whatever law may be passed or whatever number of Police Officers may be appointed, the enactment of the one will become dormant and the exertions of the other nullified unless provisions be made for a speedy hearing and decision of all matters of a criminal nature. That delay to a very great extent now occurs is a matter of equal notoriety and complaint and from all I can learn, the hours of civil business in the District Court scarcely admits of an amendment in this respect unless some rule could be introduced giving precedence to criminal cases."

By the end of 1837, crime in Colombo had increased to such an extent that robberies had ceased to be matters of surprise and were looked upon as necessary afflictions attendant upon residence in the metropolis. It was said that older inhabitants were so accustomed to being robbed they quietly put up with the affront, being assured the discovery of the culprits was quite hopeless. It was only when something more striking than ordinary attended a robbery that the event was conspicuous. The record reveals that the houses

of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices were each robbed, and that stolen property deposited in the District Court to be brought up in evidence against the supposed thief was restolen.

In January 1838, Oswin was promoted to the post of Assistant Government Agent and District Judge of Ruanwella. There can be no doubt of his ability, but it was said he was not a great success as the first officer who had charge of the Ceylon Police Force. He was, perhaps, apt to be unsympathetic and dictatorial, made enemies in consequence, and had not the gift of inspiring loyalty in his subordinates.

In spite of the opinion expressed by Sir Robert Horton in 1833 that the duties of the Superintendent of Police required the whole time and attention of an energetic and capable officer, the need for governmental economy compelled Oswin to fill four posts at the same time as that of Superintendent of Police, with the result that both his police work and his health suffered. In place of Oswin, John Dinwoodie was appointed Superintendent of Police.

Dinwoodie had been Assistant Government Agent, Matara, and in November 1836 had been censured by Government for being in debt and borrowing money from one of his District Revenue Officers. In June of the following year, as there was no improvement in his financial status and as warrants of arrest had been repeatedly issued against him, he had been suspended from office. Dinwoodie, though perhaps having small claim to respectability, appears to have worked hard for the improvement of the force during the short time he held the post of Superintendent of Police.

Dinwoodie, in 1838, in addition to filling the post of Superintendent of Police, was appointed District Judge and Fiscal, Colombo, but died suddenly on September 10, 1839.

The Right Honorable J.A. Steward Mackenzie, the new Governor, decided a respectable and energetic non-commissioned officer would be the right type to infuse discipline and energy of which the Force was so greatly in need and chose as Superintendent, J. Dalziel, the quartermaster-sergeant of the 78th Regiment, who appeared to possess the qualifications which he sought. Dalziel came to Ceylon as color-sergeant with the 78th Regiment about the year 1826. He was a staunch Methodist much in favor with the missionaries.

In November 1840, a select committee of the Legislative Council, which had been appointed to report on the increase of the establishments connected with the police department, submitted its report. It stated that the force labored under some disadvantages commonly incident to such establishments at their commencement and, in particular, the two serious disadvantages of paucity of members and limited pay. In consequence, the men were deprived of their necessary rest, many places were but partially protected, and the general character and conditions of the establishment were unduly lowered and depressed. The Committee pointed out that the strength of the Colombo Police was 156 peons, of which two-thirds were on duty at night, one-third during the day. The effect of the arrangement which put the men on night duty two out of three could lead to the injury of health and the impairing of vigilance and energy. An increase in numbers was therefore, indispensable. The Committee recommended the following fixed establishment:

	£	s	d
1 Superintendent	..	300	0 0
1 Head Constable at £1 10s a month	..	90	0 0
5 Constables of divisions at £3 each	..	180	0 0
10 Sergeants of districts at 30/ each	..	180	0 0
220 Peons (1st class, 100, at 18/ each)	..	1,080	0 0
(2nd class, 120, at 15/ each)	..	1,080	0 0
1 Clerk at £2 a month	..	24	0 0
1 Concicoply at £1	..	12	0 0
Rent of Head Office	..	27	0 0

Rent of 5 Station Houses

£	s.	d.
	22	10 0
1,995	10	0

(Compared with the sanctioned establishment costing £1,892 10s. 0d.)

The Governor commented on this report as follows:

"It is satisfactory to find even a larger provision has been suggested by the Committee, and since adopted by you, than the Executive Government contemplated, to extend and render more efficient the Police establishment. The Superintendent on every account deserves encouragement, for Mr. Dalziel has undoubtedly discharged his duty with great zeal and activity. Nor could anyone entertain paltry jealousy against increasing the expenditure of the Colombo Police for the purpose of rendering it more efficient on the ground no other similar establishment is elsewhere found. No doubt, both at Galle and Kandy, some similar establishment will soon be required."

The constables, sergeants and peons were so gratified with the increase of salary which was sanctioned from January 1841, that they voluntarily donated a portion of their January pay amounting to £14 5s. to the Friend-in-Need society.

The new Governor, Sir Colin Campbell, was, however, far from favorably impressed either with the efficiency of the Police or the capabilities of the Superintendent. He refused to sanction the enlistment of any more recruits on the ground the peons at present in service were far from being as active as they ought to be. He thought Dalziel was fitted neither by habit nor natural disposition to superintend an establishment such as a police force and as there was no person in the Island with the qualifications or experience, decided it was absolutely essential to engage an experienced police officer from England if the Police were to be made efficient. He requested Sir Anthony Oliphant, the Chief Justice, to draw up a memorandum detailing the qualifications which a Superintendent must possess. According to the Chief Justice these were as follows:-

"One of the London Police who had been so employed for not less than three years; an intelligent man who can write well and keep accounts, of steady and sober habits, between thirty and thirtysix years of age, strong, active and of a sound constitution. Perfectly honest and above taking a bribe, capable of organizing a Police Force under him. Salary £200 per annum to be raised to £250 after two years service if he prove suitable; to keep his own horse if required."

The Secretary of State was requested to select the paragon and send him out as early as possible.

The Governor was determined not merely to re-organize the force in Colombo, but to establish an efficient Police system in all the provinces. The conditions of the Central Province were notorious, so he directed the newly appointed Deputy Queen's advocate to draw up a plan for the policing of Kandy and called for reports on the policing of the rural districts from all the Government Agents. These reports showed that with the exception of Jaffna, which was under the control of a very fine and experienced administrator, little security of life or property existed in the villages. The Police Vidanes, who were responsible for the maintenance of law and order, were still unpaid and, having great influence and no recognized emoluments, derived their income from irregular sources, of which perhaps, the least objectionable was payment extracted from each villager exempted from patrol. The number of vidanes was so great that the Government Agents, in whom the appointments were vested, were frequently deceived as to the character of the person they selected and, after appointment, they saw nothing of their work. It followed the Police Vidanes were without any practical supervision. Generally speaking, it could be said whenever crime was prevalent, the Police Vidanes had a hand in it.

On January 7, 1844, John Spencer Colepeper, who had been selected by the Secretary of State to be Superintendent of Kandy, arrived from England. He was thirty seven years of age, joining the Metropolitan Police in October 1834; he had been promoted sergeant in January 1840. The Governor at once ordered him to prepare a scheme for the reorganization of the Colombo Police. With commendable, though possibly injudicious, promptitude he submitted the following report to the Colonial Secretary on the 1st of February.

"In obedience to the instructions I received from you, I have diligently inquired into the state of the Police now doing duty in the Town, Fort and four Gravets of Colombo and I now beg leave to recommend what I conceive will be an improvement in the present arrangement by rendering the individual more efficient and the Force collectively of more public utility.

First, that the whole Force shall be divided into three classes of the following description. Inspectors who go on duty with a detachment allotted to their charge and who are answerable for any misconduct or neglect of duty on the part of the sergeants and constables and also for a full report of all occurrences in their detachment during their hour of duty; sergeants dressed in uniform at the expense of Government and who are responsible for a section; police constables in uniform at the expense of Government. I beg leave also to recommend each police sergeant and constable shall be provided with a lantern, rattle and truncheon. That the pay of the sergeant shall be raised to 35 shillings per mensem, that the pay of the first class constables be raised to 24 shillings per mensem. That there should also be a third class constable whose pay shall be 20 shillings per mensem. These classes will offer a large source for rewarding men for diligence and good conduct and also a ready means for punishment for negligence of duty or misconduct. I also beg leave to recommend that a large reduction be made in the number of the Force and that it shall consist of 4 Inspectors, now called constables, 14 sergeants and 120 Police Constables. Also that there be one or more Police Stations where unmarried Policemen shall be made to reside. These stations will afford assistance to the public in cases of fire or disorder of any description. At the Station the public can, at all times find an Inspector on duty."

As a result of Colepeper's report the following establishment was sanctioned from April 1, 1844:-

2 Inspectors (first class) at £6 per mensem
2 Inspectors (second class) at £5 per mensem
14 Sergeants at £1 5s each per mensem
20 First class constables at £1 6s each per mensem
40 Second class constables at £1 2s each per mensem
60 Third class constables at £1 each per mensem

It will be noted, the rank of Inspector was introduced for the first time, the peon was abolished in favor of constable and there were only 120 constables to perform the work done in Colombo by 220 peons.

Dalziel was directed by the Governor to enlist 120 of the most intelligent and active peons as third class constables, and to be most careful in his selection of the Inspectors as it was very doubtful if any in the present establishment were fit for the post. All appointments were to be on three months probation and all constables were to be placed on the lowest rate of pay to start. He was told, as the number of the force had been greatly reduced and the salaries increased, he must take the greatest care in making these appointments.

Colepeper was next sent to Kandy to re-organize the Police of that town and the rural Police of the planting districts in the Central Province, which at the time included the present Province of Uva. While there he drew up a manual of instructions which was subsequently issued to the whole Force.

In July 1844, he was recalled to Colombo and appointed acting Superin-

tendent of the city and principal peace officer for the Western Province, but retained temporarily charge of the Police of Kandy.

After the re-organization of the Colombo Police and enlistment for the Kandy Police had been completed, the policing of Negombo with one Inspector, two Sergeants and twelve constables was sanctioned in November 1844, and in June the following year a force of one Inspector, two Sergeants and fifteen constables was established at Galle. Orders were issued by the Governor that the Negombo Police was to be visited once a month by the Superintendent, Colombo, but the Galle Police, though attached to the regular force for purposes of discipline, was to report regularly to the Government Agent on all matters concerned with the peace and Police of the district.

Colepeper determined to give the reorganized force a fresh start by equipping it in the uniform of his old corps, the Metropolitan Police.

The Governor was highly pleased with the work Colepeper accomplished and on January 1, 1845, promoted Dalziel to be Police Magistrate, Colombo. He appointed Colepeper Superintendent in his place. He requested the Secretary of State to confirm the appointment and to send out another officer to be Superintendent of the Kandy Police.

Before the reply to his despatch was received, Thomas Thompson arrived in July. He had been an Inspector in the Irish Constabulary and held a commission from the Queen appointing him Superintendent of Police for the whole Island.

The Governor had no alternative but to direct him to take charge of the Colombo Police from Colepeper, whom he ordered to return to Kandy and be in permanent charge there. Thompson's appointment as Superintendent for the whole Island appears to have been made in error, for he never commanded the Kandy Police, but even so, his appointment as Superintendent of Colombo, was a bitter disappointment to Colepeper.

In February 1846, Thompson submitted a report on the Colombo Police.

He recommended an adjustment in duty hours giving each man only eight hours of duty per day or night shift, the night duty to be performed alternately by each party every week. Such an arrangement he anticipated would cause the duties to be more efficiently performed and no excuse afforded when men are found asleep when on duty.

He recommended the services of two medical men to improve the efficiency of the Force. Many of the Police were in the habit of feigning illness in order to absent themselves from duty. The excuse generally given was they were taking medicine from native doctors. He intended ordering the men to reside within a mile of a Station House in order to make them more attentive to their duties and afford a facility to a medical man to attend them.

He recommended the establishment of a Police Station in the Fort placed under the charge of an Inspector. He had selected a deserving Sergeant for promotion to Inspector should sanction be given for the Station.

He recommended a change in the uniform worn by the Police. He considered the present uniform unsuited for the climate, unbecoming and impracticable.

He recommended half the fines and penalties, in cases in which the Police are prosecutors, be paid to them and the other half be paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Police Fund or to form a Police Reward Fund. He was of the impression this would prevent them from taking any bribes and make them more active and vigilant.

He recommended all Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables be required to swear or affirm they will discharge their duties without favor or affection, malice or ill will, would cause the public peace to be kept, and not accept any bribe.

He recommended an increase in pay for sergeants and constables. He stated persons latterly offering themselves as candidates for the police were few in number and of a very inferior class, in fact they were very little better than coolies. They were generally men who could not get any other employment, the majority of them being Malabars, of which class there were already a good many in the Force. Previous to his taking charge of the Force, from 20 to 40 candidates would offer themselves each month and those a better class of men, but latterly the number of candidates had gradually dwindled down from five to ten each month.

The financial crisis of 1845 and 1846 in Great Britain precipitated a similar crisis in Ceylon. By a letter dated July 15, 1846, the Superintendent of Police was informed by His Excellency the Council could not entertain the proposition suggested by him until the revenue was in condition to afford the additional expenditure.

The appointment of a police surgeon at £72 per annum was approved. He was to be paid by the Superintendent who was authorized to deduct 4d per diem from constables and 6d from sergeants reporting sick.

In January 1847, the Police were issued watch coats and forage caps for use on night duty. These coats had cuffs and collars of red cloth so that a Police Officer could be more readily recognized at night.

In May 1847, Thompson left the Island on twelve months' medical leave from which he never returned and Colepeper was again summoned from Kandy to take charge of the Colombo Police. He declared the Force was in very unsatisfactory condition, for out of 178 sergeants and constables who had joined in April 1844, only 45 were still in the Force, the rest having been dismissed or resigned.

In October Colepeper submitted proposals for re-organization. He strenuously opposed the alterations in the uniform which had been proposed by Thompson. The Governor ordered that the coats introduced by Colepeper should be retained although they were more expensive than the jackets recommended by Thompson.

Colepeper's proposals were discussed at a meeting of the Executive Council held on November 10, 1847. It was resolved the acting Superintendent should be informed that in the present state of revenues it was desirable he should submit a plan which would involve no increase in expenditure. On the 19th of November, therefore, he forwarded a revised scheme which involved a reduction of 21 in the strength of the Force.

The Governor and the Executive Council, in sanctioning this establishment, trusted that a more respectable class of person would be enlisted hereafter.

On December 1, 1847, the promotion of P. H. de La Harpe to the rank of Assistant Superintendent was approved. De La Harpe had been a member of the Police Force since its inception under Oswin.

These years were notorious for crime. There was much unemployment and distress in the Island owing to the fall in the price of coffee which led to many estates being abandoned. In consequence, expenditure was curtailed by Government as far as possible.

In May 1848, a new Superintendent, William Isaac Macartney, unexpectedly arrived from England. Like Thompson, he had been an Inspector in the Irish Constabulary. He had been sent out by the Secretary of State to replace Thompson before the Governor of Ceylon was aware of the latter's resignation.

Unlike Thompson's, his appointment was only that of Superintendent, Colombo, a fact which caused him great disappointment for, he said, he had been led to believe his jurisdiction would be over the Police of the whole Island.

Colepeper did not return to Kandy, but was appointed Acting Police Magistrate, Colombo, on a salary of £275 per annum; Dunuville, the Assistant Superintendent, Kandy, becoming Superintendent of the Central Province.

Macartney went down to inspect the Galle Police and on his return reported: The Police Force there was in a very neglected and inefficient state; it appears they were selected from the dregs of the Colombo Force on the lowest rate of pay and had continued in that state without classification or inducement as to length of service and good conduct to hope for advancement. He was under the impression they should be placed upon the same footing as Colombo.

He recommended the strength be increased by 1 Assistant Superintendent, 2 Sergeants and 15 Constables, but this was not sanctioned.

At his inspection of the Galle Police in February 1849, the Superintendent wrote "I have much satisfaction in recording my approval of the state of the Police of this town. The appearance, discipline and drill is much superior to the other parties of my command which reflects great credit not only on the Sergeants, but on the men generally". Again in March he wrote "I am much satisfied with the advance the men are making in drill, their appearance is much improved."

In 1848 and the following year, Macartney introduced many reforms of which one was a change of uniform.

At this time a better type of man was enlisting in the force and the Superintendent, considering that a knowledge of drill was essential if the force was to ever become efficient, obtained 40 carbines and bayonets for drill purposes from the military stores and, dividing his men into small bodies, drilled them hard for two hours a day on grounds near the Racquet Court. If the experiment proved successful, he proposed to arm the whole force.

On February 1, 1850, Macartney submitted a proposal for increasing the strength of the Force.

The Council sanctioned the proposals except that for a mounted patrol, as an experiment for six months, and subsequently for a further period of six months, at the expiration of which the Chief Superintendent was to report whether measures had been attended with success in the prevention and detection of crime. This alone would justify the Government in continuing to burden the revenue of the colony with so heavy an additional expenditure.

The enlistment of 20 European constables, of whom half were to be stationed at Galle and half in Colombo, was also sanctioned. A provision was made to pay the European constables a higher rate of pay than that paid the natives.

	Colombo	Galle	Negombo
Superintendent	1	-	-
Asst. Superintendent	1	-	-
Inspector	3	2	1
Clerks	1	-	-
Head Constables	3	2	2
Sergeants	12	4	2
Constables	126	44	12
Office	1	-	-
Station	7	2	1

In October 1851, Macartney left on eighteen months leave and Colepeper was appointed to act as Superintendent, Colombo.

In 1852, the report of the committee of the Executive Council was published. The following extracts refer to the Police.

"This department of the public service is one of the most difficult to handle in a review of establishments with a view to retrenchment of expenditure."

"The police force of the island is divided into two separate and independent branches, under independent heads: 1st, Colombo, including Negombo and Galle. 2ndly, Kandy, which is again sub-divided into town and rural police."

"It will thus be observed that, as regards police, the rest of the Island is left to shift for itself. Clearly then, no reduction could well be made in this force; it would rather need increased expenditure. But in its present form, and with the present element of its composition, increased outlay would only be a waste of money. The uselessness of the force, as at present constituted, is too notorious to need much remark. Even the purpose which it is specially calculated to answer, the prevention and detection of crime in the larger towns, is, to judge from the number of robberies and other outrages which take place in them, but very imperfectly attained."

"Beside this paid police of the towns, there exist the elements of another and far more effective police force in the village institutions of the country itself, and it is only, we think, by accepting and developing this position of the police vidanes, that we can ensure the safety and tranquillity of the Island."

In June 1853, after Macartney had returned, Colepeper went on leave and Macartney took charge of the Forces.

The Superintendent was ordered in 1856 to visit Jaffna and Trincomalee with a view to establishing police in these towns.

On June 10, 1857, a partially trained force of 1 head constable, 2 sergeants and 21 constables embarked for Trincomalee where they were placed under the control of the Government Agent, Eastern Province, as the Governor did not think it was possible for the Superintendent to supervise efficiently the police of Trincomalee in addition to the other police in the Maritime Provinces.

In July 1858, Macartney was appointed Chief Superintendent on a salary of £750 per annum and was ordered to take charge of the police of the Central Province.

In 1858, Galle and Kandy were connected by telegraph. The Chief Superintendent and the Provincial Inspectors had to pay for the transmission of official messages and to apply afterwards to Government for reimbursement.

On September 1, 1859, Colepeper retired on the grounds of ill health. He was granted a pension of £120 per annum.

The title of "Superintendent" was abolished and in its place that of "Provincial Inspector" was substituted, carrying a salary of £350 with a house allowance of £50 and a horse allowance of £36 per annum.

On January 7, 1865, P.H. de la Harpe, the Assistant Superintendent of Colombo died. He had been a member of the police force from its inception under Oswin in 1833 and had an exemplary record. The Chief Superintendent reported that by his death he had lost a good, honest assistant and Government an old, zealous and faithful servant. One of his sons, B. de la Harpe, who had enlisted in 1843, was serving as an Inspector and in March 1866 was promoted to Assistant Superintendent, Kandy. Another son, James de la Harpe, joined the force as an Inspector in 1865.

Macartney applied for permission to retire on the grounds of ill health. His resignation was accepted from December 1, 1865, and he was granted a pension of £268 6s 8d per annum. He died at Hollywood, near Belfast, in 1868.

Captain Fisher was appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in place of Macartney until a suitable experienced officer could be imported from abroad.

Fisher came to Ceylon in 1831 with the 78th Regiment. From 1852 to 1854, he was seconded for service with the Department of the Commissioner of Roads. Subsequently he sold his commission and became a proprietary coffee planter on Dombagastalawa Estate, Kotmale. He held Macartney's office during 1863 while Macartney made a trip abroad.

On May 5, 1866, Captain Fisher was thrown from his horse and killed by a kick on the head.

Captain Drew was appointed to act as Chief Superintendent. Comillo Montebello Drew had been a Lieutenant in the 24th Regiment and served in Punjab Campaign in 1848 and 49, later, became Company Commander. After selling his commission, he emigrated to South Australia where he joined the Adelaide police. After serving as Inspector-in-charge of the Port Police at Adelaide for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, he returned to England and came out to Ceylon as a coffee planter. He was appointed a Provincial Inspector at Kandy to succeed Colepeper.

On September 3, 1866, G.W. Campbell took over the duties of Chief Superintendent from Captain Drew who was assigned to Galle. Campbell was born at Campbell town, Argyllshire in 1835. For his services during the suppression of the Indian mutiny, he was awarded the Mutiny Medal. He was Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, in the South Maharatta District, when the Governor of Bombay selected him to reorganize the Ceylon police, a task for which he was granted two years leave. Campbell's initial salary was Rs. 1,000 per annum, plus Rs. 250 per annum travelling expense, and at the conclusion of the two years, Government undertook to consider the question of granting him a bonus not exceeding Rs. 1,000, provided the duty entrusted to him was satisfactorily performed.

The first step Campbell took was to design a more suitable uniform, both for field and dress wear, and to distinguish the grade and rank of the police.

The title of Chief Superintendent was replaced by that of Inspector-General by ordinance No. 16 of 1867, at Campbell's request, and his salary was increased to 1,200 to conform to the new title, when he agreed to accept a permanent appointment in Ceylon.

After introducing many reforms, reorganizing and expanding police services Campbell on December 26, 1867, submitted a report to the Government. The following is a summary of his report: In Ceylon which has a population of over two million, and which is over run with crime; there were in 1866, 560 police, costing 14,877 per annum. These men were neither trusted, nor trustworthy; they were unsuitably clothed, almost undisciplined and unarmed, and their principal duties were to keep the peace in the vicinity of their stations and to lock up accused persons and guard them when locked up. They were scattered about in their private lodgings as to be unavailable in an emergency. They were not well paid, they received no pension, and there was little hold on them.

Now, at the end of 1867, there are 844 police, costing 60,232 per annum. They are very fairly trustworthy and they are beginning to be really trusted by the public. They are of larger and better physique than of old, and are becomingly, suitably and cheaply dressed. They have made progress in detective skill, they are to a considerable extent drilled, and they are armed when necessary. In addition to the duties they had in 1866, they do all the jail, Treasury and convict guarding and escort in the Island, as well as convict escorting to the straits of Malacca. They are in a great measure well housed and available in a body at each station on short notice. They are fairly paid and will receive a pension, and they have learned to value their appointments highly.

"At the end of 1868 the police with the additional force of 123 lately sanctioned will number 967 men, stationed where they are most needed through the Island, and costing under £34,000 per annum - about half of which will fall on the general revenue. They will be a faithful corps of well-chosen men of many different nationalities, but nearly all writing and speaking one and most of them both, the languages of the Island. They ought by that time be all the Force needed, with great accession on detective skill, and they ought, though only partially armed, to be a well drilled Force, quickly available and most useful for any military service. Further, with their headquarters engines at Colombo, Kandy and Galle, they should constitute very valuable fire brigades at these places."

"But let the improvement in their training be what it will, I cannot hope, when I consider the great extent of the country, the largeness of the population, and the long established prevalence of crime, that for many a year to come 967 policemen will fully suffice for Ceylon. I feel certain that no distant date it will be found necessary to increase the Force to some 1,200 men, at a cost of about £40,000 a year - one half of which will fall on the General revenue."

From 1833 to 1868 the Force was expanded both in manpower and responsibility. It replaced the Police Vidane in a large number of communities and in considerable of the rural area.

The establishment of the Ceylon police sanctioned for 1868 was as follows:

	Inspector-General	Provincial Superintendents	Assistant Superintendents	Inspectors	European Sergeants	European Constables	Native Sergeants	Native Constables
WESTERN PROVINCE								
Colombo Municipal Police	1	1	1	44	1	11	9	153
Colombo Escorts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Colombo Jail at Hultsdorf	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Colombo Jail at Welikada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Reserve for general duties, drill, sickness, relief, etc.	1	1	1	11	1	3	3	46
Negombo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Kalutara	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Panadura	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Moratuwa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Ratnapura and Tiruwanaketiya	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Rakwana and Suriakanda	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Yatiantota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Minuwangoda	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Tihariya	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Kegalla	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Ambepussa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Utuwankanda	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4

	Inspector - General	Provincial Superintendents	Assistant Superintendents	Inspectors	European Sergeants	European Constables	Native Sergeants	Native Constables
<u>NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE</u>								
Kurunegala	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17
<u>EASTERN PROVINCE</u>								
Trincomalee	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	17
<u>NORTHERN PROVINCE</u>								
Jaffna	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	23
<u>SOUTHERN PROVINCE</u>								
Galle Municipal Police	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/3	6	4	21
Galle Escort	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Galle Jail	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
Galle Kachcheri Guard	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Reserve for general duties, drill, sickness, relief, etc.	-	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1/3	1	1	9
Matara	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Hambantota	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	25
<u>CENTRAL PROVINCE</u>								
Kandy Municipal Police	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	-	-	6	60
Kandy Escorts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Kandy Jail	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20
Kandy Kachcheri and Colonial Store	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20
Reserve for general duties, drill, sickness, relief, etc.	-	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	-	4	24
Badulla	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	21
Nuwara Eliya	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Matale	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Gampola	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Kadugannawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Nawalapitiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Pussellawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Ramboda	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Kotmale	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Welimada	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Panwila	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Rattota	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Hanguranketa	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Teldeniya and Urugala	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Galagedera	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Dolosbage	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Peradeniya	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Ginigathena Gap	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
	1	2	2	15	8	38	95	674
Late augmentations not yet distributed, namely:	-	-	-	3	-	-	20	100

In 1868, stations were opened at Kotte, Moratuwa, Batticaloa, Ginigathena and Bentota.

Bentota was opened owing to a caste riot which occurred at the end of 1867, in spite of the Government Agent (Morris) protesting the people of Bentota were not criminals and had been much maligned by the Inspector-General. It is probable the Inspector who was sent from Colombo to investigate the case exaggerated the riot in his report to the Inspector-General, for the latter, in recommending the dismissal of the same Inspector in 1871 for perjury, described him as an officer who "has always been very active, but his activity has been chiefly shown in cases in which he could come before the public in newspapers and otherwise."

The lawlessness at Magalkanda, between Kalutara and Bentota, was, however, so notorious that soon after the station at Bentota had been opened, two extra constables had to be attached to both stations.

On September 22, 1868, Campbell, having earned his bonus, sailed for England on leave and Captain Helsham, Superintendent, Central Province, was appointed to act for him. Campbell returned from leave on October 21, 1869, and found that the condition of the police and their promise of improvement were on the whole satisfactory.

In his administration report of 1869, the Inspector-General claimed the force was now popular and any number of good native recruits could be obtained. "Year by year," he said, "we are getting men of better social position, better education and better physique." One of the main reasons for this improvement was the introduction of the pension scheme. Nothing, he wrote, would contribute more to the respectability and popularity of the Force than the appearance of a few old and incapacitated men subsisting on a fair pension after long and approved service and nothing did as much harm as the sight of some men who, after long and approved service, have been cast adrift, almost paupers in their old age.

He attributed the callousness shown by the Sinhalese in committing murder to the cruel manner in which they branded their cattle. "The natives attempt to defend this practise on the grounds of cattle stealing being so prevalent that very clear marks are absolutely necessary and that branding strengthens the animal and keeps off rheumatism and other complaints." "This may be so," he said, "but it cannot be necessary to make the animal's whole surface resemble a map of England with every road and railway marked upon it." The character of the murders, he said, indicated the Sinhalese, hardened through many generations by their own cruel native government, had themselves acquired cruel instincts.

He summed up the evils in the criminal procedure as follows:

- (1) The unsatisfactory state of the criminal law, as shown by the difficulty in convicting and punishing in cases of perjury, false charges and false evidence, and by general results.
- (2) The unsatisfactory administration of the judicial department as shown by -
 - (a) Unequal distribution of magistrates.
 - (b) Want of departmental training of magistrates.
 - (c) Undue power of clerks of the court.
 - (d) Distress and annoyance caused by profuse issue of summons.
 - (e) Insult and demoralization caused by profuse and improper issue of warrants of apprehension.
 - (f) Distress and annoyance caused by numerous postponements to complainants and witnesses, but most of all to the untried accused, locked up sometimes for months or released on bail, for which they have to pay dearly.

- (g) Constant failure of justice from postponements.
- (h) Great prevalence of false cases.
- (i) Success of false cases and consequent oppression and misery.

The paucity of regular and untrustworthiness of village police, he said, was reflected by the following:

- (a) The helpless position in which magistrates are often placed.
- (b) The number of crimes and criminals not detected.
- (c) The number of criminals who escape prosecution.
- (d) The unchecked falsehood in the courts.

The remedies, he said, seemed to be (1) the introduction of the Indian Penal and Criminal Codes, which came into operation on January 1, 1862; (2) the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner and the reorganization of the Judicial Department; (3) the extension of a regular police so that at least every court shall have the aid of a few policemen; (4) the reorganization of the village police so that they shall act in communication with the regular police.

As matters stand at present, he wrote, it would be impossible for the best police in the world to enable the quite inoffensive people in this Colony to live in uninterrupted peace, and in the enjoyment of their property. The police may keep off murders and robbers, but they cannot keep off summons and warrants and lawyers and courts, which render both the peace and the property but precarious possessions.

He was informed that he should confine his criticisms in future to the workings of his own Department.

The period of 1859 through 1869 set the pattern for the development of a national police system for Ceylon.

A review of the pertinent parts of the Administrative Report of the Inspector-General of Police for 1947 reveals the extent to which the organization expanded from 1869 through 1947.

Establishment and strength of the Force on December 1, 1947:

Inspector-General	...	1
Deputy Inspector-General	...	2
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	...	56
Chief Inspectors	...	8
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	...	382
Sergeants - Major	...	2
Sergeants	...	600
Constables	...	4,176

Length of Service:

		Of under 3 years Service	Of 3 yrs & under 10	Of 10 yrs & under 20	Of 20 yrs. & under 30	Of 30 Years & over
Inspectors	...	4	15	62	39	9
Sub-Inspectors	...	28	90	99	41	2
Sergeants	...	13	90	367	136	25
Constables	...	1,061	1,866	690	510	72
		1,106	1,861	1,218	726	108

Civil Staff on December 1, 1947:

Special Grade = 1	Grade I = 4
General Clerical Service = 211	Grade II = 37
Temporary Clerk = 1	Assistant Clerk = 1
Binder = 1	Stenographer (Permanent) = 12
Operator, Duplicating Machine = 1	Peons = 101

Pensioners Corps:

The total number of pensioners in the Police Pensions Corps is 572.

Special Corps:

The organization of Special Police Officers was overhauled during the course of the year, especially in connection with the strikes in May and June when these officers were called up in various centers and rendered valuable service. It is reckoned that over 5,000 Special Police Officers through the Island could be called up at 24 hours notice.

Mounted Branch:

On January 1, there were three police horses, but by the end of February, six broken horses, sanctioned in the 1946-47 estimates, had arrived from Australia.

Transport:

At the end of December the strength of the Police Department motor vehicles was as follows:

		<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Motor cars	...	76	95
Jeeps	...	15	15
Motor vans and Lorries	...	19	53
Buses	...	7	4
Motorcycles	...	32	88

Criminal Investigation Department:

The following table gives the strength of the C.I.D.:-

Superintendents	...	1
Assistant Superintendents	...	3

		<u>Crime Branch</u>	<u>Technical Section</u>	<u>Special Branch</u>	<u>Total</u>
Inspectors	...	5	3	3	11
Sub-Inspectors	...	4	5	3	12
Sergeants	...	11	15	6	32
Constables	...	11	56	6	73

Crime return for the year 1947 - Investigation Branch:

Complaints against Public Servants - Twenty six complaints were received against Public Servants and prosecutions were entered in 16 cases. Of these 4 cases ended in convictions, 2 acquittals, while 10 cases were pending in court. The other cases are still in the inquiry stage.

Proctors and Notaries:

Eight complaints against proctors-notaries were investigated as against three in 1946. A proctor-notary has been prosecuted on a charge of forgery in the execution of a transfer deed. The offender was committed to stand his trial in the District Court. In the other 7 cases, the evidence did not warrant criminal proceedings.

Murder Cases:

There have been 50 calls for assistance from Provinces and Districts. In 27 cases the accused were traced, and criminal proceedings instituted. Of these 27 cases, 12 are pending in Magistrate's Courts, 7 in the Supreme Court and 1 ended in conviction. In 7 cases the accused were discharged.

Offenses against Property:

Twenty six cases were reported in 1947 against 10 in 1946.

Miscellaneous:

Sixty three miscellaneous cases were investigated. Prosecution was entered in 15, 8 are pending in Magistrate Courts and 2 ended in discharge. In 17 cases, investigation disclosed the non-commission of criminal offenses, the remaining cases are still under inquiry. Nine cases of sending indecent letters and post cards by post were inquired into. A case of this nature is difficult to detect and prove in a Court of Law. They are unfortunately on the increase and causing considerable embarrassment to the public.

The work of this branch has been greatly handicapped by the lack of a fully equipped science laboratory which today is recognized as one essential requisite for investigation of almost every type of crime.

Government Analysts' Laboratory:

The Government Analyst and his staff have rendered invaluable and conscientious service to the Department and in particular to the C.I.D. Scientific aids have helped to solve cases where at first there was little or no evidence. The constant advice and technical knowledge which the Government Analyst is always ready to place at the disposal of the Police in any part of the Island is most gratefully acknowledged.

Criminal Record Office:

The records of 3,000 (1946 -- 2,495) criminals were added to the collection, bringing the total to 20,976. 1,724 (1946 - 1,223) were outstation criminals. In addition, there were 495 re-registrations of criminals, whose records have been cancelled on account of 10 years freedom from conviction for a crime. Records were consulted on only 80 occasions compared with 117 in the previous year. 59 successful identifications of property were effected in 431 searches in the Property Index, which was re-organized during the year, making search more fool-proof. The "Wanted Index" helped to clear up 21 Court cases out of 2,496 searches.

Finger Print Bureau:

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1946</u>
Total number of convictions recorded	.. 11,826	10,758
New convictions	.. 7,354	7,105
Re-convictions	.. 3,972	3,653
Total number of finger print slips received	.. 21,897	21,192
Identifications	.. 5,461	4,775
No. of slips in the main finger print collection	.. 96,443	90,680
Juveniles - Total No. (under 17) of convictions	.. 1,250	1,036
No. of cards filed in the scenes of crime collection	.. 2,751	2,259
No. of visits by Finger Print Bureau staff to scenes	.. 905	1,102
No. of visits by Photo Bureau Staff to scenes	.. 445	324

There are now 13,691 reconvicted criminals in the Island. The slight reduction compared with 1946 is due to the weeding out of 836 records. In addition, 1,692 records were eliminated and 1,346 records transferred from first offenders' collection to that of reconvicted criminals on reconviction during the year. 7,455 fingerprint slips of first offenders (males and females) were placed on record.

At the close of the year, 1,527 reconvicted criminals were under Police supervision on the order of Court.

Age Groups:

The following are the figures showing the number of persons convicted of finger printable offenses in 1947, in age groups of 10 years.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
0-12	45	2
11-20	3,034	88
21-30	5,071	110
31-40	1,821	78
41-50	649	23
51-60	227	16
61-70	87	4
81-90	5	-
91 and over	2	1

Aliens:

There were 715 alien civilians in Ceylon (excluding Chinese) at the end of 1947; composed of the following nationalities:-

Americans ..	74	Germans ..	43	Spaniards ..	26
Arabs ..	8	Greeks ..	9	Sweden ..	3
Austrians ..	10	Hungarians ..	4	Swiss ..	48
Belgians ..	101	Iraqians ..	2	Czechoslovaks ..	9
Italians ..	101	Croatian ..	1	Japanese ..	9
Danes ..	6	Lithuanians ..	1	Dutch ..	34
Nerwegeans ..	2	Egyptians ..	1	Polcs ..	19
Estonians ..	2	Portuguese ..	1	French ..	169
Russians ..	10	Finns ..	2	Siamese ..	1

Their distribution in Colombo and the Provinces is as follows:-

Colombo ..	336	Northern Province ..	50
Western Province ..	123	North-Western Province ..	8
Southern Province ..	49	Sabaragamuwa ..	34
Central Province ..	69	Uva ..	5
		Eastern & North Central Province ..	41

Chinese:

At the end of 1947 there were 221 Chinese nationals in Ceylon, distributed in Colombo and the Provinces as follows:-

Colombo ..	182
Central Province ..	4
North-Western Province ..	2
Uva ..	6
Eastern and North-Central Province ..	27

Port Division:

Strength as authorized

Office of the Superintendent of Police, Ceylon Ports:

Superintendent of Police = 1; Assistant Superintendent = 1; Clerks = 4.

<u>Colombo</u>	<u>Inspectors</u>	<u>Sib/Inspectors</u>	<u>Sergeants</u>	<u>Constables</u>	<u>Total</u>
Harbor	2	10	14	109	135
Foreshore	1	4	13	109	127
(Ports C.I.D.)	-	2	2	7	11)*
Port Permit Office)					
Talaimannar	-	10	7	11	28)
Trincomalee Harbor	-	1	3	15	19
Galle Harbor	-	-	1	6	7
	<u>3</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>316</u>

* Included in Harbor and Foreshore strengths.

Launches and Boats:

Diesel engined launches ..	4
Petrol driven ..	2
20 ft. 4 oared rowing boats ..	2
14 ft. Dinghies ..	3
Out-board motor engines ..	5
Total ..	<u>16</u>

Homicide:

In 1947 there was one case of homicide to every 11,870 people or 1/11,870 cases to every thousand of the population compared with one case to every 238,228 people in England and Wales or 1/238,228 cases to every 1,000 of the population. Increases were most marked in the Province of Sabaraganywa where the number rose from sixty-one in 1946 to eighty-three in 1947, and in the Southern Province where 106 cases were reported in 1947 compared with 88 in 1946.

Of the 561 cases, 165 were deliberately planned and 390 were due to sudden quarrels. 58 women were murdered and there were 22 cases of infanticide.

Total number of murders committed by:	1946	1947
(a) Knife	243	263
(b) Cutting weapons other than knife e.g. axe, etc.	53	49
(c) Club or other blunt weapon	92	104
(d) Shooting	88	68
(e) Strangulation	14	22
(f) Poison	5	4
(g) Other means	48	51
	<u>548</u>	<u>561</u>

Traffic:

Road Accidents:-

Total No. of Motor Accidents including motor 'bus accidents	..	6,266
No. involved in death or injury to persons	..	3,371
No. of persons injured	..	3,875
No. of persons killed	..	210

Type of vehicle:-

Motor cars	..	3,474
Motor 'bus	..	724
Lorries	..	1,549
Motor cycles	..	694
Pedal cycles	..	1,234
Tramoars	..	192
Service vehicles	..	513

Type of Accident:-

Collision between two moving vehicles	..	2,974
Collision between moving and stationary vehicles	..	419
Collision between moving and fixed object	..	373
Collision with Pedestrian	..	1,886
Running off the road	..	347

Driver violation:-

	Total <u>Accidents</u>	Total <u>prosecutions</u>	Total <u>convictions</u>
Influence of liquor	48	44	27
Sudden stopping	49	18	14
Insufficient space	230	88	63
Careless driving	794	608	388
Attention disturbed	15	6	5
Leaving line of traffic	5	3	2
Reversing without warning	120	69	45
Loss of control	189	39	19
On a straight road	167	64	48

	<u>Total Accidents</u>	<u>Total prosecutions</u>	<u>Total convictions</u>
Rounding a corner	147	40	21
Warning of approach	47	26	16
Ignoring police traffic signal	55	13	7
Distracted by incident	18	6	5
Driving too close to vehicles	112	46	28
Cutting in	18	12	10
Lights	21	19	14
Defective brakes	135	152	105
Overtaking or passing on wrong side	171	79	62
Excessive speed	67	51	30
Off side rule	54	38	31
Keep to near side	77	38	27
Failure to allow other over-taking traffic to pass	10	4	3

Motor cycle patrols were tried out but had to be suspended for want of men and machines.

Stray Dogs:

The number of dogs destroyed during the year by official dog shooters was 29,638 and by police 3,807, while 3,840 were destroyed in destruction chambers installed by local authorities.

Dope:

Statistics regarding dope detection by the police during 1947 are as follows:

	<u>Ganga</u>	<u>Opium</u>
Illicit sales	2	1
Illicit possessions	386	73
Illicit transport	0	1
Illicit importations	0	0
Total quantities seized	(65 lbs. 0 ozs. 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains	27 lbs. 13 ozs. 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains
	(437 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains = 1 oz)	
No. of prosecutions	389	77
No. convicted	353	70
No. imprisoned	29	8
No. fined	302	60
Other punishment	22	2
Amounts of fines imposed	R25,122	R10,353.50

Black Market Offenses:

The following are statistics of black market offenses in which prosecution was entered by the police:

Food offenses	...	2,350
Miscellaneous price control offenses	...	382
No. of cases resulting in conviction	...	2,357
No. of cases pending on December 31, 1947	...	183
No. of cases where goods have been seized by police	...	1,221
Total value of goods seized	...	R373,764.30

Police Saving Association:

There is a net increase of 2,463 new accounts opened during the year excess of the withdrawals of 1,977 accounts. The increase in membership was 184, making a total of 3,405 members holding 23,160 accounts valued at Rs1,290,530.62 (including interest and bonus). After the deduction of working expenses (Rs9,992.90), the net profit for the year was Rs3,345.32.

Boys' Clubs:

Four clubs are run with police assistance. Of these, two are in Colombo, one in Galle and the other in Kandy.

Health:

There is still no doubt that poor housing and welfare conditions are the greatest contributing factors to the unsatisfactory health record of the Police Service in Ceylon. The record of 54,046 days sick leave for a Service numbering approximately 5,000, or an average of over 10 days sick leave per man per year, cannot be considered satisfactory. Influenza continues to be the most prevalent disease, followed closely by malaria.

A regular rest day for all ranks has been introduced and it is hoped that this will have a beneficial effect on the future health of the Service.

Housing and rented accommodation:

Little or no progress was made during 1947 towards the improvement of police housing and the problem remains more acute than ever. A detailed housing scheme, based on a five-year plan, has been approved. The problem of space has been solved by the flats system which for the most part will be erected on existing sites after the demolition of the present unsatisfactory buildings. Besides living quarters, each group of Police Station buildings will include an administration block where the public can be attended to in comfort and privacy, and also a community center where police and their families may find rest and recreation, and where Canteens, Co-operative Stores, Milk Feeding Centers and Dispensaries will be included.

Uniform clothing:

Certain radical changes in the uniforms of officers, Inspectors and other ranks are under active consideration as a result of the recommendations of the Police Commission Report. These changes have, as the main objects, demilitarization and comfort with utility.

After 442 years of foreign domination Ceylon attained Independence on June 18, 1947.

A change in the Constitution on May 25, 1948 transferred the Police Department from the Ministry of Home Affairs and Executive Committee to the Ministry of Defense and External Affairs.

1957

....

The following selective items from the Administration Report of the Inspector-General of Police for 1957 reveals the Police problem and the progress of the Police Department after the first ten years of self-Government.

Organization of the Police Service
(1957)

Inspector-General

Deputy Inspector-General (Range I)	Deputy Inspector-General (Range II)	Deputy Inspector-General (Administration)	Deputy Inspector-General C.I.D.
--	---	---	---------------------------------------

Deputy Inspector-General (Range I)

Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General (Range I)

Central Province:

Superintendent, Central Province
Asst. Superintendent, Kandy I
Asst. Superintendent, Kandy II
Asst. Superintendent, Kandy III
Asst. Superintendent, (Crimes)
Asst. Superintendent, Matale
Asst. Superintendent, Nuwara Eliya
Asst. Superintendent, Hatton
Office Staff.

North-Western Province:

Superintendent, North-Western Province
Asst. Superintendent, Kurunegala I
Asst. Superintendent, Kurunegala II
Asst. Superintendent, Chilaw
Asst. Superintendent, Kuliya
Office Staff.

Northern Province:

Superintendent, Northern Province
Asst. Superintendent, Jaffna I
Asst. Superintendent, Jaffna II
Asst. Superintendent, Kankasanturai
Asst. Superintendent, Mannar
Asst. Superintendent, Illicit Immigration (Jaffna District)
Office Staff.

Western Province (North):

Superintendent, Western Province (North)
Asst. Superintendent (Crimes)
Asst. Superintendent, Kelaniya
Asst. Superintendent, Gampaha
Asst. Superintendent, Negombo
Office Staff.

Deputy Inspector-General (Range II)

Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General (Range II)

Southern Province(West):

Superintendent, Southern Province (West)
Asst. Superintendent, Galle I
Asst. Superintendent, Galle II
Asst. Superintendent, Ambalangoda
Office Staff

Southern Province (East):

Superintendent, Southern Province (East)
Asst. Superintendent, Matara I
Asst. Superintendent, Matara II
Asst. Superintendent, Tangalle
Office Staff

Eastern Province:

Superintendent, Eastern Province
Asst. Superintendent, Trincomalee
Asst. Superintendent, Batticaloa
Asst. Superintendent, Amparai
Office Staff.

Province of Sabaragamuwa:

Superintendent, Sabaragamuwa
Asst. Superintendent, (Crimes)
Asst. Superintendent, Ratnapura I
Asst. Superintendent, Ratnapura II
Asst. Superintendent, Kegalla
Asst. Superintendent, Avissawela
Office Staff.

Province of Uva:

Superintendent, Province of Uva
Asst. Superintendent, Badulla
Asst. Superintendent, Bandarawela
Office Staff.

Western Province (South):

Superintendent, Western Province (South)
Asst. Superintendent, (Crimes)
Asst. Superintendent, Panadura
Asst. Superintendent, Kaluṭṭara
Asst. Superintendent, Matugama
Office Staff.

Deputy Inspector-General (Administration)

Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General (Administration)

Police Headquarters:

Superintendent Headquarters
Asst. Superintendent, Headquarters
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General
Asst. Superintendent (Traffic) Headquarters
Asst. Superintendent, Information and Statistics
Accountants (thru)
Welfare Officer
Office Staff

Training School:

Superintendent (Director of Training)
Asst. Superintendent (Asst. Director of Training)
Asst. Superintendent, Training School I
Asst. Superintendent, Training School II
Asst. Superintendent, Training School III
Office Staff.

Transport:

Asst. Superintendent, Transport
Police Radio Technical Staff
Office Staff

Depot:

Superintendent, Depot
Asst. Superintendent, Depot
Office Staff

Western Province (Central):

Superintendent, Western Province (Central)
Asst. Superintendent, (Crimes)
Asst. Superintendent Nugegoda
Asst. Superintendent Mt. Lavinia
Asst. Superintendent, Homagama
Office Staff.

Deputy Inspector-General C.I.D.

Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D.

Colombo Division:

Superintendent, Colombo
Personal Asst. to Superintendent, Colombo
Superintendent, (Crimes) Colombo
Asst. Superintendent (Crimes) Colombo
Asst. Superintendent, Colombo (North)
Asst. Superintendent, Colombo (East)
Asst. Superintendent, Colombo (West)
Asst. Superintendent, Colombo (South)
Asst. Superintendent, Colombo (Traffic)
Asst. Superintendent, Colombo (Harbour)
Office Staff.

C.I.D.:

(For Administration and Disciplinary Purposes)

Superintendent, C.I.D. (Special Branch)
Superintendent, C.I.D. (Investigation)
Asst. Superintendent, C.I.D. (Special Branch)
Asst. Superintendent, C.I.D. (Special Branch and Aliens)
Asst. Superintendent, C.I.D. (Special Branch)
Asst. Superintendent, C.I.D. (Administration)
Asst. Superintendent, C.I.D. (Investigation)
Asst. Superintendent, C.I.D. (Investigation)
Asst. Superintendent, C.I.D. ("X" Branch)
Asst. Superintendent, C.I.D. (Technical)
Office Staff.

Establishment and Strength of the Service on December 31, 1957:

Inspector-General	.....	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	.....	4
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	.....	102
Chief Inspectors	.....	8
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	.....	700
Sergeants Major	.....	2
Sergeants	.....	1,009
Constables and Drivers	.....	8,250
Women Constables	.....	21
Wireless Operators	.....	117

Length of Service:

	<u>Of under 3 years Service</u>	<u>Of 3 yrs & under 10</u>	<u>Of 10 yrs & under 20</u>	<u>Of 20 yrs & under 30</u>	<u>Of 30 yrs & over</u>	
Inspector-General				1	=	1
Deputy Inspector-General			1	3	=	4
Superintendent			6	4	7	= 17
Asst. Superintendent	9	10	19	38	9	= 85
Chief Inspector				7	1	= 8
Inspectors		30	67	108	18	= 223
Sub-Inspectors	183	113	64	87	30	= 447
Sergeants		100	521	340	48	= 1,009
Constables	1,951	1,992	1,447	359	127	= 5,876
Police Women	16	5				= 21

Communities

	Sinhalese	Tamils	Malays	Burghers	Others	Totals
Inspector-General	1	-	-	-	-	1
Deputy Inspector-General	3	-	-	1	-	4
Superintendents	6	3	-	7	1	17
Assistant Superintendents	41	19	1	23	1	85
Chief Inspectors	1	3	2	2	-	8
Inspectors	131	34	23	33	2	223
Sub-Inspectors	312	74	32	41	18	477
Sergeants	637	193	117	30	32	1,009
Constables	4,591	811	297	66	111	5,876
Police Women	20	-	1	-	-	21
	5,743	1,137	473	203	165	7,721

Religion

	Buddhists	Hindus	Christians	Mohammedans	Others	Totals
Inspector-General	1	-	-	1	-	1
Deputy Inspector-General	-	-	4	-	-	4
Superintendents	2	1	13	-	1	17
Assistant Superintendents	30	10	44	1	-	85
Chief Inspectors	1	1	4	2	-	8
Inspectors	94	27	76	25	1	223
Sub-Inspectors	229	39	149	59	1	477
Sergeants	555	131	160	161	2	1,009
Constables	4,110	706	637	402	21	5,876
Police Women	19	-	2	-	-	21
	5,041	915	1,089	650	26	7,721

Casualties

	Cancellation of enlistment	Resignations	Retirements	Discharges	Dismissals and Vacation of Posts	Deaths	Miscellaneous	Retirements for Inefficiency	Total
Superintendents	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Assistant Superintendents	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Chief Inspectors	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Inspectors	-	1	4	-	-	2	-	-	7
Sub-Inspectors	10	7	3	-	1	-	1	3	25
Sergeants	-	-	33	3	2	1	3	3	45
Constables*	35*	117*	50	20*	19*	15	13*	9	272
	45	125	96	23	22	19	17	15	356

* Includes police drivers and women constables.

Civil Staff:

Special Grade	= 1	District Clerks	= 13
Grade I	= 20	Quasi Clerical Service Clerks	= 50
Grade II	= 93	Temporary Clerks	= 1
General Clerical Class	= 159	Total	= 374

Female clerk attached to Servants Registry	..	= 1
Stenographers	..	= 24
Typist	..	= 25
Press examiners	..	= 2
Welfare Officer	..	= 1

Binders	= 3	Laborers (part time for Police Post in North- Western Province)	= 17
Operators, duplicating machines	= 2	Horsekeepers	= 22
Pecns	= 122	Apprentice horsekeepers	= 6
Laborers (Office)	= 46	Bicycle Orderly	= 1
Laborers (Conservancy)	= 283	Meal carriers	= 6
Laborers (temporary daily paid)	= 57	Matrons	= 2
Laborers (part-time)	= 73	Matrons (temporary)	= 2

Cost of the Service:

The cost of the service for the year was Rs.29,356,404.
The total approximate population of the Island in 1957 was 8,929,000.
The area of the Island is 25,332 square miles.

A police officer cost the Government Rs3,577 and the individual citizen Rs3.29 which works out to less than a cent a day!

Complaints against Police:

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total No. of complaints received	1,308	1,083	1,090	870
No. in which action taken by way of prosecution	36	11	16	11
No. in which police officer was convicted	5	2	1	1
No. in which cases were dismissed	21	13	6	4
No. in which Departmental action was taken	456	467	643	498
No. in which complaint was established	45	66	95	20
Total No. in which complaint was found to be without foundation	980	845	783	703
No. of pending cases on December 31	247	161	196	136

Assaults on Police:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
No. of assaults by members of public on police in execution of duty	71	85	87
No. resulting in death of police officers	1	1	5
No. resulting in serious injury to police officers	53	62	56

Revenue earned by the police for Government:

	<u>1957</u>
(a) Statutory offenses	Rs1,403,386.97
(b) Penal offenses	391,531.55
(c) Customs seizures by police where articles seized have been confiscated and Departmental fines inflicted by Customs	14,166.00
(d) Amount realized by the confiscation and sale by Customs of any article seized by the police	25,794.88
(e) Other items of Revenue to Government	29,243.65
	<u>1,854,123.06</u>

Housing and Accommodation:

The constable has been neglected in the matter of accommodation and many of the quarters, particularly married quarters provided by the Government for lower ranks of the Force, are not of the standard required to induce men of education to join the service; while on this subject of accommodation, the method followed in the Ceylon Police for accommodating constables and sergeants in lines and barracks are quite obsolete and should have been abolished some years back. It is essential the lower ranks of the Force should as far as possible be housed more individually on a civilian basis. In 1948 the Service had an actual strength of 5,224 for whom 1,203 government quarters, hopelessly out of date and in various stages of delapidation, were available. Some of these buildings will be celebrating

their first centenary fairly soon and their continued existance can hardly be justified even on archaeological grounds! The strength of the Service at the end of this year was 8,925. Therefore, in spite of an increase in strength of over 5,500, just 500 additional Government quarters were provided during the last 10 years of Independence.

Training:

The Police Training School, situated at Kalutara, continues to carry out a very heavy recruiting and training program. Probationary Assistant Superintendents, Sub-Inspectors, Recruit Constables, Police Women and Police Drivers, all receive their initial training in law enforcement, the average length of each course being six months. Refresher and promotion courses for various grades of Police Officers are also held. Apart from that, non-police personnel such as Divisional Revenue Officers, Forest Officers, Railway Security Officers, Inspectors of Explosives, Village Headmen, etc., are given a training in aspects of police work that have a direct bearing on their official duties, together with instruction in the application of the relevant Ordinances.

Application for the position of constable:

These applications in 1957 were dealt with as follows:

Applications:

Balance from 1956	..	992
Received during the year	..	<u>20,624</u>
Total	..	<u>21,616</u>

Disposal:

Failed to attend interviews	..	8,555
Rejected on facts furnished in the application	..	<u>2,432</u>

Rejected:

Physically and educationally below standard	..	6,394
Overage and undorage	..	252
Other reasons - bad records, etc.,	..	1,845
Selected for investigation	..	<u>1,356</u>
Balance on December 31, received too late for attention during the year	..	<u>1,282</u>
Total	..	<u>21,616</u>

Application for the position of Sub-Inspector:

Application:

Balance from 1956	..	85
Received during the year	..	<u>1,830</u>
Total	..	<u>1,915</u>

Disposal:

Failed to attend interview	..	552
Rejected on facts furnished in application	..	<u>446</u>

Rejected at interviews:

Physically and educationally below standard	..	333
Overage and underage	..	16
Other reasons	..	209
Selected for investigation	..	240
Balance on December 31, received too late for attention during the year	..	119
Total	..	<u>1,915</u>

Applications for the position of Police Driver:

Disposal:

Failed to attend interview	..	243
Rejected on facts furnished in application	..	43
Rejected at interview (bad record, etc.,)	..	156
Selected for investigation	..	77
Balance on December 31, received too late for attention	..	<u>364</u>
Total	..	<u>893</u>

Recruitment during 1957:

Constables:

Recruits in school January 1	..	=
Enlisted on March	..	450
Casualties	..	17
Retarded	..	1
Posted on July 15	..	432
Enlisted on July 15	..	472
Casualties	..	9
Number in School in December 31	..	483

Women Constables:

Enlisted in November 15	..	10
Number in School in December 31	..	10

Probationary Sub- Inspectors:

Number in School in January 1	..	=
Enlisted in January 5	..	30
Posted out in June 20	..	23
Posted out in August 1	..	3
Casualties	..	1
Enlisted in June 20	..	73
Casualties	..	9
Number in School in December 1	..	64

Probationary Assistant Superintendents:

Enlisted in January 5	..	5
Posted in June 24	..	5

The Trend of grave crime:

Under the heading of grave crime are included the offenses of abduction, arson, burglary, cattle theft, exposure of children, grievous hurt, homicide, attempted homicide, hurt by knife or dangerous weapons, rape, unnatural offenses, riot, robbery, theft over Rs 20/00 (and receiving stolen property) and theft of bicycles.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Total Crime</u>	<u>Crime per 100,000 of population</u>	<u>Percentage of convictions</u>
1939	5,897,000	16,627	281.06	36
1940	5,951,000	17,009	284.08	36
1941	6,020,000	17,748	293.61	34
1942	6,021,000	20,724	342.89	31
1943	6,134,000	28,604	464.27	24
1944	6,276,000	34,023	539.36	20
1945	6,496,000	31,349	480.96	23
1946	6,657,000	29,721	442.34	25
1947	6,879,000	28,286	411.02	30
1948	7,086,000	24,648	348.08	34
1949	7,297,000	21,549	295.03	37.8
1950	7,544,000	20,139	266.08	37.6
1951	7,742,000	18,090	233.06	41.3
1952	7,942,000	17,911	225.03	43
1953	8,248,000	18,016	218.04	44
1954	8,385,000	19,704	234.99	43.9
1955	8,589,000	18,168	211.47	44.17
1956	8,792,000	21,344	242.76	37.76
1957	8,929,000	19,021	218	43.88

The following shows the daily incidence of crime in the Island during in the last three years:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Murder	1.28	1.35	1.44
Violence	16.38	18.55	18.97
Burglary	9.71	13.1	9.65
Theft	18.75	21.53	18.7
Other grave crime	3.8	5.4	4.7

Crimes of violence:

6,924 cases of violence were reported compared with 6,791 in 1956 - an increase of 133 cases.

Causes of crimes of violence:

The following comparative statement shows the motive that led to crime of violence:

	<u>1955</u>		<u>1956</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>o/o</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>o/o</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>o/o</u>
Long standing enmity	1,310	20.35	1,412	20.79	1,452	20.97
Jealousy over women	308	4.78	349	5.1	359	5.2
Land disputes	709	11.16	822	12.1	842	12.2
Drink	541	8.39	608	8.98	631	9.12
Sudden quarrels	2,805	43.52	2,905	42.92	2,930	42.31
Insanity	29	.45	35	.5	37	.53
Offenses committed in the perpetration of other crime	224	3.48	248	3.6	254	3.67
Sex	193	2.99	244	3.1	218	3.1
Motives unknown	316	4.9	198	2.91	203	2.9

The disposal of 527 murders committed in the year under review:

(a) Accused arrested	..	495
(b) Committed to the Supreme Court	..	269
(c) Convictions in the Supreme Court	..	68
(d) Appeals against convictions in the Supreme Court	..	7
(e) Results of appeals:		
1. Confirmed	..	4
2. Varied	..	2
3. Acquitted	..	1
(f) No. of death sentences pronounced by the Supreme Court	..	22
(g) No. of death sentences carried out	..	-
(h) No. of death sentences remitted by the Governor-General	..	11
(i) No. of persons sentenced to life imprisonment	..	8
(j) No. imprisoned (other than life imprisonment)	..	31
(k) No. of accused who committed suicide	..	4
(l) Accidentally killed	..	-
(m) Died of natural causes	..	32
(n) Became insane	..	1
(o) No. of accused who had previous convictions for homicide	..	1
(p) No. of cases where accused was under the influence of liquor	..	56
(q) No. of women murdered	..	69
(r) No. of re-convicted criminals murdered	..	29

Crimes against property:

		<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>Percentage of Decrease</u>
Arson	..	739	566	30
Burglary	..	4,488	3,524	36
Cattle stealing	..	1,021	1,029	-
Theft of property over Rs20/00	..	5,381	4,701	13
Theft of bicycles	..	1,428	1,121	27.5
Robbery	..	1,236	1,150	7.7

Firearms:

		<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
No. of cases in which firearms were used in offenses against persons	..	184	217	202
No. of cases in which firearms were used in offenses against property	..	10	29	53

Absconders:

Total No. of absconders against whom open warrants have been issued on December 31	..	365
Of these, total wanted for crime committed during the year	..	87
Total wanted for murder	..	31

Unlawful gaming:

		<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Urban areas	..	731	681	675
Rural Areas	..	2,089	2,210	1,910
Under Customs Ordinance	..	18	27	16

Serious Crimes of violence:

		<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Homicide	..	466	497	527
Attempted homicide	..	237	240	232
Grievous hurt	..	2,189	2,222	2,293
Hurt by knife	..	3,120	3,371	3,425

Homicide:

The figures given below are for the past three years classified under different motives:

		<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Premeditated	..	53	84	80
Long standing enmity	..	85	80	93
Jealousy over women	..	47	48	59
Land disputes	..	42	64	59
Sudden quarrels	..	147	147	155
Insanity	..	10	9	8
Murders committed in the commission of other crimes	..	11	16	14
Drink	..	30	24	25
Other causes	..	41	25	34

The following is a comparative statement of homicide in the various Provinces and Divisions:

		<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Colombo Division	..	21	20	16
Western Province (North)	..	53	40	15
Western Province (Central)	..	23	28	34
Western Province (South)	..	43	59	49
Central Province	..	33	41	41
Northern Province	..	37	32	38
North-Western Province	..	63	59	79
Eastern Province	..	15	36	32
North-Central Province	..	16	10	16
Southern Province	..	76	98	96
Uva Province	..	19	18	11
Sabaragamuwa	..	67	56	63
		<u>466</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>527</u>

The following comparative statement shows the weapons and methods used in the commission of murder:

		<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Knife	..	193	180	215
Cutting weapons	..	58	69	71
Club or other blunt weapons	..	89	95	95
Firearms	..	71	102	84
Strangulation	..	12	16	24
Poison	..	2	5	8
Other means	..	41	30	30
		<u>466</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>527</u>

Excise Offenses - Police Detection:

	No. of cases detected	No. of complaints filed	No. of convictions	Total fines Rs. cts.
Manufacture of unlicensed liquor	415	407	315	25,325.02
Illicit manufacture of toddy	937	928	830	2,048.00
Illicit distillation of arrack	271	269	210	30,343.00
Illicit distillation of other spirits	17	15	12	705.00
Possession of unlicensed liquor, toddy, and other spirits	5,600	5,498	4,753	249,448.00
Sale of unlicensed liquor, toddy, arrack and other spirits	922	911	728	93,305.00
Transport of unlicensed liquor, toddy, arrack & other spirits.	1,759	1,728	1,607	68,000.00

	Ganga	Opium
Illicit sales	586	3
Illicit possession	763	257
Illicit transport	7	1
Illicit cultivations	167	-
Quantity seized	994 lbs. 5ozs. 27grns.	16 lbs. 4 ozs. 148 grns.
No. of prosecutions	1,497	262
No. of convictions	1,341	242
No. imprisoned	102	10
No. fined	1,204	230
Other punishments	23	4
Amount of fines imposed	R100,094.00	Rs18,842.00

Rural Development Movement:

	1956	1957
Number of Societies	4,036	4,262
Number of Groups	247	250
Number of Unions	84	79
Total No. of Rural Volunteers	26,998	28,470
Total No. of Volunteer Patrol Squads	2,959	2,217
Total No. of Conciliation Boards	2,293	1,622
Total No. of disputes settled by Conciliation Boards from date of inauguration up to December 31	34,987	37,814
No. of detections or arrests made by volunteers with assistance of:		
Police	262	203
Headmen	97	147

Specialized Branches

Criminal Investigation Department:

This department is under the direct control and supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D. For the purpose of administration, the department is divided into two divisions, each placed under the control of a Superintendent.

The Superintendent of the Special Branch is in charge of:

- (a) Special Branch; and
- (b) Immigration and Emigration Branch.

The Superintendent in charge of the Investigation Branch has under his control:

- (a) Investigation Branch;
- (b) Technical Branches;
- (c) "X" Branch

The distribution of strength as on December '51 is shown below:

Superintendent	..	1
Assistant Superintendents	..	10
Inspectors	..	24
Sub-Inspectors	..	21
Sergeants	..	83
Constables	..	92
Women Constables	..	2
Police Drivers	..	15
Total	..	248

The Investigation Branch:

The sanctioned strength of the Investigation Branch is:

Inspectors & Sub-Inspectors	..	20
Sergeants	..	39
Constables	..	28

Actual strength on December 31 was:

Inspectors & Sub-Inspectors	..	11
Sergeants	..	9
Constables	..	5

A comparative statement for the last seven years showing the strength and the number of cases inquired into is as follows:

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Inspectors & Sub-Inspectors	12	15	15	16	16	10	11
Sergeants	12	13	13	14	14	13	9
Constables	7	9	7	5	5	4	5
Total	31	37	35	35	35	27	25
Total Cases	330	279	148	104	104	169	129
Pending in Court	37	34	14	12	12	8	12
Pending Inquiries	138	85	68	41	41	85	73

The principal duties of this Branch are:-

- (a) Investigation of cases of grave crime especially referred to it;
- (b) The regular investigation of systematic frauds; large scale forgeries, criminal misappropriations and allied offenses.

The types of cases handled by the Investigation Branch:-

- (a) All offenses which, in the opinion of the Inspector-General or Deputy Inspectors-General, need special investigation;
- (b) Cases where the field of investigation involves several Provinces, or Districts;
- (c) Complaints concerning offenses committed by members of the legal profession;
- (d) Cases of criminal breach of trust, misappropriation, cheating and kindred offenses involving sums amounting to Rs10,000 and over.

During the year this Branch has investigated 129 cases besides rendering assistance to the Provincial police in another 11, which included 7 cases of murder, 2 cases each of burglary and theft.

The cases taken over by the Investigation Branch are shown below:

Cheating	..	30
Criminal misappropriation	..	13
Forgery	..	27
Criminal breach of trust	..	15
Falsification of accounts	..	3
Miscellaneous	..	<u>41</u>
Total	..	129

Fraud:

During the year under review, the Criminal Investigation Department investigated 66 complaints reported by government departments.

Complaints against Public Servants - Fourteen complaints were investigated and one prosecution was entered. In two cases the evidence was insufficient to institute criminal action and in another, departmental action was taken. One suspect committed suicide and ten cases were pending.

Complaints against Advocates, Proctors and Notaries - six complaints received during the year were investigated and prosecution was entered in one case but the Proctor absconded to an unknown place abroad. The investigation of two disclosed no criminal offense, the third was dropped because of insufficient evidence, the remaining two were referred to the Attorney General for advice.

Absconders:

There are five absconders wanted by the C.I.D. and all of them have sought asylum in foreign countries.

Bribery "X" Branch:

The Bribery Act No. 11 of 1954 came into force on March 1, 1954. The responsibility for enforcing this act devolves on the Attorney-General. The "X" Branch of the C.I.D. deals with all matters pertaining to this act. The strength of the "X" Branch is:

		<u>Sanctioned Strength</u>	<u>Actual strength</u>
Assistant Superintendents	..	2	1
Inspectors/Sub-Inspectors	..	18	6
Sergeants	..	15	1
Constables	..	25	-

During the year the "X" Branch detected 28 persons accepting illegal gratification as against 74 in 1956, 61 in 1955, and 85 in 1954.

Income Tax:

In 20 cases information was given to the Income Tax Department of racketeers in vice who had amassed wealth but avoided paying income tax.

Immigration and Emigration Branch:

This Branch is manned by one sergeant and one constable under the supervision of the Superintendent, Special Branch C.I.D.

Anti-Illicit Immigration Police Posts:

Sixteen police posts along the Northern and North-Western coast are manned by three sergeants, seventy constables, four wireless operators and three police drivers. They are supervised by the Assistant Superintendents of the Districts in which these posts are located.

A summary of the detection made during the year is as follows:

Arrested by police	..	852
Arrested by Village Headmen	..	381
Arrested by Navy	..	416
Arrested by Army	..	91
Arrested by Railway	..	4
Arrested by public	..	21
Arrested by Department of Immigration & Emigration	..	4
Arrested by Village Committee Chairman	..	15
Arrested by Customs	..	88
Arrested by Rural Volunteers	..	27
Arrested by Excise Department	..	1

The disposal of the 1900 cases is as follows:

Deported up to December 31	..	1,650
D.O. issued and men awaiting travel documents for deportation	..	67
Released after inquiry	..	68
Escaped	..	9
Absconding	..	12
Cases sent to the Controller of Immigration & Emigration to obtain his sanction to prosecute for illicit landing	..	32

Technical Branch

Finger Print Bureau:

During the year, finger print slips of 613 persons were sent to foreign bureaus for search and nine were traced as having previous convictions in Madras, India. Of 28 finger print slips received for search from foreign bureaus, seven persons were traced as having previous convictions in Ceylon.

The Criminal Record Office:

Records of 5,617 criminals were added to the collection as against 4,435 for the previous year. In addition 1,106 re-registrations were effected as a result of criminals being re-convicted. Of the 5,617 records 4,277 were received from outstations, compared with 2,777 for the preceding year. The total number registered in the Criminal Record Office now stands at 70,396.

Rogues Gallery:

This section contains photographs of 12,000 notorious criminals classified and filed according to the various methods adopted by them in committing crime. Complaints and witnesses in accused unknown cases visited the C.R.O on 131 occasions and successfully identified the accused in 14 cases while 15 more are pending because identification, not being absolute, necessitated further inquiry in order to establish it beyond a doubt.

Traffic:

The improvement of traffic conditions continued to occupy an important place in police work during 1957. Congestions is increasing and so is the accident rate.

16,093 accidents occurred in 1957 in which 8,197 persons were seriously injured and 364 killed. This represents a daily average of 44 accidents, 22 persons injured seriously and 1 killed.

Comparing the figures for 1957 with those of 1956, an increase of 759 accidents is noticeable, 286 less persons were injured, but 51 more persons were killed. This represents a 5% rise in accidents over last year's total. Since the annual increase in motor vehicles and drivers is in the region of 8%, it would appear that the situation is fairly under control and this may be partly attributed to the intensive accident-prevention work carried on by the police.

Vehicles:

The comparative statement shows that not only has the number of vehicles risen from 39,783 in 1947 to 104,001 in 1957, but that they are increasing at the rate of 700 to 800 each month.

Drivers:

Approximately 22,000 applications are made each year for licenses, of whom about half are generally successful. On the accepted basis that it takes a driver a minimum of three years driving experience before he can be depended on to react correctly in an emergency, it follows that Ceylon constantly have about 33,000 unreliable drivers on the road. For accident statistics and analysis violations see Appendices XVII and XVIII.

Transport and Communications:

The strength of the Police Central Garage and Radio Control Section on December 31 was as follows:

Central Garage

Assistant Superintendents ..	2
Inspectors & Sub-Inspectors ..	8
Sergeants ..	17
Constables ..	100
Police Drivers ..	48
	.. 175

Radio Control Section

Inspector ..	1
Sub-Inspector ..	1
Wireless Operators ..	32
C.T.O. Radio ..	1
A.T.O. Radio ..	2
Radio Technicians ..	3
	.. 40

Strength of vehicles:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Motor cars ..	134	103
Jeeps ..	94	103
Land rovers ..	101	107
Heavy trucks and light vans ..	131	90
Motorcycles ..	346	306
Ambulance ..	1	1
Technical vehicles ..	8	8

Radio Section:

The Radio Section has a strength of one hundred and twenty six officers in the following categories:

Inspector	..	1
Sub-Inspector	..	1
Technical Officer	..	3
Technicians	..	3
W/T Operators	..	118

Eighty six operators are posted to the 26 outstations linked up on the Inter-Provincial Wireless Telegraph Network. The other 32 operators work at the Colombo Wireless Telegraph Control in the New Secretariat premises.

The Inter-Provincial Wireless Telegraph Network has expanded considerably and now twenty six outstations are served by the network from Colombo. They are: Jaffna, Anuradhapura, Kandy, Trincomalee, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Galle, Badulla, Kalutara, Matara, Negombo, Chilaw, Mannar, Hatton, Batticaloa, Ambalangoda, Police Training School, Avissawella, Gampaha, Amparai, Kanke-santhurai, Vavuniya, Kegalla, Elephant Pass and Ponnakari. The last two are Emergency Posts set up to deal with illicit immigration.

Colombo and the first sixteen stations above are maintained and equipped by the Telecommunication Traffic Department. The other ten stations are fitted with police equipment and are maintained by the Police Technical Staff.

Sixteen police radio cars controlled by the Police Emergency Control Room operate in the City of Colombo, and the system is worked on V.H.F. Radio Telephone. The same set up of 16 cars with two 100 watt control unit is also installed and maintained by the technical staff of the Police Radio Laboratory.

In August all 5 Police Stations in Amparai District and Kalmunai of the Batticaloa District were equipped with radio telephones with Amparai as the control for the network. The equipment was kindly supplied by the Gal Oya Development Board but the installation was done by the Police Radio Laboratory. During the December floods when several areas were completely cut off, the only effective means of communication left in this distant district was the Police Radio Telephone Link.

Twenty five new cars are on order from abroad and when received, will be fitted with radio telephone equipment already available and will then be put into service in Colombo.

Information Room at Police Headquarters:

Through the 24 hours of the day the Information Room at Police Headquarters is kept open to receive and transmit police communications. An Inspector or Sub-Inspector is continuously on duty and acts as an Information Officer in regard to the many inquiries made by members of the public on matters of police and general interest. A Gazetted Officer who functions as Duty Officer maintains close supervision over the activities of the Information Room throughout the 24 hours of each day so that matters of importance receive prompt and proper attention.

The Teleprinter Service is also housed at the Information Room; It covers 28 Police Stations in Colombo and its suburbs.

"3333" System:

The Call No. '19' which was used by the Police Department as its emergency number was changed to "3333" in July for technical reasons. The new No. "3333" is a great improvement in every way.

Both day and night 15 radio cars are now linked to the Control Room on the 7th floor of the New Secretariat. These cars prowl around Colombo City and its suburbs answering urgent calls for assistance on information dialled by members of the public.

On an average 300 such calls have been dealt with each month. Nuisance calls, which used to be a source of annoyance in the past have almost faded out, no doubt because the general public realize the value of the system and are unwilling to jeopardise its efficiency by senseless pranks.

In addition to their normal duties on emergency service, the radio cars have been extensively used on occasion of national importance and at scenes of disturbances and strikes.

Harbor Division:

The actual strength of the Colombo Harbor Division on December 31 was as follows:

One Assistant Superintendent
Two Clerks

	<u>Colombo Harbor</u>	<u>Foreshore</u>
Inspectors	3	3
Sub-Inspectors	4	1
Sergeant-Major	-	1
Sergeants	11	12
Constables	90	100
Police Drivers	2	3
Total	110	120

The Harbor Division was short of 8 Inspectors/Sub-Inspectors, 13 Sergeants and 57 Constables on December 31.

Launches and Boats:

Diesel-engined launches	..	5
14 feet dinghies	..	1
Outboard motor engine	..	1
Rowing boat	..	<u>1</u>
Total	..	8

A Radio Control Room has been established at the new Harbor Police Administration block at Queen Elizabeth Quay since October 17. This radio link has been of immense assistance in the prompt investigation of crime, strikes and other matters of police interest. At present only two launches are equipped with radio telephone equipment but three more are to be similarly fitted in the near future.

Port:

The Colombo Harbor police handle all police duties including investigation of grave and minor crime afloat, while the Foreshore police attend to similar duties ashore.

Guard duties on board ships, patrolling the waters to prevent and detect offenses under the Port Act, Customs Quarantine Ordinance, Boat and Launches Ordinance and the Immigration Act constitute the more important functions of the Harbor police. They are also responsible for surveillance of the New Terminal Building.

Investigation into accidents afloat, sudden deaths reported on board, and strikes on board ships are among the less important duties.

The Foreshore police man pedestrian entrances to the Port. This Station shoulders the major share of grave and minor crime and furnishes, in addition, the beats, post and patrols within the shore area to prevent and detect offenses under the relevant Ordinance. These tasks were further complicated perhaps by the fact that 208 Island re-convicted criminals and several others who do not bear unblemished records, form part of the Port labor force.

Radio cars are now in use in the Harbor Division and have been of great assistance during the strikes. Three more new W/T cars are on order for this Division. Radio cars are also essential for working the Security Scheme.

Liaison with Customs and Port Commission:

The 'Beat' system and 'Mobile Patrol' organized by the Harbor Division and the close liaison that exists between the police and the Preventive staff of Customs, have achieved excellent results in the prevention and detection of pilferages and other offenses. A comparative statement of the total crime for the last 5 years is given below:

		<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	..	82	65	54	73	52
Theft	..	56	49	37	36	24
Burglary	..	2	6	2	8	11
Convictions	..	37	31	20	24	9
Pending	..	6	7	2	4	4

The Foreshore police made 60 successful arrests on suspicion compared with 59 in the previous year, while the Harbor police were similarly responsible for another 42 as against only 24 in 1956.

Minor Offenses:

The combined figures of both Stations in respect of minor offenses, breach of Port Regulations and other statutory offenses for the past 5 years are:

		<u>Prosecutions</u>	<u>Convictions</u>
1953	..	3,079	2,722
1954	..	2,430	2,148
1955	..	2,975	2,738
1956	..	3,093	2,734
1957	..	2,743	2,480

Escorts and Guards:

The number of escorts provided by the Harbor Division was as follows:

Explosives, foodstuffs and other valuable cargo	..	999
Oil and other spirits	..	251
Stamps and currency	..	31

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Guards for Shipping					
Steamers (Colombo)	5,210	3,221	3,161	2,881	2,998
Graving Dock	47	42	96	65	83
Sailing vessels	310	326	370	370	357

Accidents:

Motor accidents, the comparative figures for the last 3 years:

1955	..	105
1956	..	64
1957	..	20

There were no fatal motor accidents. The Harbor Division Traffic Branch has detected 673 motor offenses this year.

There were 313 accidents afloat and on board of which two ended fatally.

Strikes:

The following comparative statement shows the position in regards to strikes in the Port of Colombo during the past 5 years.

1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
12	23	29	65	123

Trincomalee Harbor:

The strength of the Trincomalee Harbor Police Station on December 31 was one Sub-Inspector and 10 constables. The Diesel engine launch attached to Trincomalee is unserviceable and the only vessel now functioning is a rowing boat.

In addition to the duties afloat, the Harbor police strength is used on patrol and beat duties in the down.

There were two cases of grave crime reported from the harbor area and 95 minor offenses were detected during the year.

Shipping:

Seventy-two ships, 37 sailing vessels and 91 craft called at this harbor.

Galle Harbor:

The strength of the Galle Harbor Police on December 31 was one Sub-Inspector and 7 constables.

116 minor offenses were detected in the harbor area. Grave crime reported in the harbor is investigated by the Town police.

Shipping:

Eighty five vessels, mainly cargo, called at the harbor.

Other Specialized Branches

The Depot:

Strength on December 31 was:

Superintendents/Assistant Superintendents	..	2
Chief Inspectors/Inspectors/Sub-Inspectors	..	23
Sergeants	..	43
Constables	..	360
Police drivers	..	7

Accommodations:

160 flats have been constructed on the Depot premises which are distributed as follows:

Inspectors/Sub-Inspectors	..	28
Sergeants/Constables	..	128
Women Police Sergeants/Women Police Constables	..	3
Police driver	..	1

Of the flats meant for the Inspectorate, 10 are now occupied by Inspectors/Sub-Inspectors attached to Colombo because of an acute shortage of quarters for the personnel of that Division.

Duties:

Broadly speaking, the duties of the Depot police consist of furnishing static guards, escort, crowd control units for functions of national importance and task force for special duties in disturbed areas.

The Depot personnel supply the manpower for the Guard Room, Information Room, Telephone Exchange and the Teletype Service at Police Headquarters, Court duties in the Supreme and District Courts in Colombo and mounting Guards of Honor on special occasion.

1957 has been a particularly eventful year for the Depot. On 140 occasions armed parties had, at a moment's notice, to be rushed out to places in Colombo and in other parts of the Island to deal with extremely dangerous and tricky situations caused by strikes and mob rivalries.

Special Police Reserve:

The sanctioned strength of the Special Police Reserve which stood at 2,000 was increased during the course of the year to 3,500.

Women Police:

The strength of the Women police is one Sergeant and 20 Constables. There were 3 resignations during the course of the year, all three seeking more lucrative employment in other Departments.

The Women police have been allocated 3 flats in the Depot police premises where they run their own mess.

Mounted Section:

The Mounted Section was completely re-organized early this year. Under the new set-up the strength was fixed at:

- (a) An Inspector in overall charge
- (b) Mounted personnel - Two Sub-Inspectors as Troop Leaders
8 Sergeants as Section Leaders and
30 Constables as Section Constables
- (c) Non-mounted staff - One Sergeant and
5 Constables for reserve, office and
clerical duties and
2 police drivers for transport.
- (d) Non-mounted staff - (Civilian) - Forty horsekeepers and
apprentices and 3 laborers.
- (e) Horses - Thirty-six horses.

Police Dogs:

The strength of the Police Dog Section on December 31 was:

6 Alsations, 3 Doberman Pinchers, 2 Labradors.

of whom 10 are fully trained. Eight trained dogs are stationed in the main kennels in Kandy and two are kennelled at the Police Training School, Kalutara to serve the Western, Southern and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.

The services of police dogs were utilized far more intensively this year than in previous years. They were summoned to assist in 75 cases, including homicide, attempted murder, burglary, cattle theft, robbery and one case of a missing child. In 33 instances the dogs were able to track the culprits down successfully. Nearly all the failures were due to either the long time lag between the offense and arrival of the dogs and because of unfavorable weather conditions.

Strikes and Labor Disputes:

445 major strikes were reported during the period under review and may be summarized as follows:

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Colombo Port	15	37	30	82	123
Government establishments	16	22	8	19	47
Commercial and Private firms	17	21	33	64	27
Estates	15	37	30	82	177
Local Bodies	6	1	4	1	8
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	63
Total	66	104	104	231	445

See the statement in Appendix XVI showing the number of strikes, men on strike and man days lost in plantation and other industries, month by month.

Pensioner Corps:

The strength of the Pensioner's Corps in 1957 stood at 638. As in the past years Banks, Commercial Firms, Carnivals and Exhibitions avail themselves of the services of Police Pensioners whenever watchers or guards were required. The Escord Corps made up from the more able-bodied Pensioners, which are established at the Depot. Furnished armed escorts for the safe custody of Government cash in transit from Bank, etc. A total of 2,844 escorts were supplied during the year.

Stray Dogs:

18,749 stray dogs were shot during the year; 1,730 were destroyed by the police and the rest by the official dog shooters appointed by the Government Agent. 2,482 dogs were destroyed in gas chambers maintained by the Local Bodies.

5,031 persons underwent Pasteur treatment at different Institutes throughout the Island.

Boys' Clubs:

Eight Boys' Clubs organized by police are functioning at Colombo (Pet-tah), Galle, Kandy, Jaffna, Kurunegala, Ratnapura, Kalutara and Matale. They are maintained on donations from the public and awards made by some Magistrates of part fines imposed in cases.

Vagrants and Prostitutes:

The number of vagrants having no ostensible means of subsistence who were prosecuted and sent to the Homes for Vagrants were:

1955	..	62
1956	..	43
1957	..	45

The number of cases of prostitution detected under the Vagrants Ordinance:

1955	..	151
1956	..	152
1957	..	202

Vice:

	Arrested				Prosecuted			
	1956		1957		1956		1957	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Prostitutes	-	96	-	165	1	77	-	159
Brothels	15	45	33	39	16	21	25	26
Soliciting	9	24	21	6	9	24	21	2
Homosexuals	1	-	8	6	1	-	4	4
Narcotics	1,198	31	1,532	37	1,292	30	1,573	36
Sex perversions:								
(a) Exposure of persons	165	4	225	7	75	4	215	8
(b) Peeping toms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Molesting	274	13	263	33	118	-	248	14
Sale of obscene postcards, photographs & pamphlets	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-
Illicit sale of liquor								
(a) Arrack	425	19	789	34	456	20	770	34
(b) Tea cider	177	6	261	4	176	6	762	5
(c) Foreign liquor	10	-	16	-	16	1	16	-

Comparative statement of the strength of the Ceylon Police Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Ceylon:

Year	Officers	Inspectors/ Sub-Inspectors	Sergeants/ Constables	Total
1912	8	24	100	132
1920	24	136	527	690
1930	32	160	1,217	1,415
1940	42	231	2,132	2,405
1950	74	482	2,518	3,074
1952	78	526	2,848	3,453
1953	84	547	3,110	3,745
1954	86	551	3,546	4,183
1955	91	556	3,894	4,547
1956	98	607	4,655	5,542
1957*	103	683	5,275*	6,061

* Includes 15 Women police constables.

Health of the Service:

Staff	-	Medical Officers	..	2
		Apothecaries	..	2
		Male nurses	..	3
		Hospital Orderlies	..	1
		Male attendants	..	6
		Cooks	..	2
		Laborers	..	4

Indoor Patients:

913 cases were admitted to the Police Hospital as against 840 the previous year, influenza and kindred diseases accounted for the vast majority admissions. Cases for operative treatment at the General Hospital received both pre-operative and post-operative attention at the Police Hospital. Patients for attention at the special clinics of the General Hospital, the Welisara Tuberculosis Hospital and the Filaria Clinic at Dehiwela are also admitted to the Police Hospital from where they are sent out to the appropriate Clinics in the Police Ambulance or other transport supplied by the Department.

Outdoor Patients:

The Police Surgeon and his Assistant have carried out routine medical inspections of police personnel, the clerical staff and minor employees of the Department. Inspections reveal a pre-ponderance of dental diseases.

Anti-typhoid inoculations:

2,254 inoculations were administered to police personnel during the year.

Insurance scheme:

The insurance scheme has been received enthusiastically by all ranks, as evident by the increase of membership from 5,210 in August last year to 6,869 twelve months later.

The following are the details of payments made by the Insurance Company during the course of the year:

- Rs. 20,000 paid on account of five deaths by violence
- Rs. 10,000 paid on account of fire, and natural deaths whilst in service.
- Rs. 24,916 paid on account of 180 disabilities caused through injuries.

Considering that Rs. 4,000 is payable on death by violence or accident, and Rs. 2,000 on death by natural causes and the fact that the monthly premium is only Re. 1 (a premium of Re. 1.50 for additional benefits for temporary disabilities), the insurance scheme guarantees excellent cover on reasonable terms.

Ceylon Police Central Co-operative Stores Society Ltd.:

The Society is in its ninth year of existence. At the end of June the membership was 1,952 with a share capital of Rs. 55,662.50. The Society had a total business turnover of Rs. 281,072.66 and after meeting the expenses of administration and salaries of staff, it showed a profit of Rs. 12,333.14.

Ceylon Police Co-operative Bank Limited:

The Ceylon Police Bank which was inaugurated in 1948 is flourishing. The membership now stands at 4,110 and they hold 21,636 shares of Rs. 10 each as against 3,770 members owing 20,002 shares in 1956. Every new recruit is now required to purchase at least six shares in the Co-operative Bank on enlistment, the share money being payable in ten instalments.

The main object of the Bank is to assist members to obtain financial help on the security of their savings in the Police Saving Association, without being compelled to withdraw it as in the past, when illness or family commitments necessitated additional expenditure.

During the year the Bank loaned to its members a sum of Rs.201,545 as compared with Rs.164,494 the previous year. The total amount due on accounts of loans to members in Rs.231,685.50. The net profit earned was Rs.7,587.48.

Police Saving Association:

At the end of the Financial year of the association which falls on September 30th, there were 7,312 members who held 133,853 accounts in the Association. The total value of these accounts is as follows:-

Members' own contributions	..	Rs. 5,863,333.00
Compound interest at 4% p.a.	..	684,288.52
Bonus payable	..	<u>32,895.35</u>
		<u>6,579,516.86</u>

Police Amenities Fund:

The Police Amenities Fund was started in 1948 with a sum of Rs.1,694.17 which lay to the credit of the disbanded Police Boys' Brigade. This sum has been steadily supplemented by donations from well-wishers collections from Provinces and District, Concerts and Plays organized by police personnel in aid of their Fund. The Annual Sweeps sponsored by the Police Horse Gymkhana are additional sources of income. The objects of the Fund are:-

- (a) To provide the members of the police service, including clerical, servants and minor employees, with the amenities the cost of which cannot be met either by government or departmental funds.
- (b) To grant financial relief in times of distress due to protracted illness or any other unforeseen causes.
- (c) To meet the cost of essential drugs recommended for treatment if such drugs are not available in stock at Government Medical Institutions, which is often the case.

At the end of the year the total amount of investment in Ceylon Government Stocks was Rs.125,000. A sum of Rs.11,000 being the net proceeds from the 1957 Police Horse Gymkhana Sweeps, was credited to this Fund. During the year members of the service were assisted with loans amounting to Rs.15,013.50 to meet various needs; outright donations and grants totalling to Rs.3,148.37 have also been made. On December 31st the balance to the credit of the Fund in the Bank was Rs.31,808.35 while a sum of Rs.14,707 was outstanding on loan advances.

Police Library:

The membership of the Police Library has recorded an increase. The following is the breakdown of the membership:-

Gazetted officers	..	6
Inspectors/Sub-Inspectors	..	130
Clerical Servants and Wireless Operators	..	132
Sergeants/Constables	..	426
Police Drivers	..	17
Minor Employees	..	44

The library housed at Headquarters primarily serves the members of Police Headquarters, C.I.D., Colombo Division and its suburbs. Smaller libraries are run at some District and Provincial Headquarters for out-station members. One hundred and sixty books in Sinhalese, twenty two in Tamil and two hundred and ten in English were added this year.

Nine daily papers and 31 periodicals in Sinhalese, Tamil and English are available at the Reading Room. The Ceylon Government Gazette in three languages has been a popular addition from October.

1,145 old books have been distributed amongst libraries at Provincial and District Headquarter Stations and a small library at the Police Hospital was opened with an initial gift of 100 books.

Membership fees bring in Rs.400 per month. The balance standing to the credit of the Ceylon Police Library on December 31 is Rs.8,109.00.

APPENDIX I

Distribution of Grave Crime According to Province

1956

PROVINCE	Homicide	Attempted Homicide	Grievous Hurt	Hurt with dangerous Weapons	Burglary	Cattle Theft	Robbery	Theft over Rs.20/-	Other Offenses	TOTAL
Colombo Division	20	9	298	279	451	10	132	1,142	505	2,846
Western Province (Central)	28	10	186	264	366	91	92	382	212	1,631
Western Province (North)	40	29	239	341	406	109	145	467	234	2,010
Western Province (South)	59	25	166	268	231	107	84	158	102	1,200
Southern Province	98	49	339	530	616	205	243	491	332	2,903
Central Province	41	12	206	555	540	25	116	556	173	2,024
North-Western Province	59	23	216	356	371	160	87	418	277	1,967
Northern Province	32	16	174	218	189	39	40	356	205	1,269
Eastern Province	36	14	77	198	776	88	131	592	279	2,191
Sabaragamuwa Province	56	20	194	387	402	76	96	292	144	1,667
Uva Province	18	5	70	98	156	28	28	214	64	681
North-Central Province	10	28	57	77	294	83	42	263	101	955
	497	240	2,222	3,371	4,789	1,021	1,236	5,331	2,628	21,344

1957

Colombo Division	16	10	248	357	349	13	107	1,088	373	2,461
Western Province (Central)	52	29	238	330	347	134	136	371	232	1,869
Western Province (North)	34	14	224	312	295	107	88	368	112	1,554
Western Province (South)	49	22	156	299	177	103	71	130	91	1,098
Southern Province	96	36	303	514	520	209	212	454	286	2,830
Central Province	41	10	246	395	502	37	122	504	162	2,019
North-Western Province	79	22	235	339	325	140	109	374	220	1,843
Northern Province	38	21	235	192	157	31	51	336	208	1,269
Eastern Province	32	16	86	167	157	83	88	357	132	1,118
Sabaragamuwa Province	63	38	204	396	313	44	83	249	150	1,540
Uva Province	11	5	81	130	131	27	25	168	59	637
North-Central Province	16	9	37	94	251	101	64	302	109	983
	527	232	2,293	3,425	3,524	1,029	1,156	4,701	2,134	19,021

APPENDIX II

Comparative Statement of Grave Crime from 1948 to 1957

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
1. Abduction	111	123	129	152	158	162	146	155	192	195
2. Arson	617	518	508	426	474	468	444	470	739	568
3. Burglary	5,492	4,604	4,480	3,694	3,430	3,350	3,743	3,543	4,789	3,524
4. Cattle stealing	1,642	1,464	1,143	656	990	956	1,050	1,024	1,021	1,029
5. Exposure of children and concealment of birth	51	52	41	38	32	43	36	49	41	36
6. Grievous hurt	2,061	1,951	1,997	2,131	1,996	2,262	2,264	2,189	2,222	2,293
7. Homicide	462	403	374	383	411	429	492	466	497	527
8. Attempted homicide	277	236	223	192	195	232	242	237	240	232
9. Hurt by knife	3,197	2,971	2,716	2,763	2,750	3,013	3,290	3,120	3,371	3,425
10. Rape	153	150	144	148	115	117	126	123	119	99
11. Unnatural offense	46	54	42	53	39	33	27	36	22	37
12. Riot	99	88	67	99	86	113	86	70	87	80
13. Robbery	2,006	1,603	1,382	1,167	949	975	1,114	926	1,236	1,156
14. Theft of property	7,320	6,358	5,786	4,994	5,045	4,709	5,327	4,611	5,331	4,701
15. Theft of bicycles	1,114	974	1,097	994	1,241	1,154	1,317	1,144	1,428	1,121
	24,648	21,549	20,129	18,090	17,911	18,016	19,704	18,163	21,344	19,021

APPENDIX III

Sex and Age of Persons charged in cases of Grave Crime and Excise Offences:

	Total No. of persons charged		Under 16		16 and under 20		20 and under 25	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Abduction	209	14	1	-	23	1	77	2
2. Arson	347	8	5	-	12	-	61	-
3. Burglary	1,538	15	81	1	228	1	394	7
4. Cattle theft	891	-	13	-	37	-	186	-
5. Exposure of children	-	32	-	2	-	11	6	-
6. Grievous hurt	2,717	82	37	2	187	10	528	13
7. Homicide	663	15	3	-	34	3	123	1
8. Attempted homicide	290	-	2	-	5	-	60	-
9. Hurt by knife	3,447	138	75	5	244	12	686	27
10. Rape	89	-	1	-	8	-	16	-
11. Unnatural offense	26	-	2	-	2	-	7	-
12. Riot	438	42	-	-	16	3	132	17
13. Robbery	881	17	16	1	62	4	224	-
14. Theft over Rs.20/-	2,157	52	160	4	282	11	560	8
15. Theft of bicycle	855	-	19	-	53	-	95	-
16. Excise offense	10,651	683	127	7	534	16	1,497	69

	25 and under 30		30 and under 35		35 and under 40		40 and under 45	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Abduction	40	2	32	1	16	5	7	2
2. Arson	83	2	61	3	63	1	17	1
3. Burglary	335	3	219	1	161	1	57	1
4. Cattle theft	225	-	198	-	103	-	69	-
5. Exposure of children	-	7	-	5	-	1	-	-
6. Grievous hurt	664	17	436	12	376	15	214	5
7. Homicide	155	2	119	1	84	2	49	4
8. Attempted homicide	68	-	71	-	33	-	21	-
9. Hurt by knife	876	33	539	26	403	16	251	4
10. Rape	25	-	23	-	5	-	7	-
11. Unnatural offense	8	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
12. Riot	260	11	92	7	90	1	24	2
13. Robbery	204	5	152	1	99	2	61	3
14. Theft over Rs.20/-	439	7	330	6	183	6	89	3
15. Theft of bicycle	85	-	42	-	43	-	10	-
16. Excise offense	2,365	163	136	1,695	-	-	-	66

	45 and under 50		50 and under 55		55 and under 60		Over 60	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Abduction	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
2. Arson	22	-	8	-	8	-	7	1
3. Burglary	41	-	11	-	6	-	5	-
4. Cattle theft	24	-	24	-	8	-	4	-
5. Exposure of children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Grievous hurt	122	4	62	-	50	2	41	2
7. Homicide	38	2	33	-	13	-	12	-
8. Attempted homicide	12	-	10	-	6	-	2	-
9. Hurt by knife	164	7	75	2	69	3	5	3
10. Rape	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
11. Unnatural offense	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
12. Riot	15	1	2	-	4	-	3	-
13. Robbery	29	1	16	-	14	-	4	-
14. Theft over Rs.20/-	54	-	32	5	17	-	11	1
15. Theft of bicycle	3	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
16. Excise offense	558	36	375	24	217	13	134	10

APPENDIX IV

Grave Crime - per 100,000 of population 1957:

1. Abduction	2.18
2. Arson	6.33
3. Burglary	39.46
4. Cattle stealing (not including theft of goats praesidial products)	11.52
5. Exposure of children and concealment of birth	.4
6. Grievous hurt	25.45
7. Homicide	5.67
8. Attempted homicide	2.59
9. Hurt by knife, etc.	38.55
10. Rape	1.1
11. Unnatural offense	.4
12. Riot	.89
13. Robbery	12.94
14. Theft of property and receiving stolen property over Rs.20/00 excluding bicycles	52.64
15. Theft of bicycles and receiving stolen bicycles	12.66

APPENDIX V

Juveniles and Youthful Offenders arrested and dealt with:

Type of Offense	Age Group								
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Violence	54	25	45	78	92	116	224	198	292
Burglary & Theft	28	20	22	12	36	49	74	53	90
Sexual offenses	-	5	3	8	5	11	26	12	36
Gaming	7	14	33	47	43	59	89	96	199
Theft over Rs20/-	64	34	58	78	83	77	27	102	152
Theft under Rs20/-	109	67	81	97	113	140	205	157	183
Excise offenses	11	26	36	39	76	64	108	104	309
Other offenses	121	78	100	104	300	228	420	368	468
Total	394	267	378	463	748	744	1,273	1,090	1,729

APPENDIX VI

Suicides:

		1955	1956	1957
Total No. of cases reported	..	549	583	696
No. of males	..	378	408	502
No. of females	..	171	175	194

Number of suicide by:

Hanging	..	205	245	279
Drowning	..	96	79	102
Shooting	..	12	36	14
Sharp cutting instruments	..	25	14	14
Jumping in front of train	..	47	33	43
Acetic acid poisoning	..	97	121	151
Other means	..	67	65	93

Number of suicides where the motive was:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Poverty	146	132	163
Disappointment in love	114	132	151
Failure to pass examinations	15	21	18
Admonition of teacher or parent	19	19	19
Transfer	7	-	1
Disappointment in not receiving a job	68	36	28
Other causes	<u>180</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>336</u>
	549	583	696

Age groups:

	<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>		
	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
8 yrs and under 16	9	1	3	4	5	1
16 yrs and under 20	30	26	30	35	31	35
20 yrs and under 25	35	63	69	32	50	43
25 yrs and under 30	79	66	82	50	30	36
30 yrs and under 35	57	66	64	21	16	14
35 yrs and under 40	48	52	63	13	18	18
40 yrs and under 45	35	30	48	3	4	16
45 yrs and under 50	31	38	40	5	5	4
50 yrs and under 55	18	21	23	7	3	7
55 yrs and under 60	21	28	33	4	1	7
60 yrs and over	<u>15</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	378	408	502	171	175	194

APPENDIX VII

Sudden Death by misadventure and missing persons:

1. Accident:

Electrocution	..	17	Lightning	..	17
Asphyxia	..	297	Machinery	..	11
Burning	..	299	Poisoning	..	120
Drowning	..	493	Moving train	..	53
Explosion	..	32	Shooting	..	20
Falling object	..	94	Suffocation	..	80
Falling from train	..	8	Tetanus	..	113
Falling from trees	..	217	Traffic accidents	..	241
Falling from vehicle	..				

2. Miscellaneous:

Abortion	..	10
Alcoholic poisoning		10
Child birth		64
Found dead		149
Rabies		29
Unknown causes		179
By wild animals		16

APPENDIX VII (contd.)

5. Missing persons:

Number of persons reported missing	..	3,577
Number found	..	2,083
Number found dead	..	32
Number found dead under suspicious circumstances	..	5
Number traced to brothels	..	2
Number missing due to love affairs	..	160
Number found dead due to natural causes	..	66
Number still missing	..	1,317
Number still missing and foul play suspected	..	2
Number of children under 14 yrs. reported missing:		
Male	..	729
Female	..	199

APPENDIX VIII

Analysis by Nationalities of Aliens in the Island:

Americans	..	310	Iraqians	2
Austrians	..	25	Iranians	2
Arabs	..	5	Irish	9
Afghans	..	2	Jordanians	2
Argentinians	..	1	Japanese	42
Belgians	..	91	Kuwaiti	1
Burmese	..	98	Leuthunians	1
Brazilians	..	4	Moroccans	1
Chinese	..	394	Norwegians	12
Cambodians	..	2	Nepalese	7
Czechoslovakians	..	22	Polish	27
Chilians	..	1	Portuguese	9
Dutch	..	120	Phillippines	5
Danish	..	35	Russians	5
Egyptians	..	3	Stateless	6
French	..	403	Swiss	85
Finish	..	11	Swedish	24
Germans	..	153	Spanish	45
Greeks	..	6	Saudi Arabians	1
Goanese	..	11	Siamese	17
Hungarians	..	5	Syrians	4
Italians	..	140	Vietnamese	2
Israelites	..	3	Yugoslavians	6
Indonesians	..	1	Total	2,159

APPENDIX IX

Convictions for Finger-printable offenses according to age groups:

Groups	Male	Female
0 - 10	24	-
11 - 20	1,912	12
21 - 30	3,382	23
31 - 40	1,256	15
41 - 50	535	6
51 - 60	185	-
61 - 70	59	3
71 - 80	18	-
81 - 90	2	-
Total	7,373	59

APPENDIX X

Analysis of the Nationalities of Males and Female reconvicted criminals:

Nationality		Males	Females
Sinhalese	..	15,617	104
Ceylon Tamils	..	2,569	33
Ceylon Muslims	..	1,727	5
Indians	..	1,171	18
Burghers	..	108	1
Others	..	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	..	21,206	159

APPENDIX XI

Analysis of the number of males and females reconvicted criminals with two or more convictions:

Number of Convictions		Males	Females
2	.. ..	8,504	73
3	.. ..	4,953	36
4	.. ..	2,514	19
5	.. ..	1,618	17
6	.. ..	1,053	2
7	.. ..	673	2
8	.. ..	525	5
9	.. ..	382	1
10	.. ..	260	3
11	.. ..	191	1
12	.. ..	118	-
13	.. ..	109	-
14	.. ..	81	-
15	.. ..	72	-
16	.. ..	50	-
17	.. ..	32	-
18	.. ..	23	-
19	.. ..	21	-
20	.. ..	6	-
21	.. ..	4	-
22	.. ..	3	-
23	.. ..	2	-
24	.. ..	3	-
25	.. ..	3	-
26	.. ..	3	-
27	.. ..	-	-
28	.. ..	-	-
29	.. ..	1	-
30	.. ..	1	-
31	.. ..	-	-
32	.. ..	-	-
33	.. ..	-	-
34	.. ..	<u>1</u>	-
Total		21,206	159

APPENDIX XIII

Analysis of Records and work of the Finger Print Bureau:

1. On December 31, there were filed on record finger prints of:

Criminals - males	141,920
females	7,570
Registered servants	13,732
Harbor laborers	<u>15,713</u>
Total	178,935

2. Following records were added:

Criminals - males	4,471
- females	157
Registered servants	<u>464</u>
Total	5,093

3. Following records were eliminated due to death appeal decisions etc:

Criminals - males	574
females	<u>3</u>
Total	577

4. Number of finger print slips received for search:

Persons accused of crime - males	12,980
females	211
Registered servants, drivers, conductors, Army recruits etc.	32,478
Police recruits	1,751
Deceased	353
Foreign countries	<u>28</u>
Total	47,781

5. Number of slips traced

As having convictions	6,871
As absconders	163
As criminals (dead bodies)	<u>55</u>

6. Police supervision:

Criminals under police supervision on order of court	1,062
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APPENDIX XIII

Statistics of the Criminal Record Office:

Crime Index:	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Searches of all indices	68,577	58,196
Identifications	541	257
Nominal slips added	4,435	5,617
Searches of persons wanted or suspected	57,794	52,724
Total identification	485	111

APPENDIX XIII (Contd.)

Method Index:	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Searches	3,808	3,141
Identifications	28	18
Property Index:		
Searches	420	614
Identifications	54	37
Bicycle searches	288	463
Identifications	43	46
No. of motor vehicles stolen and not recovered	14	8
Publications:		
Hue and Cry	3,048	1,973
Information (including supplements)	3,643	4,855

APPENDIX XIV

Statistics of the Photographic Bureau 1957:

Scenes of crimes:

Murder and shooting	92
Gang robbery	65
Other crimes	973

Scenes of accidents:

Accidents	42
Unidentified dead bodies	65

Passport size photographs for identification cards	1,419
Documents	202
Finger print cases	1,667

APPENDIX XV

Distribution of counterfeit notes:

Western Province	27
Central Province	3
North-Western Province	3
Southern Province	-
Uva Province	1
Northern Province	-
Norther-Central Province	1
Sabaragamuwa Province	1
Eastern Province	<u>1</u>
Total	37

APPENDIX XVI
Major Strikes 1957

INDUSTRIES

Month	Plantations		
	No. of Strikes	No. of Workers Involved	No. of Man days lost
January	15	2,643	4,535
February	12	5,342	28,666
March	14	7,896	36,825
April	22	18,190	35,088
May	14	3,877	16,665
June	12	2,288	12,066
July	21	6,600	26,975
August	14	13,752	75,083
September	11	2,309	10,736
October	14	3,478	23,499
November	22	18,840	134,879
December	6	211,846	213,025
	177	297,061	618,052

No. of Strikes	No. of Workers Involved	No. of Man days lost	Others		
			No. of Strikes	No. of Workers Involved	No. of Man days lost
1	180	180	-	647	13,535
-	-	-	1	85	669
-	-	-	5	4,015	16,107
2	450	197	-	75	109
10	3,760	2,650	-	1,602	4,391
7	5,836	5,171	-	1,438	6,458
2	371	371	2	118	280
2	250	218	6	796	5,822
4	2,700	600	5	949	1,512
6	6,860	6,019	10	1,125	3,298
3	3,130	3,372	5	535	6,277
9	5,033	18,233	19	5,118	30,667
46	28,870	34,870	80	16,903	89,125

Year	Plantation		Port		Other Industries		Total	
	Workers Involved	Man days lost	Workers Involved	Man days lost	Workers Involved	Man days lost	Workers Involved	Man days lost
1954	86,450	391,200	7,214	6,282	8,167	79,287	101,831	476,769
1955	11,437	69,913	2,977	3,667	8,316	32,549	22,730	105,929
1956	56,908	200,888	15,097	34,446	18,755	118,520	88,760	353,854
1957	297,061	618,052	28,870	34,989	16,903	89,125	342,834	742,166

APPENDIX XVIII

Analysis of Principal Causes of Street Accidents

Preventable by Drivers	Bul- lock Carts	Tram Cars	Buses and lorries	Hir- ing Cars	Pri- vate cars	Motor Cycles	Pedal cycles	Rick- shaws	Miscel- laneous	Total
1. Fatigued	-	-	6	2	9	2	-	-	-	19
2. Asleep	-	-	16	7	12	4	-	-	-	39
3. Under influence of drink or drug	2	-	22	10	72	3	4	-	-	113
4. Physically defective	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	-	-	10
5. Proceeding at excessive speed	-	2	64	22	141	14	50	-	-	294
6. Cutting in	4	-	41	30	67	5	63	2	-	212
7. Overtaking improperly	3	-	294	54	543	20	52	-	-	966
8. Pulling out to overtake	5	-	74	60	53	9	22	6	1	230
9. Pulling out from side of road	3	-	62	22	143	10	32	-	-	272
10. Swerving to avoid danger	7	-	222	39	314	35	142	-	-	759
11. Swerving through negligence	4	-	80	25	110	25	73	-	-	317
12. Skidding i.e. side slipping	-	-	162	10	501	34	39	-	-	746
13. Reversing negligently	-	-	72	27	206	-	-	-	-	305
14. Forcing way through tramway passengers	-	-	3	2	9	2	15	-	-	31
15. Mounting footpaths etc.	-	-	2	4	12	-	-	-	-	18
16. Failing to keep to near side at white line	2	-	61	13	119	2	31	-	-	228
17. Failing to keep to near side at refuge	-	-	34	6	66	4	14	-	-	124
18. Failing to keep to near side, no white line provided	32	-	90	14	215	10	62	-	-	423
19. Failing to comply with road signs	-	-	16	30	20	3	34	-	-	103
20. Failing to have regard to other driver's signals	1	3	72	22	80	5	7	-	-	190
21. Failing to comply with Pointsmen's signals	2	-	20	10	40	6	40	-	-	118
22. Failing to signal sufficiently early	-	-	19	12	36	4	33	-	-	104
23. Giving indistinct or incorrect signals	-	-	63	10	174	20	37	-	-	304
24. Failing to stop or reduce speed when necessary to avoid danger	1	-	11	14	41	9	20	-	-	96
25. Failing to stop at "Pedestrian Crossing"	-	-	12	20	31	9	7	-	-	79
26. Attention diverted	2	-	122	15	236	30	56	-	-	461
27. Apparently inattentive	4	-	102	24	173	20	110	-	-	433
28. Emerging from minor road into major road turning to right without due care	3	-	64	21	183	19	105	-	-	395
29. Emerging from minor road into major road turning to left without due care	1	-	53	10	133	22	60	-	-	279

APPENDIX XVII (Continued)

Preventable by Drivers	Bul- lock Carts	Tram cars	Buses and lorries	Hir- ing cars	Pri- vate cars	Motor cycles	Pedal cycles	Rick- shaws	Miscel- laneous	Total
30. Emerging from minor road into major road crossing intersecting roads	4	-	64	20	143	11	47	-	-	289
31. Turning from major road into minor road turning to right without due care	3	-	53	19	146	9	45	-	-	275
32. Turning from major road into minor road turning to left without due care	-	-	82	8	64	9	21	-	-	184
33. Turning to left without due care at roads of equal importance	-	-	62	10	137	8	16	-	-	233
34. Turning to right without due care at roads of equal importance	-	-	80	15	106	10	20	-	-	231
35. Failing to reduce speed sufficiently when dazzled by head lights	-	-	8	6	33	8	12	-	-	67
36. Losing control	12	-	53	12	99	16	30	1	2	225
37. Apparent error of judgment other than above	25	33	1,032	346	1,256	52	101	-	-	2,845
Total	120	38	3,293	971	5,726	449	1,407	9	3	12,016

Preventable by Pedestrians

38. Pedestrian running into carriageway	-	-	62	32	142	44	20	-	-	300
39. Walking or running out from front or behind vehicle	-	-	34	14	47	29	46	-	-	170
40. Crossing carriageway apparently inattentive to traffic	2	1	64	34	302	73	84	-	-	560
41. Crossing carriageway, slipping or falling	-	-	7	6	21	2	5	-	-	41
42. Stepping into carriageway, without looking (facing traffic)	-	-	27	10	61	8	37	-	-	143
43. Stepping into carriageway, without looking (back to traffic)	-	-	30	12	26	10	22	-	-	100
44. Boarding or alighting from vehicle, without due care	-	6	66	7	32	4	27	-	-	142
45. Standing in carriageway, apparently inattentive to traffic	1	-	23	3	31	3	43	-	-	104

APPENDIX XVII (Continued)

Preventable by Pedestrians	Bul- lock Carts	Tram cars	Buses and lorries	Hir- ing cars	Pri- vate cars	Motor cycles	Pedal cycles	Rick- shaws	Miscel- laneous	Total
46. Walking in carriageway, not crossing, apparently inattentive to traffic, footpath available	-	-	12	14	43	6	7	-	-	82
47. Walking in carriageway, not crossing, apparently inattentive to traffic, footpath not available	-	-	6	12	53	18	44	-	-	133
48. Playing in carriageway	-	-	3	6	33	22	34	-	-	98
49. Apparent error of judgement other than above	6	6	66	34	54	31	64	-	-	261
Total	9	13	400	184	845	250	433	-	-	2,134
Not Preventable										
50. Animal in carriageway	-	-	72	4	206	17	18	-	-	317
51. Tyre or tube burst	-	-	104	15	74	12	27	-	-	232
52. Brakes failure	-	6	59	5	272	56	73	-	-	471
53. Steering mechanism failure	-	-	69	8	94	42	-	-	-	213
54. Axle breakage	2	3	14	11	82	31	32	-	-	175
55. Wheel detached	1	-	44	9	25	3	43	-	-	125
56. Mechanical failure other than above	-	-	25	10	23	16	44	-	-	118
57. Dazzling head or side lights	-	-	44	8	38	7	29	-	-	126
58. Swinging or open door	-	-	2	7	32	-	-	-	-	41
59. Other than above	4	2	26	15	34	26	14	-	3	124
Total	7	11	459	92	880	210	280	-	3	1,942

APPENDIX XVIII

Detections according to Offences

	Private cars	Hiring cars	Private lorries	Hiring lorries	Omnibuses	Private coaches	Motor vans	Motor cycles
1. Unlicensed vehicles	4,341	460	4,043	1,510	2,959	20	1,021	441
2. Uninsured vehicles	2,435	142	654	247	466	10	160	188
3. Bus overloading	-	-	-	-	6,418	-	-	-
4. Hiring car overloading	-	793	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Lorry overloading	-	-	119	116	-	-	-	-
6. Private lorry carry unauthorized goods	-	-	941	-	-	-	-	-
7. Lorry plying outside area of operation	-	-	1,250	262	-	-	-	-
8. Exceeding speed limit	720	64	241	84	72	-	11	27
9. Vehicle in dangerous mechanical condition	148	6	35	24	32	-	4	11
10. Fail to keep to left of road	918	121	400	175	129	-	65	68
11. Overtaking causing obstruction	726	143	132	106	132	-	36	42
12. Crossing highway causing obstruction	522	242	157	89	42	-	34	10
13. From by-way to highway causing obstruction	162	33	26	14	24	5	5	5
14. From one highway to another highway causing obstruction	86	47	27	17	14	-	22	6
15. Entering declared main road, causing obstruction	60	21	9	12	16	-	2	1
16. Failing to observe Off Side Rule	187	44	45	16	23	-	3	15
17. Drunken driving	48	10	10	4	7	-	14	3
18. Dangerous/Reckless driving	191	29	28	18	37	-	14	33
19. Negligent driving	1,075	218	148	93	173	-	111	92
20. Failing to signal intention of change of direction	392	82	112	72	34	-	26	24
21. Fail to obey Police signals or orders	567	91	87	32	19	-	52	40
22. Fail to obey Traffic Light Signals	690	102	63	34	36	-	32	60
23. Disobey "No Parking" signals	2,073	198	163	62	10	-	51	20
24. Parking at Bus Halting Place	311	73	34	25	12	-	17	3
25. Obstruction through bad parking	2,160	368	469	216	200	-	165	4
26. Touting for passengers	21	10	-	-	2	-	1	-
27. Use horn in Silence Zone	129	81	18	11	6	-	7	4
28. Lighting offences	2,299	234	489	219	209	-	83	115
29. Wasted tyres	144	16	1,166	764	772	-	22	2
30. Defective brakes	211	5	61	31	35	-	8	2

APPENDIX XVIII (Continued)

	Private cars	Hiring cars	Private lorries	Hiring lorries	Omni-buses	Private coaches	Motor vans	Motor cycles
31. Defective steering	55	1	3	11	-	-	1	-
32. Dazzling lights	233	47	23	1	4	-	5	11
33. Vehicle on prohibited street	156	11	797	242	14	-	4	4
34. Against oneway	376	122	82	42	8	-	20	53
35. Contravene keep left sign	96	10	12	9	3	-	6	18
36. Crossing double centre line	277	37	35	24	5	-	18	14
37. Crossing single continuous line	2,381	288	199	90	57	-	25	29
38. Drive on right of single broken line	63	11	20	5	10	-	1	2
39. Breach of Pedestrian Crossing Regulation	280	88	35	13	14	-	21	33
40. Hiring Car/Taxi ply for hire out of Stand	-	1,208	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. Hiring Car/Taxi loiter in highway	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. Queue crashing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43. Bus Halt or Pick up passengers out of Halting Place	-	-	-	-	227	-	-	-
44. Illegal Mascot	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
45. Indistinct Number Plates	414	60	117	119	11	-	35	31
46. Other traffic offences	8,707	1,129	8,357	4,356	2,988	-	2,743	1,597
Total	33,654	6,824	20,607	9,385	15,220	35	4,845	3,048

	Trolley buses	Motor wagons	Other Motor vehicles	Bullock carts	Hand carts	Rick-shaws	Pedal cycles	Other vehicles	Total
1. Unlicensed vehicles	-	570	519	124	8	13	1,510	33	17,572
2. Uninsured vehicles	-	101	49	-	-	-	-	-	4,452
3. Bus overloading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,418
4. Hiring car overloading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	793
5. Lorry overloading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235
6. Private lorry carry unauthorized goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	941
7. Lorry plying outside area of operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,712
8. Exceeding speed limit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,219
9. Vehicle in dangerous mechanical condition	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	263
10. Fail to keep to left of road	2	45	9	23	-	-	-	-	-
11. Overtaking causing obstruction	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX XVIII (Continued)

	Trolley buses	Motor wagons	Other Motor vehicles	Bullock carts	Hand carts	Rick- shaws	Pedal cycles	Other vehicles	Total
13. From by-way to highway causing obstruction	-	2	2	3	-	-	10	-	289
14. From one highway to another highway causing obstruction	1	1	1	-	1	-	12	-	235
15. Entering declared main road, causing obstruction	-	1	-	-	-	-	114	-	236
16. Failing to observe Off Side Rule	2	-	1	2	-	-	44	1	383
17. Drunken driving	-	2	-	1	-	-	6	-	105
18. Dangerous/Reckless driving	-	1	-	7	-	-	65	2	423
19. Negligent driving	2	16	6	66	1	-	165	15	2,179
20. Failing to signal intention of change of direction	-	9	4	3	-	-	19	-	777
21. Fail to obey Police signals or orders	-	3	7	11	-	-	31	-	940
22. Fail to obey Traffic Light Signals	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1,108
23. Disobey "No Parking" signals	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2,580
24. Parking at Bus Halting Place	-	3	-	3	6	-	-	-	487
25. Obstruction through bad parking	2	35	11	69	18	-	34	-	3,751
26. Touting for passengers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
27. Use horn in Silence Zone	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	257
28. Lighting offences	-	10	28	292	11	20	3,875	-	7,924
29. Wasted tyres	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	2,893
30. Defective brakes	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	359
31. Defective steering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
32. Dazzling lights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324
33. Vehicle on prohibited street	-	1	1	30	-	-	166	-	1,426
34. Against oneway	-	-	1	74	-	1	154	-	934
35. Contravene keep left sign	-	-	-	3	1	3	183	-	344
36. Crossing double centre line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410
37. Crossing single continuous line	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	3,018
38. Drive on right of single broken line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
39. Breach of Pedestrian Crossing Regulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	488
40. Hiring Car/Taxi ply for hire out of Stand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,208
41. Hiring Car/Taxi loiter in highway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
42. Queue crashing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43. Bus Halt or Pick up passengers out of Halting Place	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227
44. Illegal Mascot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
45. Indistinct Number Plates	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	792
46. Other Traffic offences	12	1,336	1,231	693	226	239	7,251	608	41,473
	29	2,156	1,883	1,432	273	287	14,237	665	114,360

THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON

Ceylon at present possesses a broad-based democratic government after the British pattern. Her position is that of an independent nation within the British Commonwealth, enjoying the same status as the other Dominions.

Law of the Constitution:

The fundamental law embodying the constitution is contained in an Act of Parliament and a number of Orders-in Council.

The Parliament of Ceylon:

The Parliament of Ceylon consists of:

- (a) The Queen (represented by the Governor-General) and
- (b) two Houses, namely, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Executive consists of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet chosen from the party which has the majority in the House of Representatives.

The Queen represented by the Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister. The constitution lays down that all powers exercisable by the Queen or the Governor-General shall be exercised as far as shall be in accordance with the constitutional conventions applicable to the exercise of similar powers, authorities and conventions in the United Kingdom by Her Majesty.

These powers include the ordinary prerogatives of appointing ministers, assenting to legislation, summing and dissolving Parliament, and so on, which are exercised by the Governor-General, and also the powers of declaring war and making treaties which remain vested in the Queen.

The Senate consists of 30 members, half elected by the Governor-General, and half by the House of Representatives, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Senators serve for a period of six years, one-third retiring after every two years.

The Senators appointed by the Governor-General are chosen on the advice of the Prime Minister. It is however laid down that the "Governor-General shall endeavor to appoint persons who he is satisfied have rendered distinguished services or are persons of eminence in professional, commercial, industrial, or agricultural life including education, law, medicine, science, engineering and banking". The Constitution provides that the Senate at its first meeting shall elect two Senators to be respectively the President and the Deputy President and Chairman of Committees.

The House of Representatives consists of 101 members 95 of whom are elected and 6 are appointed. The House of Representatives is elected on a wide franchise, every adult citizen of Ceylon being entitled to vote. The representation has been arranged as to enable every community and interest to have its voice heard in Parliament. The first delimitation of the constituencies under the new constitution was carried out by a Commission. Each Province of the Island was divided into electoral districts, the total number of which is specified in the Order in Council and the aggregate of which totals ninety five for the whole Island. The electoral districts have been demarcated so as to render possible representation of minorities united by the tie of race, religion, or by any other tie. Where after any general election the Governor-General is satisfied that any important interest in the Island is not represented, he may appoint any persons, not exceeding six in number, to be members of the House of Representatives. The

duration of the House of Representatives is five years unless Parliament is dissolved earlier.

The Cabinet:

The general direction and control of the Government of the Island are vested in the Cabinet of Ministers who are collectively responsible to Parliament. The Prime Minister is the Head of the Cabinet.

The Prime Minister is also in charge of the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs in addition to such other matters as he may decide to retain in his charge. Every other Minister shall be charged with the administration of such subjects and functions as may be assigned to him by the Prime Minister. Not less than two Ministers, one of whom shall be the Minister of Justice, must be appointed from the Senate.

The Prime Minister is the leader of the largest party or group in the House of Representatives and he is appointed by the Governor-General. The other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister. The number of Ministers is not fixed and in the present Cabinet there are fourteen including the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs.

The Parliamentary Secretaries are appointed from the Senate and House of Representatives by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister, to assist the Ministers in the exercise of their parliamentary and departmental duties. Another purpose of appointing Parliamentary Secretaries is to give training to the younger members of both House in the handling of public business.

The following is a list of the Ministries:

Prime Minister and Ministry of Defence and External Affairs
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Home Affairs
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Lands and Land Development
Ministry of Labor
Ministry of Local Government
Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Fisheries
Ministry of Posts and Broadcasting
Ministry of Industries, Housing and Social Services
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Transport and Works

The department concerned with Defence and External Affairs are in the special charge of the Prime Minister. In External Affairs the Ministry seeks to maintain friendly relations between Ceylon and foreign countries and to protect Ceylon citizens and their property abroad. The Ministry supervises the work of the Ambassadors, High Commissioners, Trade Commissioners and Consuls abroad. This Ministry is in charge of the following functions:-

Foreign and Commonwealth Relations, Internal Agreements and treaties, Foreign Government Representatives in Ceylon, Ceylon Government Representatives abroad, Protocol, Immigration and Emigration, Repatriation and aliens, Passports, Extradition and Fugitives, Offenders, Citizenship, and Nationality and Administration of the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act. It is also in charge of the Ceylon Army, the Ceylon Naval Forces and the Air Force, and in general all defence matters. The Police Department and the Department of Information are under the same Ministry.

Legislative Enactments

Volume I Chapter 43 provides for the establishment and regulation of a Police Force in the Island.

The Administration of the police in this Island shall be vested in the Inspector-General of Police, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables.

There shall be appointed an Inspector-General of Police and such Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors, and other officers as may be necessary for the purposes of this Ordinance.

A Deputy Inspector-General of Police shall discharge such functions of the Inspector-General of Police as the Inspector-General of Police may from time to time assign to him.

In this Ordinance or in any written law "Inspector-General of Police" shall be deemed to include a Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

No police officer shall be at liberty to resign his office or withdraw himself from the duties thereof, unless expressly allowed to do so in writing by the Inspector-General of Police or Superintendent, or unless he shall have given to his superior officer two months notice in writing of his intention to do so; nor shall any such officer engage in any employment or office whatever other than his duties under this Ordinance, unless expressly permitted to do so in writing by the Inspector-General of Police.

The Inspector-General of Police may from time to time, subject always to the approbation of the said Prime Minister, frame orders and regulations for the observance of the police officers who shall be placed under his control as aforesaid, and also for the general government of such persons, as to their place of residence, classification, rank and particular services, as well as their distribution and inspection and all such orders and regulations relative to the said police force as they may deem expedient for preventing neglect or abuse, and for rendering such force efficient in the discharge of its duties; and every police officer who shall neglect or violate any such orders or regulations, or any duty imposed upon him by this or any other Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to any fine not exceeding fifty rupees (which fine or any part thereof may be deducted from any salary then or at any time thereafter due to such offender) or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding one month.

The Ceylon Government Manual of Procedure 1957 provides for a Public Service Commission which shall consist of three persons appointed by the Prime Minister. The appointment, transfer, dismissal and disciplinary control of public officers is vested in the Public Service Commission.

Duties and Liabilities of Police Officer:

Every police officer shall for all purposes in the Ordinance contained be considered to be always on duty, and shall have the powers of a police officer in every part of this Island.

It shall be his duty:-

- (a) to use his best endeavor and ability to prevent all crime, offences, and public nuisances;
- (b) to preserve the peace;
- (c) to apprehend disorderly and suspicious characters;
- (d) to detect and bring offenders to justice;

- (e) to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; and
- (f) promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued and directed to him by any competent authority.

Every person taken into custody by any police officer without a warrant (except persons detained for the more purpose of ascertaining their name and residence) shall forthwith be delivered into the custody of the officer in charge of a station in order that such person may be secured until he can be brought before a Magistrate to be dealt with according to law, or may give bail for his appearance before a Magistrate, if the officer in charge shall deem it prudent to take bail as provided by this Chapter.

Provided always that where bail is not taken, the prisoner shall be brought before a Magistrate within twenty-four hours, unless circumstances render delay unavoidable.

No police officer shall receive any complaint of any petty offence, or take into his custody any person brought to him accused of such petty offences as trespass, assault, quarrelling, or the like; and it shall be lawful for any police officer to refuse to receive and act upon any charge of an offence of a grave character, if he shall, on inquiry made of the complainant alone, see good grounds for doubting its truth.

Provided always that if the charge be not of such a nature as under ordinary circumstances would justify the police officer in refusing to receive it, the particular reasons for refusing it are to be regarded by such officer at the time.

Any police officer who shall be guilty of cowardice shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twelve months' pay, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not exceeding twelve months' or both.

The Judicial System

Supreme Court:

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Justices. It has appellate and revisional jurisdiction in civil matters and as a general rule it exercises no original jurisdiction in civil cases. However, under Ordinance No. 2 of 1891 it is a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in criminal cases and excessive jurisdiction in respect of the more serious offenses such as homicide, rape and the graver types of house-breaking and robbery. In practice it seldom tries cases which do not fall within its excessive jurisdiction. It usually sits with a jury and tries cases committed for trial by a Magistrates' Court. Special jurisdiction is conferred on the Supreme Court to hear election petitions.

The District Courts, of which there are at present twenty-five in the Island, have unlimited original civil (including the testamentary and matrimonial) jurisdiction criminal jurisdiction in respect of all offenses which are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. District Courts try only cases committed to them for trial by Magistrates' Courts.

Under sections 3 and 4 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1891 the Minister of Justice has power to appoint a District Courts to have a limited Admiralty jurisdiction. The District Court of Colombo alone has been appointed to exercise such jurisdiction.

Magistrates' Courts:

There are thirty Magistrates' Courts in the Island. There are also a Municipal Magistrates' Court and a Juvenile Court in Colombo. In other stations the Magistrate performs the duties of a Municipal and Children's Magistrate in addition to his normal functions. The offenses which a Magistrate's Court may try are specified in the schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898. Various Ordinances have also made other offenses triable by a Magistrate's Court.

Special jurisdiction is conferred on Magistrates' Courts to make orders for the maintenance of wives and children.

Courts of Request:

Courts of Requests have original jurisdiction (subject to certain exceptions) in all actions in which the debt, damage or demand or value of the land in dispute does not exceed Rs.300. There are thirty Courts of Requests in the Island, of which one (the Colombo Courts) is presided over by a separate Commissioner. All the others are presided over by a District Judge or a Magistrate who acts as Commissioner of Requests in addition to his duties as District Judge or Magistrate.

Rural Courts:

The Rural Courts Ordinance No. 12 of 1945 which repealed sections 64-128 of the Village Communities Ordinance and the fourth schedule to that Ordinance, was brought into operation from October 1, 1946.

The civil jurisdiction of a Rural Court extends to the trial of all actions in which the debt, damage or demand or value of the land in dispute does not exceed Rs.100. A Rural Court has criminal jurisdiction to try the minor offenses enumerated in section 10 of the Ordinance, and is presided over by a President appointed by the Judicial Service Commission.

There are forty seven Rural Courts in the Island.

Judicial Service Commission:

The Judicial Service Commission as constituted under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the Ceylon (Constitution) Order in Council, 1946 assumed office in October, 1947. From that date until February 3, 1948, the power of appointment, transfer, dismissal and disciplinary control of judicial Officers remained vested in the Governor acting on the recommendations of the Judicial Service Commission. With the coming into effect of the Ceylon Independence Act 1947, and the Ceylon Independence Order in Council, 1947, from February 4, 1948, appointments, transfers (including those involving increase in salary), dismissal and disciplinary control of Judicial Officers become vested in the Commission.

In addition to the above powers vested in the Commission, section 6 of the Minute on the Ceylon Judicial Service, modified and published in the Gazette Extraordinary of September 24, 1947, placed the Judicial Service for the purpose of leave and general administration under the general control of the Judicial Service Commission.

Prisons

The Department of Prisons and Probation Services is responsible for the administration of all prisons, Borstal Institutions, Certified and Approved Schools and the probation service in the Island.

There are thirteen prisons and two training schools in the Island providing accommodation for about 4,500 prisoners and are, with the exception of two prisons, situated in the main towns. The five largest of these institutions are those at Welikada (Colombo), Mahara, Bogambara, Kandy, and Jaffna. Smaller prison institutions are situated at Galle, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Batticaloa and Matara. In addition, there are two separate Remand prisons in Colombo, one in Kandy and an open prison camp at Kundasale near Kandy.

Each prison has a separate female section entirely in charge of female officers.

All prisoners capable of being trained in industrial work are given training in selected trades. At Welikade and Bogambara prisons there are large industrial establishments providing up-to-date training in carpentry, tailoring, laundry, shoe-making, blacksmith and tinsmith work, rattan work, weaving, mat making and printing. In those institutions where lands are available for agricultural work, small groups of prisoners are trained in gardening, horticulture and agriculture. The output from prison workshops is mainly supplied to Government Departments and Local Bodies.

As a basis for the eventual rehabilitation of the prisoner, great stress is laid on providing a sound vocational training in the trade most suited to the capacity and ability of the individual prisoner.

Probation Service:

The probation service, since its inauguration in 1944, has been progressively expanded and now covers the whole Island. There are 28 Probation Units, seven of which are single officer and 21 multi-officer units. These Units cover the 30 Judicial Divisions of the Island, and have been grouped for facility of administration and control, into five area groups, each under a Chief Probation Officer. The Chief Probation Officers supervise, assist, and advise the Probation Officers in their work.

The service consists of 63 full-time salaried Probation Officers, 2 of whom are female officers. Several voluntary Lady Probation Officers are also attached to the various Units in the Island.

Juvenile offenders, i.e., those below the age of 16 years, have represented the biggest problem in the rehabilitation work of Probation Officers. A probation hostel has been opened at Koggale in Galle district providing accommodation and training facilities to probationers who do not have suitable homes of their own. As this hostel alone is inadequate to meet the requirements, the assistance of voluntary agencies and others engaged in social service have been secured, and Homes run by them and private homes have been approved under the law for purposes of accommodating probationers.

SOURCE MATERIAL AVAILABLE

1. Legislative Enactments - Revised Edition
2. Ceylon Police Gazett
3. A History of the Ceylon Police
4. Police Departmental Orders
5. Administration Report of the Inspector-General
of Police
6. Ceylon Year Book
7. The People of Ceylon
8. Ceylon Police Constable's Manual
9. The Ceylon Government Manual of Procedure