

THE CRAPLER



**The Central Reserve Police News Letter & Magazine
1980**

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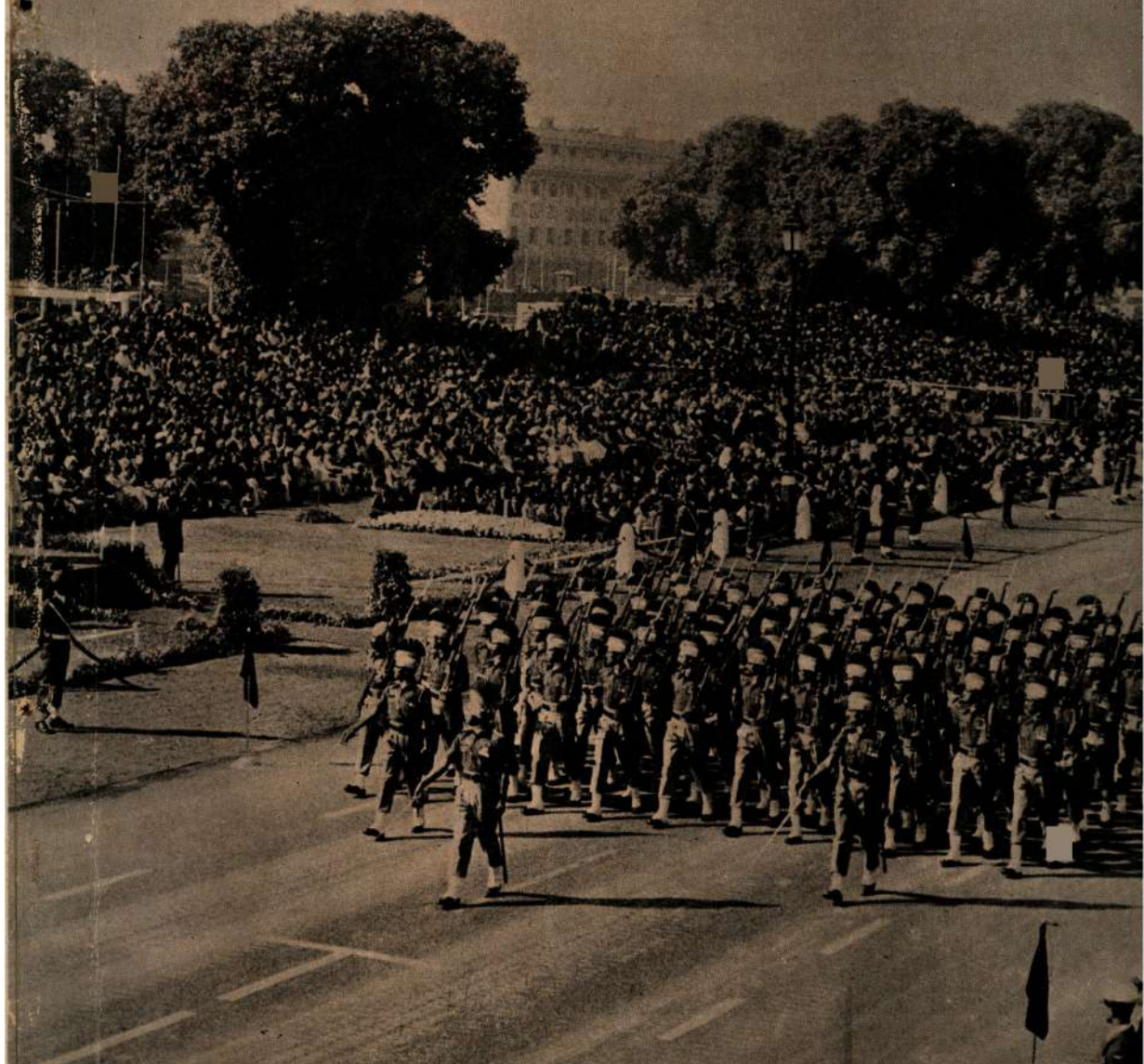
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The
CRAPLER

CRPF Newsletter and Magazine

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CRPF men dealing with an agitating Tamil Nadu policeman.

THE CRAPLER



CKPF Newsletter and Magazine
(Bimonthly)

February 29, 1980

Phalguna 10, 1901

Chief Editor : H. S. Sethi

Cover :

CRPF's Republic Day parade contingent as it passes the saluting base at Rajpath.

Photograph

S. K. Khanna

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IN THIS ISSUE

My Days in Ladakh : Raj Singh, who was leading the CRPF in Ladakh during the days of the Hot Spring incident, gives a first-hand report of the incident in his inimitable style. Besides, he paints a realistic picture of the suffering and difficult conditions a soldier has to face at extremely high altitudes.

They Would Not Yield : Saga of a heroic fight put up by the men at the isolated post of Ananda Bazar in Tripura in repelling a strong attack by well-laced Mizo National Front hostiles.

Orphans No More : The story of rehabilitation of six children whose father, a barber in CRPF, had died and mother had committed suicide.

Impressive Republic Day Parade Contingent : A report on the Central Reserve Police Force Republic Day parade contingent.

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CRPF Gifts Blankets to Red Cross

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Sh. R. N. Agarwal inaugurating the shop.

CO-OPERATIVE SHOP OPENED AT DIRECTORATE

With the aim of making available goods of daily use to the staff members at reasonable rates, a cooperative store was opened in the Directorate-General on January 1, 1980. Shri R.N. Agarwal, Administrative Officer and the oldest staff member, performed the inauguration ceremony.

Due to non-availability of built-up accommodation, the store is presently housed in a store tent in the Directorate CRPF Staff Camp.

The Co-operative store will market the products of family welfare centres of various Group Centres. A number of items like sauce, squashes, jams, pickles etc., will be got prepared through the family welfare centre, New Delhi and made available to the staff members at reasonable rates. Other items like toilet articles, soap and cloth are being procured directly from the manufacturers and authorised stockists.

The project has been started as a welfare measure at a time when prices

are soaring high.

Rewards for Training Courses

Persons achieving first position in the recently started Commando and Rock Climbing courses will be rewarded with Rs. 200.

Persons achieving subsequent four positions will be rewarded Rs. 150, Rs. 100, Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 respectively.

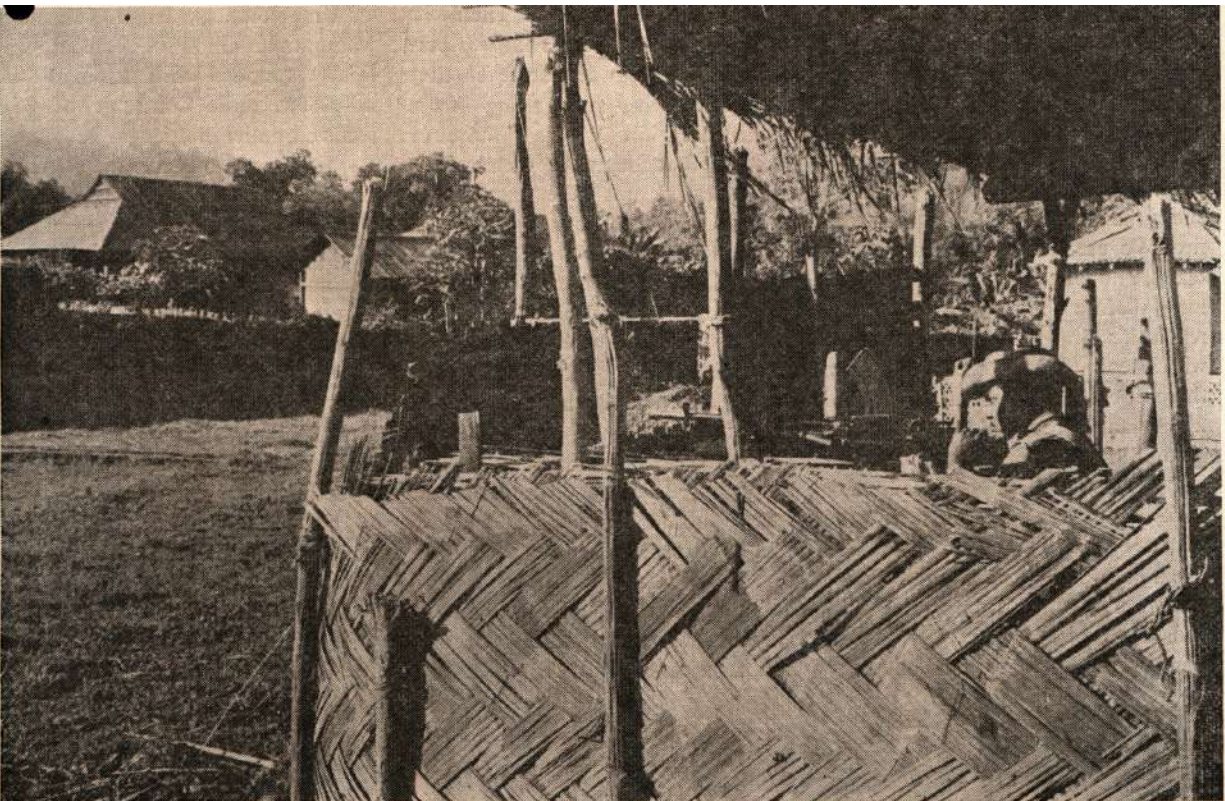
If, however, the number of trainees is less than 20, rewards will be given to the first three persons only.

FLOOD RELIEF WORK AT MADURAI

Madurai City and the area surrounding experienced heavy floods as a result of unprecedented rains during the month of November, 1979. This caused colossal damage to the city and extensive breaches to the bridges and roads. The repair of this damage involved major works which was likely to take few months.

On December 8, 1979, one platoon of CRPF was called to regulate the heavy rush of traffic which disturbed the work by the PWD staff. One Section of B Coy. and 2 Sections of C Company of 5 Battalion rushed to the spot.

Immediately on arrival, one Section assisted the civil police in clearing the traffic and the other two Sections volunteered to assist the PWD to remove the debris on the Kuruvikaran Chalai causeway and to widen the small footpath for the pedestrian traffic and for use by the PWD staff laying the "sand bundh". The causeway was soon cleared of debris due to an efficient and brisk work of the Sections of B and C Companies.



A "morch" in the post facing the houses from which the MNF fired.

THEY WOULD NOT YIELD

The evening of November 9, 1979 was like any other evening for the men of the CRPF 44 Battalion platoon post at Ananda Bazar in Tripura.

These men had lived in conditions of complete isolation. To reach the place one had to travel on good and bad roads for 235 Kms and then walk for 16 Kms over narrow paths and logs of wood that connected stretches of marshy land, fording the river of Deo thrice and crossing it over the bamboo bridges twice on the way. If the balance was lost or the feet slipped, one went straight to the marsh or to the river. There was another—still worse—route; one could walk for some 30 Kms to the post from Khantalang on the trijunction of Tripura, Mizoram and Bangladesh.

In their total isolation, the jawans at the post had lived in peace for long. On that fateful day, there were 24 CRPF men at the post. In addition, another 26 BSF personnel had a night halt there en route to one of their own posts.

After a hearty meal, the jawans at the post were listening to the news from AIR, their only link with the rest of the world. And as the radio said "Here's the news read by..." the post was hit by a burst of light machine gun fire from close range, in fact from two houses along the perimeter of their camp.

The men were completely taken by surprise. There was no intelligence of any likely attack or insurgent activity. There was complete silence. Not a dog had barked.

The sentries shouted that the camp was under attack. The men crawled through the crawl trenches to reach the armoury, the "kote", to take out weapons. Post Commander Sub-Inspector Diwan Singh, a Rajput from Pithoragarh, ran towards the "kote" without caring for the rapid fire and opened it to distribute arms and ammunition to those who could reach the "kote".

It was a full-fledged attack from three directions by a large body of Mizo National Front hostiles, using automatic weapons, including LMGs and rocket-launcher.

S.I. Diwan Singh issued three light machine guns, rifles and ammunition. The men of the CRP and BSF returned the fire as best as they could. In the words of Diwan Singh, "The M.N.F. men yelled to show their strength. We replied with fire. We used the ammunition judiciously, knowing well that it will be long before reinforcement could reach this God-forsaken place. And

who knew how long the attack from three directions would last. We had 2* mortar but we did not use it, for it could hit the local population.

"But then the M.N.F used their rocket-launcher. Fortunately, the rocket landed yards away. It sounded like a bomb. We had no option now and we used the 2" mortar. This had the desired effect; the rapid firing by the MNF stopped but stray firing continued.

"It lasted 90 minutes. Then the MNF blew a whistle. That was perhaps for withdrawal. However, they continued with stray firing from higher elevation. We were more or less sure that they were withdrawing but we could not take chances, as it could be a trick to deceive."

A number of CRP and BSF men showed valour. Among them were the "Kote" Lance Naik V. S. Gopne who lost no time to be at the "Kote". Constable V. S. Pillai of Kerala fired with rifle and then LMG from the "morcha" in front of the Quarter Guard, Constable Lachhman Singh of Rajasthan who was the sentry at the Quarter Guard was the first to fire on the MNF before the "Kote" could be opened and Constable Vijay Inder Singh of Haryana, who, alongwith Lachhman Singh, used the LMG effectively from the "morcha".

Unfortunately, Head Consume Manoranjan Ghose of the BSF was fatally wounded while rushing to the kote. Two more Constables of BSF received bullet injuries in the leg.

The nearest place from where reinforcement could be rushed was Phuldangsai on the Zampui range of Tripura, some 20 Kms from Ananda Bazar. From its commanding position, the men at this post knew that the Anada Bazar post was under attack and they were the first to inform others of the outrage. Ananda Bazar post itself could not do so because its wireless room was directly in the line of fire.



(Left to right) Constable Pillai of Kerala, Lachhman Singh of Rajasthan and Vijay Inder Singh of Haryana.

CRP reinforcements led by Company Commanders Bhalla and Rao could reach Ananda Bazar only at 3 a.m. They found that while the CRP camp was kept engaged, the Mizo hostiles had looted the bazar. When the two Company Commanders reached the camp, they could enter the camp with difficulty—after convincing the already belaboured men about their identity. All the men were still in position. They looked dazed and yet determined.



S.L Diwan Singh

Later enquiries revealed that the MNF hostiles had entered Tripura from the trijunction of Khantalang and the number of those who had attacked the

area was 84. This was perhaps equal to the strength of an MNF battalion. And they used automatic and high trajectory weapons, including rocket-launchers. Luckily for the men at the post, of the four rockets used, three had misfired. But for the determination shown by the men, the post could have been easily overrun by such a large body of hostiles laced with sophisticated weapons.

These men have unflinching faith in their own weapons, in their capacity to handle them and, above all, in God. In the centre of the post is a group of trees. It is these trees which had stood between them and the bullets. Their riddled trunks are a mute testimony to the fierceness of the attack. The soldiers are grateful ; an earthen oil-lamp remains lit at the base of a tree.

(H. S.SETHI)

"MAGICIAN RAO"

V. Purushotam Rao, a Company Commander of 1st Battalion, Central Reserve Police Force is better known as "Magician Rao" in the CRPF.

"Magic is my hobby", says the young soft-spoken officer. He wants to use it for the entertainment of the Force.

He uses this "art" as an instrument in police-public relations in Arunachal Pradesh where he is posted these days. "Tribals", he says, "adore magicians". He solves many disputes by his influence acquired as a magician.

He studies a lot about magic. He is a subscriber to a number of foreign magazines on the art of sorcery. He gets them at home address. His parents then send these to him at his place of posting. He is a member of Magicians' Association of Bengal. They also keep sending information on the new tricks of the trade to him.

According to Rao, there are four stages of learning to become a magician—palming, forcing, illusion and hypnotism. "I have mastered the first three", says Rao. He is learning and practising hypnotism these days. Whereas palming and forcing are elementary stages, real magic is illusion and hypnotism. "Getting out of a locked box is nothing else but illusion. I can do that within 60 seconds", he says.

He considers the ultimate in vanishing trick—the traditional Indian rope

trick—an impossibility. This trick cannot be performed, he affirms.

How he got attracted to the world of magic? In 1971 before joining CRPF as a Directly Appointed Gazetted Officer, he happened to go to Calcutta. He saw a roadside magician selling magic tricks and bought a dozen of the tricks by paying a couple of rupees.

Purushotam practised those tricks during his basic training at Neemuch. Lt. Col. Umrao Singh, then Principal CTC-I, encouraged him to give a show at a mess get-together. That was his first public appearance and it turned out to be a successful one. He learnt more tricks from a local magician.

His first posting was in West Bengal, the birthplace of Indian magic. Here he added more tricks to his magic kit through some local magicians. By this time he had started giving small shows in the unit



In 1976 he was posted to Group Centre, Nagpur and made acquaintance with great magician Shri P.C. Aggarwal. "Mr. Aggarwal gave me the professional refineness", admits Rao.

He can now keep his audience spellbound for two to three hours at a stretch. To make his programmes more colourful he takes the help of a music party and synchronises his movements to the musical tunes.

—Sunil Kapoor

Educational Examinations

The examinations of First Class Certificate of Education and Third Class English will now be conducted centrally at CTC-II, Deoli under the arrangement of the Training Branch of the CRPF Directorate. These examinations will be held twice (during May and November) each year, effective from November 1980.

With a view to streamlining the examination procedure in CRPF, the new instructions issued by the Training Branch also include provision for pre-test coaching classes. These classes will be attended by the candidates at CTC-II, Deoli for four weeks.

The old procedure of writing of names, rank and number etc. has been done away with and replaced by roll number system. Examiners for evaluating the answer books will also be nominated by the Directorate.

Question papers for Second Class Certificate of Education examination will now be prepared by the Training Branch and sent to various examination centres selected by the Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. Rest of the procedure for these examinations remains unchanged. Similarly, no change has been made in the procedure for conducting Third Class Certificate of Education examination.

Training Branch has prescribed a number of books for subjects published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

National Basketball

Inspector S. S. Sekhawat, Sub-Inspector S. P. Yadav and Head Constable Gokul Chand will represent Delhi State Basketball team in the 30th National Basketball Championship proposed to be held at Jaipur from January 20 to

27, 1980.

M. D. in T. B. and chest diseases



Dr. D. N. Kar, Medical Officer at Group Centre, Gandhinagar got his M. D. degree from Gujarat University in tuberculosis and chest diseases. He was sent on study leave to undergo this study at B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad. He is the first CRPF doctor to complete post-graduate study while in service.

Dr. Kar belongs to Orissa, got his M.B.B.S. degree from Utkal University in the year 1969 and joined CRPF in 1970.

EDUCATION FUND MEETING

The annual meeting of the Education Fund was held on December 11 and 17, 1979 in the Directorate.

Scholarships to the tune of Rs. 3,500 for the year 1978-79 were approved by the Committee. These approvals included the four cases of the wards of ministerial staff and two of general duty.

Considering that the number of applications was less, the committee extended the last date for receipt of applications to March 15, 1980.

Proposal for grant of benefits to the students after passing VIII class instead of XI class was accepted.

AIRLIFT FACILITIES

CRPF personnel deployed in Arunachal Pradesh are entitled to the airlift in the IAF aircraft, according to a clarification by Ministry of Defence in 1975.

Ministry of Defence is reiterating this point in a new set of instructions.

BOYS' HOSTEL AT GAUHATI

The Directorate-General proposes to start one more 30 boys' hostel at Group Centre, Gauhati. It will be similar to the one already functioning at Group Centre, Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi.

The hostel will be started as and when the schools reopen after the coming summer vacations for the academic session 1980-81.

The expenses for running the hostel will be met from the Education Fund.

Sons of the CRPF personnel including hospital and ministerial staff who are members of the Education Fund will be eligible for admission. However, their parents should not be staying in the Gauhati city.

Boys who have passed fifth class or are studying in sixth class in any school including Central Schools provided that the schools are not far away from campus will be taken. Parents will have to pay nominal amount as tuition fee, books etc.

7 CRPF Athletes for NIS Patiala

Seven prominent athletes of CRPF have been asked to attend coaching camps at NIS, Patiala for training and subsequent selection to represent India in various international meets.

Inspector R. S. Bal (hammer throw), Inspector Pradeep Kumar (3,000 metres steeple chase) and Inspector Prabhat Singh (decathlon) have been earmarked for participation in Pakistan National Games proposed to be held

in March 1980.

Dy. S. P. Hari Chand, L/Nk A. S. Yohanan, Sub-Inspector Rasdev Singh and Sub-Inspector Prem Singh have been called for world cross country race proposed to be held at Paris from March 9, 1980.



Ram Singh



Kishan Pal



Ramakrishnan Nair



Devi Dutta Dass

GALLANTRY MEDALS FOR 7 CRPF MEN

President's Police Medal for Gallantry has been awarded to Commandant Narender Pal and Police Medal for Gallantry to Constables Ram Singh, A. Ramakrishnan Nair, Kishan Pal and Devi Dutta Dass—all of 24 Battalion—for showing exemplary courage in an encounter with Meitei extremists of Manipur.

On November 11, 1978, Commandant Narender Pal led a combined operation of Manipur Police and CRPF in order to capture extremists camping in the foothills near Lamdang village of Manipur. The raiding party walked for 13 Kilometres and reached the village in the early hours of November 12.

Shri Narender Pal alongwith others reached the camp and called upon the extremists to surrender. An extremist holding a hand-grenade came out. The

Commandant jumped upon him and captured him.

Meanwhile the gang leader came out with two hand-grenades and challenged the party to release his companion on the pain of death. An encounter between the gang and the police party ensued. The exchange of fire continued for about an hour.

Three extremists were killed and three others, including the gang leader, captured alongwith a large quantity of arms and ammunition. In the encounter, among others, the four CRPF jawans and the Commandant showed gallantry in disregard to their personal safety.

* * *

Police Medals for Gallantry have been awarded to Constables K.K. Mukundan and Gurcharan Singh of 22 Battalion, CRPF.

The two Constables had shown exemplary courage in a grave situation arising out of the opening of fire by armed Mizo National Front hostiles, killing one Constable of the Mizoram Police and injuring four others in Mizoram last year.

Constables Mukundan and Gurcharan Singh took position and engaged the hostiles with controlled fire till reinforcements arrived and they were disarmed.

CRP Men Save Match Factory

On January 2, 1980 a godown of a match factory at Port Blair caught fire. CRPF personnel rushed to the spot and extinguished the fire. Some factory employees who sustained injuries were evacuated to hospital in CRP vehicles.





Gurucharan Singh and K. K. Mukundan.

Mattan Firing Justified

In July 1978, Mattan town of District Anantnag in Jammu and Kashmir was declared a "disturbed area" due to prevailing communal disharmony over a piece of land. A few flags and two placards bearing words "Jinazgah" and "Shah Hamadan Park" were hoisted upon a camping ground by some Muslims, due to which the situation became tense. To restore normalcy, D Coy of 40th Bn. CRPF, was moved into the area on July 13, 1978.

Inspector A. Q. Khan commanding the Company planned patrolling in the area with a view to restoring tranquility. This had a salutary effect and demoralised the agitators.

On the morning of July 29, Inspector Khan deployed his Coy in Mattan area where the Muslims had reacted violently to the removal of flag from the camping ground. They came from various places and defied the prohibitory order. Two Platoons of E Coy accompanied by a tear-smoke

squad were rushed to the scene. Inspector Khan with the available force attempted to disperse the unruly mob and prevented them from entering the camping ground. During the course of heavy stone-pelting, 13 men of CRPF sustained injuries. Inspector Khan was surrounded by the unruly mob. In spite of danger to his life, Inspector Khan did not relent and continued the operations to disperse the mob.

Repeated warnings by Khan to the mob to disperse went unheeded. Mob was coming closer to overpower the CRP men. Fearing that the violent mob would snatch away the rifles and ammunition, Inspector Khan took a rifle from a Constable and fired few rounds on the agitated crowd. The mob dispersed.

As a result of firing. Two persons died.



Imp. A. Q. Khan

Because of his sincerity, tactful handling of the situation and leadership, Inspector Khan was given a cash reward of Rs. 1, 000 by Shri B. Varma,

IGP Sector-Ill.

Later Jammu and Kashmir Government instituted a commission of inquiry to probe into the incident. The firing by Inspector Khan was justified by the commission of inquiry and duties performed by CRPF were appreciated.

CRP Photographers Win Prizes

SI. S.K. Khanna of Public Relations Branch of the CRPF Directorate has been awarded the second prize in Police Photo Contest organised by the Indian Police Journal for the year 1978.

The picture which won him the prize of Rs. 125 is titled "Rescuing a Baby", (already published on cover of the "Crapler" October 31, 1978 issue).

Consolation prize of Rs. 50 has been won by SI. Shiv Kumar also of Public Relations Branch for his picture 'Flying to the tune'.

BIG SILVER HAUL : C. R. P. HELP TO I-TAX OFFICIALS

On January 7, 1980, men of D Coy 48 Battalion, CRPF, were detailed for protection duties in small batches of two to three with Income Tax officials in Delhi. These officials were to conduct raids in Sarafa Market and Kucha Bag in Chandni Chowk area.

A number of shops were raided simultaneously and huge quantities of silver bricks were seized from various firms dealing in silver.

During the raids, two persons were trying to sneak away with a silver brick each. They were detected by the vigilant eyes of HC Ram Naresh and Ct. Komal Singh. These persons were caught and handed over to the Income Tax authorities. The two silver bricks weighed 90 Kgs. approximately.

Raids were conducted simultaneously in Wazirpur Industrial area also. Premises of two firms were sealed.

As a result of the raids, a total of about 3,000 Kgs of silver worth about Rs. 92 lakhs was seized.

After the raids, the Force was utilised for escorting and safe deposit of the silver bricks to the store room of the Income Tax Department. These seizures were highlighted by the local press on January 10, 1980 and the

work of CRPF was appreciated.

CALICO CONCESSION TO CRP MEN

Calico Mills, Ahmedabad has agreed to allow a discount of 20 per cent to the CRPF personnel all over the country from the authorised retail outlets of the Calico Mills on production of identity card.

Lok Sabha Poll : CRP Rises To Occasion

The Lok Sabha elections were held in the country on January 3 and 6, 1980. The Central Reserve Police Force shouldered the responsibility of maintaining law and order before, during and after the elections in all the States and Union Territories.

The CRPF provided 73 additional Companies during the elections. Men from Group Centres and Training Institutions were withdrawn and ad hoc Companies and Battalions were formed. States like Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal heavily relied upon CRPF and 11 Coys each were demanded in addition to the existing CRPF strength in these States. Six additional Companies each were provided to Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan and Orissa. Besides these, small complements of the strength of a Company or two were sent to various States.

As expected, the CRPF men gave a commendable account of themselves. Not a single complaint was received from any quarter inspite of the vast deployment.

Shri P. R. Rajgopal, Director-General, CRPF, in a letter addressed to the Commandants, has stated : "The CRPF performance during the elections had won all round appreciation from the different State Governments. It was indeed a very crucial test for the Force as a whole and I am very happy to record that the entire Force rose to the occasion magnificiently. Please accept my thanks and do convey the same down the line to the last man for this excellent performance."

In fact, IGPs of almost all the States wrote to Director-General, appreciating the services rendered by the CRPF.



S. I. Dar shan Singh, Ct. Ram Babu Sharma and Ct. Sham Singh who showed gallantry in the encounter.

Dacoit Killed In Encounter With CRP

On January 20, 1980, an encounter took place at village Dharukhoh in District Rohtas of Bihar between a patrol party under the command of Sub-Inspector Darshan Singh of 47 Battalion, CRPF and a gang of notorious dacoits.

One dacoit named Ram Jag Kharwar was killed. One double-bore gun, one single-barrel gun, one country-made gun, one country-made hand-grenade and 25 cartridges of 12 bore were recovered.

Uniform articles of Bihar Police and Home Guards were also found in the possession of the dacoits.

Mizoram Seizures

On December 20, 1979, one Section of B Coy. 21 Battalion accompanied

by a local police representative raided village Nuahruikawn Hnathial of Mizoram where some Mizo National Front hostiles had taken shelter.

The hostiles fired on the patrol party. The fire was returned. One self-styled "Private" Avalkhuma was arrested while two other hostiles escaped into the jungle.

Arms, ammunition and some secret documents were recovered from the hostiles. These included one LMG and two .303 rifles with 228 rounds.

The Director-General has appreciated the good work done by patrol party and has sanctioned Rs. 500 as reward to the personnel of the party.

19 HOSTILES HELD

The CRPF battalions deployed in Mizoram apprehended 19 hostiles and recovered fire-arms and large quantity of ammunition during the month of December 1979.

Bazar Saved

On the night of December 11, 1979, a huge fire broke out at Singtam Bazar in Sikkim.

Personnel of 38 Battalion, CRPF, rushed to the spot and controlled the fire. The timely action taken by the CRPF personnel to control the fire has been appreciated by the public and local administration.

Impressive Republic Day

The CRPF Republic Day parade contingent this year was impressive as it has always been.

Thanks to a touch of blue introduced in their ceremonial uniform, parade contingent this year was more colourful than it has been before. The khaki turban, which previously had a blue band only, had a deep sky blue "turra" as well. In addition, there was a golden "jhalar" with blue cloth on the turban this time. Another addition to the uniform was a blue scarf with CRPF monogram. The men wore a brown leather belt with blue "kamarbund" and the title shoulder had a blue serge band underneath, with the formation sign (CRPF insignia) in a light blue colour embellishing the

left sleeve.

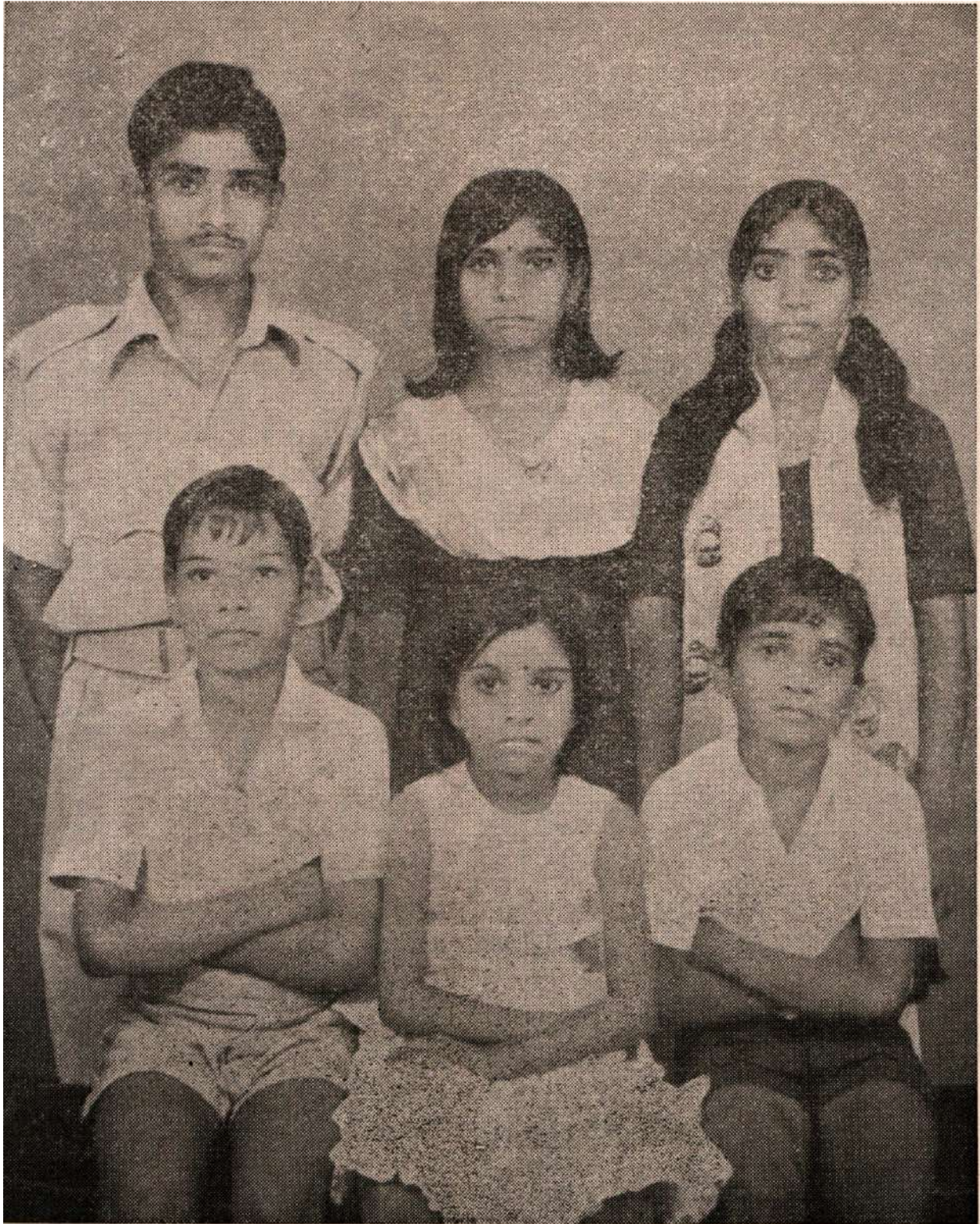
The contingent comprising 75 officers and men—over six feet tall —was led by Deputy Superintendent of Police Gurinderjit Singh of 9th Battalion, CRPF. Gurinderjit Singh had the distinction of commanding the NCC Republic Day contingent in the year 1974. The same year, he also commanded the NCC guard of honour for the Prime Minister. He passed out as the "Best Cadet" from the Internal Security Academy CRPF at Mount Abu in the year 1977.

The contingent comprised a representative selection from all the battalions of the CRPF. The all-India character of the Force had been maintained because these men belonged to almost all states in the country.

There were four recipients of President's Police Medal for Gallantry in the contingent. They were Ct. A. Ramakrishnan Nair, Ct. Ram Singh, Ct. Kishan Lal and Ct. Devi Datta Dass.

The contingent marched to the tune "Kadam barhahe ja".





ORPHANS NO MORE

It was not long ago that a family of six orphaned children was adopted by the personnel of Group Centre, Rampur. Untimely death of barber Nanak

Chand in December 1974, followed by suicide by his disillusioned wife left six minor children without food, shelter and love. Officers and men of Group Centre, as a humane gesture, had then ventured to adopt all the six children. (Reported in the "Crapler" of December 31, 1976.)

Money for food, clothing and education came through individual contributions. However, the problem was how to ensure sustained aid for the children in the years to come. The outcome of efforts was a grant of Rs. 200 per month from the Central Welfare Fund. The legal guardianship of the children was vested in the Commandant to enable him to draw the pension and gratuity, for these amounts could not be paid to the minor children.

The eldest of the six (Raj Kumar now aged 19), who began education at a late stage, strove over the last three years and succeeded in obtaining the minimum educational qualification for enlistment to CRP. But there was ban on enlistment and there were no vacancies. However, determined efforts by the CRP authorities bore fruit inasmuch as Raj Kumar joined the CRPF mainstream on July 1, 1979. as a water carrier.

Proud and cheerful Raj Kumar, in his newly acquired uniform, is confident that he would, when the time comes, switch over to his father's trade as a barber.

Both his younger sisters, Rani and Meena aged 13 and 12 years respectively, are busy with their studies and look after their younger brothers and a sister. Rani, the eldest, seems to have assumed the natural role of a mother to her younger brothers and sisters. She looks after their food, home work and often mends their uniforms and clothing. In her spare time, she keeps herself busy with the sewing machine left by her mother. She is keen on learning knitting too.

Their future is also being quietly worked out by their "guardian". Careful spending and safe accounting over the last four years has netted to them a saving of Rs. 3,750 from the monthly welfare grant. In addition, they have saved a sum of Rs. 8,050 out of pension and gratuity received. Now, with the additional source of income from Raj Rumar, it would not be long when a substantial amount can be kept aside to meet the marriage expenses of growing Rani and Meena.

Looking at the children's sparkling eyes and bright faces, one would feel confident that their future is safe and they would never be reminded of their fateful past when their parents left them without any hope.

Their guardians, personnel of the Group Centre, have before them an over-whelming task of turning yesterday's orphans into worthy citizens of tomorrow. No amount of praise heaped upon them would match the magnitude of their noble gesture.

—M. Venkat **Rama Rao**



Commandant C. M. Pandey donating the blankets

CRP GIFTS BLANKETS TO RED CROSS

The Central Reserve Police Force on January 18, 1980, made a gift of 1,600 blankets to the Red Cross Society of India.

Shri C. M. Pandey, Commandant of the Group Centre (CRPF), presented the blankets to Lt. Col. Krishan Gulati, Honorary Secretary of the Indian Red Cross, at a brief function in Jharodakalan, near Najafgarh.

This donation of blankets was made after collecting used blankets from various CRPF units deployed all over the country.

It may be recalled that the CRPF have been rendering all possible assistance to Red Cross Society for the cause of suffering humanity. This centre has been organising blood donation camps every year.

It may be stated that last year the CRPF was awarded trophy by the Delhi State branch of the Red Cross Society for highest donation of blood from among services and para-military organisations

The CRPF men have been rendering humanitarian services to the persons affected during floods and other natural calamities all over the country. Insofar as Delhi is concerned, CRP assistance rendered during the floods of 1977 is worth mentioning in which one of the Constables of 1st Battalion CRPF laid down his life while distributing food to marooned villagers of Najafgarh block area.

During 1978, the members of the Force did excellent job in providing succour to the people affected by flood in Delhi.

CRP Helps Arrest Meitei Extremists

On the night of December 5 and 6, 1979, one platoon of 29 Battalion, CRPF, under the command of Assistant Commandant N. N. Mishra carried out raids and searches in the village Ningthamcha in Manipur.

After a hot and difficult chase, three Meitei extremists were arrested. A Bajaj scooter connected with a number of crime cases was also recovered. Director-General has conveyed his congratulations to the personnel who participated in the action.



The bamboo bridge on way to the Ananda Bazar post in Tripura. (Report on Page 5)

Regd. No 23788/72



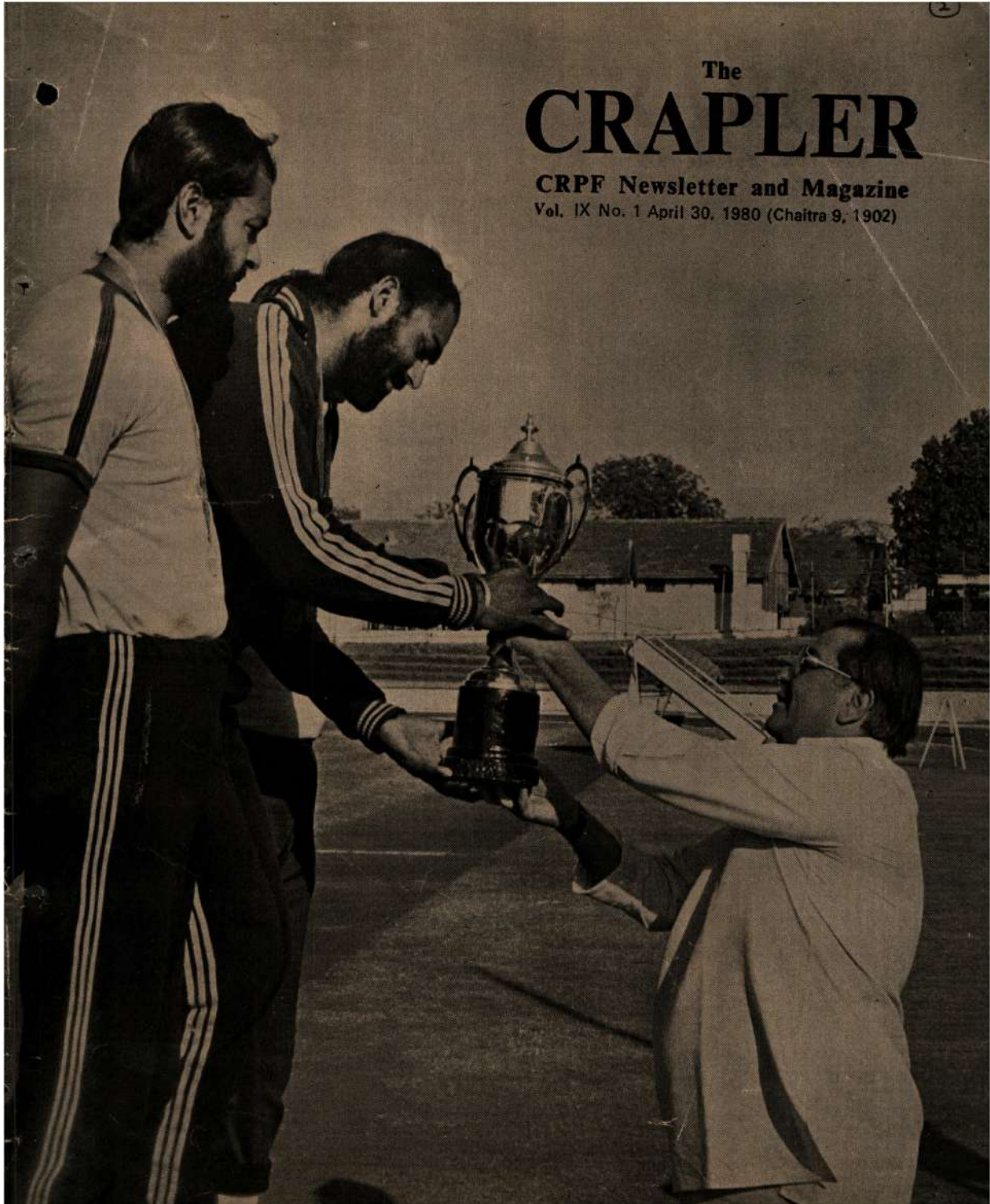
Agents of Lok Sabha candidates as also the members of the CRPF keeping a vigil over the ballot boxes at New Delhi.

(Courtesy "Hindustan Times", Photo : S.N. Sinha)

The CRAPLER

CRPF Newsletter and Magazine

Vol. IX No. 1 April 30, 1980 (Chaitra 9, 1902)





THE CRAPLER



CKPF Newsletter and Magazine
(Bimonthly)

April 30, 1980

Vaisakha 10, 1902

Chief Editor : H. S. Sethi

Cover : Athlete Raghbir Singh receiving trophy for first place in hammer throw from film star Raj Kapoor.

Photograph : S. K. Khanna

Back Cover : The traditional gift to bandsmen from Shri S. Tandon, Director-General, CRPF at a reception given to sportsmen.

Facing : Brig P.N. Khanduri of CRPF receiving Police Games Athletics Championship trophy from Governor Sadiq Ali of Maharashtra.

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IN THIS ISSUE

Community Participation in Police Work : "The essence of correct police attitude is a willingness to serve, maintaining the difference between service and servility and between courtesy and softness", says I. S. Dagar in this essay on people's participation in police work.

CRPF Retain Athletics Championship : This issue highlights the 29th All-India Police Games which concluded at Pune on February 28. Besides a report on the games, the issue contains reports on CRPF participation in the IndoPakistan meet and other important tournaments.

No News is Good News : An interesting narration of the way the security arrangements were made for the inauguration of the Nagaland Interim Council in February 1961 by Brig. K. M. Pandalai.

CRPF has Fulfilled Expectations: "In the light of my experience in the north-eastern region during past years, I can say without any hesitation that the Force has fulfilled that expectation, admirably," says Governor L. P. Singh in a letter addressed to the Union Home Minister.

Community Participation in Police Work
—*by I. S. Dagar*

CRPF Retain Athletics Championships
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That Cursed Helmet
—*by M. P. Nathanael*

No News is Good News
—*by Brig. K. M. Pandalai*

"CRPF has Fulfilled Expectations"

The Crapler" is also published in Hindi. For permission to use material published in "The Crapler," please write to the Chief Editor. Articles published do not necessarily reflect official viewpoint.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN POLICE WORK

Law enforcement and the administration of justice have always been matters of concern. Today, more than ever before the policemen across the nation are facing the most difficult tasks in the history of law enforcement.

We live in an era of growth, expansion and change that is unprecedented. Law enforcement is more directly affected by the changes than perhaps by any other agency of the Government. In the country's cities and towns the need for strengthening police-community relations is, therefore, greater today.

Police-community relations cannot be viewed as an isolated problem — one which confronts only those who have a vested interest in administration of the criminal justice. When we discuss the problem of such relations, we really have many things in mind.

Definition

As a layman, police-community relations are "the relationship the police have with the community". For more substantive definition, Doctor Covis A. Redet writes : "It is the sum total of many and varied ways in which it may be emphasised that the police are a part of, and not apart from, the communities they serve".

Another useful definition might be that police-community relations are an art; it is concerned with the ability of the police within a given jurisdiction to understand and deal appropriately with that community's problems ; it involves an idea of community awareness of the role and difficulties faced by the police and the honest efforts of both the police and the community to share in the common goal of understanding the problems of both with conscientious efforts for harmony and cooperation. The community that is our goal is a community of common unity.

As Dean Thompson concludes, the root of the idea of community lies in participation, not condescension, not patronage, not rescue but the dignity and worth that men and women on any level of life experience when they are part of what is important to their fellows.

by
I. S. DAGAR

The Old System

Police-community relations and community participation in police work are not a new concept. Police functions in India in the earlier times were based on the principle of collective responsibility of the population. This system was suited to the simple, agriculturist society in the country at that time.

The Hindu kings did not disturb this pattern of collective security. On the other hand, they encouraged the participation of the village community in this essential social obligation on their part.

Most problems of crime and law and order at that time were confined primarily to the limits of the village and it was possible to solve them within the community itself on the basis of the prevailing notions of equality and justice which the people appreciated because of its being inexpensive and speedy. In fact, I am of the opinion that with the problem which the police is facing today, the old system of policing, controlled or with much participation of community, was better.

Today a police department cannot operate effectively and efficiently without the willing cooperation, support and goodwill of the public it serves and with which it constantly deals. A police department which does not have the respect, willing cooperation and support of the public is in deep trouble.

Police Attitude

Police are in service to, not servants of, the community. The essence of correct police attitude is a willingness to serve but at the same time maintaining the difference between service and servility and between courtesy and softness.

The officer should be firm but not rude, friendly and unbiased, pleasant and personal in non-restrictive situations and firm and impersonal in situations calling for control.

In a democratic country, the word 'police' embraces the branch of executive power responsible for the preservation of the internal security of the country, the maintenance of law and order, the prevention and investigation of crime and binding down the criminals. The police are, therefore, responsible for order, peace, security and the safety of every man, woman and child entrusted to their care.

Important Factors

Public Opinion : Public opinion is binding and directive force in the life of a community and has great meaning to man and society. Questions, therefore, are : What does the public say or think of police officers in their community ? Is their judgement favourable or unfavourable ? Do they believe that the policeman entrusted with their safety is a hardworking, honest, impartial and conscientious man ? If opinion is unfavourable, efforts must be made and ways and means found to change public opinion so that contact and cooperation can be established between the public and the police.

The Press : It is essential to establish and maintain a sound relationship with the Press in order that public opinion may be influenced to the good. As far as possible the senior officers should maintain personal contacts with Press reporters. Regular press reports concerning matters of general public interest should be issued by the police.

Other Media : Radio, television, theatres and other media which are important sources of information and publicity today, may also be enlisted to further a healthy relationship between the police and the public.

Personal Contact : A more desirable outlook towards police could be stimulated by personal contact between police and all members of the community. This applies to the police officer in his official capacity (that is, when he is on duty) as also otherwise when he is off duty. For 24 hours the eyes of the public are focused on the police officers and when he misbehaves, he discredits the whole force. Police officers must be integrated with the community thoroughly.

The Community and the Police

The responsibility of a police officer is basically to regulate the conduct

and minister to the needs of the people from all classes of life. All these individuals are equally entitled to the services of law enforcement agencies. There are other duties which have fallen within the purview of law enforcement, but basically all fall within the scope of the protection of personal life and property and regulation of the conduct of all individuals within our community.

Dr. Michael Banton commented on the community service function of the police. "A policeman.....is a kind of professional citizen, administering the moral standards defined and accepted by his community.....He earns public cooperation and esteem by the manner in which he exercises good judgement in performing his duties, and the foundation of his good judgement is an awareness of the public's points of view.....He is a defender of the peace more than an enforcer of law, possessing authority as well as power. His authority gives him the willing obedience of the public, thus including a moral element which compels obedience that is not necessarily rightful...His role should be based upon the moral authority of his office rather than its legal powers, particularly in districts of racial and cultural differences."

Police officers the world over are today confronted with challenges without precedent. Man has conquered moon but the communication gap has widened. Never in the history has the policeman's job been more difficult. Today a policeman must be well educated and well trained. He must be a soldier, scientist, psychologist and public relation expert., all rolled in one.

Changing the Outlook

Police should seek community participation in their work through a rational public approach. In order to enlist public participation, it is necessary to change the outlook of both the police and the public and also to create a fund of mutual goodwill. This has two aspects— firstly, the lawless elements should fear the police and secondly the honest citizen should regard the police as his friend. People who come to a police station should be given a patient and sympathetic hearing.

There should be compliance of three 'Ps' for police conduct. These are politeness, promptness, proper action.

Policemen should work in such a manner that wins confidence of the

people. During natural calamities the policemen who have some specialized knowledge such as ability to catch snakes, knowing swimming, fire-fighting operations should be made available to the public for fostering friendly relations.

Police should be better mannered and equipped to get a larger percentage of cases filed in the court and to complete the investigation at a faster speed.

There should be area committees in rural areas where SHOs and Circle Inspectors should represent the police. These committees should include public representatives, public servants, farmers and traders of that area. Police officers in these committees should be able to convey to them the action taken by them in various cases.

Community Relations Body

To aid in developing community relations, the police could organise police-community relations councils or committees in each district. The people who are members of the community relations committee must not have any special privileges under the law. These councils and committees should work under the leadership and direction of a special officer and staff designed to handle community relations.

The general objectives of the council and district committees may be :-

1. to plan and implement programmes to acquaint individual citizens with their responsibilities in the maintenance and preservation of law and order;
2. to acquaint general public with the operations of police force;
3. to assist in the crime prevention;
4. to work towards the reduction of crime rate, to conduct a continuing survey of community needs which effect enforcement of law and maintenance of order ;
5. to serve and act as liaison between representatives of police and the neighbourhood; and
6. to assist in preventing, reducing and eliminating inter-group tensions, problems, and conflicts.

Every public servant should have a high standard of integrity. Integrity of conduct is as important as financial integrity. We have to rise above all

emotions, passions, narrowness and communal feelings with which the mass may be effected at that time. Like doctors or lawyers, police have to develop a professional outlook in dealing with situations and place the demands of the profession above personal or regional considerations. In dealing with communal riots, it is essential that we not only set up ethical procedures for dealing with all minority groups but also go far beyond this and devise procedures to prevent conflicts before they occur.

To quote Sh. B.N. Mullick: "The police are the servants of the community. Their official existence would be impossible if their acts run counter to the expressed wishes of the people. They depend for their effectiveness on public sanction. Without this public sanction, without public support which is born out of public trust, no police work is possible. The principle that the policeman is the servant of community must be always in every policeman's mind in fixing any course of action and this will help in the solution of some of the conflicts which may appear before him."

Imdad Ali Pays Tribute to CRPF

A kabaddi match between 14 Bn. CRPF and 18 Bn BSF was organised at Ahmedabad on March 16, 1980.

Shri Imdad Ali, former Director-General, CRPF was the chief guest. Speaking on the occasion, Shri Ali said, "Despite the heavy stresses and strains under which CRPF has been operating throughout the country, it has been maintaining a high standard of efficiency, operational ability and keen interest in sports and athletics".

After the kabaddi match, a demonstration of unarmed combat was given by the team of 14 Bn CRPF. Commandos trained in the unit also gave a show, including that of a scaling a 20 feet high wall without any aid.

The exhibition kabaddi match was won by CRPF team. Shri Ali gave away the prizes.



Shri Imdad Ali, former Director-General, CRPF with 14 Bn CRPF and 18 Bn. BSF kabaddi team.

A-I POLICE GAMES

CRPF Retain Athletics Trophy

Six new records were created in the 29th All-India Police Games Athletic Championships which concluded at Pune on Feb. 28, 1980.



Raghbir Singh throwing the hammer to hit gold at Pune,
The meet, which has always been highlighted by a keen competition

between the CRPF and the BSF—the traditional rivals—proved to be more or less one-sided affair this time. CRPF lifted the championship trophy with an easy margin of 71 points. The contest that was seen in the meet last year at Lucknow (when CRPF retained the championship by a margin of 17 points only) was missing.

The CRPF had a rich haul of 18 gold, eight silver and nine bronze medals.

To Shashidharan Nair of BSF went the credit of breaking the 14-year-old record of Gurbachan Singh Randhawa when he jumped 7.46 metres. Randhawa of CRPF had set the record of 7.26 metres in 1966.

Vijay Bahadur (BSF) bettered the record of 16.88 metres held by Gurdeep Singh of B.S.F. by putting the shot to a distance of 16.91 metres.

CRPF's quartets made a clean sweep of the relay races, establishing new marks of 42.2 seconds in 4 X 100 metres and 3:17.4 in 4x400 metres races. The old records set by BSF were 42.4 seconds and 3:18.6.

Madhusudhan of BSF had the distinction of running 1,500 metres in 3:51.8, beating the record of 3:52, set by Olympian Hari Chand of CRPF in 1977. Incidentally, Hari Chand himself was relegated to the third position in this race.

In 800 metres, Amar Singh of Punjab set a new mark of 1:51.4. The old record of 1:52 stood in the name of Harzi Ram of Rajasthan and was created as in 1962.

Hari Chand (CRPF) was adjudged as the best athlete of the meet for the sixth year running. He won gold medals in 10,000 and 5,000 metres and a bronze in 1,500 metres.

Subramaniam of Tamil Nadu emerged the fastest man of the meet by claiming first positions in 100 metres and 200 metres races.

Points tally: CRPF 292, BSF 221, Punjab 70, Tamil Nadu 41, U.P. 34, Andhra Pradesh 20. Following are the results of all finals—

100 Metres Race : 1. Subramaniam (T.N.) 11.0s, 2. Shashidharan Nair (BSF) 11.1s, 3. K. G. Joseph (CRPF) 11.2s, 4. Niamuddin (CRPF) 11.4s, 5. Bimal Dev (Pb), 6. P. C. Babulal (M. P.)

200 Metres Race : 1. Subramaniam (T. N.) 21.6s, 2. Sashidharan Nair (BSF) 22.0s, 3. P. Kanjambu (CRPF) 22.1s, 4. Baldev Singh (BSF) 22.3s, 5. Bachu Singh (CRPF), 6. CD. John (CISF).

400 Metres Race : 1. Sucha Singh [(Pb) 48.9s, 2. Daya Singh (CRPF) 49.3s, 3. Baldev Singh (BSF) 49.4s, |3. Harwant Singh Sodhi (BSF)] 49.7s, 5. Bachu Singh (CRPF), 6-[V.S. Janrao (Maharashtra).

800 Metres Race : 1. Amar Singh [(Pb) 1:51.4 (New Record), 2. Madhu-sudan (BSF) 1:52.0, 3. Virpal Singh (Delhi) 1:52.6, 4. N.V. Vargis (CRPF) 1:53.9, 5. Harwant Singh Sodhi (BSF) 6. M. M. Patil (CRPF).

1,500 Metres Race : 1. Madhusudan (BSF) 3:51.8, (New Police record), 2. M. M. Patil (CRPF) 3:52.2, 3. Hari Chand (CRPF) 4:00.5, 4 Rajinder Singh (Delhi) 4:03.5, 5. Vincent Minz. (M.P.), 6. Hoshier Singh Yadav (I.T.B.P.).



International Pradeep Kumar clearing a hurdle to claim gold in 3,000 metres steeplechase.

5,000 Metres Race : 1. Hari-hand (CRPF) 14:42.6, 2. Pradeep Kumar (CRPF) 14:45.0, 3. Manji Ram(U.P.) 14:53.5, 4. Mohan Singh (BSF) 15:08.2, 5. Ishwar Singh (BSF) 15:13.0, 6. T. K. Tirkey (Orissa) 15:16.9.

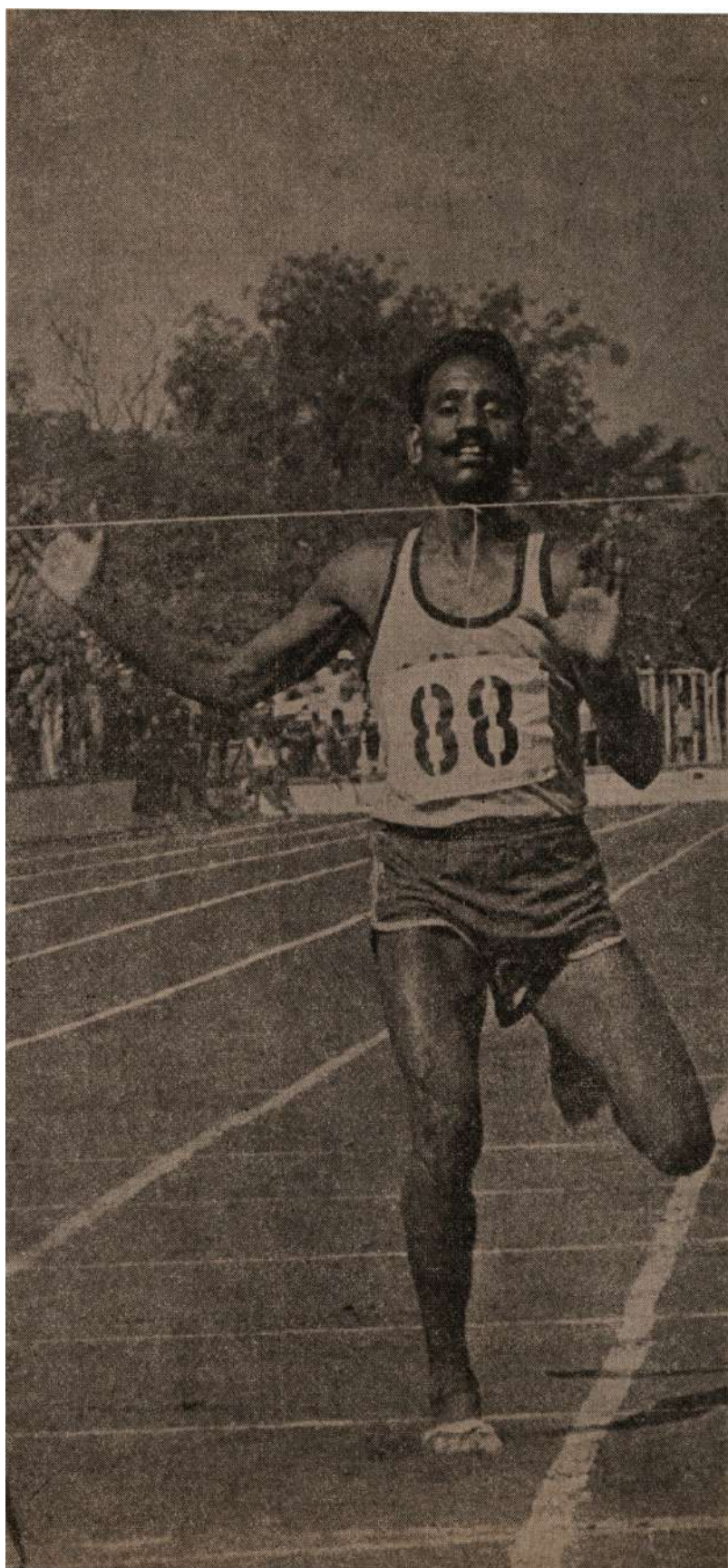
10,000 Meters Race : 1. Hari Chand (CRPF) 31:05.2, 2. Pradeep Kumar (CRPF) 31:16.2, 3. T. K. Tirkey (Orissa) 31:25.1, 4. Manji Ram (U.P.) 31:45.2, 5. Mohan Singh (BSF), 6. Jagat Singh (1TBP).

3,000 Metres Steeplechase : 1. Pradeep Kumar (CRPF) 9:17.8, 2. Ishwar Singh (BSF) 9:25.4, 3. Chander Bhan (CRPF) 9:27.3, 4. Darshan Singh (BSF) 9:40.0, 5. T.K. Tirkey (Orissa), 6. Mulkh Raj Singh (Pb).

110 Metres Hurdles : 1. S. A. Naidu (A.P.) 15.0s, 2. A.S. Randhawa (BSF) 15.3s, 3. Gurdial Singh (CRPF) 15.3s, 4. Harbans Singh (B.P.) 15.5s, 5. Gian Chand (BSF), 6. Aftab Khan (Bihar).

400 Metres Hurdles : 1. Gurdial Singh (CRPF) 52.6s, 2. B. Nageshwar Rao (A.P.) 54.1s, 3. Rajbalkar Singh (BSF) 54.4s, 4. Devendra Singh (U.P.) 54.7s, 5. Najar Singh (CRPF), 6. Dilbagh Singh (Pb).

High Jump : 1. Baltej Singh (BSF), 1.95 mtrs, 2. Prabhati Lal (CRPF) 1.90 mtrs, 3. Satyabir Singh (CRPF) 1.90 mtrs, 4. G.R.C. Nair (BSF) 1.85 mtrs, 5. Om Parkash (Haryana) 1.80 mtrs, 6. Satnam Singh (Delhi) 1.80 mtrs.



Olympian Hari Chand who was declared the “Best Athlete” of the meet for the sixth year running.



4 X 100 metres relay quartet. Left to right : K. G. Joseph, Kunjambu, Mithai Lal and Naimuddin.

Pole Vault : 1 Prem Chandran (CRPF) 3.85 mtrs, 2. Dalbahadur Singh (Bihar) 3.50 mtrs, 3. Shan-mugan (T.N.) 3.50 mtrs, 4. Balwinder Singh (Delhi) 3.40 mtrs, 5. Sukhwin-der Singh (BSF) 3.40 mtrs, 6. Sarabjit Singh (Pb) 3.30 mtrs.

Running Board Jump : 1. Sashi-dharan Nair (BSF) 7.46 mtrs (New Police Record), 2. Balwinder Singh (BSF) 7.20 mtrs, 3. Ram Govind (M. P.) 6-77 mtrs, 4. Prabhatilal (CRPF) 6.68 mtrs, 5. Hetram (Rajasthan) 6.65 mtrs, 6. K. Sudha-karan (CRPF) 6.62 mtrs.

Triple Jump : 1. Dakshinamurthy (T.N.) 15.20 mtrs, 2. Sudhakaran (CRPF) 15.04, 3. Ajmer singh (BSF) 14.25 mtrs, 4. Uma Shankar (U.P.) 13.98 mtrs, 5. Iqbal Singh (CRPF) 13.97 mtrs, 6. Jagsingh Parmar (Gujarat) 13.94 mtrs.

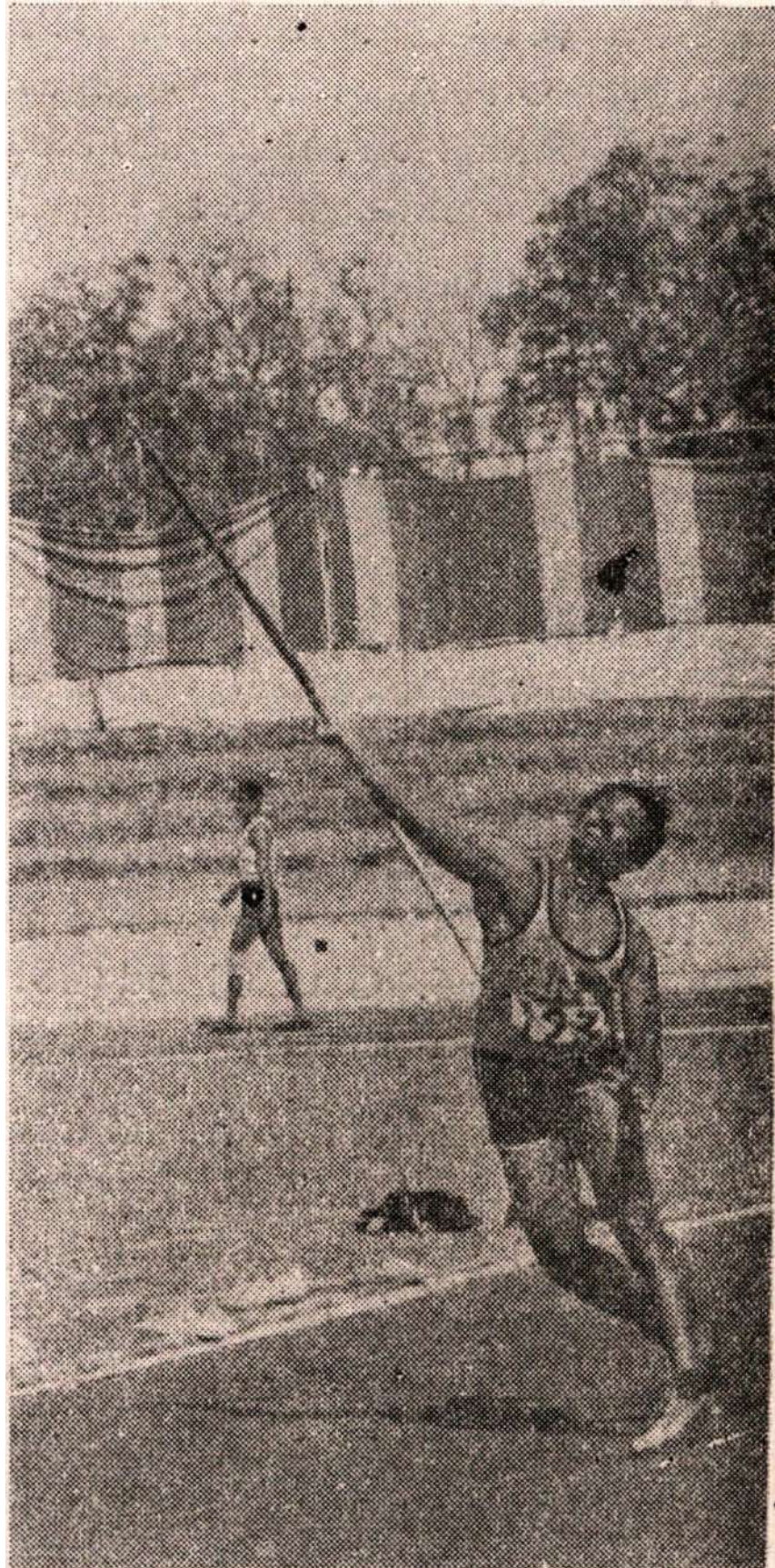


4 X 100 metres relay quartet. L to r : Pitaraind, Bachu Singh, Gurdial Singh and Daya Singh.

Shot Put : 1. Vijay Bahadur (BSF) 16.91 mtrs (New Record), 2. Gurdeep Singh (BSF) 16.16 mtrs, 3. Rachpal Singh 15.56 mtrs, 4. A.P.S. Man (CRPF) 14.97 mtrs, 5. HPS Bhuller (CRPF) 14.89 mtrs, 6. Balkar Singh (Pb) 13.15 mtrs.

Discus Throw : 1. Parveen Kumar (BSF) 48.28 mtrs, 2. R. S. Bal (CRPF) 47.48 mtrs, 3. A.P.S. Man (CRPF) 44.36 mtrs, 4. Balbir Kumar (BSF) 42.46 mtrs, 5. Balkar Singh (Pb) 42.34 mtrs, 6. Jagdev Singh (Pb) 39.48 mtrs.

Hammer Throw : 1. R. S. Bal (CRPF) 61.76 mtrs, 2. J. S. Bhuller (CRPF) 51.80 mtrs, 3. Parveen Kumar (BSF) 49.20 mtrs, 4. Ladhu Ram (ITBP) 43.34 mtrs, 5. Jagdev Singh (Pb) 41.68 inirs, 6. Tajpal , Singh, (ITBP) 41.48 mtrs.



B. Susheelan throwing the javelin to win a gold medal

Javelin Throw : 1. B. Susheelan **4x400 metres relay quartet.** (CRPF) 66.24 mtrs, 2. Joginder Singh (BSF) 63.54 mtrs, 3. Narinder Singh (BSF) 63.46 mtrs, 4. Rama Shankar (CRPF) 57.90 mtrs, 5. N.J. Besapa (Karnataka) 51.76 mtrs, 6. Ranbir Singh (Haryana) 51.16 mtrs.

4X100 Metres Relay Race : 1. CRPF 42.2s (New Record), 2. BSF 43.4s, 3. Punjab 43.9s, 4. Uttar Pradesh 44.3s, 5. I T.B.P., 6. MP.

Marathon Race: 1. Rasdeo Singh (CRPF) 2h 26m 50s, 2. Vinod Kumar (Punjab) 2h 31m 5s, 3. Rambhagat (CRPF) 2h 32m 24s, 4. Bir Singh (BSF) 2h35m28s, 5. Kamal Singh (U.P.) 2h 37m 14s, 6. Ranjit Singh (Haryana) 2h 40m 33s.

Decathlon : 1. Prabhat Singh (CRPF) 6403 Pts, 2. Balvinder Singh (BSF) 6374 Pts, 3. Janak Chand (CRPF) 6016 Pts., 4. Madan Singh (U.P.) 5512 Pts., 5. Jernail Singh (Pb.) 5377 Pts, 6. L. Ekka (BSF) 4925 Pts.



Head Constable Shines In National Shooting

Head Constable L. B Rai of Central Reserve Police Force won gold medal in XXIII National Shooting Competition held at Chandigarh in March 1980.



Group photograph of CRP coaches with the Director-General. L to r : Jagdish Zenda, Divan Singh, Daya Nand, S. Tandon, HPS Cheema, S.S. Cheema, Sureshpal and Dharamvir.

SHOOTING TITLE FOR C.R.P.F.

CRPF have annexed the pistol shooting as also the overall shooting championships in the All-India Police Duty Meet at Nasik on April 17.

(Details will be published in the next
issue)

POLICE GAMES RESULTS AT A GLANCE

HOCKEY

Winners -B.S.F.
Runners-up -Punjab
Hardline winners -C.R.P.F.

FOOTBALL

Winners —Punjab
Runners-up — B.S.F.
Hardline winners -C.R.P.F.

VOLLEYBALL

Winners —B.S.F.
Runners-up —I.T.B.P.
Hardline winners —UP.

BASKETBALL

Winners —B.S.F.
Runners-up —C.R.P.F.
Hardline winners —UP.

KABADDI

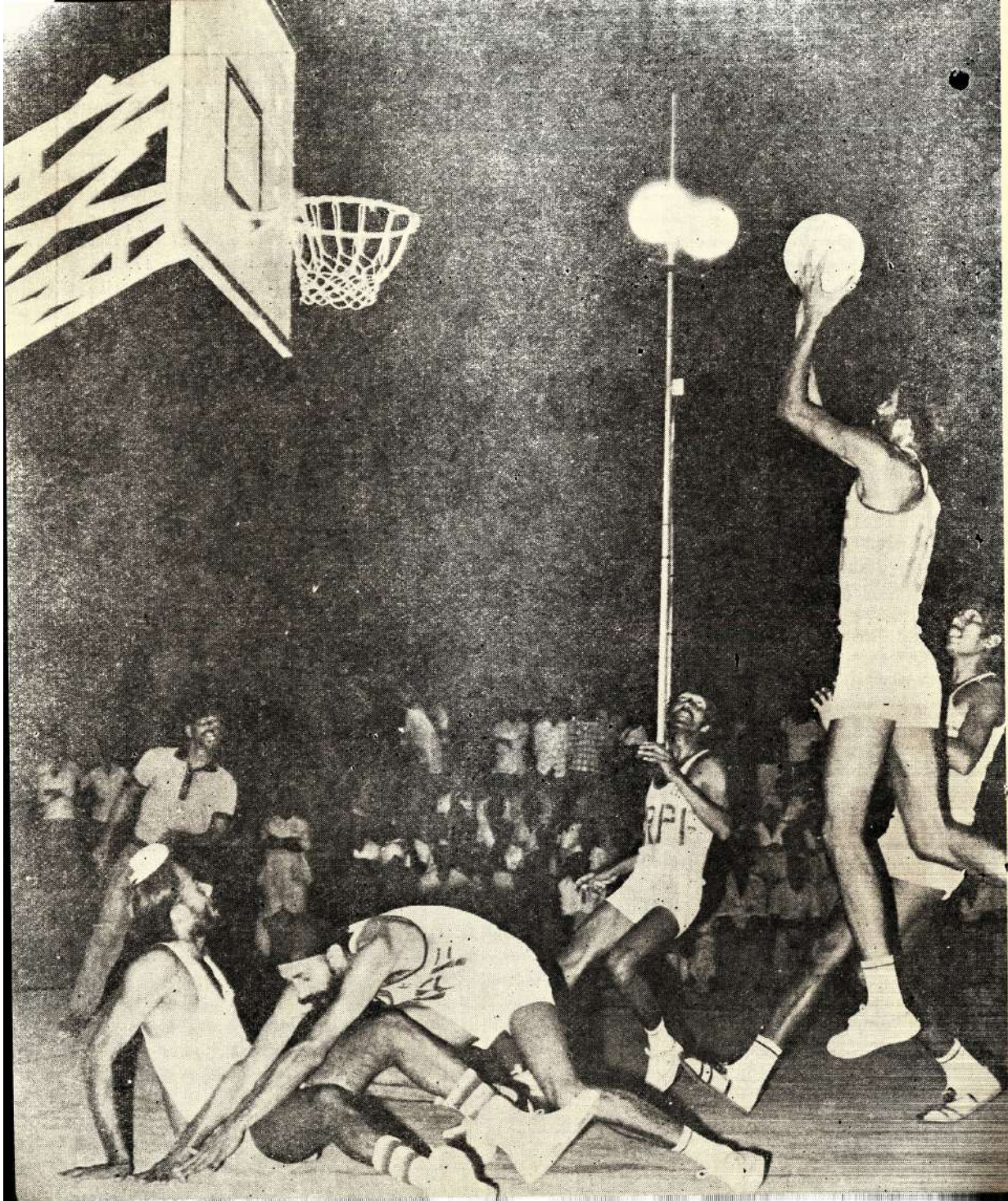
Winners -Punjab
Runners-up -M.P.
Hardline winners -C.R.P.F.

WRESTLING

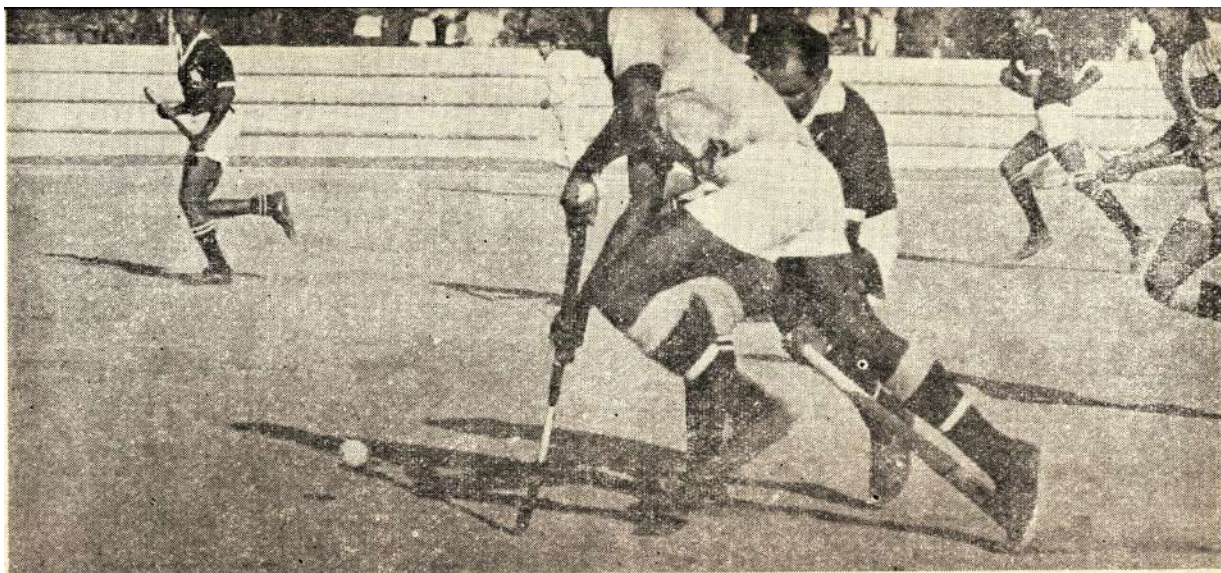
Winners B.S.F.

GYMNASTICS

Winners C.R.P.F.
Runners-up -I.T.B.P.
Hardline winners B.S.F.

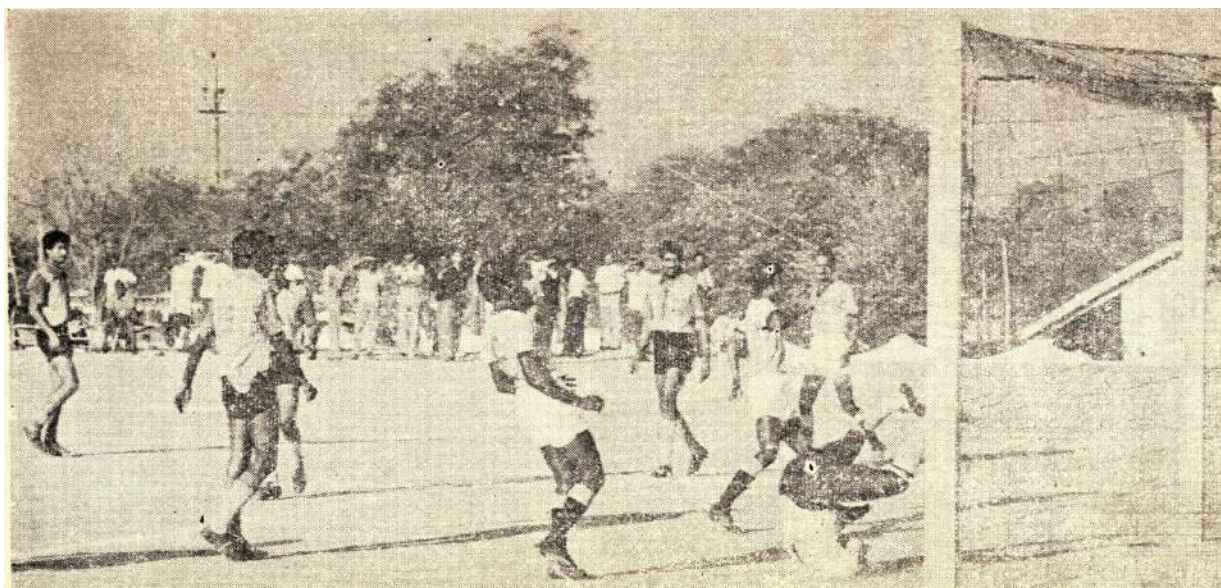


Basketball : BSF vs CRP



Hockey : CRP vs Maharashtra

XXIX ALL- INDIA POLICE GAMES



Football : CRP vs Rajasthan



Director-General Tandon giving away the trophy to Venkateshwan.

CHESS TROPHY FOR DELHI RANGE

Delhi Range team lifted the championship trophy in the 2nd Inter-Range Chess Tournament held at New Delhi from March 17 to 22, 1980. They had 20.5 points to their credit

Patna Range with 14.5 points were placed second. It was closely followed by the team of ISA at 14 points.

In all 32 players participated in the tournament which was on individual-cum-team championship basis and was played for 8 rounds on Swiss League system.

Shri A. N. Venkateshwan and Shri M. J. Ismail with seven points each were adjudged first and second respectively. Shri R. Abdul Azim was placed third with 6.5 points.

Shri S. Tandon, Director-General CRPF gave away the prizes.

CRP are Invitation Hockey Champions

The Central Reserve Police Force hockey team participated in the All-India Invitation Hockey Tournament held at Satna, MP in March 1980, and lifted the trophy by defeating the S.R.C. by three goals to nil in the final.

ADVANI MEMORIAL BASKETBALL

Border Security Force regained the All-India Advani Memorial Basketball Trophy after a lapse of two years, defeating their traditional rivals Central Reserve Police Force, Neemuch, 69-67 in a thrilling final at the M.R.E. Courts at Jaipur on March 9.

After they had taken a comfortable lead of 10 points before the breather, it looked that BSF would clinch the tie easily. But within eight minutes of later half, the CRP men put tremendous pressure upon them and changed the complexion of the game, drawing level at 50-50. Yadav, Shekhawat and P. P. Singh played excellently for C.R.P.



Group photograph of CRPF wrestlers who bagged five silver and three bronze medals in 29th All India Police Games held at Pune.

Indo-Pak Meet

BHOSLE DECLARED BEST GYMNAST

N.B. Bhosle of the Central Reserve Police Force was declared as the best gymnast at the gymnastic meet between India and Pakistan held at Karachi in March 1980.

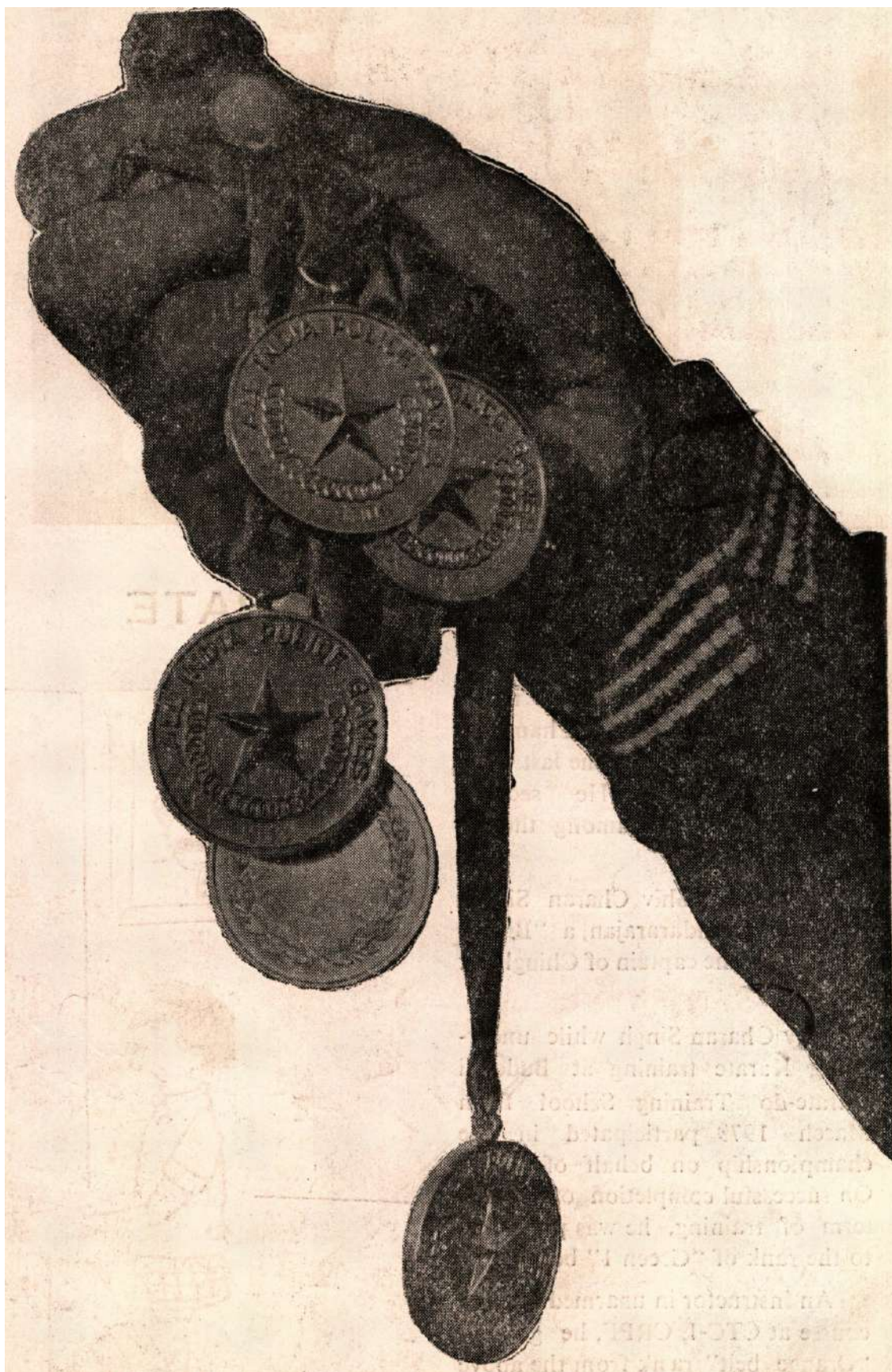
Bhosle, who captained the Indian team, secured first position in parallel bars, second position in vaulting horse and horizontal bar and third position in Roman rings and pommelled horse.



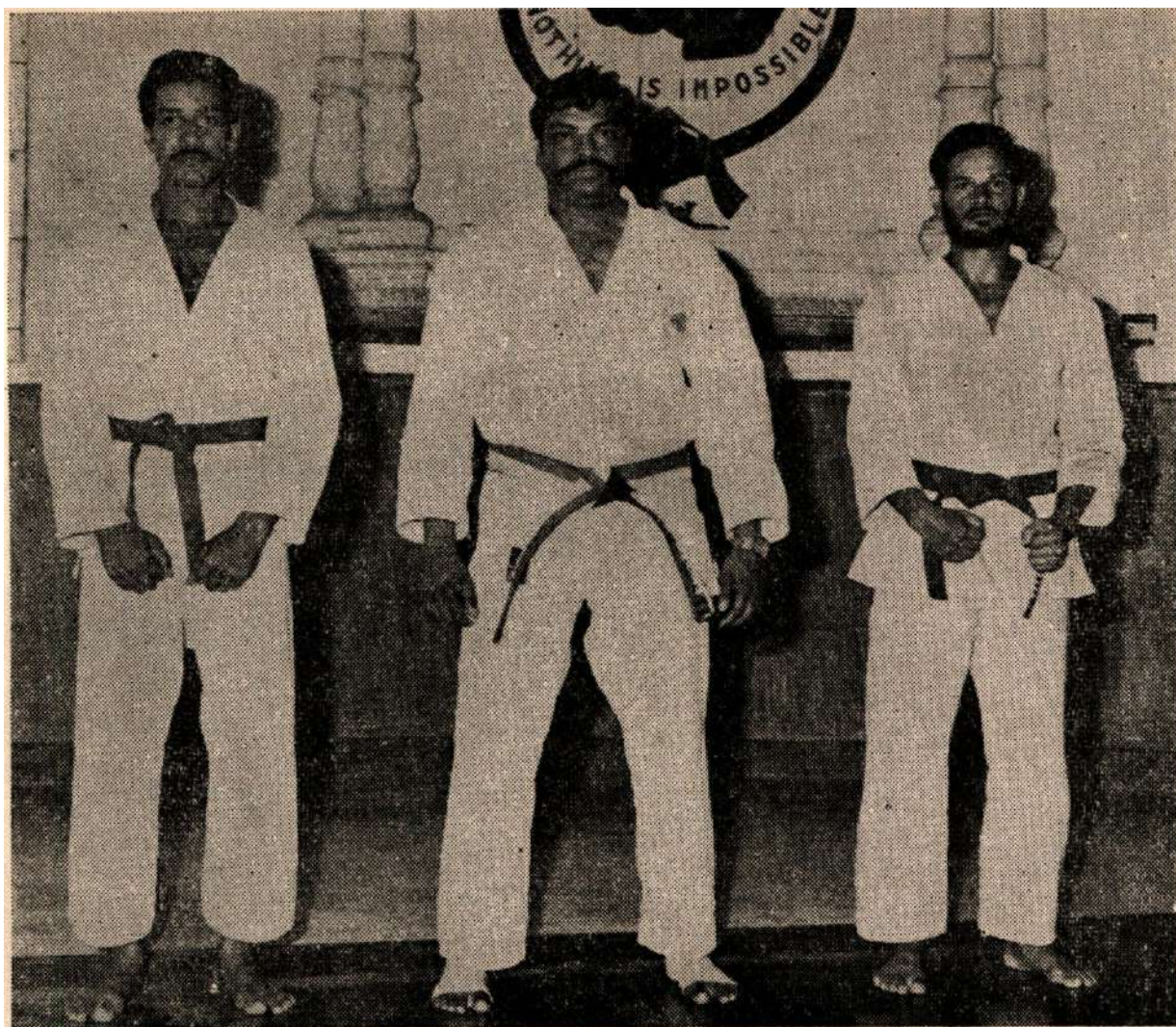
N. B. Bhosle

In the athletic competitions of the Pakistan's National Games, Shri Hari Chand, Dy.S.P. and Inspector R.S. Bal of CRPF gave one gold and 2 silver medals to India.

While Bal got gold and silver in hammer throw and discus throw respectively, Hari Chand bagged a silver medal in 10,000 meters race.



N. B. Bhosle proudly holds the medals he won at XXIX All-India Police Games where he was declared the best gymnast.



Shiv Charan Singh (le!t) with others.

S. I. SHINES IN KARATE

Sub-Inspector Shiv Charan Singh of CTC-I, CRPF, participated in the Tamil Nadu State Karate Champion ship held at Madras in the last week of August, 1979. He secured runners-up position among the 60 contestants.

In the final, Shiv Charan Singh, lost to K. Soundararajan, a "Brown 4" belt and the captain of Chinglepet team.

Shiv Charan Singh while undergoing Karate training at Budokai Karate-do Training School from March 1979 participated in the championship on

behalf of CRPF. On successful completion of the first term of training, he was promoted to the rank of "Green 1" belt.

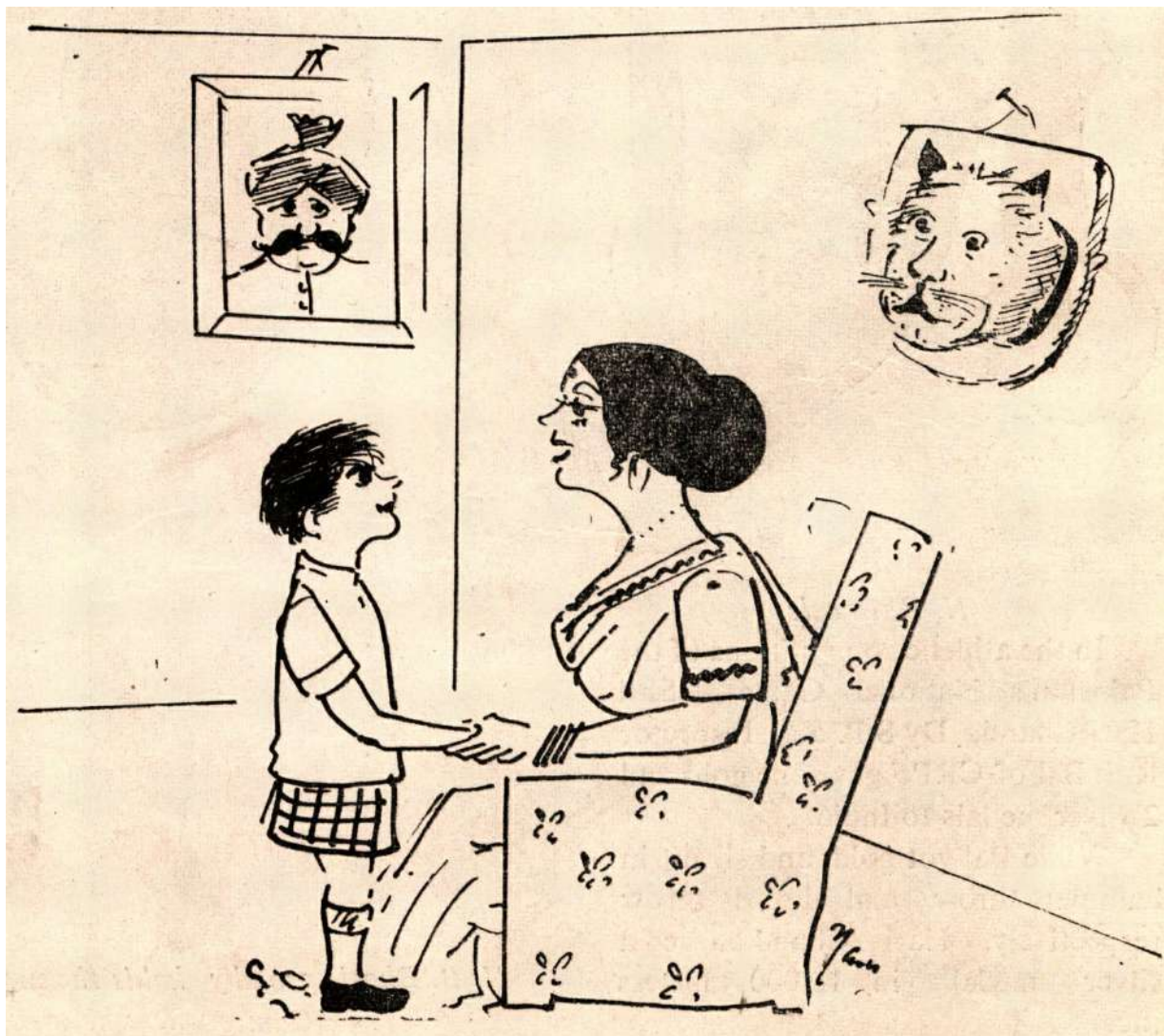
An instructor in unarmed combat course at CTC-I, CRPF, he got his 'Orange belt' rank from the above institution in 1976 in a training spell of six months.

COACHING CAMP FOR SWIMMERS

Inspector Kapoor Singh (diving), Inspector Hardy Singh (diving), SI. T. Thouba Singh, SI. K. Somase-kharan and HC. P. Padmanabhan have been selected to attend a coaching camp at the N.I.S., Patiala for participation in the First Asian Swimming Championships to be held in Bangladesh from May 7 to 11, 1980.

REWARDS FOR 95 SPORTSMEN

Cash rewards ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 have been given to 95 C.R.P.F. sportsmen and athletes who acquitted themselves well during the 29th All-India Police Games held at Pune in February this year.



Below : Dare devilry is our family trait Your great grandfather was a game hunter, grandfather a lion tamer and dad in CRP"F".

TANDON TAKES OVER AS DIRECTOR-GENERAL



Shri S. Tandon, Director-General, Border Security Force, took over the [additional] charge of the office of Director-General, Central Reserve Police Force from Shri P. R. Rajgopal on March 10.

Same afternoon, Shri S. Tandon addressed the officers of the CRPF and expressed satisfaction that the Government had reposed faith in him.

Shri Tandon advised the officers to address themselves to the problems of the men expeditiously.

Shri Tandon stated that he felt at home with personnel of the CRPF for he had served the Force for over four years.

In a letter addressed to the Commandants, he stated : "I deem it my privilege to have taken over as the Director-General of this great Force which is not new to me."

"The CRPF is doing its very best to maintain law and order in the North-East. Its services have been described par excellence."

Shri P. R. Rajgopal whose services had been placed at the disposal of the Madhya Pradesh Government, has sought early retirement.

Shri P. R. Rajgopal bade a touching farewell to the members of the Force. Addressing officers, men and ministerial staff at the Directorate-General, he appealed to all to do their best to bring greater glory to the Force.

He appealed to them not to allow repetition of the sad episode of June 1979. "The Force is a sacred trust with you," he added.

"I have seen truth and faithfulness of an Indian in the eyes of men", said Shri Rajgopal.

THAT CURSED HELMET !

I was in high spirits, riding my mobike with my sweetheart on the pillion. Suddenly, a police van overtook and came to a grinding halt ahead of me. I applied the brakes hard to avert crashing on the police van. A Sub-Inspector jumped out and demanded the reasons for not wearing a helmet.

Even before I could offer any explanation, the cop took out the challan book from his pocket. My entreaties that the helmet was under repairs fell on deaf ears. The sweet pleadings of my sweetheart were in vain. The cop

roared for my name and having got his challan book autographed by me, thrust a copy into my hand.

In my hunt for a life-partner (which I consider a necessary evil), I ended up with an invitation from a distant relative whom I was to meet for the first time. Smartly dressed up for the occasion, I set out on my mission. Parking my borrowed scooter, I had just entered the house, when I encountered the prospective bride. In a bid to impress her by my regard for the Indian culture, I raised my hands for salutation in a typical Indian way. The crash helmet crashed down and after rolling for a while rested against the wall, while the prospective bride and an embarrassed poor me looked at each other and the helmet alternatively.

The poor start ended in a real crash and I was rejected outright as a guy with uncouth manners.

A friend of mine had to go to Meerut from New Delhi for his engagement and he was considerably delayed. He borrowed my helmet, which had by now undergone overhauling and set out on his mission to get engaged.

On the outskirts of Meerut, he realised that he had lost the appearance of an astronaut. He wheeled back and set out on a hunt for the helmet. After a few kilometres, his discerning eyes spotted the green coloured helmet camouflaged comfortably in the lush green fields by the roadside. Reaching his destination, he was greeted by a few disappointed faces, conveying him the news that due to his late arrival, the engagement had to be postponed. The auspicious moment had passed off, they said.

—M. P. NATHANAEL



Arunachal CM's Tribute To CRP

Shri Gegong Apang, Chief Minister, Arunachal Pradesh paid a visit to camp of B Company, 31 Battalion, Central Reserve Police Force at Yingkong, Arunachal Pradesh on March 3, 1980.

He recorded these remarks in the visitors' book. "The entire campus was kept quite neat and clean. The jawans are very smart, alert and well disciplined. The Government and the people get excellent cooperation and best services from the CRPF jawans. The Union Territory needs their services to build a stable and strong Government."

NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS

by
Brig. K. M. Pandalai

Some incidents which generated considerable excitement, tension, hardships and physical and mental strain, are in retrospect, amusing and worth recounting. One such, is the inauguration of the Nagaland Interim Council in February 1961, and the key role played by 14 Rajput Regiment along with other security forces stationed at Kohima at that time.

The Regiment, which I was then Commanding, was in the process of concentrating at Dima-pur to entrain for a peace location after 3 1/2 years in troubled Nagaland. The battalion was held back and concentrated at Kohima with the specific task of ensuring safe and orderly conduct of the inaugural functions.

A number of other security force units were placed under my command to facilitate command and control. Major units concerned were : three Coys of a Gorkha Battalion, a Battalion of Assam Rifles, a Battalion of Malabar Special Police (MSP) and a Battalion of Madhya Pradesh Special Armed Force (MPSAF). In addition, a battery of field guns were moved to Kohima from Dimapur and placed in direct support.

Politically, the setting up of the Interim Council would result in "loss of face" to the hard core insurgents who were waging a losing battle. At the same time, this step would encourage those who chose the democratic way of life and co-operated with the Government. The underground leaders had made it known that they would try their best to wreck the formation of the Interim Council.

Over the years, the place had grown without any planning and was, in areas, congested and dirty. Many ridges were flattened out, terraced and built up. The entire township, new and old combined, was a nightmare to security forces wishing to impose strict curfew and sealing off exits and ingresses.

The operational plan, stated broadly, was to :—

- (a) patrol Kohima township from dusk to dawn;
- (b) occupy ridges and heights in the vicinity of and overlooking Kohima town by establishing posts and by patrolling intervening areas to prevent infiltration by hostiles;
- (c) establish another outer ring of Company posts about 4 to 5 kilometres away an 1 seal off the township from intruders, as well as, lay ambushes on likely infiltration routes.

I carried out detailed recce of the ground with respective unit commanders. After thorough recce and discussions, sectors of responsibility were demarcated, posts sited and established and units and sub-units commenced their tasks in earnest. Assam Rifles Battalion was utilised primarily to ensure the safety and security of the delegates to the convention who were housed with Assam Rifles Battlion. Assam Rifles Hill was a large sprawling hillock sticking out like a tongue from the main Kohima feature. Local protection of this alone required a large number of troops.

The MSP Battalion was used for patrolling Bara Basti, a high ridge, like a whale's back which overlooked the parade square where the inaugural function presided over by the Governor was to be held. The tactical importance of this feature which was heavily built up, necessitated picqueting of this in strength, occupying all vantage points overlooking the parade ground and patrolling it round the clock. In addition, MSP patrolled the bazar and civil administrative areas of Kohima, and kept close liaison with local police.

The airstrip at Kohima was vulnerable as it was overlooked by a number of heights and ridges, and high features had to be systematically searched and occupied by troops well ahead of the time set for VIPs to land or take off. In addition, the strip itself had to be protected against sabotage.

On February 14, a road protection party of MSP was fired at by hostiles between Milestones 8 and 9 of Kohima-Wokha road. Fortunately, MSP did not suffer any casualties. Apparently, the MSP party bumped into hostiles up to some mischief. The next day, the platoon protecting the airstrip was fired at from a comparatively long range from a ridge overlooking the strip.

By the time a patrol reached the ridge, hostiles had made good their escape. Day after, the platoon at the airstrip was again fired at. This time, one jawan sustained a bullet injury in his hand. It was decided to lay ambushes on the tracks on the reverse slopes of the features and patrol the

features more frequently. These steps had the desired results, although it meant a drain on my reserves.

There were other incidents in the tension-ridden days which occasionally relieved our tension and kept us in good humour.

There was the sector commander, a technical officer who ordered his troops to "stand to" one night hearing the noise of burning bamboo around which some innocent villagers were warming themselves in their fields. For untrained ears, the bursting of burning bamboo at the knots sounds like noise of rifle shots. This officer built a reinforced concrete command post to operate from, which a Division Commander would envy.

To cap it all was the top secret flash message from New Delhi, suggesting protection of water point. Obviously some armchair tactician in his air-conditioned office in South Block had gone through the "Siege of Kohima". The Divisional Headquarters promptly sent a grateful acknowledgement for "the valuable suggestion".

On February 17, there was intense activity. From now on, till 19th afternoon, personnel worked nonstop. Search of Bara Basti, Chota Basti and other sensitive areas of Kohima commenced at 3 a. m. and was over by about 7 a. m. Simultaneously, troops manning the inner ring posts patrolled their areas and combed out all likely hideouts.

This was done to obviate the chance of any hostile lurking within effective range of the parade ground. Personnel of the outer ring carried out search operations towards the inner ring posts as well as patrolling outward from their posts to apprehend any one attempting to infiltrate. Civil police "detained" strangers, who were not vouched for by reliable citizens and who could not prove bona fide business in Kohima. Vehicles coming into Kohima were checked and suspects detained at check points.

Later that morning, military and civil officials went through in detail the security arrangements at the parade ground. This included civil police security arrangements while VIPs address public meetings. Wireless communications were checked up and so also the public address equipment.

At 3.30 p.m on 17th the Governor accompanied by the GOC-in-C Eastern Command touched down at Kohima airstrip. GOC "briefed" the visitors at Divisional HQ. This was followed by conferences and discussions at lower levels and final tying-up of all loose ends.

18 February. 'D' Day dawned bright and clear. Security forces took the assigned positions by 5 a. m. nearly four hours before the official functions were to commence. Large crowds attended the function. The Governor arrived at the parade ground exactly at 8. 50. a.m. The entire proceedings went through without a hitch, as scheduled. At 1050 hrs, the Governor and other VIPs adjourned to the Divisional HQ Officers' Mess for refreshments.

At 6 a.m. I had established myself at a vantage point near the parade ground wherefrom I could observe the entire parade ground, Chota Basti and Bara Basti—the three most sensitive areas. My rover set was through to all posts, and at the appointed time "NTR" (nothing to report) reports were coming in.

My Brigade Commander, à keen cine camera man, informed me earlier that he would take advantage of the occasion to get some "shots" of the "tamasha". He was moving around the parade ground, busy shooting whatever took his fancy.

At 9.30, I heard the faint sounds of four or five shots. Almost immediately the post at water point on jail hill reported that five shots sailed well over their heads. Within a matter of seconds, the Company Commander at the transit camp on Kohima-Imphal road reported that five rounds fell short of the post, presumably fired from somewhere on top of the jail hill.

My enquiry elicited the fact that no harm was done by the stray shots fired from very long range. The post at water point was immediately ordered to send a strong patrol to the place wherefrom they suspected hostiles had fired. Simultaneously, the transit camp company was ordered to reinforce the water point post. Both, water point post and transit camp were enjoined to observe strict fire discipline and not to open fire unless own personnel were in danger or hostiles offered a worthwhile target well within small arms range.

The shots fired by hostiles were not heard by VIPs or others at the parade ground. Retaliatory firing by own troops would certainly have been heard by all and caused avoidable alarm and commotion. Perhaps, it was with this very intention that hostiles fired shots from such a long range. As it turned out, hostiles escaped into thick jungles and did not try to cause further trouble. Later, I informed the Brigade Commander of the incident and he was happy that I took the right course of action.

The Governor took off for Shillong at 12.30 p.m. By 7.30 p.m. all

official functions came to an end, but, not the vigil of the security force personnel. Patrolling was intensified. Sentries were doubled. Junior officers, with escorts, moved about checking men on duty and exhorting them to put in their best. Any slackness on our part could be taken advantage of by hostiles, who were so far checkmated by our troops. Hour to hour situation reports continued as "NTR". It was one of those rare occasions when absence of news was most welcome.

"CRPF HAS FULFILLED EXPECTATIONS"

—L. P. SINGH

Governor LP. Singh has, in a letter addressed to Giani Zail Singh, Home Minister, paid a glowing tribute to the effectiveness of the CRPF. "In the light of my experience in the north-eastern region during past years, I can say without any hesitation that the Force has fulfilled that expectation, admirably."

The following is the text of the letter : —

"During the troubled times we have gone through in Manipur, Meghalaya and Assam, we have had to depend, in a large measure, on the CRPF to deal with law and order situations, and to give sense of security to peaceful citizens, and, in particular, the minority communities. In these crucial roles, the performance, of the CRPF has been excellent. If there have been criticisms, the reason has not been any brutalities, excesses or misconduct by the CRPF personnel, for the CRPF has been singularly free from any of these. It is the very effectiveness of the Force that has given rise to these complaints from those who would have liked to use violence against the minority communities, with complete impunity.

"When the strength of the CRPF was increased in the mid-60s from 14 to 56 Bns, it was hoped

and expected that it would be the main Central instrument for providing protection to the minority communities, and the weaker sections of the population, generally. In the light of my experience in the north-eastern region during past years, I can say, without any hesitation, that the Force has fulfilled that expectation, admirably.

"I thought I owed it to the officers and men of the CRPF to convey to you my appreciation of the excellent services they have rendered. They have also done exceedingly well in other roles, in which they have been employed, for instance, in combating insurgency".

Trekking CRPF Children

Trekking programme for the children of CRPF personnel is being planned in cooperation with Youth Hostels' Association of India on the lines of the last year's programme.

The National Himalayan Trekking Programme-80, as it is known, is starting on May 12 from Kishtwar in J & K. The two routes are : Kishtwar-Margan Pass-Synthen Pass-Kishtwar and Kishtwar-Brahma Peak Base and back.

Each trek will last for about a fortnight, inclusive of a three-day stay at base camp. At base camp participants will have orientation, acclimatisation and elementary training in rock-climbing.

The expenditure to be incurred by each child on this trekking programme will be subsidized from the Central Welfare Fund of the Force to the tune of 100 per cent in the case of a child of Other Ranks, 75 per cent for a Subordinate Officer's child and 50 per cent in respect of Gazetted Officer's child.

GIFT FOR CONSTABLE

Constable Harbans Lal of 55 Bn CRPF was presented with a transistor set by Shri K.K. Bakshi, District Magistrate, Aligarh for apprehending a notorious dacoit "Hafeeza".

The constable had taken personal risk and displayed courage in catching

the criminal on October 15, last year at Aligarh.

NEW PAY-SCALE FOR PHARMACISTS

The proposal of Directorate for creating selection grade posts of Pharmacists in the CRPF has been agreed to by the Government.

As a result, there will be 28 posts of Selection Grade Pharmacists in the scale of Rs. 425-640 and 4 posts of non-qualified Pharmacists in the scale of Rs. 425-600.

More Posts of Sub-Inspectors

Fifty-eight posts of Sub-Inspectors (Liaison Officer) have been released by the Government in a bid to increase promotion avenues for the non-gazetted ranks in CRPF.

These posts were held in abeyance since 1977.

Sikkim Farewell to 38 Bn.

A farewell parade was arranged by 38 Bn CRPF on January 12, 1980 in Paljor Stadium, Gangtok on the eve of its departure from Sikkim.

Shri B. B. Lal, Governor of Sikkim, took the salute. The Chief Minister of Sikkim, members of the cabinet, Speaker of Assembly, Chief Secretary and various heads of departments were among those who attended the function.

Speaking on the occasion, the Governor said, "You have completely won the hearts of the people of Sikkim. Now you are going to the State of Mizoram and I have full confidence that you will perform your duties honestly, sincerely and courageously and with this you will earn a name for the Battalion. My good wishes are always with you."

The parade was commanded by Shri Kapoor Singh, Assistant Commandant.

Two Extremists Killed in Encounter

Two leading Meitei extremists were killed in an encounter with the CRPF in jungles around the Makan hills of Manipur on February 16, 1980.

One CRP man, Constable Prithy Chand of 29 Battalion, received bullet injury in the encounter. He was admitted to hospital and is safe.

A large quantity of arms and ammunition including one Sten gun and five .303 rifles were captured by the raiding party led by Assistant Commandant N. N. Misra. These arms, it may be stated, had been looted by the Meitei extremists from the Moirang police station of Manipur last year. In the attack the extremists had killed one Sub-Inspector, two Constables and a prisoner and had escaped with 16 rifles.

The haul also included PREPAK uniforms, identity cards of R. K. Tulachandra Singh and others, receipt books and a bag full of PREPAK literature.

Men Fight Fire To Save Oberoi Hotel

On the morning of February 22, 1980, Ct. Prabhat Chand of A Company 40 Battalion on quarter guard duty at Oberoi Palace gate, Srinagar noticed smoke and flames in the staff quarters. The Constable immediately informed his Company Hawaldar Major and the available men rushed with fire-fighting equipment to the spot.

By the time the men reached, the fire had spread in the entire complex. The men immediately started extinguishing the fire. The Oberoi Palace staff on duty were alerted and evacuation of men and property was also started by CRP personnel.

The fire brigade reached subsequently and with the assistance of the Company personnel the fire was extinguished and property worth lakhs was saved.

The timely action of the CRPF personnel was highly appreciated by the hotel authorities and local administration.

TRIPURA ENCOUNTER

On February 25, 1980, a party of 44 Bn CRPF consisting of one SI and 13 Other Ranks accompanied the local police and conducted a raid on a hide-out of extremists in village Phaburua, 19 Kms from Dharmana-gar in Tripura.

In the encounter, 7 extremists were killed and one seriously injured. The police party recovered 3 rifles, 1 muzzle-loading gun, 1 country-made pistol

and some ammunition.

NEW C.M.O. FOR DELHI BASE HOSPITAL

Sh. V. C. Chaturvedi has taken over as Chief Medical Officer of Base Hospital, Delhi. He was earlier commanding a medical battalion of the Army. He specialises in gynaecology and surgery. Besides, he has authored a number of books.

Alledged Miscreant Arrested

On February 20, 1980, personnel of 20 Battalion apprehended an alledged miscreant near Pehlawn in Mizoram and recovered two air guns, one single barrel 12 bore gun, and explosive.

CRP's Work during Poll Appreciated

The Government of India has conveyed its appreciation to Director General of the exemplary manner in which the officers and men of the Force performed the task assigned to them in the recent mid-term Lok Sabha poll.

The Chief Election Commisioner has made a special mention of Shri M. S. Bawa, D. D. (Ops) for coordinating various deployments in this respect throughout the country.

Negligent Driver Apprehended

On the night of January 30, 1980, driver of a civil vehicle tried to escape after injuring two pedestrians near Rabindra Rangshala, Delhi.

His attempt was foiled by SI. Bish Ram Prashad and Constable Driver Surendernathan of 46 Bn CRPF, who were returning to their camp after day's duty.

DIGP, CRPF, New Delhi has given cash rewards to both.

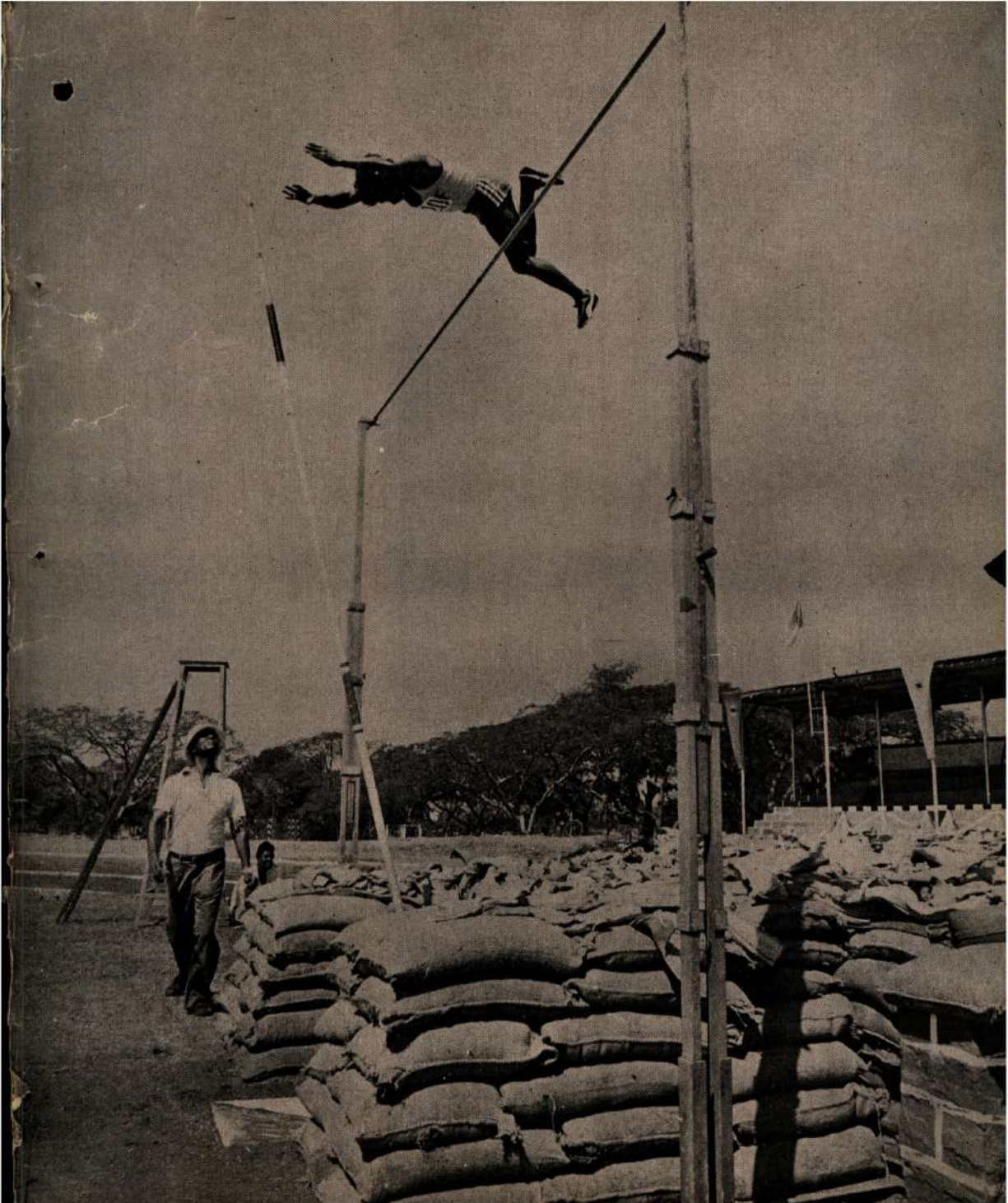
HEAD CONSTABLE WINS LAURELS

Head Constable A.V. Padmana-bhan, who is now on deputation from the CRPF to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad has been adjudged as the Best Assistant Drill Instructor for the year 1979.

The award was given to him during the passing-out parade of the I.P.S.

probationers by the previous Home Minister, Shri Y.B. Chavan.

Facing : *Prem Chand clearing the bar for first place in pole vault.*

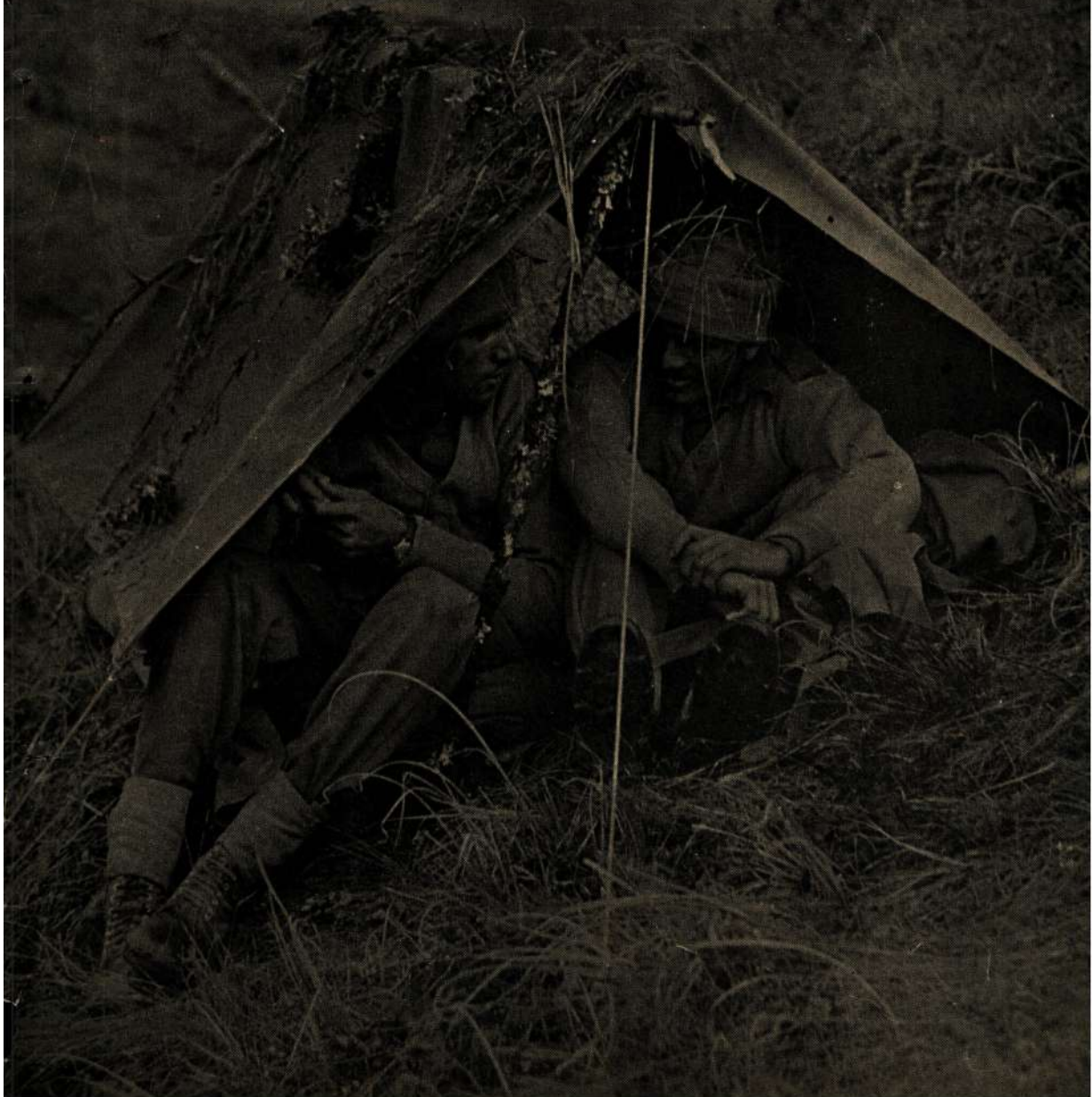




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Chief Editor : H. S. Sethi

Cover : CRPF jawans somewhere in the wilderness of Arunachal Pradesh.

Photograph : S. K. Khanna

Back Cover : Breaking the monotony of life at an outpost.

Facing Page: Diver M. S. Sekhawat in action.

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Key to Happiness : "A life true to nature means happiness", P. D. Shastri on how to achieve happiness.

Sports Activities 1979-80 : K.R.K. Prasad highlights the achievements of CRPF in the field of sports and athletics.

Immunize Your Child : "Immunization of children at the right age with potent vaccines properly administered by trained hands will reduce the incidence of the diseases," says Dr. S. S. Patra. He describes as to how the child can be immunized.

Key to Happiness
—by *P. D. Shastri*

Life at an Outpost
—by *H.S. Sethi*

Birbal Nath takes over

Inter-Range Aquatics

Sports Activities in 1979-80
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Civil Disobedience and Police
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Immunize your child
—by *Dr. S. S. Patra*

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Key to Happiness

A historian who came with Alexander said that of all the peoples he had seen in different countries, Indians were the happiest and most satisfied.

Ram Rajya is our ideal period though people then were miserably fed, clothed and housed, for before the coming of the big machine, the world had stabilised itself at the level of poverty and scarcity of goods.

Even when we had fallen on evil days under British slavery, westerners came here to learn of India's wisdom and happiness. Today our trade of exporting Gurus is extremely lucrative; large groups of sophisticated westerners flock to "ashrams" of our gurus, sanyasis and leaders of religious sects in search of happiness and peace of mind.

Our Vedas say—and Swami Dayananda stresses it—that there is greater happiness in the world than misery. We have much to be thankful for—life as a human being, the highest of created beings. Our rishis taught us that we should daily thank God for good things we have and move heaven and earth to rise higher and higher. We do just the opposite. We take all our blessings for granted and instead complain because an undeserving companion is enjoying a tall job or because seniority has been violated.

The laughing person over-flowing with self-satisfaction and bringing light in a dark room is welcome, while a weeping, complaining person is shunned like plague. Gita says Lord Krishna talked laughingly, while armies stood poised for the bloody battle of Mahabharata.

Our sages said that not our circumstances, but our mind makes our life full of happiness or full of misery. Milton says the same :

"Mind in its own place and in itself.

Can make a heaven of hell and hell of heaven."

The American novelist Swinton was starving in his early youth (for days the family went without food), yet, he writes, they all laughed and lived happily. Our happiness depends not on what our circumstances are, but how our mind takes them or reacts to them.

Kalidasa says in his play Shakuntala that this fairy-girl of jungle beauty held celebrations when trees and creepers planted by her bore flowers and fruits. The greatest joys of the world are available without spending a paise

—the happiness that comes of enjoying the sights of flowers, running waters, beauteous sunrise and sunset (Nehru after release from jail went to see sunrise in Almora hills. He had missed seeing it in jail), the green grass, and the whole paraphernalia of God and nature.

A life true to nature means happiness. The discipline of nature is beyond the imagination of the sternest disciplinarian of the army— the stars and planets including our earth do not deviate even by the fraction of a second from the law in their journey of millions of light years. We invite unhappiness by finding discipline irksome and sometime think our bravado and independence lies in being clever enough to somehow circumvent it. Some trade unionists preach that the boss is the ex-officio devil.

And so our sages gave us the recipe to be realists. God is the Greatest Reality and he who has prayer and Name of God is the happiest, despite all the stresses and storms of life. Even our prophets were not exempted from great calamities and death.

As Guru Nanak said, "The whole world is unhappy. Only he who takes the Name of God is truly happy".

But we have to practise this realism in daily things of life too. A man says his wife is bad or son is good-for-nothing. If he made list of their positive and negative points, he would be surprised to find that good points preponderate. When we say the whole world is bad, all of us exclude all of us individually from that universal fact as exceptions. A bad man is one whom we do not know. To know a stranger intimately is to discover many good points in him.

India's norms of happiness were universal. For example, marriage or having a child was the happiest event occasioning a lot of congratulations, group singing and merrymaking with no money spent. Since every family had such happy events, joy in widest commonality spread. We have perverted our mentality; we think that more and more money will mean happiness.

An overbusy person is happy; he has no time to worry or bother, no time to fall ill, he has no time even to realise that he is happy. In nature there is ceaseless activity: the earth revolves in a double motion, the sun and moon move, the whole solar system revolves even when we sleep, our pulse moves, our heart moves, our blood moves. Work and activity is the law of nature; rest and laziness and shirking duty is most unnatural and brings

boredom and death. So said our sages: "This world is as good as heaven; don't put on black glasses to look on it."

—P.D. SHASTRI



LIFE AT AN OUTPOST

By
HS. Sethi

I had heard of the inhospitable nature of the terrain along the Tibetan border. I visited a frontier outpost of the Central Reserve Police Force in Arunachal Pradesh to see the life there for myself.

In the wilderness around the dizzy height of the outpost roam either the wild animals or the soldiers. Occasionally, a keen "shikari" too comes in search of musk deer.

One has to be really tough to be able to survive at these heights. In the rarefied atmosphere, one pants for breath even while trying to sleep in the sleeping bag. Three men join to bring a jerrican of water from a stream 200 yards away. There is no semblance of a road. The path lies through snow,

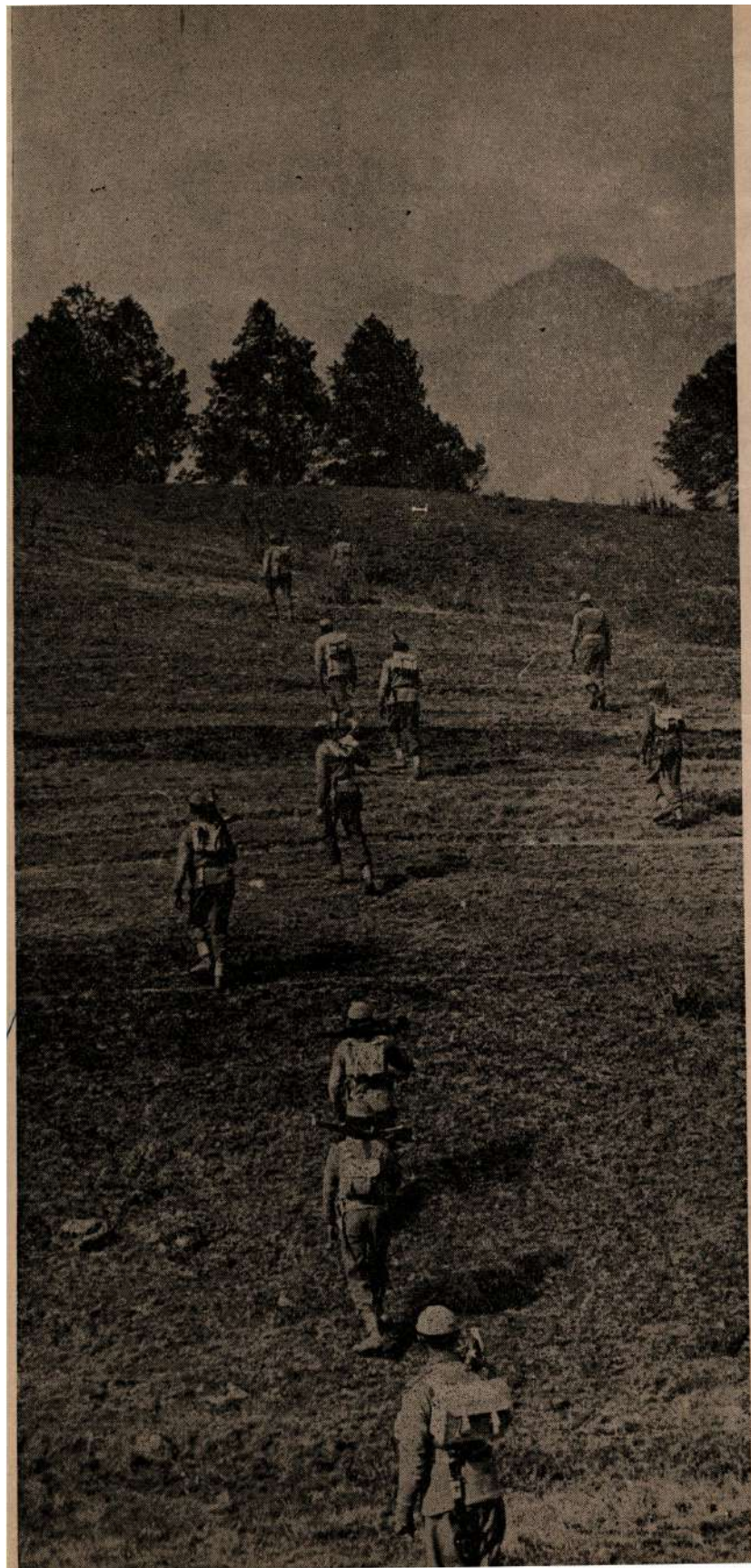
jungle and, at times, swamps which are covered with grass and hence are tricky and risky. Trees with cuts serve as stairs for climbing up or down. The rudimentary ropeway bridges that are there are often broken and soldiers have to ford the streams somehow. Even when the bridges are not broken, these have yawning gaps showing the rapids through their bottoms.

It is these routes that these CRP soldiers must take for patrolling on the international borders. Once they go, they have to stay out for five to seven days. Therefore, a patrol party must carry cooked food, a pan, stove, arms and bedding. The load is heavy but has to be carried.

As they walk, leeches get into their boots and on the body as if from nowhere. They come to know only when these have sucked enough blood. If they just pull them off the body, it will take a long time before the bleeding stops. They, therefore, put salt on these or burn their tails with match-sticks. There upon, the slimy things leave the body immediately.

On the way, there is no place to hide under and spend the night. They look for a projection of rock or use banana leaves to make a shelter for the night. Near this makeshift roof, they light a fire to ward off the wild animals and to keep warm and then huddle together under the shelter in rain and snow. They are hardly able to sleep; the bugs bother them in their sleeping bags, the lack of oxygen makes them uneasy and they are all the time conscious of being close to the international border.

There have been no incidents. While patrolling, they do see the Chinese across the border. But that is all.



The outpost receives ration and other things from a post which itself is air-maintained. The supplies are carried by soldiers or porters from the post to the outpost. *It is a week's hard trek.* And at times when due to bad weather the post itself does not receive supplies by air, the position at the outpost becomes desperate.

Keeping body and soul together on such occasions requires adjustments. When wheat is in short supply, they switch over to rice and vice versa. Vegetables are mostly not available, but pulses at least are there.

What happens when none of these things is available ? Once no supplies reached the post for 22 days. But patrolling could not stop. A party had to leave for five-day patrolling on the borders, each man carrying only 16 "puris". At such times, they use bamboo for vegetable. But it is too hot and causes dysentery and renal trouble. Where the tree-line ends, even bamboos are not available. Then, they eat wild onions.

They do not fire for shikar. They have learnt how to set up what they call a "phanda". They tie a type of worm to the noose and when wild animals eat it, they get caught.

And after a smoke, they do not throw away the butt of the "biri". Such remnants are kept securely in the match-box for re-use—just in case the supply runs short.

Their biggest problem is loneliness, there being no habitation at these heights. When they are not patrolling, they have nothing else to do. Hard thinking makes them nearly mad.

Constable Natrajan from Kerala is one such lonely person. He is betrothed and keeps a photograph of his fiancée close to his heart. He writes to her. He knows that she too wants to write to him but does not. All the time he is thinking of her, of his parents and of leave.

The outpost has some books. However, these have been read by the jawans time and again. They have indoor games like playing cards, chess and "Chinese chakkar" but, as a soldier counter-questioned, "How long can you go on playing these ?" Carrom ? No, they do not have it. The damn thing is too bulky to be carried to heights.

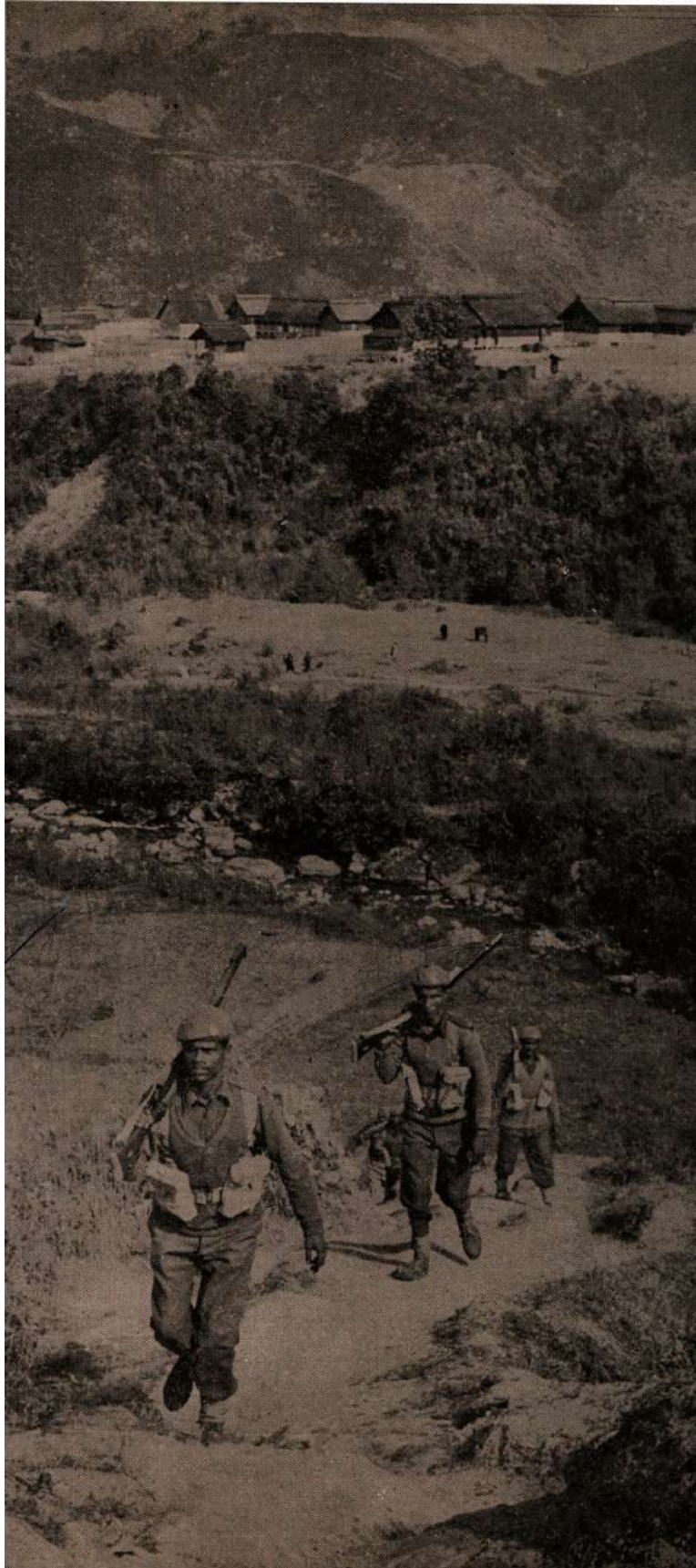
They have transistors. But it is only a good transistor that can catch Indian stations. On the other hand, the Chinese radio stations and Dacca come loud and clear.

They do receive the dak at the outpost but it takes at least a month to reach them. Constable Baro Div got the news of the death of his brother-in-law after two months. Then there were other problems. Thereafter he did not go. "How can I show face to my sister now?" he asks.

They get dak when the "pay party" arrives or when a porter comes from the post. The moment they see them coming, they run for miles to receive the dak, their colleagues and the "news".

They go through the dak quickly and then settle down to writing letters to all near and dear ones. The job has to be finished in a few minutes and letters handed over to the porter. The messiah is always in a hurry to go back. So just to delay his departure, the soldiers praise him and treat him to tea as sumptuous as it can be in this region.

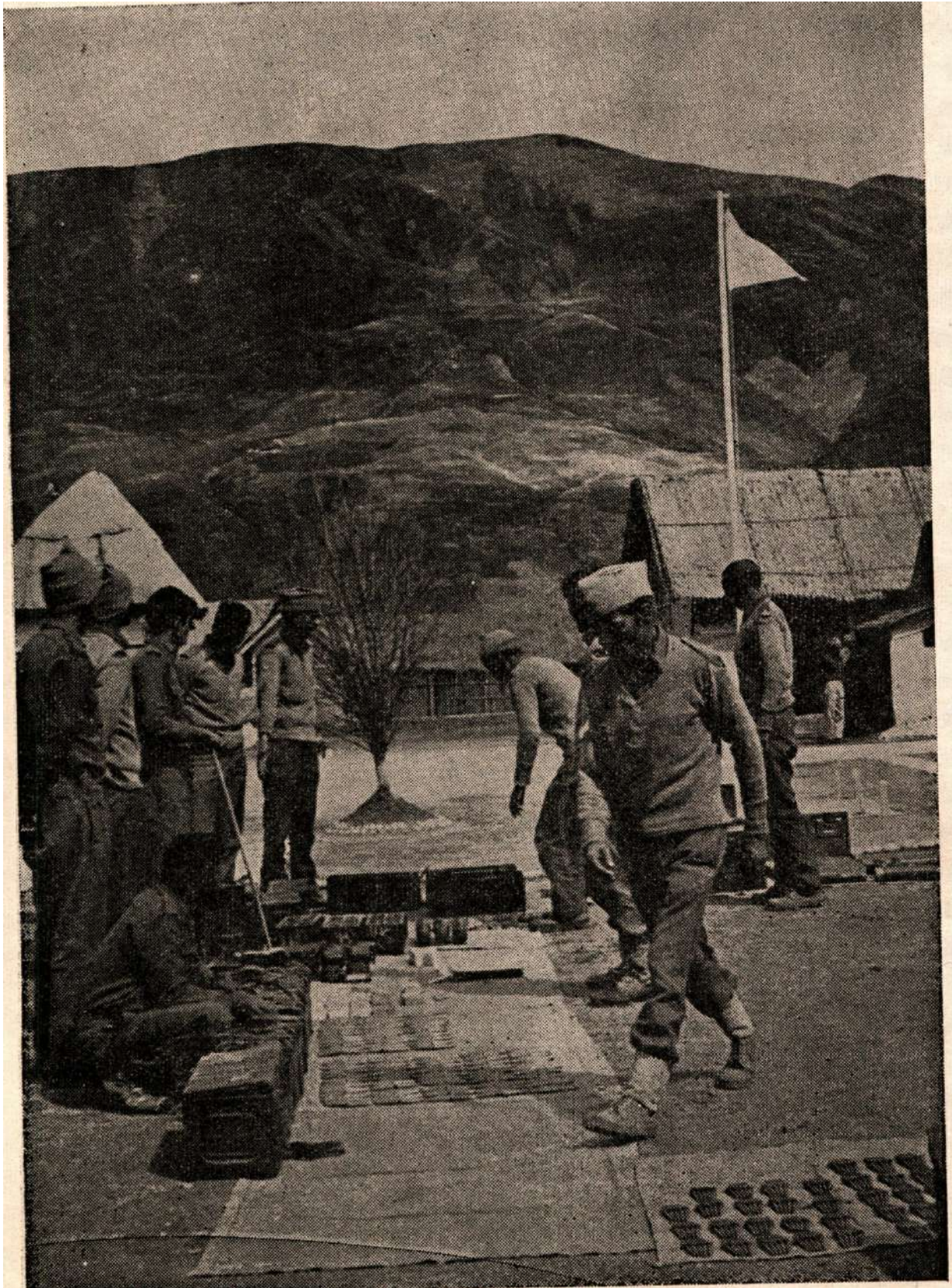
The men and their relatives know that the dak will be late. So when an urgent message is to be sent, the relatives write to the CRP Commandant and he, in turn, conveys it on the wireless to the outpost. The men too make frequent use of the wireless in asking for supplies and conveying messages. You can hear them asking for "packets of Ganesh Biri" or vests of size 36". One has to live among the soldiers to believe how much they are indebted to Marconi.



One must not get ill in these mountains. That is sheer disaster. Helicopters cannot land at such outposts. Doctor would take a week or more to come. And taking a sick man on stretcher is impossible, for this is an area where walking by an able-bodied person by himself is extremely difficult.

Monotony of life, loneliness and consequent boredom have a telling effect on the psychology of men. They tend to lose interest in life and become argumentative. Any experienced officer knows how volatile a material such soldiers are. They have to be handled with care.

The soldiers do not like this life. Who would ? However, they do not grumble so long as their officers do their best. They know that to be at an outpost is part of a soldier's life.



Verification of ammunition

CRPF-Meiteis Encounter

Three Meitei extremists were killed in the Manipur valley in an encounter with the CRPF on May 16.

An advance party of 5th Battalion, CRPF, was going to Sgol-mang village, 23 Kms from Imphal, to relieve 4 Assam Rifles. Suddenly it came face to face with a jeep of extremists near Hickakmapal village, 15 Kms from Imphal.

While Dy. SP. Krishanamurti of CRPF and others were getting down from the Jonga, the jeep of extremists made a sudden halt and its occupants fired upon the CRPF personnel. The CRPF men immediately returned the fire, killing the driver and another extremist in the jeep.

Meanwhile, a recce party vehicle of the Army closed in and engaged the extremists, thereby killing one more extremist. Two .303 rifles, 76 rounds, two hand-grenades and communist literature were recovered from the jeep.

Miscreant Held

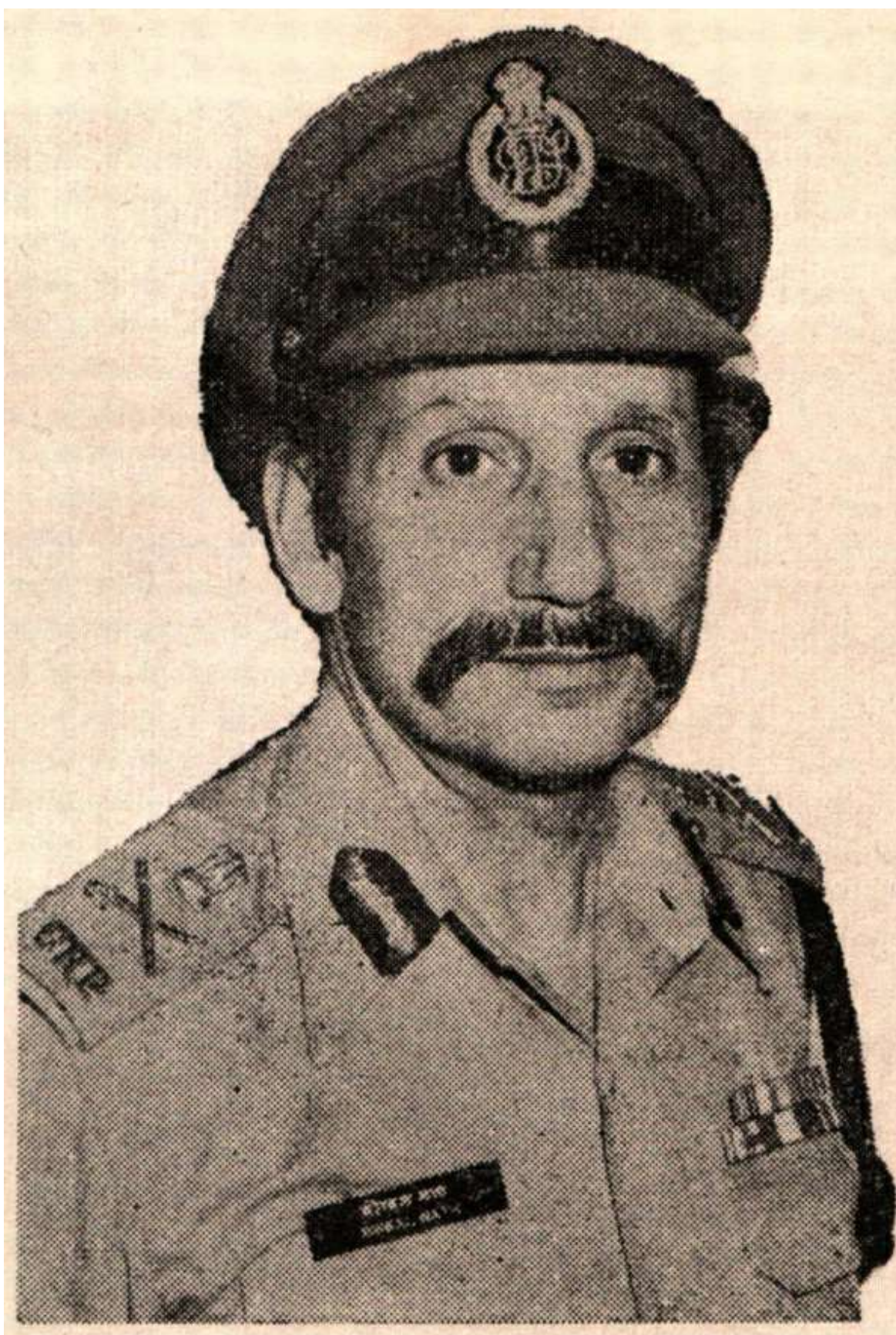
Nk S.T. Pillai and Ct. Jag Ram of A Coy 13 Bn CRPF recovered a country-made pistol and one round from a miscreant on April 15, 1980 at Asansol.

The miscreant had blocked a truck near a colliery at Kalipahar in Asansol. On receipt of information Officer-in-charge, Asansol Police Station rushed to the spot along-with a section of CRPF. They encircled the truck and Nk. S.T. Pillai and Ct. Jag Ram over-powered the miscreant.

"Daftaries"

Eighteen selection grade posts of Daftaries have been sanctioned by the Government. Pay-scale of the selection grade will be Rs. 210-4-250-EB-5-270.

BIRBAL NATH TAKES OVER



Shri Birbal Nath, Inspector-General of the Border Security Force at Jullundur, took over the charge of the post of Director-General, Central Reserve Police Force, on May 12, 1980.

Till then Shri Tandon was holding the charge in addition to his duties as Director-General, Border Security Force.

Shri Birbal Nath, who belongs to the Punjab cadre of IPS, had joined B.S.F. on deputation as DIG in 1967 and had a distinguished tenure in the prevention of smuggling and trans-border crime.

Shri Nath is decorated with the Police Medal for Distinguished Services and Police Medal for Meritorious Services.

Addressing the officers at the Directorate-General on May 17, Shri Birbal Nath stressed the point that the officers at the Directorate must help the men working in the field. 'Our pride arises from their performance,' he said.

He advised the officers to devote their attention towards making the CRPF men in the field more effective and contented. For this purpose, he stated, it was the duty of the senior officers to see that the CRPF men had a meaningful role and the means to play it well.

The CRPF, Shri Birbal Nath stated, was a wonderful force that had stood the test of time.

He called upon the officers to work as a team. "Anything causing a dent has got to be checked," he added.

Earlier, in a message to all formations, Shri Nath stated that all of us in the CRPF should re-dedicate ourselves to the service of the country, its weaker sections and all law-abiding citizens. Following is the text of the message :—

'On assuming the responsibility as head of the gallant Central Reserve Police Force, I salute the martyrs of the Force who are no more with us and greet my colleagues and friends in the Force.

"I hope to give you my best in every respect with a sense of dedication. I assure to serve you and the country with all my resources.

"I expect everyone of you in this renowned Force to extend me the necessary cooperation, so that we can together resolve all difficulties and scale new heights of achievements.

"May I further request you that we should once again rededicate ourselves to the service of the country, its weaker sections and all the law-abiding citizens."

KANH1YA LAL RETIRES

Shri Kanhiya Lal, Joint Assistant Director of Pay and Accounts Office retired on 31st May, 1980.

Shri Kanhiya Lai had joined CRPF as a Lower Division Clerk in 1943. He was promoted to the rank of Joint Assistant Director in 1976.

Shri Birbal Nalh, Director- General, attended the farewell party given to Shri Kanhiya Lal.



CRPF Men Kill Notorious Dacoit

Kamdeo Singh, a notorious dacoit and smuggler of Bihar who was evading arrest for the last 20 years and carried reward of Rs. 65,000 on his head, was killed by personnel of B Coy 53 Battalion in an encounter on

April 18, 1980 in village Nayagaon.

Nine other members of his gang were also arrested. Kamdeo Singh was wanted in 19 cases of dacoity, smuggling and was absconder from jail

The entire Press of the country has lauded the CRPF for its part in this operation. Here are some extracts from "India Today".

"When the message came over the police wireless at the red brick Bihar Police head-quarters in Patna on April 18, it was greeted with disbelief. 'Kamdeo Singh ambushed and shot dead by a CRPF task force in his village Nayagaon,* the message read. with that brief sentence came the end of Kamdeo Singh, alleged killer, smuggler and anti-communist with several rewards on his head, a terror for many and a latter-day Robin Hood for others, who over the last two decades had become something of a legend. With the leader gone, police officials are confident that his 50-strong gang will quickly disintegrate."

OFFICER JUMPS INTO FLAMES TO SAVE A FAMILY

On the night of April 4, 1980 area near the Agriculture College Arrah in Bihar rattled with the sound of a big explosion.

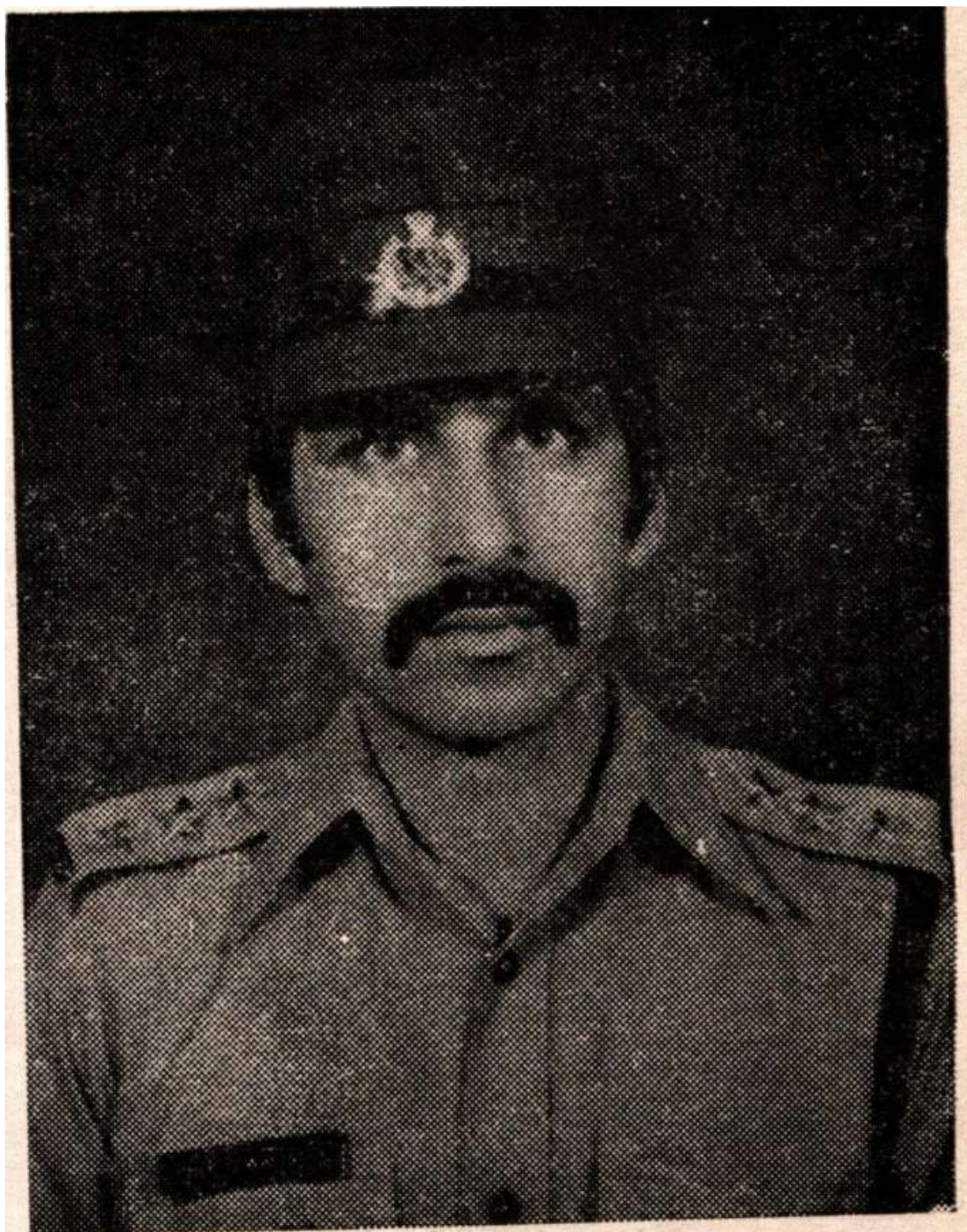
The sound was heard by Shri P.J.S. Walia, Officer Commanding D Coy 62 Bn CRPF located in the Agriculture College. Shri Walia was about to leave for night checking of his outposts in the area.

He rushed out along with his escort and arrived near the Home Guard camp. He saw a crowd gathered in front of the house of Dr. Anil Kumar Sinha. Smoke and flames were coming out of the house. Doors and windows lay scattered on the floor.

On enquiry it was revealed that a gas cylinder had burst inside the house. Shri Walia heard screaming from inside the house. He leapt into the flames in utter disregard to his personal safety and rescued Dr. Anil Kumar Sinha and his maid servant trapped behind a refrigerator. He again entered the burning house and brought out the 10-year-old unconscious daughter of Dr. Sinha.

Shri Walia then arranged to send them to the civil hospital. Dr. Anil

Kumar Sinha, however, succumbed to his injuries. Others were saved.



Shri Walia went inside the house the third time, crawled for about 20

yards and reached the kitchen where the gas cylinder was kept. He kept crawling and pushing the cylinder to bring it out of the house.

Shri Walia received burns on his arms. His hair also got slightly burnt.

For this humanitarian work, Shri Walia was honoured at a public meeting at Arrah. Shri Ashok Kumar, District Magistrate, and Shri TP. Sinha Superintendent of Police, Bhojpur District praised the exemplary courage shown by Shri Walia.

CONSTABLE LOSES HAND : BIHAR OPERATIONS

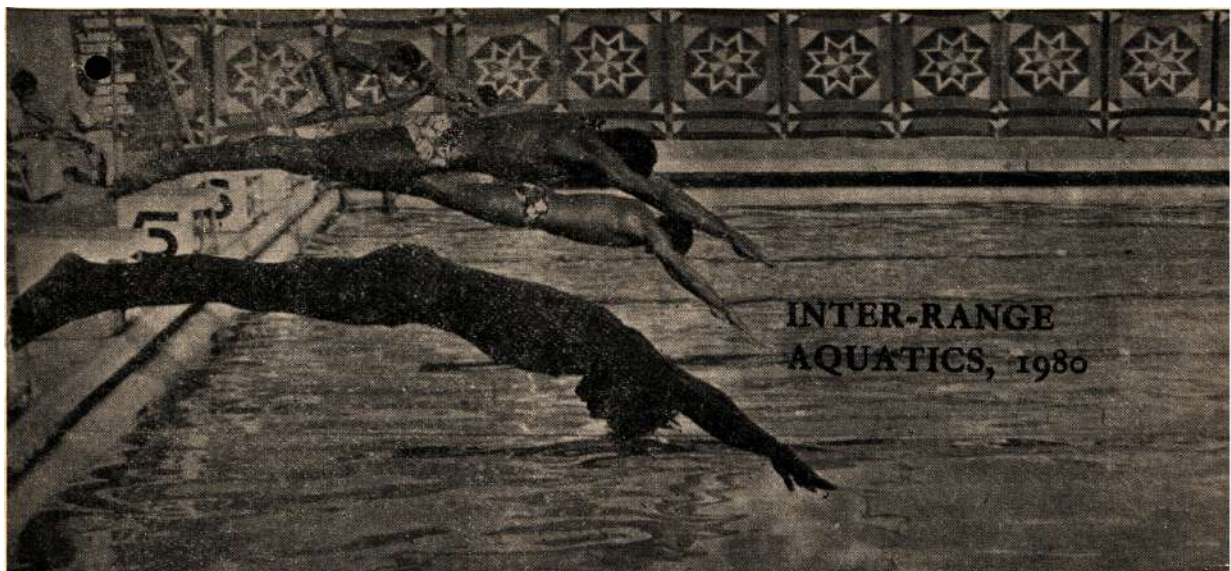
One platoon of F Company, 47 Bn, CRPF which was deployed in Rajgir district of Bihar Sharif for special operations to unearth illicit weapons was requisitioned by S H.O. Rajgir for conducting raid on Lalan Basti in the early hours of April 11, 1980.

The police party comprised of CRPF platoon under command of Sub-Inspector S. P. Pande, SHO Rajgir, a Magistrate and one section of Bihar Military Police.

CRPF was ordered to cordon the Basti. Civil Police alongwith magistrate started search of the houses for illicit arms. This resulted in commotion in the area. Some persons tried to run away, breaking the cordon of CRPF.

A country-made bomb was hurled in the direction of Constable Bhuvan Chand Tiwari. The constable got seriously injured. All fingers of his left hand except thumb and index-finger were blown off. The flying splinters charred other parts of his body as well. He was immediately rushed to the hospital for first-aid by S.I. Pande. Despite confusion, no person was allowed to escape from the area.

In this operation 13 miscreants including notorious dacoit Lallu Razwar were captured. Half kilogram of high explosive was also recovered from the area.



AJMER RANGE ARE CHAMPIONS

Dalip Singh of Patna Range was adjudged as the best swimmer of the 14th Tnter-Range Swimming Competitions held at Northern Railway Pool, Delhi from April 29 to May 1, 1980.

He obtained first position in 100m breaststroke, second in 200m breaststroke and 400m individual medley and third place in 200m butterfly, 200m backstroke and 100m butterfly.

Ajmer Range—last year's runners up—bagged the championship trophy (155 points). Madras Range improved upon last year's performance (third place) by obtaining second position (119 points). Hyderabad Range—last year's champions—were relegated to third place (77 points).

Star swimmers of CRPF—Soma-sekharan, Padmanabhan and Thoubha Singh—could not participate in the meet because of their preoccupation at coaching camp NIS Patiala.

Shri S. Tandon, the Director-General gave away the prizes.

Following are the results :—

100 M. Freestyle : 1. S. I. K. Aloysius (HYD) 1.04.1, 2. S. I. R.S. Nair (DLI) 1.04.4, 3. Ct. Abraham Kurian (MDS) 1.05.9.

200 M. Freestyle : 1. Ct. Abraham Kurian (MDS) 2.28.7, 2. S. I. K. Aloysius (HYD) 2.29.9, 3. H.C. S. Lochanan (AJM) 2.30.3.

400 M. Freestyle : 1. Ct. Abraham Kurian (MDS) 5.21.1, 2. HC S.

Lochanan (AJM) 5.21.1, 3. Ct. Roop Singh (AJM) 5.41.0.

1500 M. Freestyle : 1. HC S. Lochanan (AJM) 21.49.02, 2. Ct. Abraham Korian (MDS) 22.27.00, 3. Ct.. Roop Singh (AJM) 23.05.9.

100 M. Backstroke : 1. HC Pitamber Das (SNR) 1.15.1, 2. Insp. P. Venugopal (HYD) 1.15.7, 3. Ct. Roop Singh (AJM) 1.19.8.

200 M. Backstroke : 1. Insp. P. Venugopal (HYD) 2.52.4, 2. HC P'tamber Dass (SNR) 2.56.4, 3. S. 1. Dalip Singh (PTN) 2.56 6.

100 M. Breaststroke: 1. S. I. Dalip Singh (PTN) 1.20.3, 2. L/Nk. A.Hakeem (AJM) 1.20.7, 3. Ct. K. R. Hiramath (AJM) 1.23.6.

200 M. Breaststroke : 1. L/Nk. A. Hakeem (AJM) 2.59.4, 2. S. I. Dalip Singh (PTN) 3.02.5, 3. Ct. K. R. Hiramath (AJM) 307.5.

100 M. Butterfly : 1. S. I. R. S. Nair (DLI) 1.10.1, 2. Ct. J. Markas (MDS) 1.17.9. 3. SI. Dalip Singh (PTN) 1.23.6.

200 M. Butterfly: 1. S. I. R. S. Nair (DLI) 2.59.4, 2. S.I.D. Clement (SNR) 2.59.6, 3. S.I. Dalip Singh (PTN) 3.02.of.

400 M. Medlay relay (individual) : 1.S. I. D. Clement (SNR) 6.10.8, 2. S. I. Dalip Singh (PTN) 6.15.5, 3. S.I.R.S. Nair (DLI) 6.27.3.

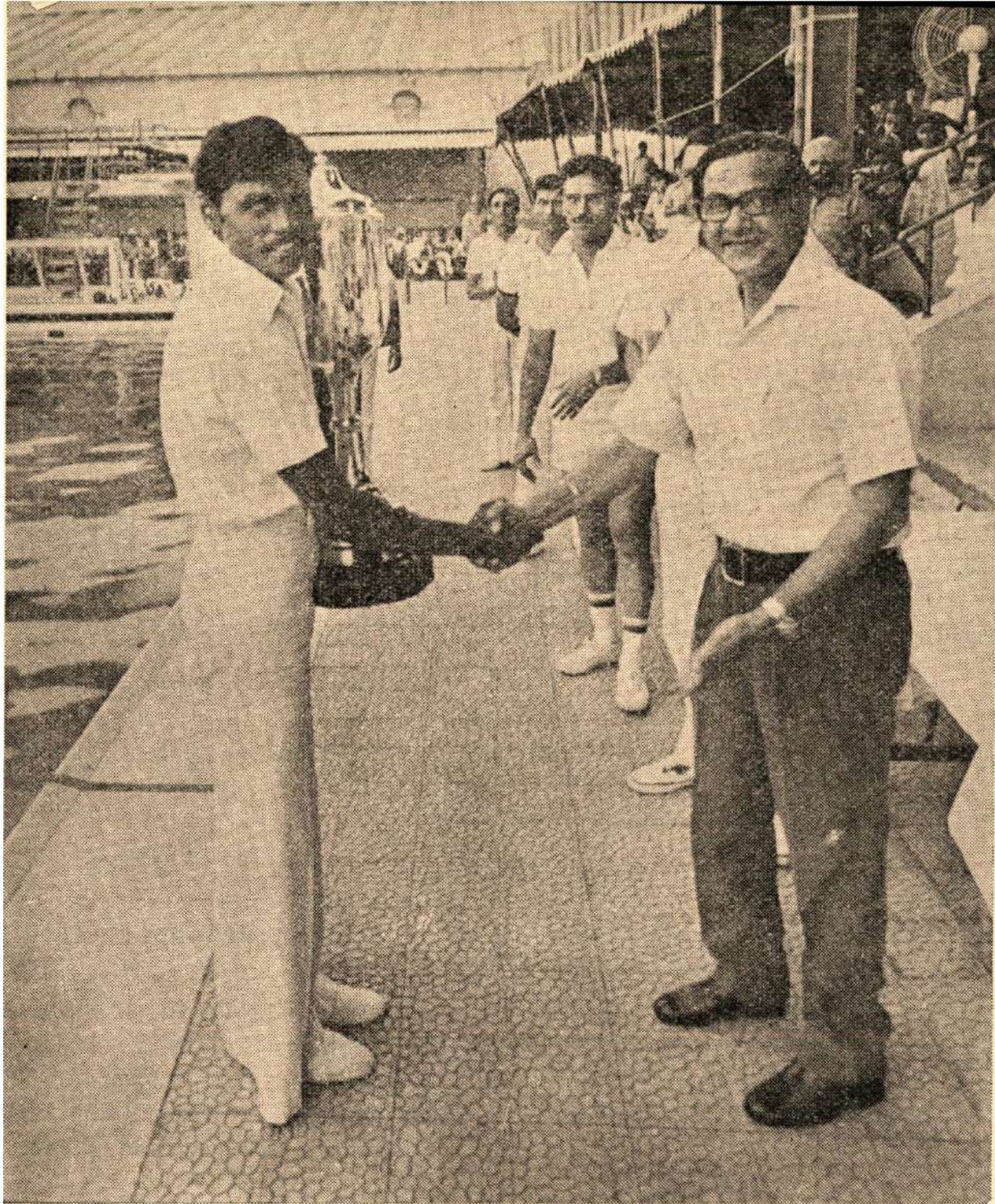
4x100 M. Freestyle relay: 1. Madras Range 4.31.4, 2. Ajmer Range 4.37.1, 3. Hyderabad Range 4.39.5.

XIV INTER-RANGE SWIMMING COMPETITIONS



The proud winners : Ajmer Range team with Sh T. Tripathi, their Range DIG





Glorious moments..... Ponappan—team Captain Ajmer Range is all smiles while receiving the championship trophy from Shri S. Tondon.



Distinguished visitors

4X200 M. Freestyle Relay : 1. Ajmer Range 10.26.8, 2. Madras Range 10.37.7, 3. Hyderabad Range 11.26.05.

4X100 M. Medley relay : 1. Ajmer Range 5.18.8, 2. Madras Range 5.22.7. 3. Hyderabad Range 5.26.7.

High Board Diving : 1. HC P. N. V. Pillai (AJM) 167.25 points, 2. HC Hansraj (GTY) 161.75 points, 3. HC D. G. Subhash (HYD) 149.20 points.

Spring Board Diving : 1. S.I. M. S. Sekhawat (AJM) 378.20 points, 2. Insp. Dhaka Singh (NMH) 352.60 points, 30 Ct. P. Mani (AJM) 203.60 points.

Neemuch Are Shooting Champions

The 14th Inter-Range Duty Meet (Shooting Competition) was held at CTC-I, Neemuch from May 2 to 6, 1980. Neemuch Range were declared overall champions while Gauhati were placed second.

Following positions were secured by the teams :—

Rifle : Neemuch Range I, Srinagar Range II and Delhi III.

Pistol : Gauhati Range I, Neemuch Range II and Delhi Range III.



Dalip Singh.....best swimmer for the second year.

HARI CHAND SELECTED FOR OLYMPICS

Hari Chand, Dy. S.P. has been selected to represent India in the Moscow Olympic Games in the 10,000 metres race.

During the selection trials held at NIS Patiala on May 19, 1980, Hari Chand—the Asian gold medalist —bettered his Asian mark by clocking 29 minutes 42.5 seconds. His Asian record was 30 minutes 7.7 seconds.

Wrestler Selected for Pre-Olympic Camp

HC Kuldip Singh of CTC-II, Avadi has been selected to attend the wrestling coaching Camp at the NIS Patiala for participation in the forthcoming Moscow Olympic Games.

Cross Country Race

The Inter-Range Cross Country Meet was held at the 40 Bn location at Srinagar from May 4 to 11, 1980.

Srinagar Range secured first position while Hyderabad and Gauhati Range were placed second and third [respectively.

Asian Aquatic Meet

SI Somasekbaran, SI Thouba Singh and HC P.Padmanabhan of Central Reserve Police Force represented India in the inaugural Asian Aquatic Meet held in Bangladesh from June 4 to 7, 1980.

First-Aid Competition

The Inter-Range First-Aid Competition was held at the Group Center Hyderabad from May 7 to 9, 1980.

Ajmer Range were placed first followed by Delhi Range. Gauhati f Range secured third place.



A study of goal-keeper Khalid

SPORTS ACTIVITIES IN 1979-80

Sports year 1979-80 has witnessed spectacular achievements in the Central Reserve Police Force. Our athletes and sportsmen have been responsible for remarkable achievement at Force, national and international levels.

The year 1979 opened on an excellent note with the CRPF winning back the athletics championships at All-India Police Games in February at Lucknow. Hari Chand shared the Home Minister's Medal. CRPF followed it up with another excellent account in the All-India Open Athletic Meet at Jamshedpur where the team won two gold and three silver medals. Our cross country team lifted the trophy again at All-India Police Games while the aquatics team won the championship after trailing on the first two days.

These championships were won by us without our fielding some of our ace runners and swimmers who were kept as reserve as they had not completed one year of service. Police team which represented the All-India cross-country race had as many as 6 CRPF runners and, for the first time, the Police won the race, defeating the Services team.

So impressive was the performance of our swimmers that we not only won the championship at Lucknow but also maintained our run of victory when some of our swimmers represented Tamil Nadu and Delhi States in the All-India Open Aquatics and had a rich haul of gold and silver medals.

Subsequently, the Indian team which represented the country in India-Sri Lanka-Bangladesh Meet at Colombo consisted of 5 CRPF swimmers.

It was a glorious day for CRPF when at capital's Shivaji Stadium CRPF hockey team defeated their traditional rivals, the BSF, and lifted the Nehru Hockey Trophy for the first time in the history of the tournament. The performance of our young hockey players from Ranchi and other parts of the country won special acclaim, for at the tournament they had continuously fought leading teams from the country tirelessly.

Our football team which had been luckless and unfortunate during the last few years, made a comeback of sorts during the All-India Police Games when they won the bronze medal. With Shri G. Pentaiah as coach, the team is sure to bring about more surprises.

Our basketball team, a fine outfit, has been singularly unlucky. They played excellently both in All-India Police Games at Lucknow and Pune, and at other tournaments at Jaipur and Jullundur but had to be content with amassing silvers.

Our gymnasts who are known for their prowess and ability got a third place in Lucknow for no fault of theirs. But they came back fighting in Pune and won the championship, with only ITBP following a close second. Inspector N. B. Bhonsle was declared the best gymnast and subsequently selected to lead the country to represent India in Pakistan National Games. This achievement has been spectacular because we had kept Saramjit Singh as reserve. Saramjit Singh has been selected to represent India at Manila and is now practising at NIS Patiala. Another ace gymnast Balram Sheel could not participate because of injury.

Nk. Birka Bahadur, who represented our team at the National Shooting Competition, won a gold medal for the first time in CRPF's maiden appearance in this competition.

Hari Chand, R. S. Bal and N. B. Bhonsle were selected to represent India in Pakistan National Games. Shri Pramod Kumar was selected for the camp to choose the final hockey team for Moscow Olympics. Saramjit Singh is now at NIS Patiala getting training to join team to represent India at Manila.

Thouba Singh, Somasekharan, Dalip Singh and T. E. Jacob represented India in the aquatic meet at Colombo. Rasdeo Singh, Pradeep Kumar, Prem Chand and Yonam were selected to participate in World Cross-Country Race in Paris. Many members of CRPF have been selected to represent the State teams at national levels.

Systematic coaching, thoughtful recruitment and incentives by way of promotions and rewards, kept our sportsmen's morale high and paid us rich dividends. During the year as many as 125 promotions were ordered. Sportsmen were elevated to higher posts.

It is hoped that with sustained training and systematic coaching, CRPF will be able to maintain the tempo.

—K.R.K. Prasad



Below : Shooting team which won laurels at Nasik

CRP Win Shooting Championship

The Central Reserve Police Force Shooting team which participated in the All-India Police Duty Meet held at Nasik from April 12 to 19, 1980, won the overall championship by securing 1168 points.

In pistol shooting, CRPF team secured the first position while they were declared runners-up in rifle shooting. There was thus a marked improvement from last year's fourth position in pistol and third position in rifle shooting.

Shri Tejinder Singh Dhillon, Dy. SP—team captain—won two gold medals. L/Nk Neema Tamang and Ct. K. Madhwan won one gold medal each.

The cryptography championship was won by CRPF team. Shri Jagrup Singh got second position in the individual competition.

The CRPF wireless team—last year's champions—were declared runners-up this time. Shri Dalbir Singh secured second position in the meet in the individual competition.

In the First Aid Competition, CRPF team was placed third.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND POLICE

by
K. M. MATHUR

Civil disobedience is a term denoting a person's refusal to obey a law which the person believes to be unethical, unconstitutional or immoral. Mass participation in deliberately unlawful acts constitutes civil disobedience.

Mahatma Gandhi made civil disobedience a technique for winning India's freedom struggle. Martin Luther King Junior adopted and perfected civil disobedience to the point of developing a highly effective technique of powerful pressure for social change.

"Civil disobedience can perhaps be best defined as a course of illegal conduct in a most non-violent, peaceful method undertaken by relatively homogenous or like-minded groups of people for the purpose of obtaining redress of alleged grievances." Mahatma Gandhi has explained the concept thus : "Civil disobedience most emphatically means our desire to surrender to a single unarmed policeman. Our triumph comes in thousands being led to the prison like lambs to the slaughter house." (M.K. Gandhi-Non-violent Resistance—1961).

Civil disobedience does not apply to attempts to overthrow or seize control of the Government by force, nor does the term apply to the use of violence in order to compel the Government to grant a measure of autonomy

to a segment of its population but it is basically the non-violent resistance technique of violation of a stated law by persons ready to accept, without resistance, the punishment that comes from law violation.

The philosophy of non-violent civil disobedience has been summarised in the following basic tenets by author J. L. Le Grande :—

- "(i) Governmental laws and societal practice may be evil.
- (ii) Every individual has the right and duty to evaluate laws and practices in order to establish their moral propriety.
- (iii) After determining that laws or practices are evil or unjust, an individual is morally obligated to resist their imposition.
- (iv) When the traditional legal remedies have been exhausted or are ineffective, the individual must employ the disobedient behaviour to dramatize the injustice before society.
- (v) The violation or disobedience must be public and non-violent.
- (vi) The individual must be willing to accept the legal penalties or social criticisms that follow as consequences of his acts."

Civil disobedience is not anarchy. Nor is it utter rejection of all authority but a choice of authority priority. Acts of civil disobedience are usually engaged in by relatively few people, a small minority raising its voice against a prevailing and generally accepted norm or practice.

The Mahatma tested the philosophy of civil disobedience in his lifetime by starting the civil disobedience movement. He propounded the following basic principles of civil disobedience :—

- (a) Mass civil disobedience in the pure sense must be spontaneous, not organised or manipulative.
- (b) "The pre-requisites for civil disobedience include concern for the justice of the cause; strict non-violence in thought, speech and deed; the capacity and willingness to suffer; moral discipline; humility; and, above all, self-purification by good works among the people on behalf of whom one offers resistance."
- (c) Civil disobedience is despicable if it is a mere camouflage for some other goal or end, such as a cover for concealed violence. Civil disobedience pre-supposes the habit of willing obedience; if a man is not respected generally as law-abiding, his act of disobedience is less authentic.

- (d) Non-co-operation and passive resistance are distinct from civil disobedience; the latter is the last resort by a select few—a deliberate breach of immoral statutory enactments where one invokes the sanctions of law and invites penalties and imprisonment.

The Rationale

Henry David Thoreau spent one night in jail and telescoped his thinking into one great essay "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience." According to Thoreau, "Civil Disobedience is a form of political action. Going to jail is a means of communication, with some hope for its public effectiveness." There are times, according to him, when the injustice is so great that a calculus of consequences of civil disobedience is not required—no possible consequences outweigh the obligation to resist the injustice.

Bayard Rustin in his book "Civil Disobedience" has propounded the following six-point rationale for civil disobedience :—

- (i) Civil disobedience in a democratic society is sometimes the only instrument left to dramatize the injustice that has been hidden and to bring it to the surface.
- (ii) Civil disobedience insures religious and civil liberty as nothing else can.
- (iii) Civil disobedience can create and establish just law when legislatures are not necessarily prepared to do it.
- (iv) Civil disobedience forces the implementation of law that is on the books but which, for a number of reasons, is ignored.
- (v) No society is safe which does not attempt to curtail civil disobedience but in which there are not individuals who will engage in it.
- (vi) Civil disobedience often effects and directs court decision."

Richard Wasserstrom has held that civil disobedience involves strategy as well as moral conviction and an act of disobedience must be a public rather than a private act, because its primary function is educative. Theories of jurisprudence recognize the propriety of non-violent challenge to law or policy and citizens' obligation to obey the law is not absolute but relative, and allows some forms of non-violent protests and challenges. Civil disobedience can be a recognised procedure for challenging the law or policy and obtaining court decision of the validity thereof or rethinking on

the part of the legislators.

Sidney Hook has given the following rationale for civil disobedience : —

- (a) Resort to civil disobedience is only justified when major moral issue is clearly at stake.
- (b) Resort to civil disobedience is morally legitimate where other methods of remedying are not available.
- (c) Those who resort to civil disobedience are duty bound to accept the legal sanctions and punishments imposed by the law.
- (d) It must be non-violent, peaceful not only in form but in actuality."
("Social Protests and Civil Disbedience")

In a democratic society, civil disobedience as an act of conscience expressed by public acts of defiance is permissible only as a last resort to obtain justice when a civil law is conscientiously regarded as being clearly in conflict with a higher law—the Constitution, the natural law or divine law. In this extreme case, non-violent forms of civil disobedience, accompanied by willing acceptance of any penalty the law provides, are the only means that can be justified in our democratic society. (National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence—To Establish Justice, To Insure Domestic Tranquility—U. S Government).

Movement in India

In 1921, the Ahmedabad session of Indian National Congress passed the famous resolution for civil disobedience. Mahatma Gandhi was given the sole responsibility of directing the movement and he selected Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to conduct the movement in a limited place called Bardoli. Under his leadership, the peasants refused to pay Govt, taxes and they also refused to be provoked to any violence. Their animals and luggage were put on auction but even then they did not yield. The Govt, had to bow and to make concessions in the revenue and thus the movement succeeded.

Unfortunately at this very moment at Chauri Chaura, a small village in district Gorakhpur in U.P. a violent demonstration took place in 1922, in which 22 policemen were killed and the police station was burnt. Gandhiji atonce suspended the movement.

On March 12, 1930, Gandhiji embarked upon his historic journey to

Dandi with selected 79 members of his Ashram on a 514-mile march to start salt satyagraha. Villagers carpeted the roads with flowers for miles and cheered the satyagrahis as they trekked along from Sabar-mati Ashram to Dandi.

According to Jawaharlal Nehru : "As people followed the fortunes of the marching column of pilgrims from day to day, the temperature of the country went up." Gandhiji with his select band of satyagrahis and a large number of followers reached Dandi on April 5, 1930. Next day after his morning prayers, Gandhiji took bath in the sea and picked up a lump of natural salt, thus breaking the salt law of the Government of India.

Immediately after this he announced in a statement to the Press that "it was now open to anyone who would take the risk of prosecution under the salt law to manufacture the salt wherever he wishes and wherever it was convenient." (Manorajan Jha— Civil Disobedience and After).

The civil disobedience movement was thus restarted with the salt satyagraha, at times called "the kindergarten stage of revolution." (Henry Noel Brailsford—Rebel India). It was countrywide "insurrection without arms" (Louis Fisher).

Villagers on the sea-shore picked up water from the sea and manufactured salt: in cities huge public meetings were held where contraband salt was sold; the country was waging the war against salt tax and the whole nation was charged with unrest, excitement and spirit of rebellion. Thousands of people offered disobedience and the Government became very repressive in its attitude and, according to official figures, 60,000 people were put behind the bars and more than 600 of them were either killed or wounded in demonstrations, agitations and protests.

During 1931 more than 1,25,000 people were arrested by the Govt, to control the civil disobedience movement. The Govt. took all possible repressive measures which consisted of "wholesale violence, physical outrages, shooting up, punitive expeditions, collective fines on villages and seizures of land and property of villagers."

But the civil disobedience movement gained popular support of the masses. When the 1935 Act was passed by the Govt, of England which had granted greater autonomy to the provinces and quite a number of subjects were transferred to the representatives of the country, the Congress decided to give up the civil disobedience campaign.

The Democratic Ideal

Forms of civil disobedience include the breaking of specific laws, such as tax laws (non-payment of taxes), traffic laws (disrupting traffic) and laws prohibiting meetings, free speech, publications and so on. Civil disobedience can also take the form of minor destruction of public or private property, certain kinds of strikes and walk-outs and resignations en masse.

However, according to many thinkers, civil disobedience weakens the foundations of democracy. Civil disobedience groups are susceptible to subversive infiltration and civil disobedience encroaches upon the rights of others. Thus in a democratic country civil disobedience will not only encourage the problems of crime but can ultimately lead to an anarchist society.

According to J. Edgar Hoover, "There are two frightening aspects to civil disobedience. One, sowing contempt for law and order and promoting pride in law-breaking among the nation's youth can only result in an acceleration of serious problem. Secondly, where is the line to be drawn against the snow-ball effect of disobedience. Willfully disobeying misdemeanour statutes today and committing felonies tomorrow is a logical regression from a Govt, of laws to an anarchist society." (F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin).

The lesson taught to the citizens by civil disobedience campaigns is disastrous from the stands point of the maintenance of a democratic society. "What lesson is being taught to the wider community by the precept and example of civil disobedience ? Is it tutelage in non-violence or in defiance of authority, in rational confrontation of social ills or in indisciplined activism." (Allen—Civil Disobedience and the Legal Order).

Role of Police

As guardians of society, instruments of the law and as public servants; police have a very delicate and difficult role in civil disobedience campaigns. According to Elmer H. Johnson, "the use of police power in civil disobedience campaigns must find a delicate balance if it is not a barrier against long-term changes of the community's social structure as constructive reactions to the sociological forces pressing the community to change."

Unless police reactions to civil disobedience are within the sphere of community mores defined as legitimate, there is a great danger that police

will be completely isolated and alienated from the very community which it is their job to serve and protect. The police reaction to civil disobedience has to be in conformity with their democratic and constitutional duty to protect the Constitution.

The policeman serves as an umpire and a referee in applying the legal safeguards against political chaos and his basic task is to limit the excesses in behaviour which would destroy the social life of the community but not to block change of all kinds. In dealing with nonviolent civil disobedience movement, the police are confronted with a mass of humanity who are nonviolent and who are attempting to avoid the consequences of police action.

In such a delicate and difficult situation, police should use discretion and adopt democratic approach. J. L. Le Grande holds that using their wide discretionary powers, the police may choose to "(i) ignore the offence, (ii) warn the violators verbally (iii) issue the violators a written warning, (iv) issue the violators summons which require a court appearance or direct payment of fine or (v) physically arrest the violator and confine him until a proper bond is posted."

Police should develop legally constituted, community-oriented law enforcement policy and should follow a policy of extreme tolerance, fully co-operating with lawful demonstrations and ignoring minor misdemeanour offences committed by civil disobedients. Police should only make specific and selected arrests and take enforcement actions only when public danger is involved or when majority of the people are not objecting to preventive police actions to safeguard public peace.

Professor Frank Remington has said : "Police insistence that their responsibility is to fully enforce the law is to perpetuate a myth which is impossible of achievement and would be undesirable if it could be achieved." In dealing with civil disobedience campaigns, police should avoid mass arrests as far as possible and should never be impolite, brutal or unsympathetic to the demonstrators. Unfortunately very little literature which directly relates to the exact role of police in civil disobedience campaigns, exists and there has been little pooling of experiences, good or bad, which would allow the development of sound police practices.

SMOKERS' COUGH

By

Dr. S. C. Mahapatra

Smoker's cough, even at its initial stage, is an alarming sound of danger and should never be disregarded. It may begin as a trivial morning occurrence, develop into a chronic condition and one day a trace of blood in sputum may lead to the shocking diagnosis of cancer of lungs. By the time, lung cancer has developed to a size that is detectable in chest X-ray; it is too late for surgical cure. Cells of cancer have already entered the blood stream and at this stage only eight patients out of a hundred survive approximately for five years. **Poisonous Gases**

Smoker's cough may also indicate the possibility of the gradual destruction of minute air sacs in lungs. In addition to cancer-causing substances, inhaled cigarette smoke contains two gases—nitrogen dioxide and hydrogen cyanide—which are deadly poisonous and were basic ingredients for poison gases used in the First World War. It is believed that nitrogen dioxide causes destruction of lung sacs by corroding their cellular membrane.

Concentration of nitrogen dioxide in cigarette smoke is 250 parts per million which is 50 times more than the safe industrial level. Nitrogen dioxide in the smoke of a single cigarette can produce a solution of acid strong enough to burn holes in nylon stockings. Similarly, hydrogen cyanide, another deadly poison, is present in cigarette smoke in high concentration—much above the safe industrial exposure level.

Developing into Cancer

In spite of these poisonous substances, the damage to respiratory system is lessened due to the recovery period between each cigarette and the remarkable mechanism of lungs and the body enzymes in detoxifying and eliminating poisonous substances. Cigarette smoke is diluted with air and the rapid cleansing of the bronchial system is done by a layer of minute hair like fibres lining the bronchial tubes known as cilia. The cilia, in a continuous sweeping motion, move the dirty mucus up from the bronchi

through the wind pipe and into the throat where it is either swallowed or spat out.

When this mechanism is inhibited, the clog is accumulated in bronchial passage, resulting in more and deeper coughing to remove it. Smoke polluted clogs containing tars and other volatile condensates attack the unprotected bronchial surface, directly attacking the naked cells. Damaged nuclei develop inside these cells which become disordered. This is known as the early stage of cancer (carcinoma-in-situ).

Results of Studies

According to Dr. Hurst Hatch, director of pulmonary diseases at America's Oschner clinic, anyone who regularly smokes as much as two packs a day will develop emphysema (destruction of lung sacks) and may die of it if smoking is prolonged. In an autopsy study by Dr. Oscar Anerback over a period of 23 years, it is revealed that the lungs of 95.5 per cent of those who smoked one pack a day were damaged by emphysema. In another study, it was observed that the lungs of 100 per cent pack-a-day smokers contained typical abnormal cells found in early stage of cancer.

To some extent smokers will be delighted to note that if they stop smoking in the preventable stage, the progress of emphysema can be stopped and the cell damage leading to cancer can be reversed. On the other hand, if they disregard chronic cough due to smoking, they may well be on their way out, much sooner than they think.

PREPAK SYMPATHISERS HELD

On May 31, 1980 personnel of 5 Bn CRPF, while searching Mantripokhri area in Manipur, captured four active sympathisers of PREPAK.

Among the captured was Leiseim Ibocha, alleged stores supplier to the underground.

IMMUNIZE YOUR CHILD

by

Dr. S S. Patra

Every year over 20 million children are born in India. A large number of children die due to various infectious diseases before they are three years old. Many suffer from disability due to paralysis, chronic lung ailments and other handicaps.

There are six killer diseases which are responsible for the morbidity and mortality in the early childhood. These are diptheria, (whooping cough), tetanus, polio myelitis, measles and tuberculosis. The children in rural areas suffer from these diseases as well as the complications resulting from them like brain damage, blindness, paralysis and deafness. The benefits of immunisation are not availed of by the vast rural population due to lack of health education and non-availability of the facility.

Immunization of children at the right age with potent vaccines properly administered by trained hands will reduce the incidence of the diseases. Immunization should be done early in life as the resistance available for the protection then is low.

A child should receive smallpox, BCG (for tuberculosis), DPT for diptheria, whooping cough and tetanus), polio and measles vaccine in the first year of life. Some vaccines are given repeatedly to raise the required immunity level of the body. For example DPT and polio vaccines are given at four weeks' interval in three doses and a booster at the age of 18 to 24 months. Complete protection is not achieved if fewer doses are given and the child remains prone to getting the disease.

Immunization against various diseases should be got done as detailed below:—

Diptheria

At the age of one to ten years, children are more susceptible to diptheria. It is a localised infection of upper respiratory tract. A membrane formed at the throat blocks the air passage, causing difficulty in breathing. Toxins liberated by the bacteria attack the heart muscle and peripheral nerves.

The early symptoms are fever, sore throat and difficulty in swallowing. The child may die due to suffocation if active and immediate treatment is not rendered.

This disease can be prevented if the child is given three doses of DPT (triple) vaccine starting from third month of life at the interval of four to six weeks and the booster dose at the age of 16-24 months.

Whooping Cough

At the age group of one to five years, children are more susceptible to whooping cough. It is severe and maximum deaths occur during the first year of life itself. The disease checks the growth and development of a child.

Symptoms are red eyes, running nose, non-stop cough. The cough is severe with a typical "whoop", causing the child strain and even vomiting and inability to take food.

Prevention can be done by immunizing children with three doses of **DPT** starting at the age of three months and repeating at an interval of four to six weeks and booster at the age of 18 to 24 months.

Tetanus

It is a disease which affects all age groups, particularly the pregnant women and new-born infants. Tetanus is characterised by prolonged and painful contraction of muscles and bending the body like a bow. The contraction of the respiratory muscles causes inability to breathe, leading to death. This disease is caused by the entry of the causative organism which are found in the soil and get into the body through cuts and injuries.

This infection is very common if the umbilical cord is cut under unhygienic conditions. Immunizing pregnant mother from 16th week of pregnancy with three doses of tetanus toxoid confer immunity for mother. This passes to the foetus through placenta and protects the new born infant too. The disease can be prevented by three doses of DPT given at the interval of four to six weeks from the third month of life and a booster DPT at the age of 18 to 24 months, diptheria and tetanus at the age of 5-6 years of life and tetanus toxoid at the age of 10 and 16 years of life to be repeated every fifth year rest of life.

Poliomyelitis

Poliomyelitis is an acute communicable disease caused by an

enterovirus. It is principally an infection of the human elementary tract but may affect the central nervous system, resulting in paralysis.

Once paralysis appears, nothing can be done. The disease spreads through contaminated food and water. This can be prevented by three doses of oral polio vaccine starting from third month of life and repeated at the interval of 4-6 weeks and a booster at the age of 18-24 months of life.

Measles

Measles is an eruptive fever caused by a specific virus and catarrhal symptoms followed by a infectious disease of childhood.

The attack of measles weakens the child and complications like pneumonia, diarrhoea and otitis media occur. Many children die as a result of this.

Measles vaccine is also available and will give the child life-long immunity if one dose is administered between nine months and 12 months of age.

Tuberculosis

It is a specific communicable disease caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis. The disease may be acute or chronic, general or local. It is a disease that is found almost everywhere.

The children are more prone to this disease and suffer from tubercular meningitis. In some developing countries, more than 70 per cent of children are infected by the age of 14 years. This can be prevented by BCG vaccination between three to nine months of age.

All vaccines produce mild reaction in the body, thereby developing immunity for the diseases. The reactions are very mild as compared to the actual disease. It is a price worth paying against the dreadful diseases.

Educated parents must educate others in this regard and should not neglect their children in immunising at the right time.

Commendation from Red Cross Society

In the annual general meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, held on June 11, 1980 at Raj Niwas, Delhi, the Lt. Governor, Shri Jagmohan,

presented a Commendation Certificate to the Commandant, Group Centre CRPF, Jharoda Kalan for donating 1,600 blankets for the poor.

MENES KILL 3 MEN

On April 26,1980, three CRP personnel escorting a water tanker were killed by the extremists in an ambush outside the CRPF campus.

The extremists had apparently marked the routine of water truck. They were waiting in the nearby shops and had a jeep ready for their escape. As soon as the distribution of water was over, they opened fire with automatic weapons.

HC. S.N. Raje and Const. RA. Hazarika died on the spot. Const. Noor Mohammad, who was seriously injured, succumbed to injuries in hospital the same day. Ct. Bal Bahadur was unarmed and was seriously injured. Another Const., Badru Rehman, would have also been killed but for the chance arrival of another CRPF truck. This demoralised the assassins and they ran towards the waiting jeep. Const. Badru Rehman showed a high sense of duty and started firing and running after the jeep all by himself without caring for life and waiting -for other persons to join him.

The jeep developed some mechanical trouble and occupants were forced to abandon it. Some of them ran towards nearby village Patsoi. Another group went towards the open fields. Const. Rehman followed the second group and was able to shoot one of them dead. By the time, reinforcement from Group Centre, Imphal had also arrived and village Patsoi was encircled. In the exchange of fire between CRPF and the extremists, two of the underground were killed. The extremists killed one female resident of the village.

The Government of Manipur has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 each to late HC S.N. Raje, Ct. R. A. Hazarika and Ct. Noor Mohammad. A sum of Rs. 7,000 each has been sanctioned to the next of kins from the CRPF Welfare funds.

Assemblies Poll : CRPF MEETS CHALLENGE

The elections to the nine State Assemblies were held on May 28 and 31, 1980.

The Central Reserve Police Force again rose to the occasion and shouldered the responsibility of maintaining the law and order before, during and after the elections in all these states.

In all 95 additional Companies were provided to the various states in addition to the existing force with them. Ad hoc Companies and Battalions were formed by withdrawing men from Group Centres and training institutions.

The performance of CRPF personnel during Assembly elections was appreciated by all the states and by press and the public alike.

ATTESTATION PARADE

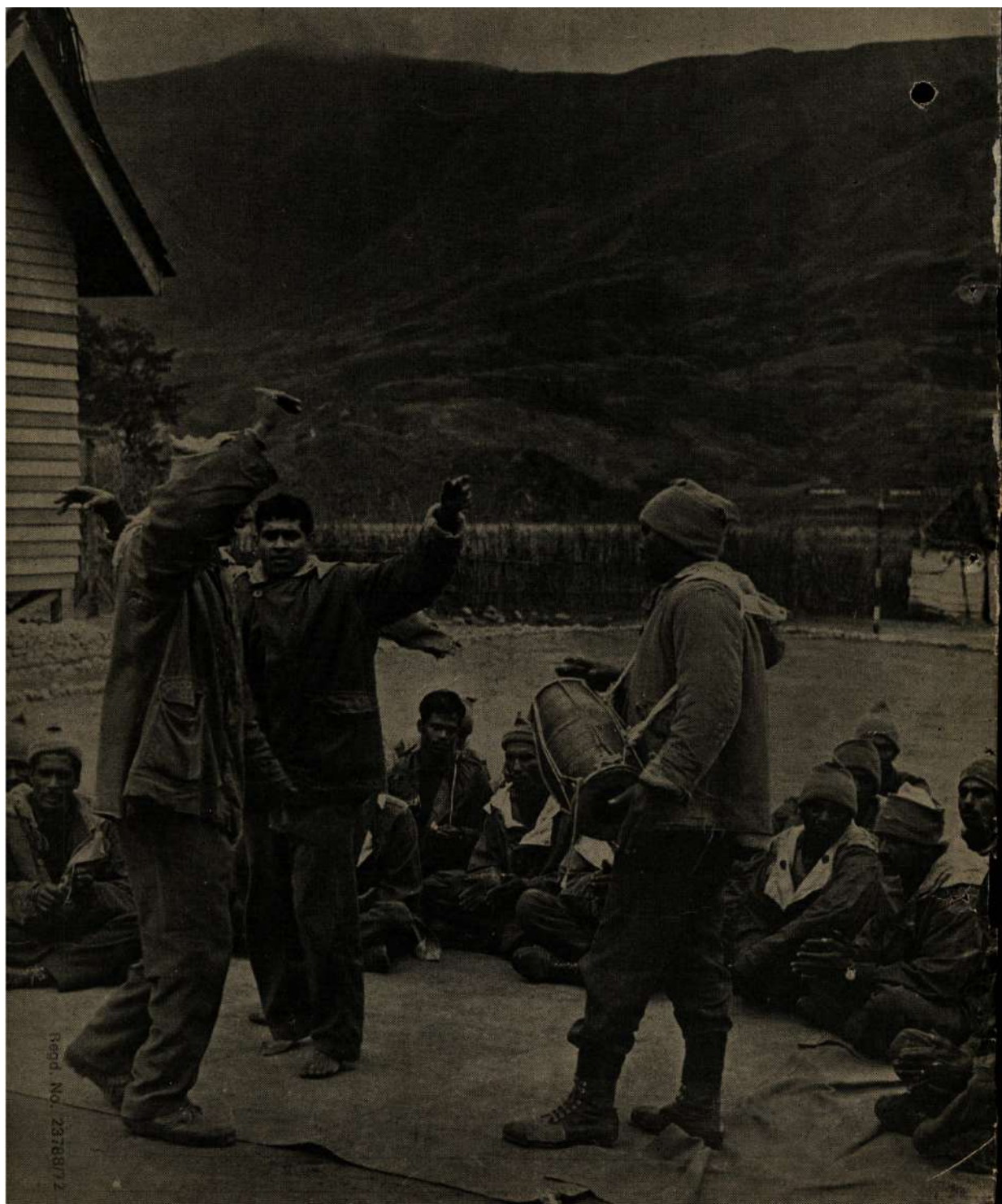
The third attestation parade was held at Recruits Training Centre-i, C.R.P.F. Barwaha (M.P.) on April 11, 1980. Eighty-one recruits, who had successfully completed their basic training of 40 weeks, were attested.

Shri K. S. Bajpai, DIGP, Neemuch took the salute and inspected the parade. The oath was administered by respective religious teachers.

Shri Bajpai in his address to the new Constables, explained to them the significance of the oath they had taken. He laid a special emphasis on discipline and told them to be sympathetic and helpful towards weaker sections of the society.



CRPF's Signal team which won laurels at All-India Police Duty Meet photographed with Director-General Shri S. Tandon, Dy. Director (C) Brig Ajit Singh and Col. S.S. Sodhi. Sitting : (Left.) Insp. Randhir Singh (coach cypher team), Right. Insp. Sucha Singh (coach wireless team). Standing : Nk. Lala Ram, HC. Balbir Singh, Insp. Jagroop Singh, Insp. D.D. Pant and Nk. Lal Singh.



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Assam Agitation



CRPF men holding back a procession of minorit)' students from entering the town of Barpela in Assam.

THE CRAPLER



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Cover : CRPF jawans stop a procession in Assam.

Photograph : S. K. Khanna

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IN THIS ISSUE

Assam Agitation : In an on-the-spot report on Assam agitation, H.S. Sethi traces the developments since the beginning of 1980 and expresses the hope that the current respite in the agitation will be used to bring about a satisfactory solution.

What is Wrong with the Police ? : " There cannot be any treatment without finding out as to what really is wrong with the police administration of the country," says P.S. Kumar. The author traces the causes of the ailment that afflicts the police.

"I am a Cartridge" : Y.G. Mathur, in a satire, explains how the soldiers unwittingly spoil the ammunition.

Wrestling : Sukhwant Singh on the origin and types of wrestling.

Assam Agitation

—by *H.S. Sethi*

Scholarships for Children

Laurels in Photography

What is Wrong with the Police ?

—by *P. S. Kumar*

"I am a Cartridge"

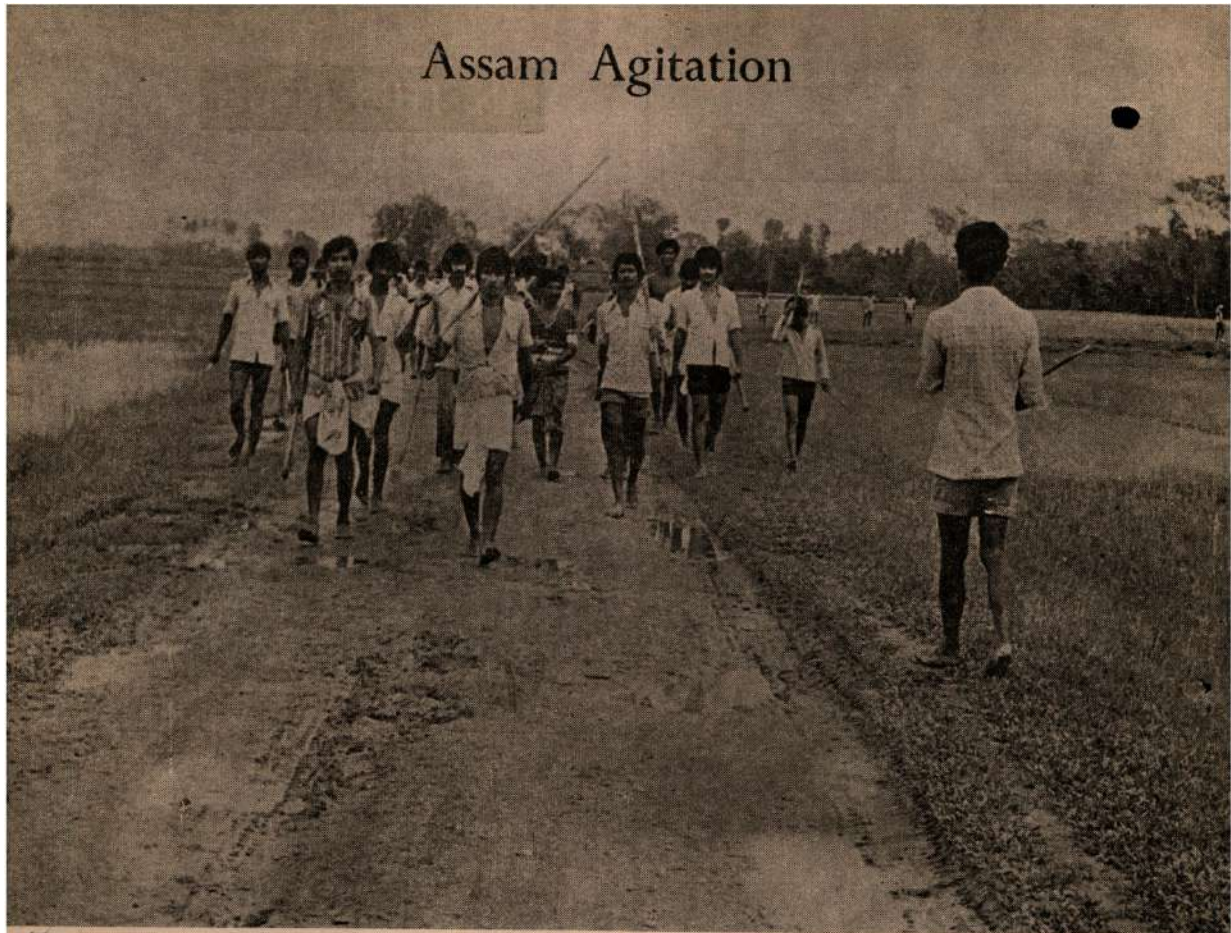
-by *Lt. Col Y. G. Mathur*

Wrestling

—by *Sukhwant Singh*

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Assam Agitation



"The leaders of the movement swore by Gandhi and non-violence. But the movement had in it the seeds of disharmony, for after all it aimed at deporting the foreigners. Underneath an ostensibly peaceful framework there was fire that was smouldering." On the spot report.

Text and photographs by H. S. SETHI

"**L**IKE the flow of the Brahmaputra, nothing can stop this movement", said Mr. Lolit Rajkhowa, Advisor to All-Assam Students' Union and final year law student, as I met him in the central office of AASU at Gauhati in the last week of May. However, since then much water has flowed down the Brahmaputra and to me the tide seems to be turning.

Until May 25, the position was different. The AASU and AAGSP (All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad) were riding the crest of popular support. They had already inflicted on the Government a humiliation to remember, the humiliation of having to withdraw the curfew immediately after

promulgating it on April 19 in the face of massive defiance by the people of Gauhati. The non-cooperation programme launched by them had been a thundering success : it crippled all state Government and semi-Government offices, including banks. They had been equally "effective" in blocking the flow of oil.

In Gauhati it was openly being said that there were three Governments functioning in the state—the state administration, the Centre the AASU—and that, among these the effective Government was that of the students. The banks were taking A A S U permission before opening. For holding Central Schools' examinations, the Kendira Vidyalaya angathan reportedly first got the permission from AASU and then from the district magistrate. And when they approached the district magistrate the latter is understood to have asked them if they had been allowed by AASU to hold the examinations.

The state Government and other employees absented themselves from offices during the "Non-Cooperation Programme". They also abandoned their authority in favour of the students; the AASU issued permits for diesel and petrol to the public and the petrol pumps refused to issue petrol on an authority other than that of the AASU. And, thoughtfully, the AASU and AAGSP timed the nine-day programme to end on May 29 so that the employees could get their salaries in time.

Power corrupts. And the student power is no exception to the rule. "The stoppage of outflow of crude oil was the only means of bringing the national leaders to their senses as well as bring the problem of illegal foreigners' into national limelight", stated AASU and AAGSP in a folder "Save Assam Today To Save India Tomorrow" they jointly published.

All along, it must be added, the sympathies of the country lay with them and their cause. There was even admiration in some quarters for the Gandhian way in which the movement was being conducted. However gradually they lost the goodwill of a number of groups.

The leaders of the movement swore by Gandhi and non-violence. But the movement had in it the seeds of disharmony, for it aimed at identifying and deporting the foreigners. Underneath an ostensibly peaceful framework there was a fire that was smouldering.

The minorities (both linguistic and religious) which lay in hibernation for a long time realized their predicament. And the dawn of the year 1980 saw

hordes of fatical Assamese or Bengalis destroying each other in various parts of Assam.

As the movement of AASU and AAGSP gained momentum, so did the fears of the minorities. The Assamese had shown their strength.

BACKGROUND

The Ahoms belonged to the Shan tribe of Burma. They migrated into Assam in the 13th century and occupied north-eastern Assam. They ruled over the present Assam (minus Goalpara and Cachar districts) for six centuries. The last Ahom king, Jageswar Singh, was dethroned by the Burmese in 1819. However, within five years, the Burmese handed over Assam to the British through the treaty of Yandaboo.

Assam's population, according to the 1971 census, is 1.46 crore³. Of these only 43.5 lakh are indigenous people. The composition is like this (in lakhs): Tea garden labour 22.5, immigrant Muslims 20, Bengali Hindus of Brahmaputra valley 16, tribals 16, Bengalis of Cachar 14, Nepalis 5, Rajbansis of Goalpara 4 and miscellaneous 5.

The influx of the Bengalis into Assam started with the beginning of the 20th century and followed the partition of Bengal in 1905. Since then the stream of immigrants into Assam has never really stopped. However, there have been some periods when it had been more pronounced. At times, the governments of Assam—like the one headed by Mohd. Saadulla during World War II—actually encouraged the influx.

The increase of 31.5 percent in the population of Assam (1971 census) against the 18 per cent increase in the country's population is attributed to the influx from Bangladesh and Nepal.

This influx had given rise to a mysterious demographic profile of Assam since 1901. Till that year increase in the population of Goalpara district was 1.4 to 2 per cent. However, after a decade, the increase recorded was 30 per cent. In the later decades it decreased, touching 9.25 per cent in 1951. But again at the end of the 1951-61 decade the increase in population was about 40 per cent.

The Brahmaputra is no longer a barrier as it proved to be in the 18th century when Lachit Barphukan, the Assamese hero, held the Moghul

hordes on its banks time and again. Two centuries later, the same mighty Brahmaputra with its open river routes is playing a prominent part in encouraging Bangladeshis to sneak into Assam. This has accentuated the problem created by the influx through land routes which are as open as river routes. Of late, the AASU and AAGSP have also alleged that the river routes were being used by Bangladeshis not only for transporting men but also for ferrying across arms.

The Assamese had also known the fate of Tripura, another state having common borders with Bangladesh, where the Tripuris comprised 70 per cent of the population in 1951. Today the ratios between Tripuris and Bengalis have been reversed in that state. Hence the fears of the Assamese.



It was now the turn of the minorities to do so. Their efforts resulted in the Barpeta procession taken out under the auspices of All Assam Minority Students' Union.

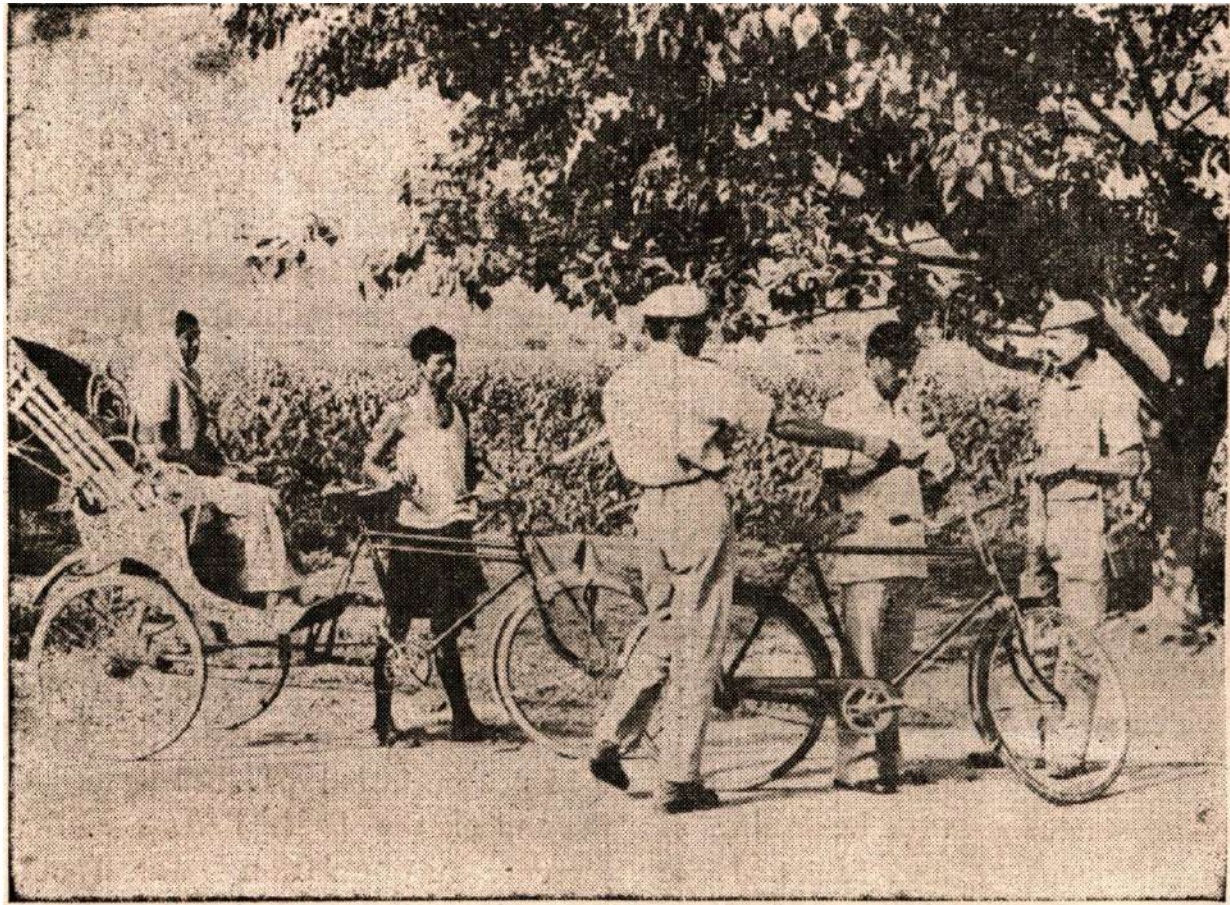
I was in Barpeta on the occasion of the minorities procession on May 26 which will perhaps go down in the history of Assam as the date that marked the turning point in the movement. According to the estimate of the administration, the procession comprised three lakh men. True, the

processionists did not carry portraits of Gandhi. But the allegations that the procession was not peaceful or that it carried portraits of Mujib or anyone else are wrong.

It is unfortunate that at places, there were clashes between processionists and the Assamese students. But these were more due to the fact that students got panicky and, rather naively, tried to stop the processionists at various places.

That a clash did not occur at Barpeta was simply due to the timely arrival and intervention of Commandant Bakhtawar of CRP.

Unfortunately, however the clashes that followed had given a violent turn to the stir in Assam. This had far-reaching implications.



CRP men checking curfew passes.

I happened to be in the worst-affected area of Nowgong soon after the Barpeta procession. Nowgong had gone through the orgy of arson, murder and firing at a number of places. In less than a week as many as 47 persons lost their lives and 30 were missing. Travelling by road in day-time and at

night afforded to me a grim picture of tension that had gripped the area.

THE PRICE PAID

Thirty-six people have been killed in police firing in different districts of Assam from September 1, 1979 to July 12 this year.

Besides, 153 people lost their lives in other incidents during the period, Sh. Yogendra Makwana, Minister of State for Home, told Mr. A.K. Sharma in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha.

The number of people reported missing, according to the Assam Government, was 243, the Minister added.

On the morning of May 28, as I drove from Gauhati to notorious Nowgong, I noticed a large body of men carrying lathis, axes, spears, scythes, daos etc. outside every village on the road. And when I was travelling the same night between Nowgong and Dimapur, these weapons, shining and magnified in the light of the jeep, looked sinister. These people, I was told, were the members of the defence committees that have sprung up in every village or mohalla of the area.

Earlier in the afternoon, I had gone from Nowgong to Dhing, the scene of police firing that followed the burning of 26 Assamese houses in the village of Lachar by the minorities. Enroute I noticed mobs of Assamese, laced with everything they could lay hands on, converging on Dhing from various directions. They were, however, not allowed to enter Dhing as it was under curfew.

I met Dr. Birendra Kumar Bhattacharyya, last year's Jnanpith award-winner and a highly respected person in Assam. To describe him only as a supporter of the movement spearheaded by AASU and AAGSP would be an

under-statement.



Commandant Sandhu dissuading an armed mob at Dhing from violence.

Dr. Bhattacharyya, who was rightly worried about the violence, made one significant point : "We have made sacrifices in the freedom struggle and are trained in Satya-graha and other Gandhian methods. On the other hand, the foreigners have a background of violent means and revolutionary movements".



Dr. Bhattacharyya

Dr. Bhattacharya accused the security forces of molestation of women. However, when I asked for specific instances of CRP involvement, he said there was none: "We verified and found CRP is not involved."

The students soon realised the danger to their movement from violence.

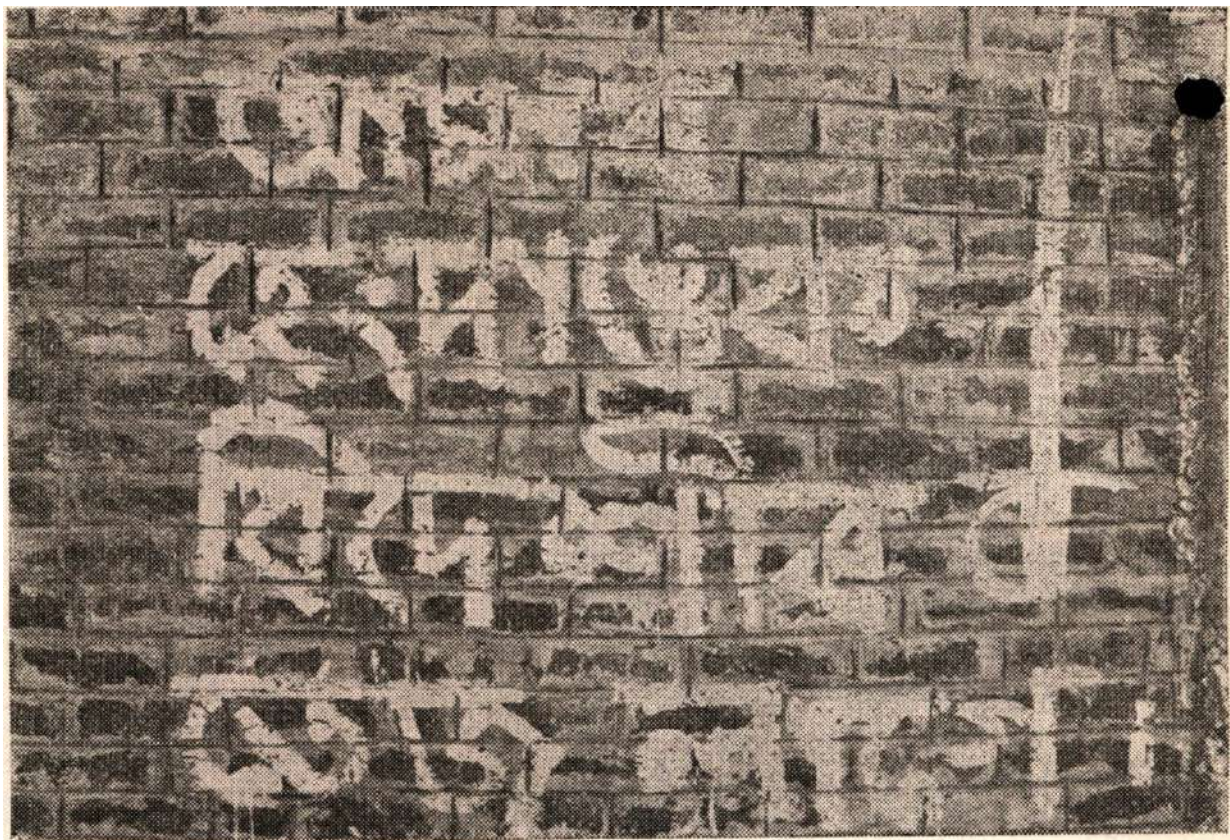
The subsequent calls by them to observe an "Integration Week" from May 29 to June 5, had to be viewed in this context.

The counter-movement of the minorities had also given a new dimension to the problem. It is no longer a confrontation between the Assamese students and the Centre only. The AASU and AAGSP had to fight the battle on two fronts now—the Centre as well as minorities.

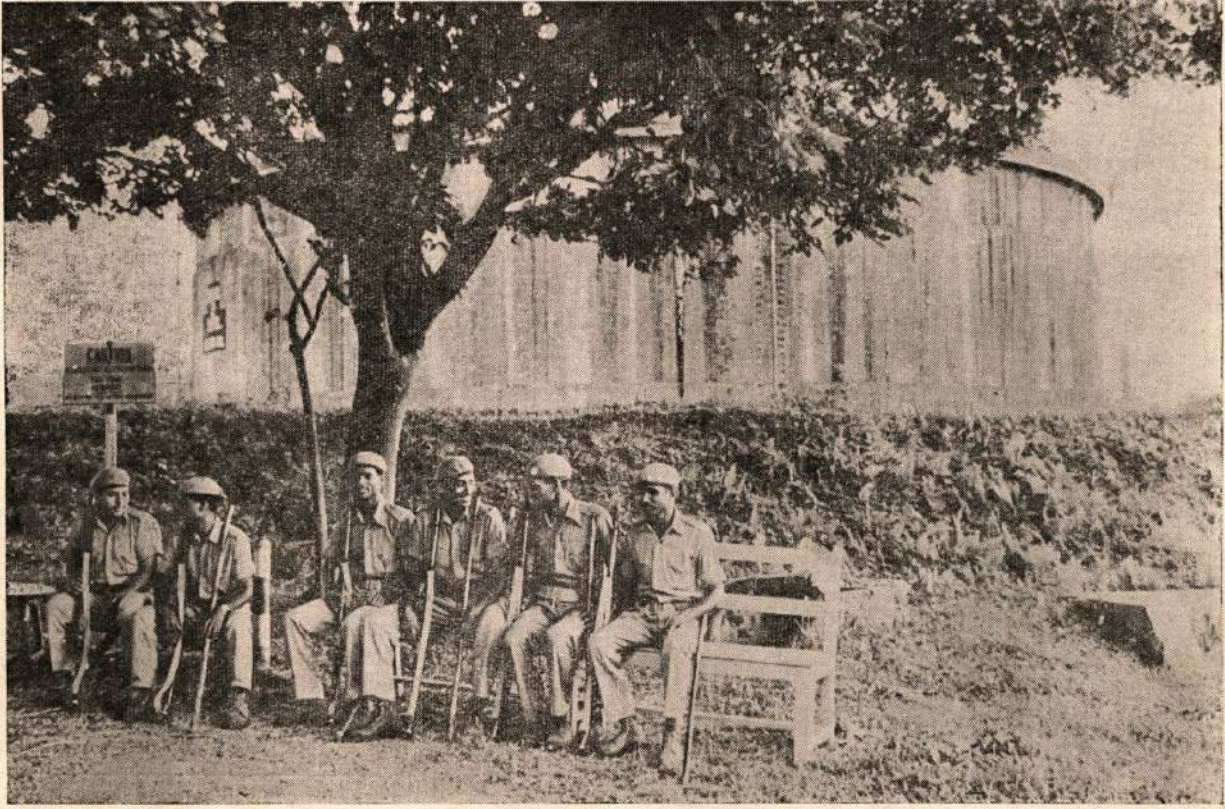
And the Centre is not weak or indecisive. The students have already discovered this to their cost; the decisions of the Government to withhold pay of the employees for the period they absented, to impart training to Army personnel to run the oil installations and to increase the strength of CRP and other security forces in the state progressively as the situation deteriorated are indications of a firm policy of the Centre.

To quote one example : whereas there were only five battalions of the CRPF in Assam in January 1979 as many as 11 CRP battallions are bearing the brunt of the agitationin various parts of the state. The minority leaders of Assam had met the Prime Minister and stressed the urgency of replacing the officials of the state and that of "allowing troops and the CRPF to operate with independent command".

The movement had taken a sufficiently long time to tire off the people. The students had already lost an academic year. Too long a holiday tended to be boring. And how *long*, after all, could the perents afford to miss offices or send their sons and daughters for picketing, squatting, slogan-raising in processions and collecting funds.



Above : Slogan of violence outside Don Bosco School, Dibrugarh



Below : CRPF men guarding the oil installation at Digboi in Assam.

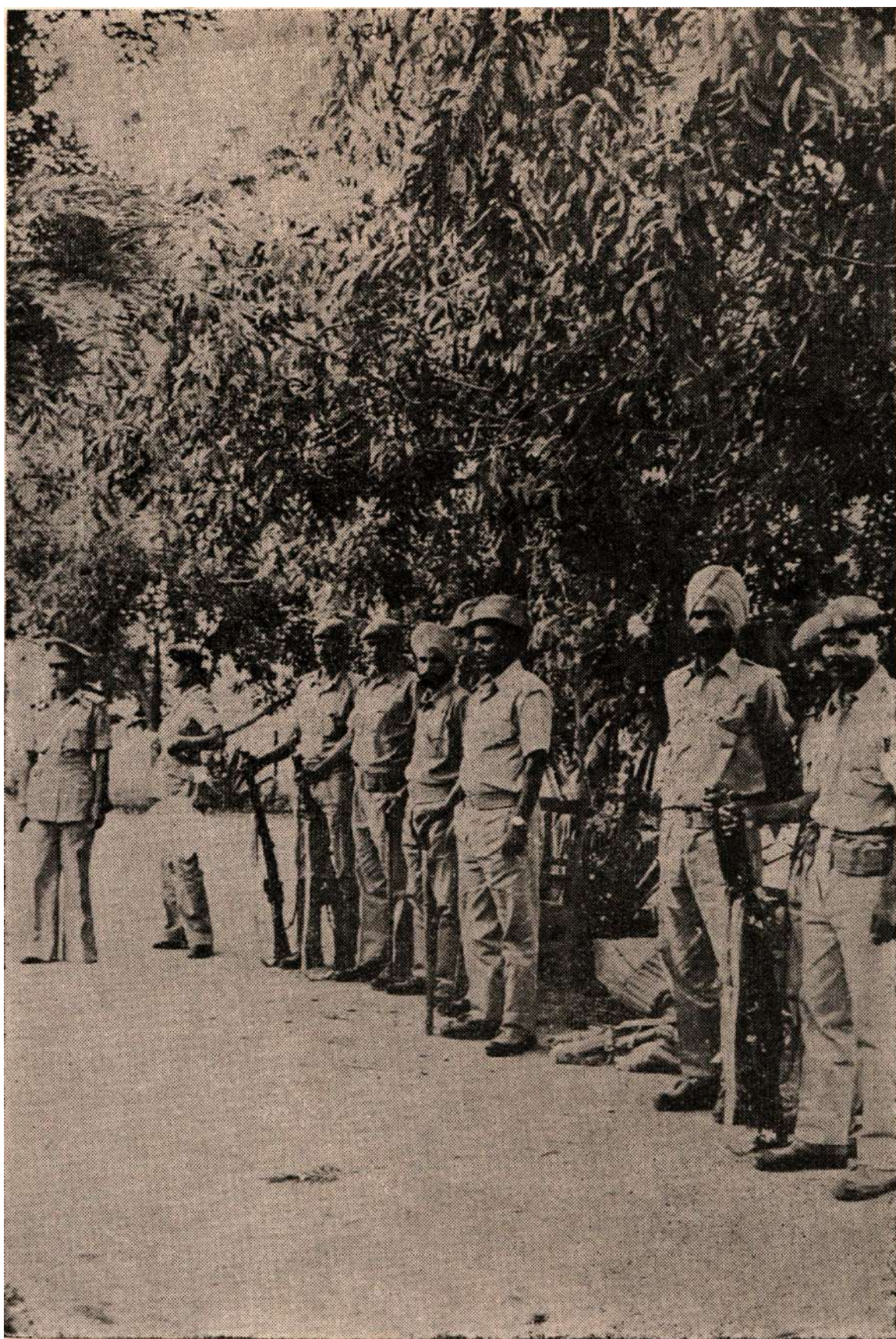
As one passed through the various towns of Assam, one noticed small children selling sweets, cigaret or handkerchiefs by the roadside, ese, they said, were to raise contributions for AASU and AAGSP to run the movement. However, others considered these to be eyewash. The funds for the movement were being raised by regular contributions from houses, shops, business firms and tea estates. People, they say, paid money only to be on the right side of the students. How long could this go on ?

The movement aims at deporting the foreigners. However, with the passage of time, it has clearly acquired anti-non-Assamese overtones.

In Dibrugarh, the walls of Don Basco School are full of slogans like "Go Back Non-Assamese" and "Assam Bharat bhitah nahin" (Assam is not within India). There were more nasty slogans on the walls of the railway workshop opposite Kanoi College where cows graze today. The administration, has, however, obliterated these by coal-tarring. But this would not allay the fears of the non-Assamese population of Assam from the current agitation in the state.

The students, therefore, very wisely decided to suspend the agitation for

a period of 15 days beginning on July 21. The Government, on its part, has always stated that its doors for negotiations were open. Unfortunately the talks between the agitators and the Govt, at Shillong failed. One hopes that the agitation will not be resumed and the current respite in agitation will be used to bring about mutually satisfying solution to the Assam tangle.



Posthumous gallantry award to CRP man

The President's Police Medal for Gallantry has been awarded to late Constable R.N. Singh of 35 Battalion, C.R.P.F.

The Constable was among a section of the CRPF which was deputed to capture a proclaimed offender, Gomto Mepo, in a far flung area of Arunachal Pradesh on April 13, 1979. In trying to capture the criminal alive, the Constable was hit with dao on a shoulder by the criminal. But the Constable did not lose his grip of the criminal despite serious injuries. A bullet aimed at the criminal also accidentally hit the Constable on the legs. The Constable succumbed to the injuries.

The proclaimed offender was shot dead by Lance Naik Vijayanathan of the CRPF.

Scholarships for Children

The annual meeting of CRP's Central Committee of the Education Fund was held on July 4, 1980 at CRPF Directorate, New Delhi.

Shri Birbal Nath, Director-General, presided over the meeting. It was attended by 38 persons representing all ranks from the four sectors and I.S.A.

The Committee approved the grant to the tune of Rs. 66,000 in 299 cases for the year 1979-80. The committee decided to include one child each of the persons who died in action or on duty or were invalidated out as beneficiary of the fund. Such children will also be given an annual grant of Rs. 50 from Class 1 to 4 and Rs. 75 from Class 5 to 8. After the eighth class, they will be eligible for benefits as per normal rules.

The proposal of extending financial assistance to the wards studying in eighth class was dropped because of limited resources. However the committee decided to grant one merit scholarship to one student of sixth, seventh and eighth classes from each unit. The amount will be Rs. 75 per annum and the unit welfare fund committee will decide about the child to benefit under this scheme.

The committee unanimously decided to grant 20 merit scholarships in each of the following cases:—

Rs. 600 per annum per ward studying in Class 9 to 11 or 12 in ten plus two system.

Rs. 800 per annum for graduation, post-graduation (arts and commerce) and technical diploma.

Rs.1000 per annum for graduation and post-graduation in science and Rs 1,200 per annum for technical degree post-graduation (MMBS, MD, MS, Engineering, Agriculture etc.)

These scholarships will be awarded irrespective of the rank of the guardian. The merit will be decided upon considering the percentage of marks secured in the final examination of the previous class. Third divisioners will not be eligible for these scholarships.



Meeting in progress

Children who are granted these scholarships will not be entitled for benefits under general category. Rankwise distribution of these scholarships will be: 14 for children of ORs and UOs, 4 for SOs and 2 for GOs. This

includes equivalent rank of ministerial and hospital staff also.

Steps for Welfare of CRP Men

More boys' hostels with free board and lodging facilities will be opened for the children of CRP personnel. Two such hostels had already been set up in Gauhati and New Delhi.

This was stated at the annual meeting of the governing body of the Central Welfare and Benevolent Funds of the CRPF held in New Delhi on July 4.

Shri Birbal Nath, Director-General, who presided over the meeting, stated that a "Distress Fund" will be started in order to provide to the jawans of the CRPF financial assistance in the events of sickness and natural calamities.

He also stated that an effort will be made to open Central Schools in each of the 17 Force Group Centres in the country. For this purpose facilities like land and staff quarters will be provided to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, he added.

Terrycot Uniform

One set of terrycot uniform will now be issued (in addition to two sets of cotton hitherto being issued) upto rank of Inspectors. This does not however apply to recruits and followers.

The Government of India, while agreeing to this proposal of CRPF Directorate, has also issued instructions that on the expiry of the period of serviceability of uniform items, these will automatically stand condemned. These condemned articles can be retained by the jawans without any payment.



MPs having discussions with CRP officers

Travel Facilities for CRP Men

Fifteen seats each have been allotted for Central Reserve Police Force personnel in Janata Express trains running between Howrah and New Bongaigaon and between Howrah and Madras.

In addition to this, ten seats have been earmarked in Janata Express running between Howrah and Delhi and five in the Janata Express running between Jammu and Madras.

8 PREPAK MEN HELD

In a combined operation, D Company of 29 Battalion, Manipur Rifles and civil police conducted a search in village Khungman Nande-bam, Laikai in Manipur on June 20-21, 1980 and apprehended eight active members of PREPAK. Among the recoveries made were one China-made pistol with 7 rounds and one .38 revolver with 6 rounds.

Training Store

A training store with sanitary block at RTC II, Avadi will be constructed to facilitate recruits. Total cost of the project will be Rs. 1,03,200.

Parliamentary Body Praises CRPF for Popularising Hindi

The sub-committee of the Parliamentary Committee on National Language (Hindi) visited the office of IGP Sector-III to hold its first meeting with CRP officers on June 2, 1980.

The sub-committee consisted of nine members of Parliament, with Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma as its convenor. Shri B. Verma, IGP-S/III, welcomed the committee members and acquainted it with the work being done in this direction. The sub-committee members were all praise for the efforts being made by the office for popularising Hindi.

Burney's Praise For CRP

Shri S. M. H. Burney, Union Home Secretary, has conveyed Government's appreciation for the services rendered by CRPF during the Assembly elections.

In a letter addressed to the Director-General he recorded :

"That the elections have passed peacefully in almost all the states is an eloquent testimony to the performance of the Central Reserve Police Force."

Laurels in photography

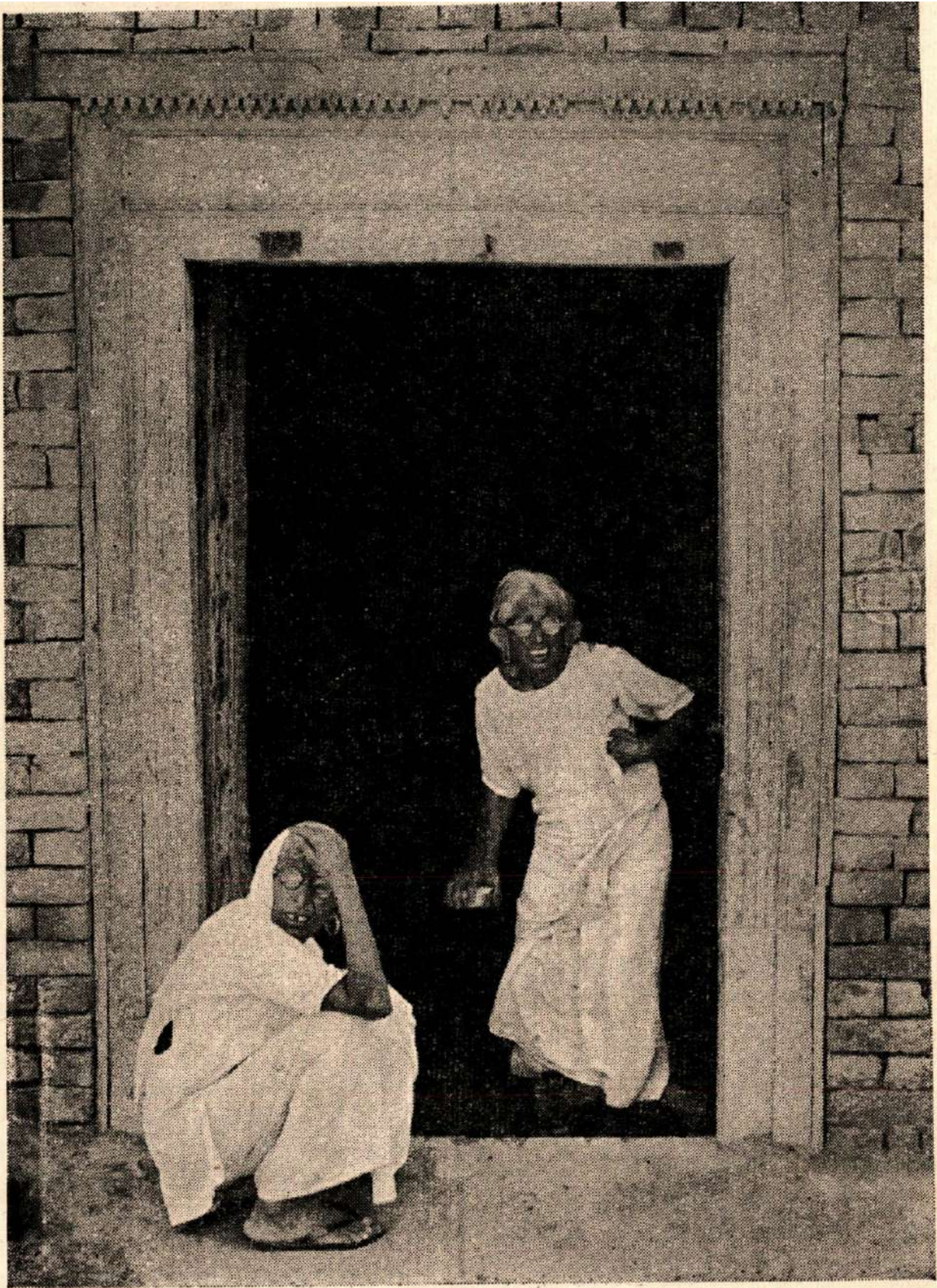
Here are three of the photographs—a sampling from wide canvas—that have brought laurels to CRPF. These are representative of the quality achieved in the field of photography by some members of the Force.

S.K. Khanna's photograph 'Joy of Youth*' won the second prize in the UNESCO contest on 'Youth of Asia' organised this year.

'Sisters' by Shiv Kumar had won the ACCU prize of UNESCO last year. Shiv Kumar had also bagged the first prize in 'Children of India' photo contest and consolation prize in Wills' Made—For-Each-Other photo competition.

In the photo competition organised by the Press Institute of India, as many as 11 entries—perhaps the highest number from any organisation—were selected for exhibition. Of these three were of H. S. Sethi, six of Shiv Kumar and two of S. K. Khanna. 'Human mushrooms', by H.S. Sethi, won the certificate of merit.

H. S. Sethi also won the consolation prize in All-India Photographic Competition on Rajasthan and a certificate of merit in 'Indian Childhood' photo competition organised by Bal Anand Samiti.



"Sisters" Shiv Kumar



'Human mushrooms' H. S. Sethi



MISRA IS IGP SECTOR-II

Shri Durga Madhab Misra, IPS took over as IGP, Sector-II, CRPF at Calcutta on June 19, 1980.

He was Commandant-General Home Guards and Inspector-General of Police Fire Services, Orissa before he came over to CRPF. He was however assigned the job of Officer on Special Duty, Transport Department for a short period prior to his joining as IG in the CRPF.

Shri D. M. Misra graduated from Ravenshaw College, Cuttack in 1948 with distinction. He was awarded a post graduate scholarship and went to Allahabad University for MA. in Economics. He passed M.A. in 1950.

He started his career as a Sub-Editor in a leading daily, the "Samaj", at Cuttack. Later on, he did research in Economics for a year. He appeared at the All-India Services Examination in 1951 and was appointed to the Indian Police Service on September 9, 1952.

After undergoing training and serving at District HQ as well as Subdivisional HQ as an ASP, he was promoted as Additional S.P. in 1957. After two months in the same year, he became S.P.

He served as District Superintendent of Police, Keonjhar (a very sensitive mining area with tribal and border problems), Cuttack and Ganjam. In 1962 he went on deputation to C.B.I, and was posted to its Orissa Branch at Puri from 1962 to 1964. Due to his initiative, the branch HQ could be shifted to Bhubaneswar, the capital of Orissa. He worked there till July 1968 and then came back to the State and worked for five years as S.P., CID.

He was promoted as DIG Northern Range, Sambalpur in 1973. In 1975 he was transferred as DIG, CID & Railways, Orissa. In 1977 he took over as DIG Orissa Military Police. In 1978, he was promoted as Additional I. G. Training, Research and Development.

He was promoted as Inspector-General, Home Guards and Fire Service Organisation in August 1979.

Shri Misra was awarded the Police Medal for Meritorious Service in August 1969.



His major contribution to the Orissa Police included setting up of the

State Forensic Science Laboratory at Bhubaneswar, establishment of dog squads in all major districts and at State, reorganisation of State Finger Print Bureau, State Handwriting Bureau, State Photographic Bureau, District Forensic Science Laboratories, mobile police laboratories and reorganisation of the working of the Crime Branch.

He was responsible for rescuing a number of tribal girls kidnapped from Orissa and made to live a life of shame in far away States. He directly supervised the biggest gang case of Asia (registered in Balasore district) in which more than 150 veteran inter-state dacoits were imprisoned for life. He made special studies in the field of juvenile delinquency, beggary, immoral traffic, temple thefts, working of probation systems and published several books on the subjects.

Shri Misra is a literary figure of Orissa. He has published four volumes of short stories and two volumes of poems. Some of his works are awaiting publication. His literary merit has been recognised by various leading literary and cultural organisations of the State.

He is also a good orator and is invariably invited by the students of colleges and schools to their annual functions. His essays have been included in the text books for high school students. He is extremely popular both within and outside the Police Department.

Looting of Wheat Averted

On the night of June 22, 1980 about eight to ten miscreants tried to loot wheat from the wagons at the Food Corporation of India godowns at Calcutta where B Company of 7 Battalion was deployed.

The area was being patrolled by HC Darshan Singh and Ct. Bhagwat Singh at the time. On being challenged, the miscreants ran away. Miscreants later encircled CRPF and attacked with brick-bats and hand-bombs.

Visualising the danger, Ct. Bhagwat Singh fired at one of the miscreants who fell down. Rest of them fled away. The injured miscreant later died.

What is wrong with police?

by

P. S KUMAR

DURING the recent years, the Indian police has been under considerable pressure. The ministers, the parliamentarians, the legislators and the public in general are busy criticising the working of the police. In fact, in certain quarters the criticism is so strong that it gives the impression that the society may have preferred to live without the police administration if it could have managed to do so.

There is considerable weight in most of the criticism but the authorities have not made efforts to find out the basic malady. Obviously, there cannot be any treatment without finding out as to what really is wrong with the police administration of the country.

A Unique Experiment

Hari Jaishigh in his article entitled "A look at our police" in the "Tribune" brilliantly sums up the present image of the police :—

"The policeman strikes terror instead of confidence among ordinary citizens. He wields the lathi though he does not know how and when to use it, and with what force. But then it is not the intention of the authorities to have a policeman who thinks or has the capacity to do so. Thinking has been the prerogative of his administrative and political mentors and in many cases he gets a bad name for their faulty thinking or directives. To say this is not to absolve the police of their sins which are legion but to point out the basic fault in the system that was created by the British under the Police Act in 1861 to protect the Raj. The system evolved by the alien rulers was archaic and undemocratic. This was admitted by the then British Prime Minister in the House of Commons. He also said that the set-up would be purely on an 'experimental basis'. And what an experiment it has been. It continues even after 116 years This must be a unique record in world police history."

Responsibility without Power

The above quoted analysis hits the nail on the head. The policeman is made responsible for actions done by him under the orders of his political and administrative superiors and gets a bad name because it has generally

been seen that both the politician and administrator get away when the time for sharing responsibility comes. In fact, the policeman has been loaded with responsibility without power and his political and administrative superiors have kept power without responsibility. Obviously, such a system cannot be expected to meet the genuine aspirations of a democratic society.

Powers of DM

In section 4 of the Police Act of 1861 it has been clearly provided that the police force of the district is an instrument provided to the District Magistrate. This relationship between the magistracy and the police decidedly puts the police at a lower level. In case the police force were an instrument at the disposal of the magistracy, then the instrument should not and can not be blamed; the agency which uses this instrument should be held responsible, if any thing goes wrong.

The Britishers knew that the combination of executive and judicial functions was unreasonable. Yet it was introduced by them in India in the interest of the maintenance of the British Raj in India. A system which was introduced to protect the interests of the colonial administration cannot be expected to fit in a democratic set-up.

The inescapable conclusion is that the police administration of the country should be freed from the control of the politician and the civil administrator. So long as it is not given the discretion to make its own decisions, no improvement is likely to take place. Thus, Section 4 of the Police Act of 1861 should be immediately removed from the statute books otherwise no one should expect the police to take responsibility for any action which is not within its control.

Everybody in India is busy criticising the police administration without having ever bothered to ask the policeman about his difficulties. Perhaps, nobody so far thought him to be a human being. As Lord Devlin pointed out, "The police have a right to demand that the path they must tread should be clearly designed to lead to a just result for the community for whom they act as well as for the accused." In other words it is for the society to clearly point out the path and define the duties of the police.

Servants of Law

Uptil now the Government and particularly the political masters who have been controlling the fate of this country have found the existing setup suitable for their personal and party interests. It should be remembered that so long the police remains under the thumb of a particular party in power, it is bound to be misused for arresting and humiliating political opponents.

The present position so far has been to treat the police as the agent of the political party in power. No doubt, some of the police officers without any hesitation would be prepared to do the bidding and will not hesitate to take the most drastic action against the political opponents of their masters on whose benign smile and support they thrive. It is very necessary, therefore, to subordinate the police administration of the country to the law of the land rather than to any individual or group of individuals. The police should be, in short, the servant of the law and whosoever violates the law, howsoever high and mighty, should be dealt with as any other citizen would be dealt with under such circumstances.

Without making the police force the servants of the law, it will not be possible to expect justice and fair-play in all situations. Thus, independence of the police agencies from the shackles of political control in the day-to-day administration is an absolute must.

Working Conditions

To expect that the police constable on beat duty will discharge his duties honestly and with dedication under the existing conditions is nothing short of expecting a miracle. His working conditions, environments etc will have to be improved beyond recognition in case the society expects him to be an equivalent of the British Bobby.

After all, given the present working conditions in India, a police constable cannot, in all fairness, act as the guardian of law and give his best to the society. What does the society give him in return ? Even in the well-to-do northern states, a police constable on an average gets about Rs. 400 per month, all benefits included.

What does the society expect him to do ? To provide security by chasing dacoits, to arrest the thieves, protect them from goondas, ensure uninterrupted flow of traffic, regulate processions, face striking students and labour unrest, during disturbances, come to grips with the hooligans, during out-break of fires protect the life and property of the citizens and also help

the administrator in many other campaigns not connected with his work. This list, by no means, is exhaustive.

Is there any other agency which is required to discharge so many varied duties and is there any employee of any category who is paid so poorly and whose working conditions are so shocking as that of a police constable ? The society, no doubt has a right to expect the police to discharge its obligations faithfully and efficiently. But nowhere in the world so little is spent on the welfare and upkeep of the law enforcement agency as in India.

Police Unpopularity

Very little has been spent on the law enforcement agencies. Whatever expansion has been there in the country has been in the armed police battalions. The strength of those police officials who are responsible for the maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crime, that is, the strength of the police station as also supervisory staff continues to remain more or less static. There cannot therefore, be any thing but concealment of crime, non-recording of reports of the complainants, rudeness, third degree etc. If at all we are serious to improve the working of the police force then strength at the police station level immediately should be raised substantially.

If present conditions are allowed to continue and reforms are not urgently introduced, an ordinary citizen will continue to remain reluctant in going to the police station, because he will not be sure as to whether he will be given proper and sympathetic hearing. Instances of harassment and use of third degree methods will continue and suppression of crime, and corruption at the thana level will remain the order of the day.

There is much truth in the observations of Shri N.S. Saksena that "the non-registration of crime is by far the biggest complaint of the public". In his article on "police unpopularity" he states "nothing which the police has done or can possibly do in future by way of public relations can have any effect unless this evil is rooted out...The usual method of driving out complainants is so rude that they do not like to visit the police station".

Such complaints will continue unless fundamental structural changes are introduced in the police setup and thereby the police is made the servant of the law rather than of a particular individual or group of individuals.

(Paper presented at seminar held by SVP National Police Academy,

Hyderabad).

X X X

DO YOUR BEST

"I do the very best I know how—the very best I can and I mean to keep on doing so until the end".

—Abraham Lincoln

A Satire

"I am a cartridge"

by

Lt. Col. Y. G. Mathur

We were being produced by the million at the ammunition factory situated in the salubrious climate of Kirkee in Maharashtra. During the final stages of production we felt very excited, like new graduates passing out of the university. The question on the lip of each one of us was : "To which service shall I ultimately be assigned ? Will it be to the Army or Navy or to the Air Force or will it be one of the paramilitary forces?" All these services use the common self-loading rifle 7.62. Our burning ambition at that time was to get the target square in eye when fired from the rifle.

I felt so happy when I was issued to the Army. The jawans in O. G. (olive green) know and respect me. But soon I was issued by an Army Depot to the Central Reserve Police Force. Just my luck, for I had heard disquieting reports about the way CRP treated their ammunition. While they have covered themselves with glory in the field of maintenance of law and order, in the field of maintenance of their ammunition, it was said, they behave like a village yokel married to an ultra modern belie from Bombay.

"Ah well," I thought, "so long as I am looked after well and perform well when my bullet comes out of the muzzle of a rifle, what does it matter if the man behind the rifle is clad in OG, or white or blue or just in plain khaki ?"

I never had any doubts about my efficiency. The whole exercise of

keeping my material and my vital statistics to extremely rigid specifications was to ensure that my bullet will reach its target unerring and true. Incidentally although I am a long shapely cartridge in looks, I am generally called a "round" by all my users. May be because 'cartridge' is difficult to pronounce and so is 'kartoos' in vernacular. Or I am called a "round" probably to indicate my circular base or may be the word was coined to encompass my entire anatomy.



Cartridge has become dented due to pressure of one round over another when loosely packed in a box.

I was packed expensively to ensure a long life of serviceability (called "shelf life" in service parlance). I was first placed in clip chargers, five to a clip, which not only protected my percussion cap, my most sensitive organ, but also ensured my quick loading into the magazine of the rifle. The chargers were then placed in a cloth container called a "bandolier", fifty rounds to a bandolier.

The bondoliers were packed under controlled, dry climatic conditions in airtight steel containers. This saved me from humidity, my worst enemy. Atmospheric moisture brings with it all sorts of pollutants— acids, alkalies and other chemicals which tarnish and corrode my beautiful brass body.

Thus snugly packed in sealed containers under controlled conditions, I was safely insulated against the atmospheric moisture and its mischiefs. My date of manufacture was marked clearly on each bandolier and container to ensure proper turnover. This is to ensure that those born before me serve first. This principle of "first made, first fired" ensures young blood all the time for fighting for the country.

As long as I stayed in the Central i Weapons Store of the CRPF, I was well housed and well treated. But the moment I was issued out to a Battalion, my tribulations began. This particular Battalion to which I was issued was posted in Mizoram. After a long and arduous train journey full of jerks and jolts, transfers and transhipments, handling and mishandling, we ultimately reached the the battalion kote. At the kote the following conversation ensued :— *Kot Commander*: "Have you checked the quantity inside the boxes ?" *Escort Party Commander* : "No. At CWS they said that these are factory-sealed packages. Quantities marked on the boxes must be taken as correct."

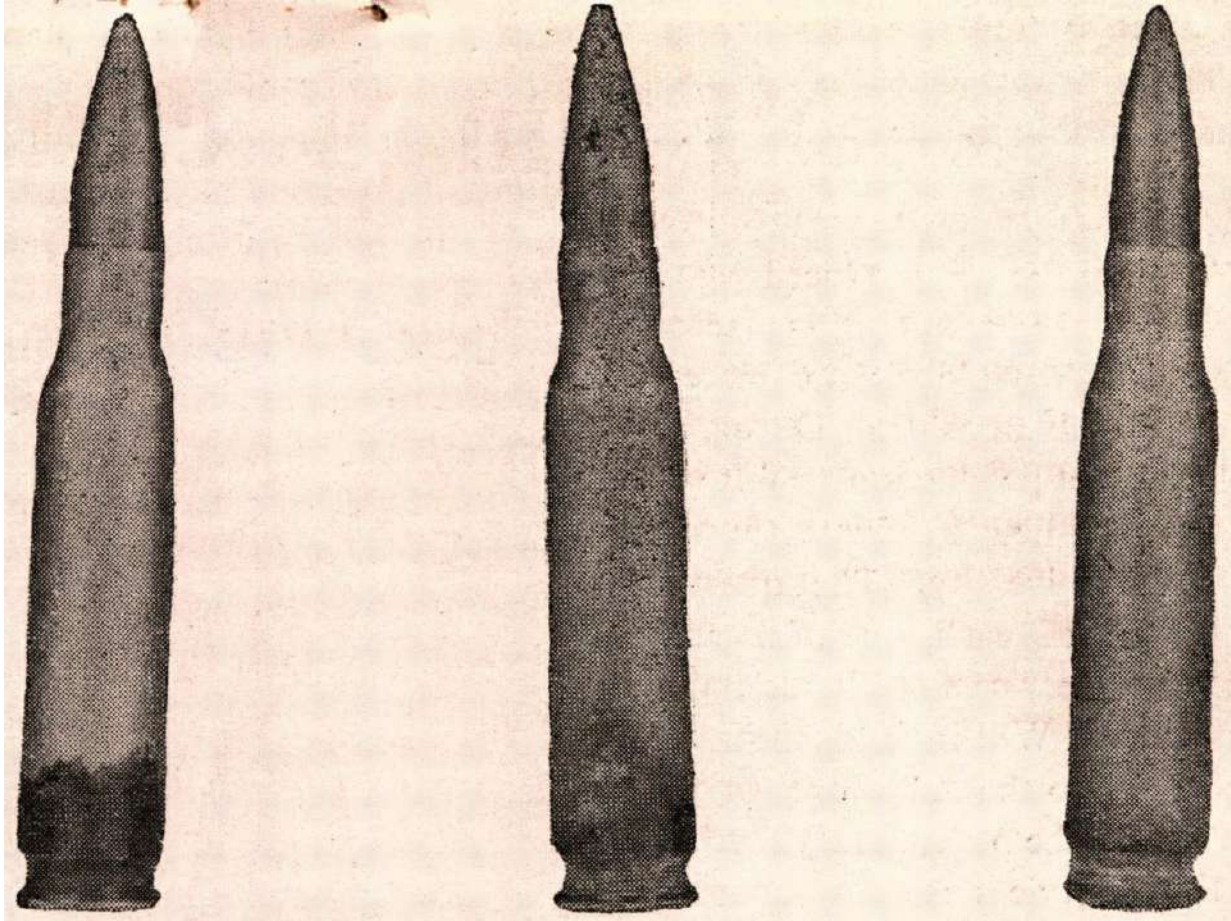
Kote Commander : "Nonsense. This is ammunition. How can you presume the quantity to be correct without counting each round ?"

At this the matter was referred to the Quarter Master, a veteran Dy. S. P. who had himself acted as Kote Commander when he was a Naik. He ordered, "Open all the boxes. Lay out the ammunition in rows of 100 chargers. I shall myself count the rounds. Only then the quantity will be taken on charge."

And so it was that all the meticulously sealed boxes were opened-up,

bandoliers taken out and chargers containing us were laid out on the ground in neat rows. It was raining and some of us got wet. The boxes and bandoliers were all heaped on one side. By the time the Quarter Master had counted us and was satisfied that the quantity was correct, it was lunch time. He walked away happy having done a good day's work and leaving us to be repacked by the working party.

The working party repacked us without regard to dates of manufacture marked on the bandoliers and boxes. My own date of birth was 19.2.77. I got packed in a box marked 2.8.76. This exercise took place several times. Whenever a new Kote Commander took over, this laying out in rows in the verandah had to be done. That was not all. Once in a quarter, sometimes even once in a month, there would be stock-taking. It is almost a religious ritual. Out comes all the ammunition—mortar bombs, grenades, pyrotechnics and, of course, the small arm ammunition from their hermetically sealed packages and laid out in neat rows to be counted and recounted. Right from the first day of my arrival in the unit, I was exposed to the humid weather of Mizoram which started telling on my constitution.



Due to long exposure corrosion has started at the base of the cartridges.

And then one day I was issued to a sentry on guard duty in one of the companies. This sentry was a thickset fellow with a paunch bulging out in his middle where he deposited one charger on each side in the fold of his web belt. I was in one of the chargers. God ! What an uncomfortable place to be in. This sentry used to perspire a lot and not only his belt but also all of us tucked in his belt used to get a saline bath in his perspiration.

Every time this stout constable bent, he put a strain on my body so that my bullet became somewhat loose in the brass cartridge case. One day he bent down so much that my bullet got out of alignment of cartridge case. I really cried that day for I knew I can never enter the chamber of a rifle fully in that eccentric shape.

As luck would have it, it rained that day and naturally I alongwith my gallant soldier got wet through and through. That day some water entered into my propellant and I was really a sick cartridge. Corrosion was eating into my entrails and all my hopes of being fired from the rifle and reaching

my target, the final glory for every self-respecting cartridge, were dashed to the ground. Once I even dropped out of the constable's belt when he bent down to tighten the sling of his rifle.

Then one day the ammunition technician team came. It visits every unit once a year to inspect us. Indeed this is the only visitor who understands us and is worried about our welfare. On seeing me and my companions in distress, the AT in-charge fretted and fumed and uttered the words "utter negligence" a number of times. He then downgraded me to "unserviceable" condition and ordered that we be returned to the nearest ammunition depot.

Due to constant exposure, frequent countings and being packed like loose sardines in the boxes, many of us had become tarnished, dented, corroded and damaged. Unlike sardines, we are made of metal which dents and damages under pressure. Branded as "unserviceable", we were sent back to the Army Depot where we are due to be cremated in a furnace, the final inglorious disposal for the unserviceable rounds.



Cartridge where bullet has become out of alignment of the cartridge case due to carrying in web belt or due to loose packing in boxes.

Lying in this heap of ignominy, I think of my shiny days when I was full of life, full of a burning ambition to come out of rifle and sail through air in my full ballistic flight and to hit my target fair and square. That was not to be. Not for me.

I cannot help wondering : "Why was I created at all ?"

Police Science Congress

XV All-India Police Science Congress was held at Simla from July 3 to 6, 1980 under the auspices of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR & D).

About 40 delegates representing various states and Central police organisations participated in the congress. Among twenty papers selected by BPR & D for presentation in the congress were those submitted by Shri C. Pal Singh, Shri K.M. Mathur and Shri I.S. Dagar—all of CRPF. Shri Mathur and Shri Dagar represented CRPF at Simla.

Subject of Shri Mathur's paper was "Police behaviour and need for attitudinal changes—a viewpoint". Shri Dagar presented a paper on "Community participation in police work".

2 Saved From Electrocution

A woman and her son were saved from electrocution by Assistant Commandant, Shri S. N. Sharma of 29 Battalion and his escort party on August 2, 1980 at Lamphelpet, Imphal.

Shri Sharma was about to leave the Battalion Headquarters at Imphal for checking the deployment when he heard cries from a nearby quarter. He rushed to the house along with his escort party and found a woman and a child stuck to a live electric wire. Constable Kamble immediately separated them with a bamboo stick. Shri Sharma took the victims to unit medical inspection room where they were treated.

Slightest delay on the part of Shri Sharma and his party could have caused two deaths.



S. N. Mathur is no more

Shri S.N. Mathur, Joint Assistant Director (Welfare) Directorate-General, CRPF expired on May 26, 1980 after a massive heart attack at his residence at Delhi. He was 41.

Shri Mathur was cremated at Lodi Colony cremation ground with full police honours. Shri Birbal Nath, the Director-General, was among the large number of officers and men of CRPF who paid tributes to the departed soul.

Shri Mathur joined CRPF as a Sub-Inspector in 1963. He was selected as Directly Appointed Gazetted Officer in 1968 and was

promoted as Assistant Commandant in 1975. During his tenure as the first JAD Welfare, he had initiated a number of welfare schemes for the CRPF personnel.

He is survived by wife and two daughters.



Petrol Pump At GC New Delhi

A petrol and diesel pump was opened at the Group Centre, Jharoda Kalan on July 1, 1980.

The seniormost motor transport Head Constable, Dhanna Ram, cut the tape to formally inaugurate the pump.

Naik M.Sudhakaran operated the diesel pump to fill in the tank of a GC bus. Shri Dadabhoy, DIG, praised the efforts made by GC officers to get the pump installed in the campus.

J&K Farewell To 8 Battalion

On the eve of move of 8 Bn CRPF from Jammu and Kashmir, a function was held at Jammu in April 1980.

Bidding farewell to the officers and men of the Battalion, the Chief Minister Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, praised the performance of the Battalion during its three and half years stay in the state.

The Inspector-General of Police Pir Gh. Hussain Shah, and Sh. B. N. Prasad, DIG, CRPF presented a silver memento to the Battalion for the services rendered by it.

I-DAY AWARDS FOR CRP PERSONNEL

President's Police Medal for distinguished service has been awarded to Inspectors General of Police of the Central Reserve Police Force on the occasion of the Independence Day 1980. They are : Shri S. Dutta Chaudhary, IGP Sector IV at Shillong and Shri B. Verma, IGP Sector III at Delhi.

Police Medal for Meritorious Service has been awarded to Sarvshri Y. N. Saxena, DIGP, Hyderabad, Y. P. Baxi, Asstt. Director (Operations), Nagar Singh, Dy. S. P., 54 Battalion, R. P. Singh, Asstt. Commandant, Group Centre, Hyderabad, SM Khajoor Singh, 39 Battalion, Sub. M. A. Khan, GC, New Delhi, SI Jagmal Singh GC, New Delhi, SI Rawel Singh, 5 Battalion, HC Ganga-Ram 27 Battalion, HC Babu Ram 38 Battalion, Nk Kartar Singh, 14 Battalion, Nk Sukhpal Singh, GC, Durgapur, Constable Bhawan Singh Bhandari, GC, Mokamehghat.

CRPF retain aquatic championship

Central Reserve Police Force has retained aquatic championship in the All-India Police Aquatic competition concluded at Pune on August 24, 1980.

The C.R.P.F. team also won the All-India Police Games Cross-Country Championship.

(For details please see the next issue of the "Crapler.")

FIRE

A devastating fire broke out in a factory at Jorethang in Sikkim on July 26. The CRP personnel of 4 Battalion rushed to the spot, brought the fire under control and saved property worth Rs. 25 lakhs from being destroyed.

OPEN ATHLETICS

Central Reserve Police Force's five athletes participated in the 18th National Open Athletic Meet held at Ajmer in the first week of June 1980.

Hari Chand got a gold medal in 10,000 meters race. R. S. Bal, Pradeep Kumar and Prabhat Singh secured a silver each in hammer throw, steeplechase and decathlon respectively.

S.S. Bal finished third in discus throw.

CRP beat Corps of Signals

Central Reserve Police Force, lifted the G. Kuppuswamy Naidu Memorial Trophy, defeating Corps of Signals, Jullundur by a solitary goal in the final of the 35th All-India Hockey Tournament on June 8, 1980 at Kovilapatti.

The goal was scored by Ekka in the last minute of extra time.

CRPF Lift Muruguppa Gold Cup

The Central Reserve Police Force lifted the coveted Muruguppa Hockey Gold Cup for the second time. (It had won the championship first in 1979). CRPF defeated their old rivals and holders—Army Supply Corps—at Egmore Stadium, Madras on June 28, 1980.

Having registered a 2-1 lead in the first leg of the double-leg final played on June 21, CRPF team affirmed its superiority by claiming the second leg 2-0, to bring the final tally to 4-1.

Rewards for 101 Sportsmen

Cash rewards ranging from Rs. 50 to 500 have been given to 101 CRPF sportsmen and athletes who acquitted themselves well during the 29th All-India Police Games held at Pune in February this year.

In addition to this six members of the team which participated in the All-

India Police Duty Meet held at Nasik in April 1980 were also given cash rewards ranging from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150.

Ajmer Are Hockey Champions

Ajmer Range lifted the trophy in XIV Inter-Range Hockey Tournament which was conducted at Group Centre-I, Ajmer from June 21 to July 4, 1980.

The tournament was played on league-cum-knock-out basis. All the ten Ranges participated.

Patna and Srinagar Range teams from Pool A and Ajmer and Gauhati Range teams from Pool B qualified for the semi-finals. In the first semifinal, Ajmer defeated Srinagar by two goals to one. In the second, Gauhati defeated Patna by three goals to two.

In the final, Ajmer Range defeated Gauhati Range by two to one. In the hard line, Patna defeated Srinagar by two goals to one.

Hari Chand Makes Mark As Marathon Runner

HARI CHAND of Central Reserve Police Force made his mark as a marathon runner when he completed the course at Moscow Olympics in a time of two hours 28 minutes and eight seconds on August 1, 1980. In a pool of 73 competitors, Hari Chand obtained 31st position.

The race was won by East Germany's Waldemar Clerpinski who completed the race in two hours 11 minutes and three seconds and thereby became the second athlete in the Olympics history to claim gold medal for this event twice.

Indian ace marathon runner, Shivnath Singh, could not complete the race.

Reporting on the race, the Express News Service stated :

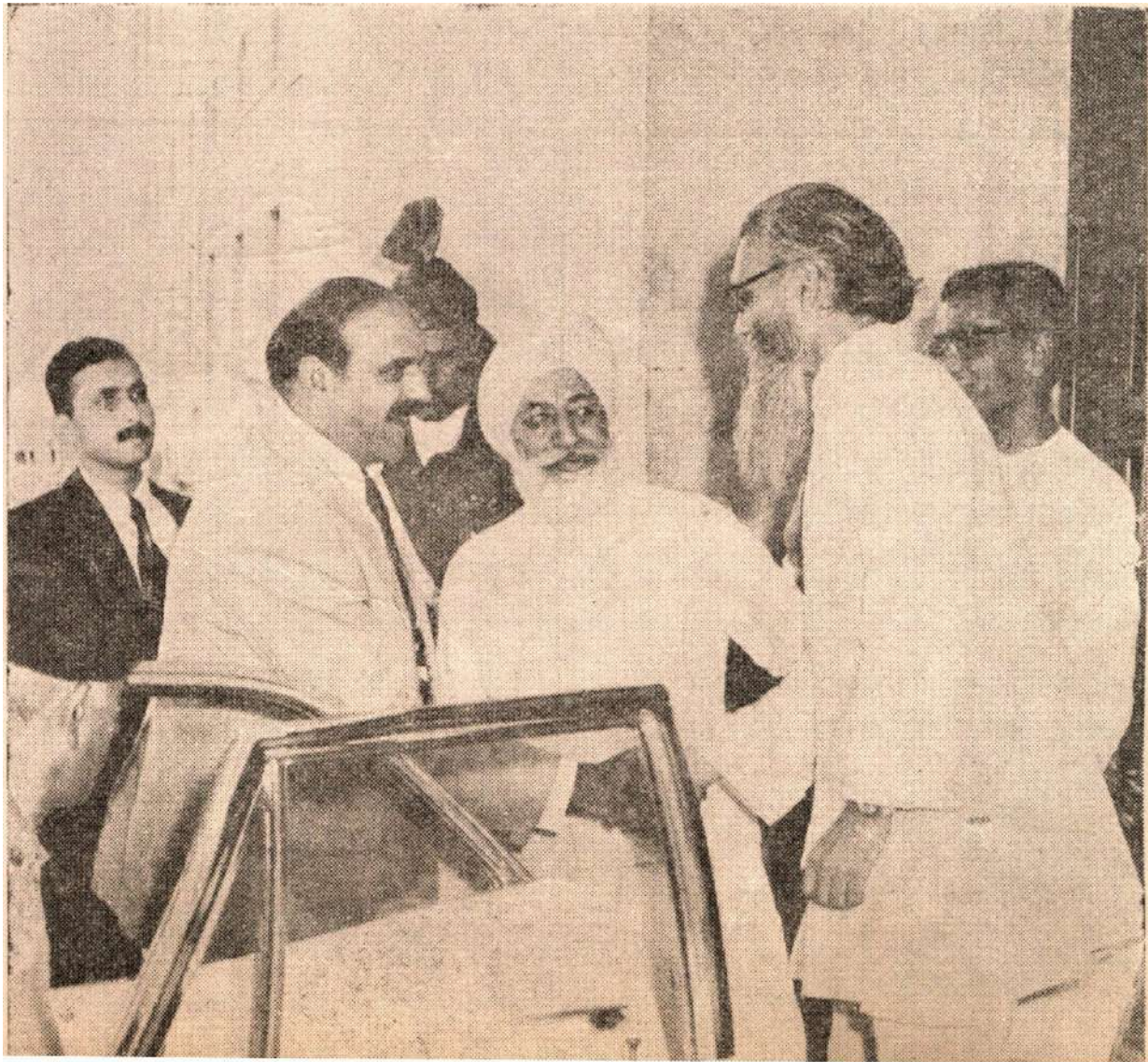
"Hari Chand, wearing an unlucky number '13' jersey, and Shivnath Singh appeared tired and exhausted as they completed 30 kilometres.

"Hari Chand, who was included in this nerve-shattering event to set pace for Shivnath Singh, managed to finish 31st in two hours 22 minutes and eight seconds."

"Shivnath Singh felt giddy, developed pain and retired. Had he

continued, he might have finished behind even Hari Chand. What a pity that the ace marathon runner should have fallen behind his own compatriot, who essentially is not cut out for this event."

Earlier on July 24, Hari Chand was eliminated in the heat for 10,000 metres race. He was 10th in the field of 13 and clocked 29 minutes 45.8 seconds.



Gen. O. P. Malhotra, who came for the opening of National "B" Chess tournament, being received by IGP Verma.

WRESTLING

By
SUKHWANT SINGH

Physical beauty and the ability to combat can be acquired through wrestling. Wrestling not only shows an intense competitive spirit during the game, but also gives courage, presence of mind and intelligence to work in odd situations in life.

It is a sport of vigorous nature and acts as a tonic for development of defensive and aggressive attitudes.

Origion of wrestling

From the very beginning, man has tried to establish his superiority over his fellow beings with physical prowess. This desire, coupled with scientific technique, has led to the development of the modern art of wrestling.

Wrestling as a competitive sport has enjoyed popularity in Asian countries since early times. In China, Japan, Iran and India wrestling commands a place of respect.

It finds a lot of mention in the Indian mythology. Jamawant, Hanumant, Bhimwant, and Jara-sandh are said to have been adepts in this art, each contributing some thing new to the wrestling technique.

The following are the types of wrestling

Jamawanti : Jamawanti wrestling includes manoeuvres pertaining to "phans" which explains grips (locks).

Hanumanti : This type of wrestling advocates the scientific approach to wrestling known as "pene" which covers dodging manoeuvres, topple tricks and decisive holds to bring about a sudden and quick fall.

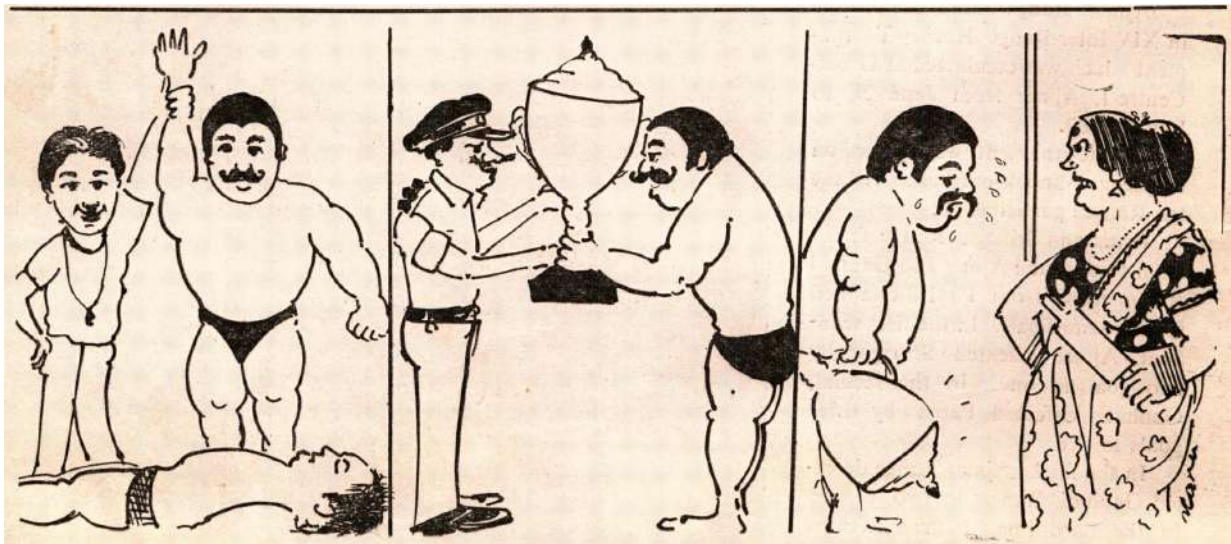
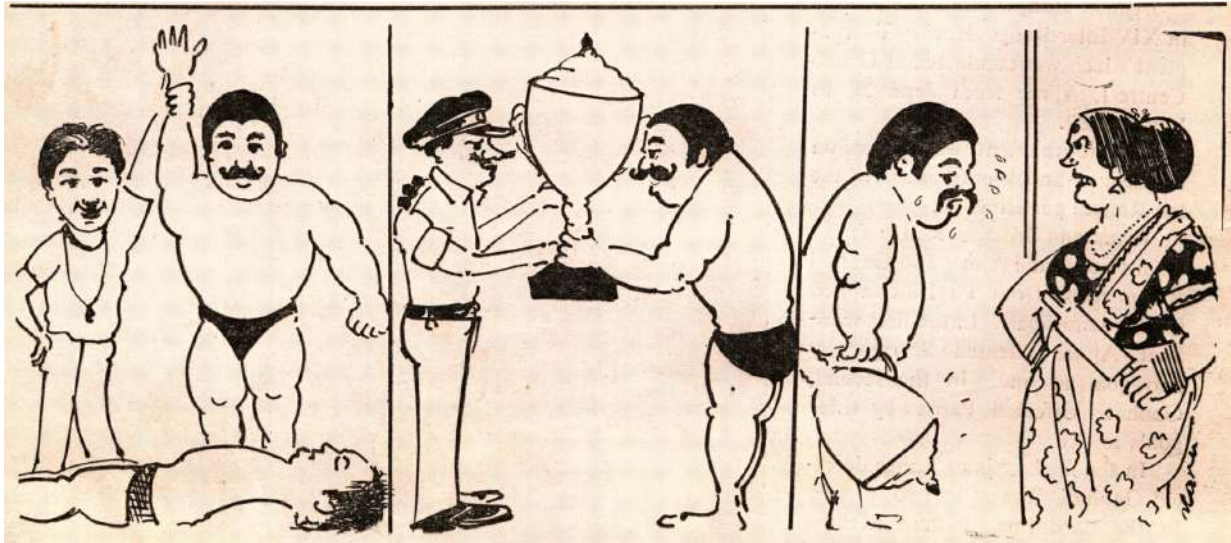
Bhimwanti: Wrestling of this type calls for more body weight and superiority of physical prowess. "Kas-ball" holds necessitate more of physical strength.

Jarasadhi : This wrestling covers all the submissive holds commonly known as "nesti". Many leverages under this type of wrestling bring pressure on joints and endanger limbs and life. These have b declared foul and wrestling today has become more sober and scientific as a competitive sport.

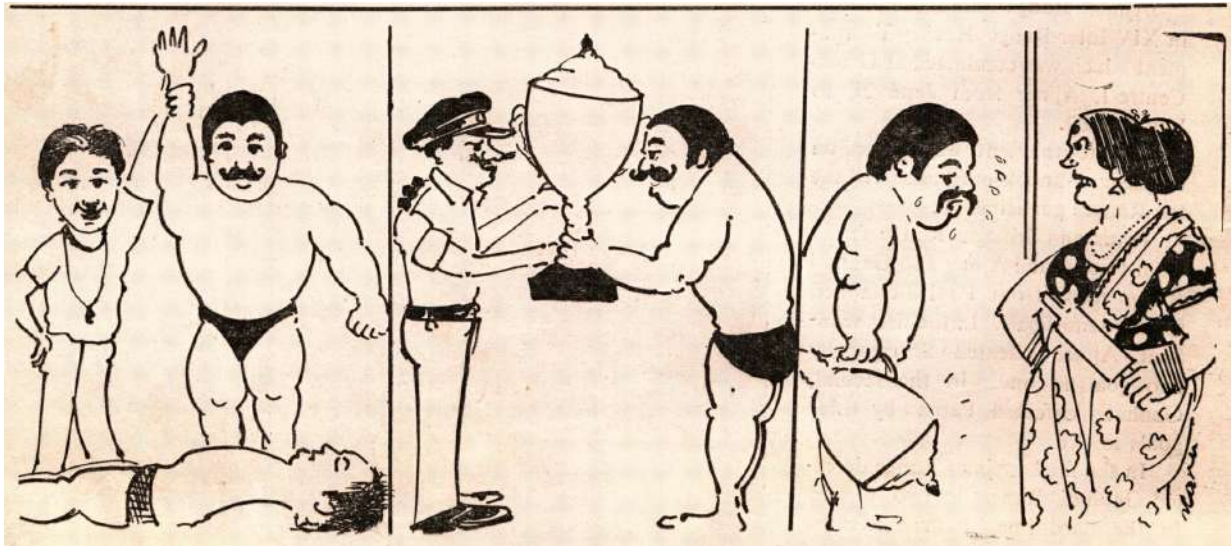
Since the time of Saddique Pehlwan there has been a change in Indian wrestling rules and application of holds etc. Alia, Gulan, Ganga, Bhuttan, Krim Bux, Ahmed Bux, Kikar Singh, Kaloo, great Gama Imam Bax, Gunga, Hamida and Ganda Singh have added glory to Indian wrestling.

In the recent past wrestlers Mangal Rai, Kesar Singh, Puran Singh, Ganpat, Mehar Deen, Maruti Man, Bharat Kesari Chandgi Ram were notable.

At present wrestling has become scientific and more sophisticated. Amongst the top wrestlers of India today are Rustam-e-Hind Sat Pal, Rustam-e-Hindi Sukhwant, Bharat Kesari Kartar Singh, UP Kesari Diwan Singh, Rustam-e-Hind Om Prakash, Most of them are highly educated and men of status.



CRPF men patrolling Pala bund in Alipore block of Delhi to guard against deliberate breaching of the bund and to provide relief in the face of flood threat to the capital



THE **Crapler**

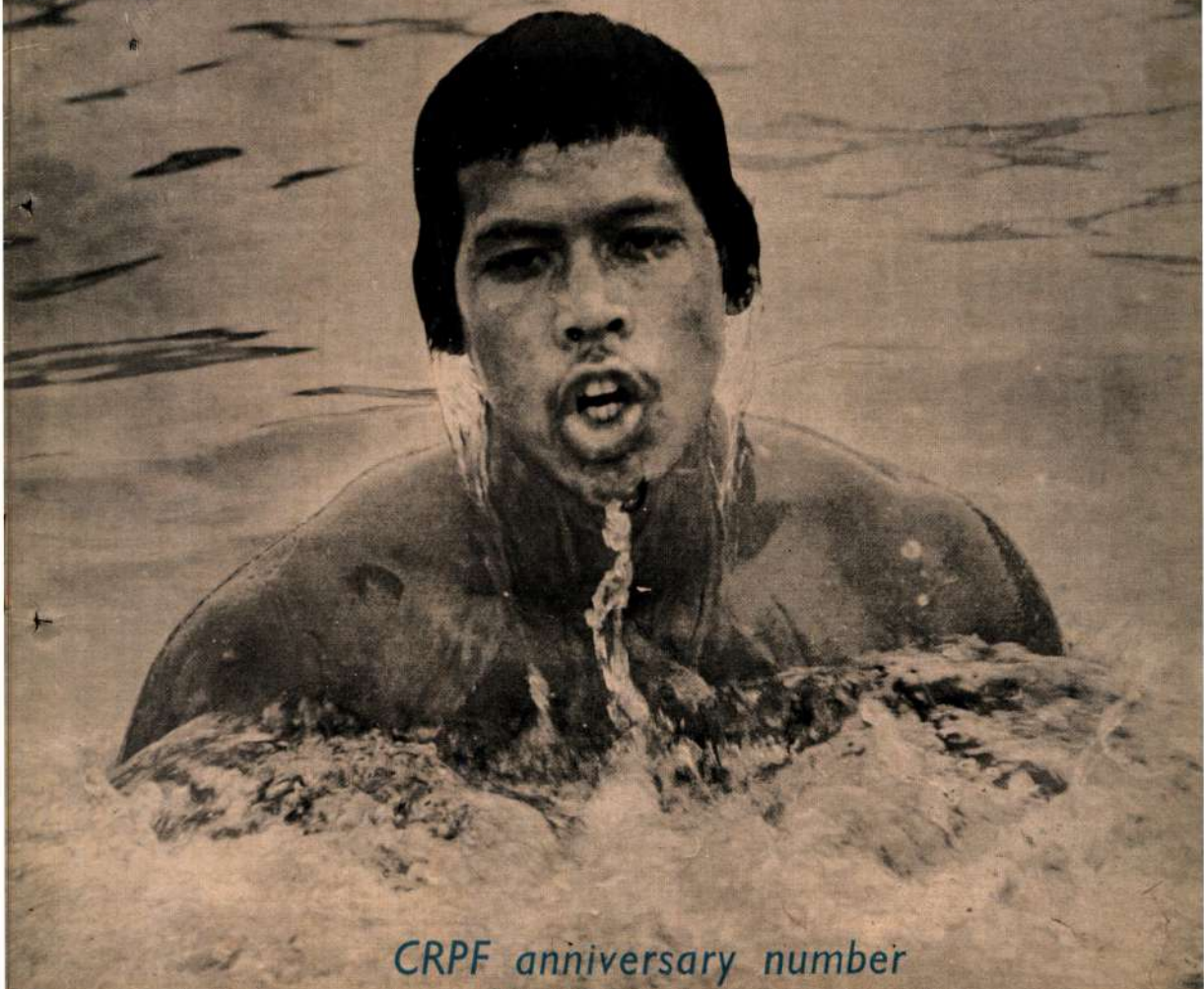
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Vol. IX

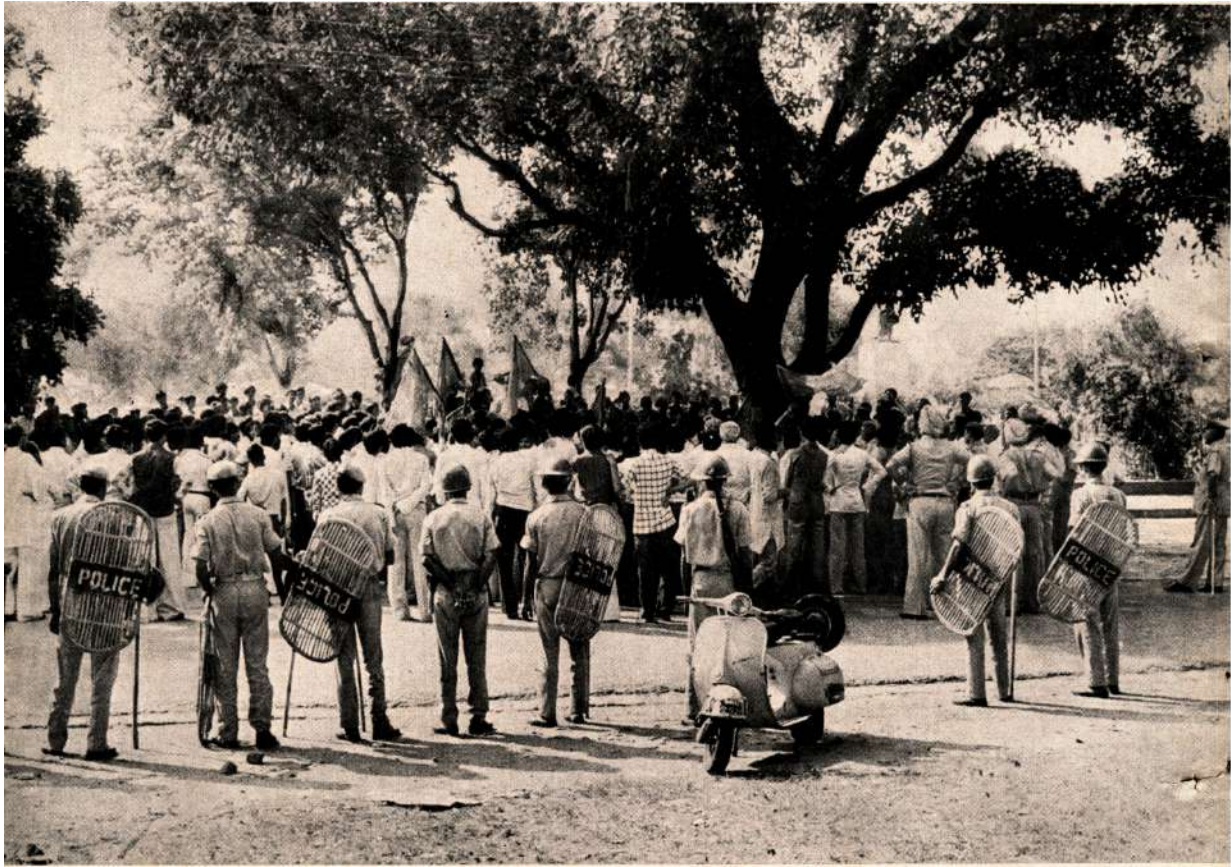
No. 4

OCTOBER 31, 1980

(KARTIKA, 9 1902)



CRPF anniversary number



CRPF (11 Baitalion) men deployed to maintain order on the occasion of the holding of elections to Delhi University Students' Union on August 22

THE CRAPLER



CKPF Newsletter and Magazine
(Bimonthly)

October 31, 1980

Kartika 9, 1902

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IN THIS ISSUE

This is the "CRPF Anniversary Number" of the "Crapler". It accordingly features messages from the leading personalities in the Government as also the honors and decorations won, at times by making the supreme sacrifice, by men of the Central Reserve Police Force.

The City as Battlefield : Violence had rocked the city of Calcutta in the late sixties and early seventies. Today it is playing havoc with the city of Imphal. The urban guerrilla operations are so different from the guerrilla warfare in general. Keeping in view the need to understand how a city is converted into a battlefield by the urban guerrillas and what is the philosophy behind their operations, we reproduce an article from "TIME" magazine.

CRPF Retain Aquatics Title: For the fourth year running, the CRPF have won the aquatics title of the All-India Police Games, 1980. A report on the convincing victory of the CRPF swimmers. Also a write-up by H. S. Sethi on ace swimmer Thoubha Singh.

Zail Singh Praises CRPF : A report on the meeting of the Staff Council of the CRPF held in the Ministry of Home Affairs on September 4, 1980. The report contains extensive extracts from the speech made by Giani Zail Singh, Home Minister.

Messages

Roll of Honours

CRP help restore peace in disturbed areas

Zail Singh Praises CRPF

CRP Retain Aquatics Title

City as Battlefield

"The Crapler" is also published in Hindi. For permission to use material published in "The Crapler," please write to the Chief Editor. Articles published do not necessarily reflect official viewpoint.



**PRIME MINISTER,
INDIA**

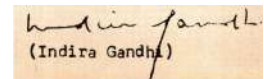


MESSAGE

With the growing complexity of social and personal problems owing to the stresses of modern life, challenges to law and order are increasing in all countries. Longstanding chiste and communal tensions in our country are aggravated by pressures of economic competition. Hence the various police forces have a difficult and strenuous time.

The Central Reserve Police Force has earned a reputation for promptness and efficiency in dealing with situation of unrest. Members of the Force have been functioning cheerfully in hardship areas against heavy odds. As the Force enters its 42nd year of service I give my greetings to all its officers and men.

New Delhi
October 16, 1980



(Indira Gandhi)

I am glad to learn that the Central Reserve Police Force is celebrating its 41st Anniversary at Delhi.

As an Armed Force of the Union, the Central Reserve Police Force has played its part in maintaining law and order throughout the country in times of peace and in guarding the national frontiers during the wars. Whatever the tasks assigned, the CRPF has carried these out with cool efficiency.

I am confident that the Force will continue its march to greater glory in the future.

I send my greetings on this occasion to the personnel of the Force.

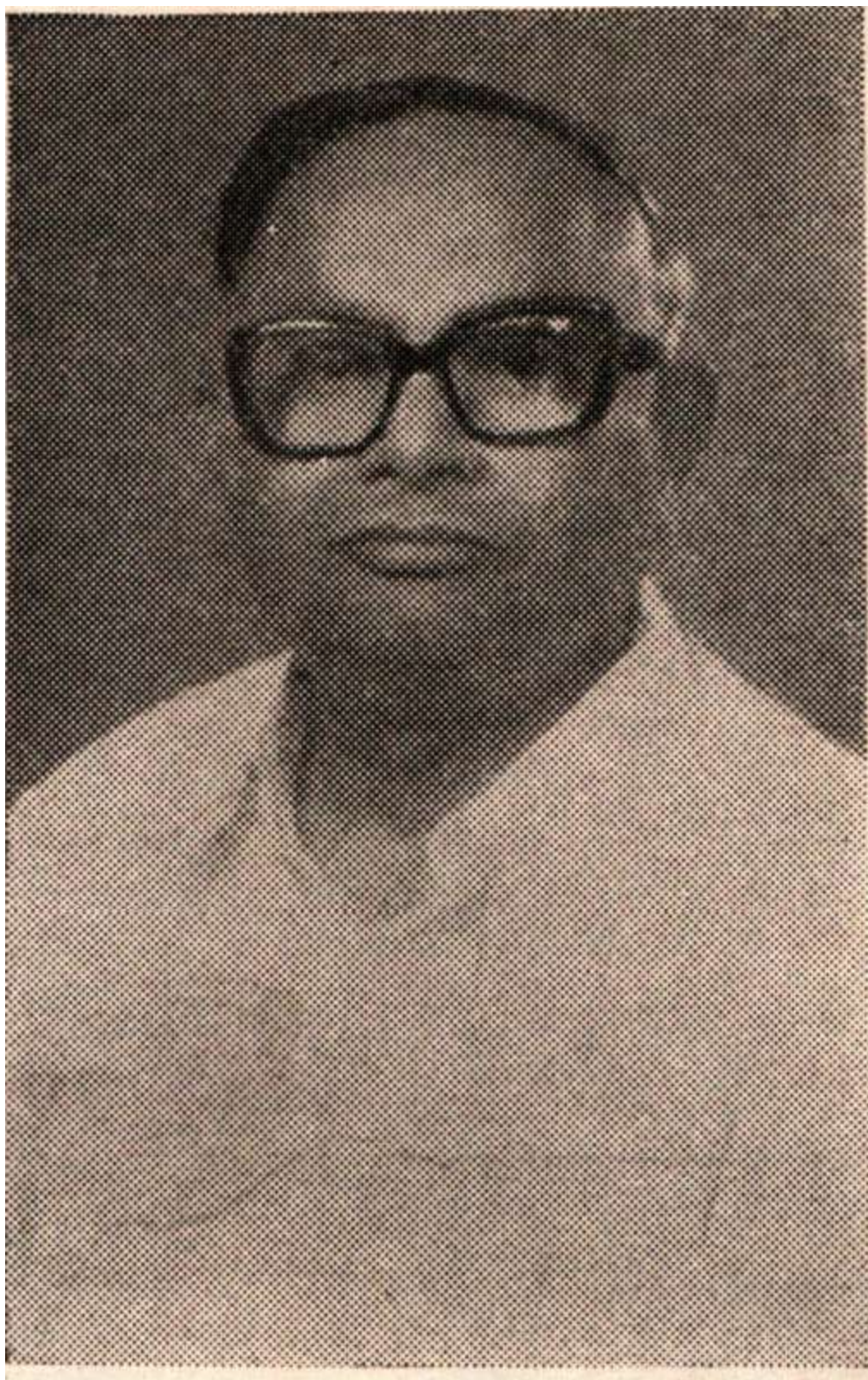
Zail Singh



The Central Reserve Police Force has been playing a significant role as an Armed Force of the Union Government in effectively meeting the threats to the security and safety of the people. In the long years of its existence, this police force has earned the gratitude of the public for its meritorious performance. Whenever a State asks for the assistance of the Central Reserve Police Force to maintain its law and order situation, the battalions of the C.R.P. Force are always made available to meet such situations.

I am happy to know that our President will take the salute at the ceremonial parade and his presence at the 41st anniversary celebrations of the C.R.P.F. will add greater import to the occasion. I have great pleasure in conveying my best wishes for all success of the function scheduled to take place.

P. Venkatasubbaiah



I have learnt with pleasure that the 41st Anniversary of the C.R.P.F. is being celebrated in Delhi.

The CRPF has been doing a good job in maintaining law and order in all parts of our country. It has rendered appreciable service during the recent communal riots in Delhi and elsewhere. Its performance in the eastern parts of the country deserves a special mention. I hope CRPF will maintain its high standard of performance in future also.

With my best wishes .

Yogendra Makwana



On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the CRPF, I would like to convey greetings to all officers and men of the Force.

The CRPF can rightly be proud of the laurels it has won in the fields of maintenance of order, meeting the challenges from across the border and humanitarian works . Its high standard of training and its glorious traditions have helped the Force in performing tasks even under most trying circumstances.

I convey my best wishes to the entire Force on this happy occasion.

S.M.H. Burney



I consider it a privilege to be again with this Force as it enters its 41st birthday. Its robust and healthy approach to the challenges it has faced over

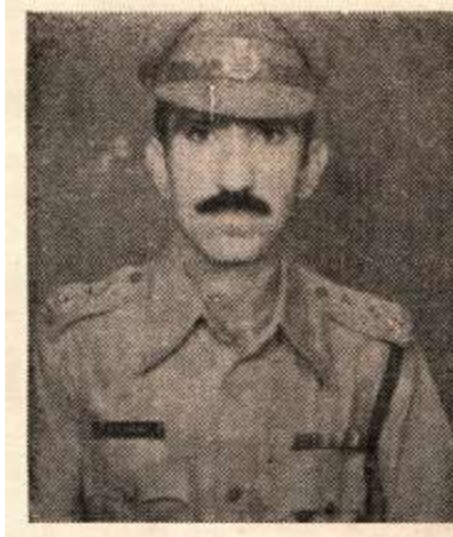
these decades and continues to face ever so cheerfully is highly encouraging.

The presence of the CRPF has always been accepted by the people at large in all parts of the country with wholesome confidence in their capability and impartiality. May we continue to receive this faith from all and sundry under all eventualities.

My best wishes.

R .N. Sheopory





Sh. I. S. Dagar



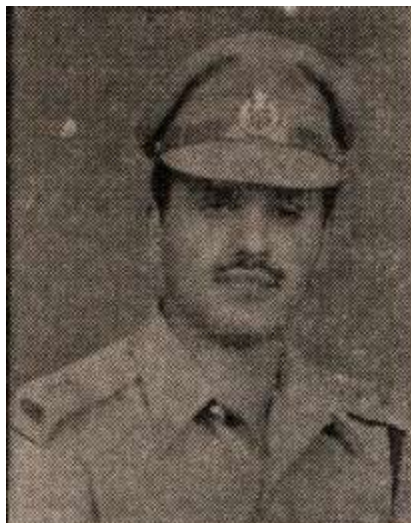
Ct. R. N. Singh



S I. Rajasekhran



Ct. Lallu Ram



Sh. M. C. Joseph

ROLL OF HONOURS

The following CRPF personnel have been awarded various medals after the last anniversary celebrations-

President's Police Medal for Gallantry

1. Shri Narender Pal, Commandant, 11 Bn.
2. Ct. (Late) R.N. Singh, 35 Bn.

Police Medal for Gallantry

1. Ct. Ram Singh (now L/NK),
2. Ct A. Ramakrishnan Nair, 24 Bn.
3. Ct Kishan Lal, 24 Bn.
4. Ct Devi Dutt Dass, 24 Bn.
5. Ct K.K. Mukandan, 22 Bn.
6. Ct Gurcharan Singh, 22 Bn.
7. Shri Ishwar Singh Dagar, Dy. S.P , 8 Bn.

President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

(a) *On the occasion of Independence Day, 1979* : (1) Shri J. M. Qureshi, DD (Adm)

(b) *On the occasion of Independence Day, 1980* : (1) Shri S. Dutla Chowdhury, IGP S/IV.

(2) Shri B. Varma, IGP S/III.

Prime Minister's Police Medal for Gallantry

1. Ct (late) Lillu Ram. 33 Bn.
2. Ct (Late) Attar Singh 1 Bn.
3. Shri M. C. Joseph, Asstt. Commandant, 56 Bn.
4. SI. P. Rajshekhran, 56 Bn.
5. Inspector Ram Kumar Yadav, 31 Bn.

Police Medal for Meritorious Service

(a) On the occasion of Republic Day 1979 :

1. Brig. S. B. Raza, DÍGP Kohima.
2. Shri N.A. Belliapa, AC, 28 Bn.
3. SI Gurnam Singh, 41 Bn.
4. Sí Deen Dayal, 14 Bn.
5. SI Harichand Sharma, 1st Sig. Bn.
6. SI Paras Ram, 51 Bn.
7. SI Jagmal Singh, ISA.
8. SI Moolchand Patyal, 16 Bn.
9. HC Jaswant Singh, 49 Bn. 10. HC (RM) R. K. Nair 3rd Sig. Bn.
10. HC Udai Singh, 4 Bn.
11. HC Laxman Singh, GC-2. Ajmer.
12. HC Devi Bhagat, 13 Bn.
13. Nk Fateh Singh, 41 Bn.

(b) On the occasion of Independence Day, 1979 :

1. Shri Pritamjit Singh, Comdt. 42 Bn.
2. Shri Ramendra Dixit, Asstt. Comdt., 12 Bn.
3. Shri J. C. Mahresh, Asstt. Comdt, CFC-2.
4. Shri Onkar Singh, Dy. S.P., GC Nagpur.
5. Shri P. N. Derndayanal, Dy. S. P., GC Bantalab.
6. S. M. Narain Singh, 21 Bn.
7. Insp. Ganu Ram, GC I Ajmer.
8. Insp. Hans Raj, 24 Bn.
9. SI C. L. Patil, 4 Bn.
10. SI (C) K. M. Pillai, 2nd Sig. Bn.
11. SI Ram Swaroop, 16 Bn.
12. SI Chander Sen, 41 Bn.
13. H. C. Hari Singh, 50 Bn.
14. H. C. Girdhari Lal, GC Bantalab.
15. H. C. Niranjana Singh, 28 Bn.
16. Nk/DVR Joginder Singh, 16 Bn.

(c) On the occasion of Republic Day, 1980

1. Shri R. Narsimhan, Comdt. GC. Hyd.
2. Shri H. P. Singh Cheema, Asstt. Comdt. 29 Bn.
3. Shri Kewal Krishan, Dy. S.P. 1st Sig. Bn.
4. S M Prakash Singh, 58 Bn.
5. Insp. Desh Raj Gaur, GC Durgapur.
6. Insp. (RO) Nazar Singh, 1st Sig. Bn.
7. Insp Girdhari Lal, RTC I.
8. SI Ishwar Dutt, 10 Bn.
9. HC Jhabar Ram, 20 Bn.
10. HC Shankar Singh, 12 Bn.
11. HC Lakha Singh, 45 Bn.
12. HC Net Ram, 4 Bn.
13. HC Rajendra Singh 41 Bn.
14. HC Hazari Ram, 62 Bn.
15. HC Ram Avtar, 62 Bn.
16. L/Nk. Swaran Singh, 25 Bn.
17. Ct Sardara Singh, GC GNR.

(d) *On the occasion of Independence Day, 1980 :*

1. Shri Y. N. Saxena, DIGP, Hyd.
2. Shri Y. P. Baxi, AD (OPS)
3. Shri R.P. Singh, Asstt. Comdt. GC Hyd.
4. Shri Nagar Singh, Dy. S. P. 54 Bn.
5. S M Khajoor Singh, 39 Bn.
6. Insp. M. A. Khan, GC N. Delhi.
7. S. I. Jagmal Singh, GC. N. Delhi.
8. S.I. Rawal Singh, 5 Bn.
9. H. C. Ganga Ram, 27 Bn.
10. H. C. Babu Ram, 38 Bn.
11. Naik Sukhpal Singh, GC Durgapur.
12. Nk Kartar Singh, 14 Bn.
13. Ct Bhagwan Singh Bhandari, GC MKG.

Life-Saving Medals For Five

Five persons of CRPF were awarded Prime Minister's Life-saving medals for gallantry after the last anniversary celebrations.

Constable Attar Singh of 1st Battalion gave his life while trying to save a 16-year-old girl from drowning when their boat carrying civilians and ration capacsised near village Pindhwalla Kalan during the 1977 unprecedented floods in Delhi.

Constable Lillu Ram of 33 Battalion was drowned while trying to save his comrade Ct. Mangra Oran who was caught in strong current of river Tsurichu in Maja area of Arunachal Pradesh on July 31, 1980.

Inspector R. K. Yadav of 1st Signal Battalion saved a man from drowning in river Siang in Pasighat area of Arunachal Pradesh on July 23, 1978.

Shri M. C. Joseph, Assistant Commandant and Sub-Inspector P. Rajasekhran of 56 Battalion saved six children, five women and three men from drowning in Kallipura area, of Trivandrum District in November 1980.



CRPF doctors rendering medical assistance in riot-hit Moradabad

CRP HELP RESTORE PEACE IN DISTURBED AREAS

On August 13, 1980, when Id prayers were in progress at Moradabad, serious violence broke out in and outside the premises of Idgah.

Four Companies of 55 Battalion CRPF from Aligarh were rushed to Moradabad to deal with the law and order situation.

Medical relief camp was organised by CRPF in the riot-affected areas of Moradabad and more than 2,800 patients were treated from August 20 to 29, 1980. As many as 894 people were vaccinated against cholera.

Subsequently six more Companies of CRPF deployed in Delhi were also rushed to Moradabad towards the end of August to help the local administration.

CRPF sub-units deployed in Aligarh and Moradabad helped local police in the recovery of huge quantity of arms and ammunition. These included three small cannons.

DELHI

In Delhi a riot broke out on August 15, 1980 when some miscreants protesting against the Moradabad incidents indulged in rioting and looting of shops in Jama Masjid area.

The CRPF personnel of 11, 33 and 48 Battalions were rushed to the disturbed area for controlling the situation. A section of 11 Battalion had to fire six rounds when the tear smoke fired by Delhi Police proved ineffective.

The situation was saved due to the timely and firm action of the CRPF and local police.

TRIPURA

In the first week of June 1980, 10th Battalion was air-lifted from Madras to Gauhati and was further deployed in Tripura in the wake of mass disturbances in the state.

Four Companies of the unit were deployed in the North District of Tripura. Remaining two Companies were deployed at Agar tala and at the

scene of violence.

On June 13, a section of D Company deployed in Ambassa area assisted civil police in arresting Vijay Rangkhole, the self-styled "Commander-in-Chief" of the TUJS. Another section of the Company prevented some miscreants from burning the huts at village Morohara in Telia-mura subdivision in West District by firing four rounds. The miscreants, about 50 in number, were carrying lethal weapons and "mashals".

On July 10, 1980 during a combined raid at Agartala (Tripura) the personnel of 53 Battalion alongwith three platoons of 10 Battalion apprehended 126 suspected anti-social elements and recovered one country-made gun, two pipes for manufacturing pipe-guns, and one kilo of lead from their possession.

In a number of raids carried out by CRPF Battalions deployed in Tripura during the month of July, 253 suspected anti-social persons were apprehended and two muzzle-loading guns and large quantities of bows and arrows were recovered.

Karan Singh Jametia, one of the top leaders of the TUJS and his lieutenant, Durma Kail, were also arrested by 10 Battalion.

Currently 10 Battalion is manning 13 posts. One Coy is kept at Agartala for control room duties and another platoon is escorting buses.

Companies of this unit have also escorted convoys of food grains from Dharma Nagar to Agartala. Medicines worth Rs. 500 were given to one of the relief camps in Teliamura, (West District) by 10 Battalion.

As many as four Battalions of CRPF are deployed in the State.

200 CIVILIANS RESCUED

MEN FORGO MEALS TO FEED THE FLOOD-HIT

On October 4, 1980, a bridge at Kawtlian near Churachandpur on Imphal road was washed away due to flash floods. Personnel of 45 Battalion rescued 200 stranded persons.

During the recent floods, normal life was disrupted and thousands of

people were rendered homeless in many parts of the country.

CRPF units were called upon to provide relief and rescue to the marooned people at various places.

On August 13, 1980, the Ganges forced 200-foot-wide breach in the left embankment at Farakka. As a result, all the villages in three blocks of Kaliachak, Nanikchak and part of English Bazar were marooned.

The villagers fought a grim battle to reach to safer places. Personnel of 44Bn who are deployed at Farakka fed the flood-hit people at times, by forgoing thdr own meals.

Personnel of 44 Bn served hot lunch to about 1,200 men on August 26, 1980 in their unit lines. About 1,600 men were fed on September 6 and the same number on September 11,1980. These personnel also helped in running the community kitchens organised by the Indian Red Cross Society.

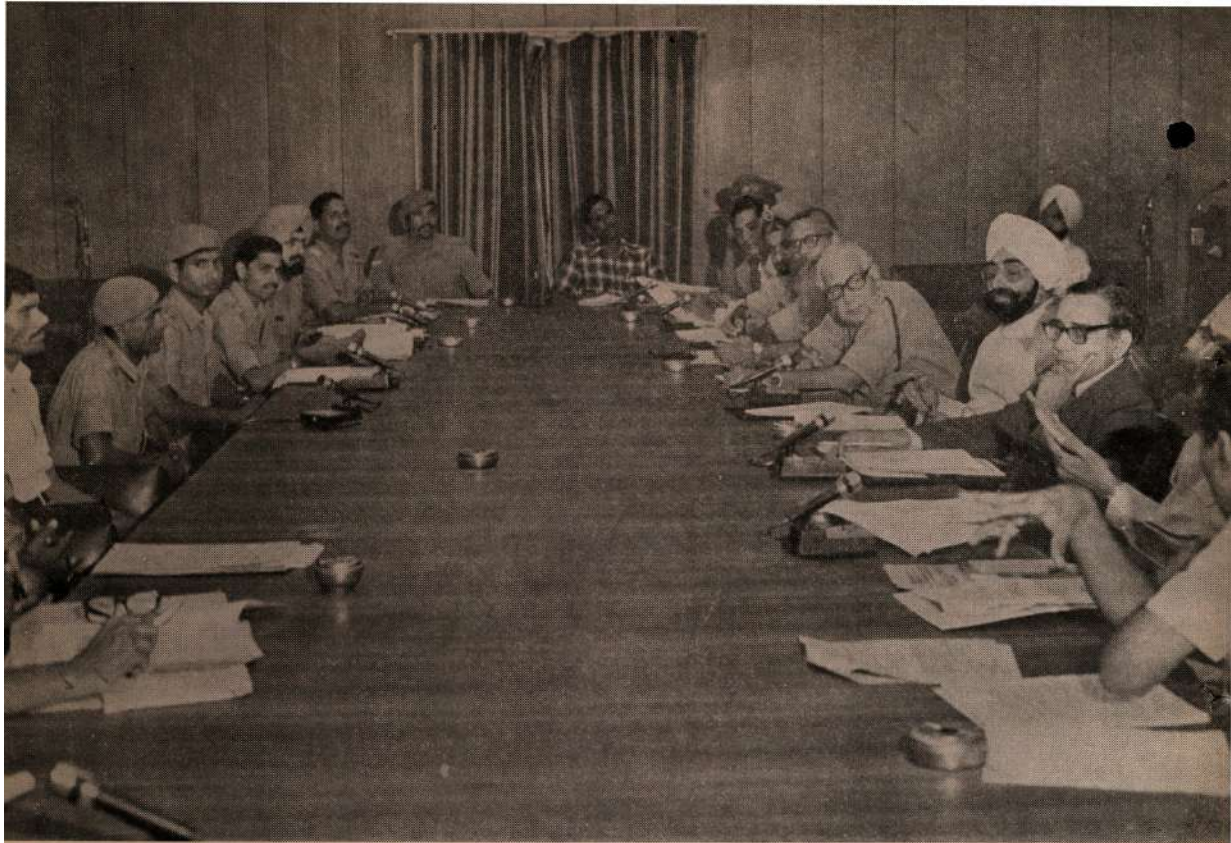
In Pasighat, in Arunachal Pradesh, river Siang rose due to heavy rains on August 19,1980. The camp of 31 Bn and nearby areas were flooded. Inspite of the fact that their own camp was badly affected, the CRPF personnel rendered all possible help to local people. They evacuated the marooned people to safer places. This selfless service was highly appreciated by inhabitants and local administration.

CRP MEN PUT OUT SRINAGAR FIRE

On October 9, a devastating fire broke out in Old Secretariate building at Srinagar. CRPF personnel rushed to the spot, extinguished fire and saved property worth lakhs. Work done by the force personnel has been highly appreciated by the people and local authorities.



CRP doctor treating inhabitants of Tripura



STAFF COUNCIL MEETING

ZAIL SINGH PRAISES C.R.P.F.

Giani Zail Singh, Union Home Minister, on September 4, praised the C. R. P. F. for performing its duties under difficult circumstances. The Force had thereby earned the confidence of people, he added.

The Home Minister was presiding over the C.R.P.F. Staff Council Meeting where all ranks of the Force were represented.

Giani Zail Singh stressed the need for ensuring that annual leave to the men was not refused. For the purpose, leave reserve of the Force was likely to be increased.

Among the benefits agreed to at the meeting were the grant of selection grade to followers (sweepers, cooks, washermen, barbers and water carriers), grant of house rent allowance at places where it is not admissible at present, authorisation of peak caps and leather belts for Sub-Inspectors, introduction of the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector in the Signals and grant

of special pay to doctors working in difficult areas.

The following are the extracts from the speech made by the Home Minister : —

"I congratulate the members of the C.R.P.F. for earning a good name for themselves by maintaining peace and order under trying circumstances in all parts of the country. Whenever there has been trouble, your Force has risen to the occasion commendably and has brought glory to itself. You have performed multifarious duties, including those of guarding borders, bringing peace to the North-East and helping the civil population during natural calamities.

"I can assure you that the Government of India—from the Prime Minister to a man in the Home Ministry—are deeply interested in your welfare. The men of the CRPF who may be working in the far-flung areas as also other policemen need to be told that their welfare is upper-most in the mind of those who are running the Government.

"Special attention needs to be given to the lot of the followers (like sweepers, barbers, cooks and water-carriers). We should see to it that they also make progress during the course of their service. Special consideration needs to be shown to the people who do jobs which other would not like to do. When I say this, I have sweeper in my mind.

"The policeman has a right to avail the leave to which he is entitled. We can perhaps give some monetary compensation in lieu of the leave that he may not be able to avail of. However, we do not want to do so. To be able to get leave and spend time with family in order to sort out family matters and matters of property is a due that a policeman must get. Leave is good for his health and it should not be refused, for it basically improves the quality of life. We are interested not in saving money but in improving the quality of life of everybody, including that of a soldier.

"The Home Ministry will be glad to look into any grievances that you may have. I shall urge you to let these grievances be put up through the channels at your disposal. We shall ensure that a decision based on justice is taken in each case.

"There may be shortcomings in politicians. Similarly, there may be shortcoming in other people. However, I am sure, there is no shortcoming in the jawan. He simply obeys the order, loves the country and can sacrifice his life for the country. I have only to request you to keep up the spirit.

"There is history behind criticism of police forces. In my own days I too have hated the policemen because they were hitting us. As a result, since the pre-Independence days, uniform had become an object of scorn. We do not have to worry about this.

"It is often said that the policemen behave like rulers. Of course any state is governed with the help of the police. As such we should take all this criticism in our stride.

"Therefore, some people have been and they will keep on doing everything to demoralise the police. However, the police has a duty to perform. This duty is often of a hazardous nature. I can only assure you that I personally feel that your life—the life of an ordinary policeman—is no less valuable than my life. And this is the feeling of the entire Government. So when somebody is killed or suffers, we really feel bad and we shall be prepared to do all that is within our power.

"At the same time, it is only a policeman who gets an opportunity to serve the country in a way nobody else can do. So the work for you is an opportunity and you should take it in that spirit. Love your work.

"The value of discipline in forces should never be lost sight of. The world is throbbing with life because of some discipline. Imagine what would happen if the rivers, the oceans, sun and the stars lose their discipline.

"An indisciplined man is like an animal. He serves to eat only. But when we serve the country we are not there only to earn the salary. All of us must serve the country to the best of our ability."

RATION MONEY FOR RECRUITS

Recruits of the Central Reserve Police Force will now get Rs. 50 per month as ration money while undergoing basic training at training institutions.

3 Commandants Promoted

The Government of India has conferred the honorary rank of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police on three senior Commandants of the Central Reserve Police Force.

Shri M.P. Singh, Commandant, Group Centre, Gauhati takes over as

DIG, Gauhati Range. Shri Indra Singh, Commandant 9th Battalion becomes DIG, Aizawl Range. Shri K.R.K. Prasad, Assistant Director (Administration) at Delhi takes over as DIG Kohima Range.

They will exercise all statutory and financial powers and will wear badge of the rank of the Deputy Inspector-General. However, they will draw the pay and allowances to which they are entitled as Commandants.

1,443 PROMOTIONS

As many as 1,443 promotions of Central Reserve Police Force personnel were announced in the month of July 1980.

This sent a wave of jubilation among the other Ranks, for about 90 per cent of the promotions went to them. Constables got the maximum benefit; 784 Constables were elevated to the rank of Lance Naiks, 192 Lance Naiks were made Naiks, 358 Naiks promoted to Head Constables and 42 Head Constables ascended to the rank of Sub-Inspectors.

Among the class of Subordinate Officers, 32 Sub-Inspectors became Inspectors and 35 Inspectors got gazetted rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

ALL-INDIA POLICE GAMES

CRP retain aquatics title

The Central Reserve Police Force lifted the championship trophy for the fourth year running in the All-India Police Aquatics Meet held at Pune from August 22 to 24, 1980. They amassed 240 points, leaving their nearest rivals—ITBP—far behind (152 points). Uttar Pradesh team was placed third with 79 points.

In the 18 items of the championships, CRPF claimed 12 gold, nine silver and four bronze medals.

P. Padmanabhan, who missed the individual championship title by three points (Ram Rattan of ITBP got it with 47 points), made the highest contribution to the CRPF medals tally. He got three golds (100 and 200 m. backstroke and 200m freestyle) and one silver (100m freestyle.) In the 100 m backstroke, he equalled the national record of 1 min 8.3 secs standing in

the name of Asis Das of Railways since 1976.

To T. Thouba Singh went the credit of two gold medals in 100 and 200 m breaststroke. In 100m, he bettered his own national mark of 1:15.0 by 0.02 sees. He also improved upon the meet record of 2:49.6. in 200m held by Dalip Singh since 1978, when he finished the event in 2:45.6.

Somasekharan, Mahabir Singh Shekawat and Kapoor Singh bagged gold medals in their respective items of 100m freestyle, springboard and high board diving. In both the diving events, new meet records were created. While Mahabir Singh bettered the old record of Hardy Singh of 445.30 points by fetching 479.70 points, Kapur Singh improved upon his own record of 395.80 points by scoring 399 55 points.



Dy. S. P. Yadav receiving the championship trophy from Chief Minister Antulay of Maharashtra

In the team events, CRPF obtained golds in 4 X 100 m and 4 X 200 m

freestyle relays, 4 X 100m medley relay and water polo.

Following are the results :—

100 M. Freestyle : 1. Somasekharan (CRPF) 0:58.1, 2. P. Padmanabhan (CRPF) 1:01.4, 3. Ram Prit Yadav (UP) 1:02.9, 4. Sundar:(Tamil Nadu) 1:03.5, 5. A.G. Pawar (Maharashtra) 1:03.9. 6. Murlidharan (ITBP) 1:05.1

100 M. Backstroke : 1. P. Padmanabhan (CRPF) 1:08.3, 2. Vinod Mahajan (MP.) 1:11.0, 3.P.V. Pillai (CRPF) 1:12.4, 4. Ram Rattan Singh(ITBP) 1:13.6., 5. Sapan Dass (ITBP) 1:13.5, 6. Gulab Singh (UP) 1:15.3.

100 M. Butterfly Stroke : 1.A. Chakraborty (ITBP) 1:01.1, 2. T. Jacob (CRPF) 1:04.5, 3. R. S. Nair (CRPF) 1:07.6, 4. K. D. Shah (ITBP) 1:07.6, 5. Mohinder Singh (UP) 1:16.2, 6. Jagdish Chander (Haryana) 1:17.0.

100 M. Breaststroke: 1. Thoubha Singh (CRPF) 1:13.0, 2. Dilip Singh (CRPF) 1:16.1, 3. Satyanarayan Yadav (UP) 1:20.6, 4. Tahsildar (UP) 1:20.9, 5. A. Rajkumar (ITBP) 1:22.5, 6. B. Rajkumar (ITBP) 1:24.0.

200 M. Freestyle : 1. P. Padmanabhan (CRPF) 2:20.4, 2. Somasekharan (CRPF) 2:21.6, 3. Lalji Tripathi (UP) 2:22.2, 4. Sundar (Tamil Nadu) 2:24.5, 5. Ram Preet Yadav (UP) 2:25.3, 6. A. G. Pawar (Maharashtra) 2:35.2.

200 M. Backstroke : 1. Padmana-bhaa (CRPF) 2:35.3, 2. Vinod Mahajan (M. P.) 2:36.5, 3. Sapan Das (ITBP) 2:39.0, 4. P.V. Pillai (CRPF) 2:39.5, 5. Gujab Singh (UP) 2:48.5, 6. Baljit Singh (Haryana) 2:54.1.

200 M. Butterfly stroke : 1. Chakraborty (ITBP) 2:24.4, 2. Jacob (CRPF) 2:33.7, 3. K.B. Saha (ITBP) 2:44.1, 4. R.S. Nair (CRPF) 2:52.4, 5. M. Singh (UP) 3:09.1, 6. Johnson (Tamil Nadu) 3:55.0.

200 M. Breaststroke : 1. T. Thoubha Singh (CRPF) 2:45.6, 2. Abdul Hakim (CRPF) 2:54.0, 3. Tahsildar Singh (UP) 2:54.2, 4. Satya Naryan Yadav (UP) 3:00.3, 5. A. Rajkumar (ITBP) 3:02.3, 6. B. Rajkumar (ITBP) 3:05.8.

400 M. Freestyle : 1. Ram Ratan Singh (ITBP) 4:52.3, 2. Kurian (CRPF) 5:03.4, 3. Vinod Mahajan (MP) 5:05.9, 4. P. M. Nath (ITBP) 5:08.4, 5. Lalji Tripathi (UP) 5:16.9, 6. Jagdish Singh (MP) 5:17.2.

200 M. Individual Medley : 1. Vinod Mahajan (MP) 2:34.7, 2. Ram Ratan Singh (ITBP) 2:35.2, 3. T. Jacob (CRPF) 2:35.4, 4. D. Clement

(CRPF) 2:41.1, 5. Gulab Singh (UP) 2:49.9, 6. Mohinder Singh Chavan (MP) 2:56.5.

400 M. Individual Medley: 1. Ram Rattan (ITBP) 5:30.4, 2. T. Jacob (CRPF) 5:34.5, 3. Gulab Singh (UP) 5:46.5, 4. D. Clement (CRPF) 5:56.8, 5. Sidpa Yadav (UP) 6:06.5.

1500 M. Freestyle : 1. Ram Rattan Singh (ITBP) 19:54.5, 2. P. M. Nath (ITBP) 20:35.7, 3. Vilas Chander (CRPF) 20:55.5, 4. Ram Lalit (UP) 20:56.4, 5. Ram Phal (Haryana) 21:35.2, 6. Khagendra Datta (W.B) 22:04.2.

4X100 M. Freestyle Relay : 1. CRPF 4:07.3. 2. ITBP 4:15.0. 3. U. P. 4:21.0, 4. M. P. 4:33.5, 5. T. N. 4:33.6, 6. Haryana 4:43.9.

4X200 M. Freestyle Relay : 1. CRPF 9:28.7, 2. ITBP 9:36.4, 3. U.P. 9:46.5, 4. W.B. 10:59.1, 5. Haryana 11:01.5, 6. T.N. 11:01.8.

4X100 M. Medley Relay: 1. CRPF 4:33.6, 2. ITBP 4:44.4, 3. U.P. 4:58.0, 4. M.P. 5:10.4, 5. T.N. 5:32.3, 6. Haryana 5:33.0.

Spring Board Diving : 1. Mahabir Singh Sekhawat (CRPF) 479.70, 2. Dhaka Singh (CRPF) 429.25, 3. K. D. Pandey (UP) 323.60, 4. Ramesh Chand (Delhi) 297.85, 5. Naim Abbas (UP) 294.15, 6. D.G. Dhadge (Maharashtra) 262.75.

High Board Diving : 1. Kapoor Singh (CRPF) 399.55, 2. Ishwar Deo Narain Rai (UP) 356.75, 3. Prahlad Singh (UP) 343.65, 4. B.T. Jadhaw (Maharashtra) 299.55.

Waterpolo : 1. CRPF. 2. West Bengal, 3. Delhi.

—Sunil Kapoor

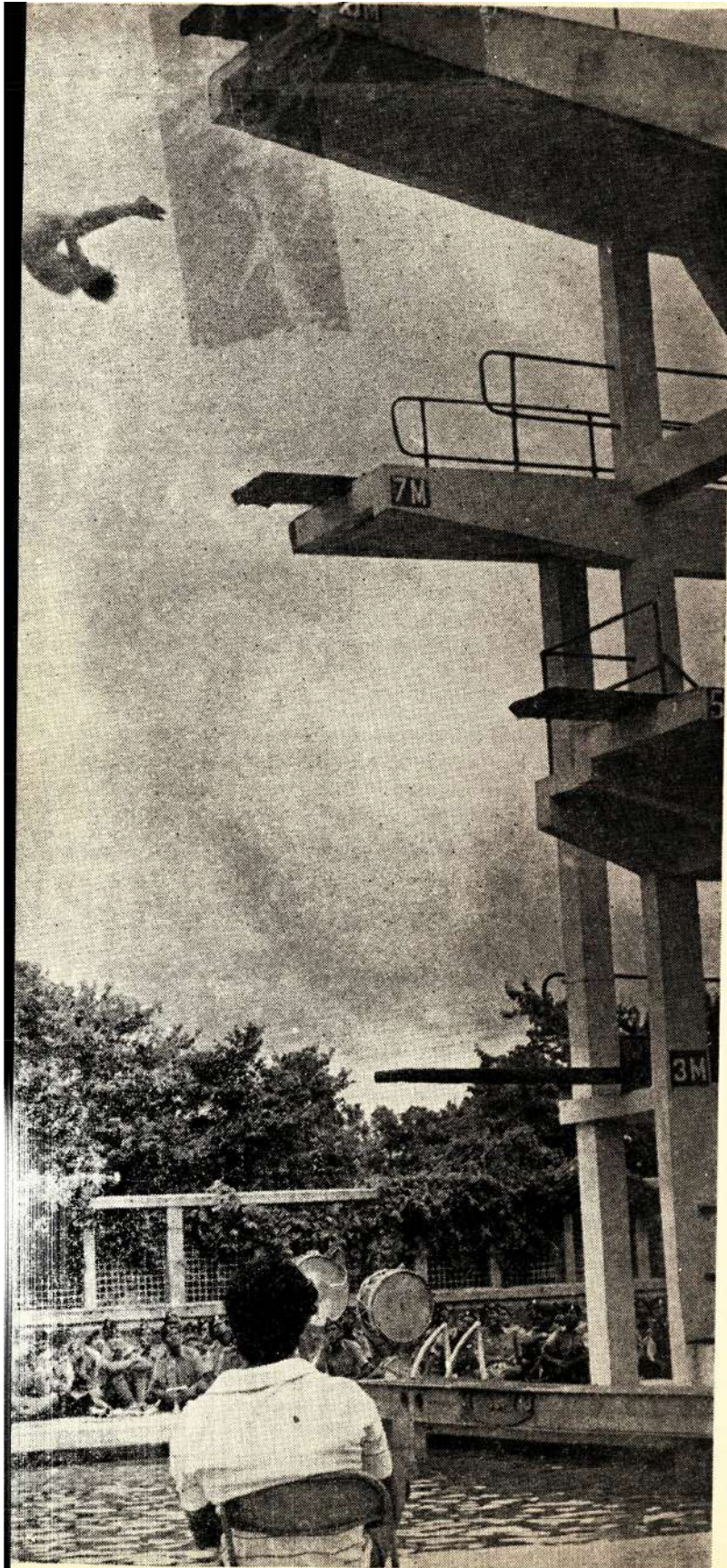
CRP Are Runners-up In Delhi Hockey

The Central Reserve Police Force hockey team participated in the Delhi Senior Hockey Championship held in the first week of October 1980 at Shivaji Stadium, Delhi and emerged as runners-up.

They lost to Northern Railways, last year's joint holders with Indian Air Force, by solitary goal. CRPF had beaten Air Force team this year in semi-finals.



Proud members of the C R P F contingent photographed with Shri B. Verma, IGP, Sector III and the rich haul of cups and trophies.



High board diving by kapoor singh



The quartet which bagged gold in 4X100m freestyle relay. (L to R) : Somasekharcn, Nair, Padmanabhan and Clement

FLASHES FROM A.I. POLICE AQUATICS, 1980



They struck gold in 4 x 100m medley relay. L to R : Somasekharan, Padmanabhan, Jacob and Thoubu Singh



A "Shabash" from IGP Verma



West Bengal vs CRP water polo. CRP won

Thouba Singh

New hope in aquatics

by
H.S. SETHI

Four years ago, Thouba Singh was just a "nga", a pond-fish from Manipur. Today, he is a reputed swimmer ("aphaba eioiba" as the Meities say) and one of India's hopes for honours in the 1982 Asian aquatics.

The 20-year-old swimmer, who never took part in an aquatic meet until 1976, started swimming in the pond near his house in Imphal when he was ten. A neighbour, Babu Khan who taught him how to swim, saw in him a rare ability and style to execute the breast-stroke. The discerning eyes spotted the talent and, in 1976, he was sent for rural coaching camp at NIS Patiala. He emerged with flying colours in this very first competition, bagging four gold medals.

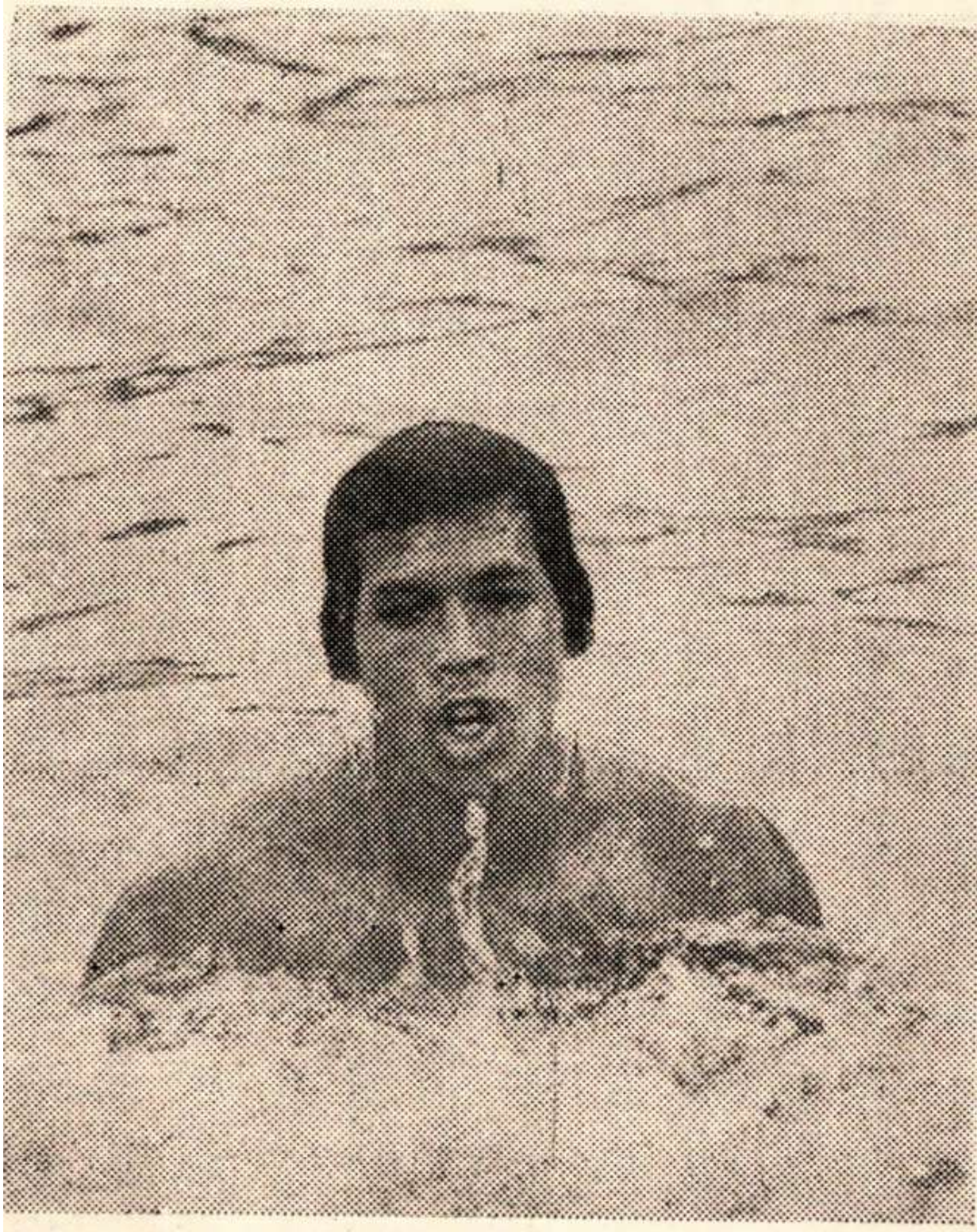
From then on he never looked back. Next year (1977), he took part in the Junior National (National Age Group Competitions) and created a sensation by setting new records in 100m breast-stroke and 200m breast-stroke.

He repeated the performance in 1978 during the Junior Nationals at Madras by creating new records in 100m breast-stroke and 200m breast-stroke competitions for senior boys. In the India-Sri Lanka-Bangladesh meet held during the same year, he again won first positions in these events. .

It was at this stage that Dy. S.P. R.N. Yadav, manager of the Central Reserve Police Force aquatic team, drafted him as a Head Constable into the Force in 1979. "Thouba's performance right from the start was good and his stroke was perfect", says Yadav.

The breast-stroke came so natural to him that in a short period Thouba was being reckoned as the breast-stroke giant in India.

In CRPF Thouba got competition from piscine stalwarts like Somasekharan, Jacob, Padmanabhan and Dalip Singh and soon matured into a formidable force in breast-stroke swimming.



It was with a bang that he entered the pool in 1979 junior Nationals in Bomt ay and Open Nationals at Bangalore. He set new marks in both the meets in his favourite events of 100m breast-stroke and 200m breast-stroke.

In Open Nationals, he created new records of 1:15.4 and 2:44.1 which stood in the names of A. S. Brar of Delhi and Ramdev Singh of Services. The proudest moment of Thoubha, as he recalls it, was when he broke the 16-year-old national record of Ramdev Singh in 200m breast-stroke. This also earned for him a promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspector in CRPF.

During the current year, Thoubha has added more laurels to his tally. He set new marks of 1:13.0 (thereby battering his own national timings) in 100m breast-stroke and 2:45.6 in 200m breast stroke in All-India Police Aquatics Championships at Pune. In the first Asian Swimming Competitions at Dacca, he got silver medals in 100m breast-stroke and 4X100m medley and a bronze in 200m breast-stroke.

In the open nationals held recently at Lucknow, he bettered his own record of 1:15 in 100m breast-stroke by clocking 1:12.1. He also equalled his own national mark of 2:42.5 in the 200m breast-stroke.

As yet young Thoubha has only entered the world of competitive swimming. It is to be hoped that this promising swimmer will grow into a piscine ace with the passage of time.

CRP Swimmers Win Laurels

The Central Reserve Police Force aquatic team annexed the men's team title in the All-India Open Swimming championships organised by the Continental Sports Club Delhi from September 12 to 14, 1980.

K. Somasekharan won a gold in 100m freestyle event. In the 100m and 200m breast-stroke T. Thoubha Singh, swam to victory. T.J. Jacob claimed gold in 200m butterfly and 200m medley relay and the title "best swimmer of the meet."

CHELMSFORD MEET

The CRPF Swimming team participated in the 5th Chelmsford Club Invitational Meet held at Delhi on August 3, 1980 and won three gold and six silver medals.

Jacob is Champion in National Aquatics

Police team, including the CRPF, for the first time won the championship in the men's section of the 37th National Aquatic Meet held at

Luck-now from October 8 to 13, 1980.

Nine new records were created and one equalled by the Police team. Of these, six went to CRPF swimmers. Police also won the two relay races.

T. Jacob had the distinction of shattering three records and claiming the individual championship. He bettered M. Purkait's (Railways) old record of 2:31.4 in the 200 m individual medley by 2.8 sees. In the 400 m individual medley, he clocked 5:22.3. This was 4.4 sees better than Anil Ganju's existing mark set in 1978. Another record was sent into oblivion by him when he clocked 2:22.8 in 200 m butterfly. He clipped 3.2 sees off the last year's record of Asis Chakarborty.

T. Thouba Singh, last year's National record holder in 100 and 200 m breast-stroke events, bettered his own timings of 1:15.0 in 100 m when he clocked 1:12.1. He equalled the 200 m record in his own name by clocking 2:42.5.

K. Somashekhran swam to become the fastest man of the meet when he clocked 0:57.1 sees in the 100 m freestyle. This was 0.6 better than the 1975 mark held by G.S. Nair of services. In 200 m freestyle also, he bagged a gold.



CRP WIN CROSS COUNTRY

The Central Reserve Police Force cross country team participated in the All-India Police Cross Country Meet and won the championship.

The CRPF victory was made possible by magnificent performance put up by the athletes. S I. Rasdeo Singh, Nk A. S. Yunam, Insp. Pradeep Kumar, Nk Chander Bhan, Nk Sashidharan and S I. Prem Singh. They bagged third, fourth, seventh, eighth, ninth and thirteenth positions respectively. Hari Chand did not take part in the race.

MOHAN SINGH VOLLEYBALL

The volleyball team of Central Reserve Police Force were declared runners-up in the Mohan Singh Volleyball Tournament held at Delhi in the first week of September, 1980.

They lost to Border Security Force in the finals 15-12, 9-15, 15-10 5-15, 10-15. Earlier in quarter-final league match, CRPF had defeated BS.F. in straight games International Balwant Singh, who was not present in earlier match, made all the difference in the final.

HYDERABAD AT TOP IN BASKETBALL

In the Inter-Range Basketball Championship, which concluded at Group Centre Avadi on June 20, 1980, the Hyderabad Range secured first position. Ajmer Range were placed second and Gauhati Range third.

WRESTLING TITLE FOR DELHI RANGE

XIII Inter-Range Wrestling Competitions were held at Group Centre, CRPF Jharodakalan, New Delhi from August 18 to 24, 1980. Delhi Range were declared champions followed by Patna Range. Neemuch Range were placed third.

CRP athletes for 1982 Asiad

Hari Chand has been selected for the first coaching camp for the 1982 Asian Games for 5,000 and 10,000m races. Pradeep Kumar, Prabhat Singh and R.S. Bal have also been selected for the same camp for 3000m steeple chase, decathlon and hammer throw events respectively.

DELHI WIN FOOTBALL The Intere-Range Football Meet

was held at 60th Battalion located at Srinagar from July 24 to 29, 1980. Delhi Range were placed first, followed by Patna Range. Neemuch Range secured third position.



Poignant farewell to Birbal Nath

Shri Birbal Nath handed over charge of the post of Director-General C.R.P.F. to Shri R. N. Sheopory on September 3, 1980. Although the newspapers had been speculating about the transfer of Shri Birbal Nath to Punjab, the news of his handing over came as a complete surprise to the CRPF personnel. The officers and the men of the CRPF bade a poignant farewell to Shri Birbal Nath in a simple and brief meeting held at the Directorate General.

Shri Nath paid a glowing tribute to the Central Reserve Police Force and stated that although he had been

with the Force for hardly four months, he had come to admire its versatility and efficiency. He expressed confidence that the Force will keep up its traditions and will march to the greater glory under the stewardship of its new Director-General, Shri R. N. Sheopory. The officers and jawans presented garlands to the chief.

MORE RATION MONEY

Ration money has been increased from Rs. 103 to Rs 106 in qualifying areas and from Rs. 81 to Rs. 84 in non-qualifying areas for the Central Reserve Police Force personnel.

The rates of ration money in the static institutions, however, remain unchanged at Rs. 50 per month.

Bus accident : CRP Help

On August 10, 1980 a civil bus coming from Heningkunglwa to Dimapur overturned about one KM short of suspension bridge post at Kukhidolan. Personnel of D Coy. 23 Bn CRPF from suspension bridge and Kukhidolan posts rushed to the spot and rescued the passengers.

The injured were evacuated to the hospital at Dimapur.

The City as Battlefield

A Manual for the Urban Terrorist

It is necessary for every urban guerrilla to keep in mind always that he can only maintain his existence if he is disposed to kill the police and those dedicated to repression, and if he is determined to expropriate the wealth of the big capitalists, the latifundists and the imperialists.

-Carlos Marighella Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla

Influenced by Fidel Castro's successful revolution, Che Guevara went to Bolivia and tried to launch a similar movement from the sparsely populated hinterlands. Too late, Che discovered that the country's peasants were more likely to betray than to befriend guerrilla fighters. Unable to count on aid from the people he was hoping to convert, Che was trapped and later executed by Bolivian soldiers in 1967.

The lesson was not lost on a strapping, green-eyed Brazilian mulatto named Carlos Marighella. A long-time Communist and former member of Brazil's congress, Marighella had no quarrel with Guevara's goal of overthrowing the established order—just with his tactics. Marighella believed that the proper approach was to terrorize Latin America's crowded and vulnerable urban areas. It is easier, he reasoned, to fade into a teeming city than to elude an army patrol in a rural district where the peasants distrust all strangers. Marighella put his ideas into a 55-page work of revolution, *Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla*.

Though Marighella, like Guevara, was eventually hunted down and killed, his book has been widely circulated among city-dwelling terrorists in many parts of the world. Justly worried about its pernicious influence, authorities have banned it in much of Latin America. In France, it was published in July and quickly outlawed. In the US the *Minimanual* has been making the rounds of radical groups in mimeographed form and in extensive excerpts in underground newspapers.

In the *Minimanual*, Marighella enjoins urban terrorists to carry out executions "with the greacer coldbloodedness, calmness and decision. He particularly recommends "the killing of a North American spy, of an agent of the dictatorship, of a police torturer, of a fascist personality, or a stool pigeon, police agent or provocateur". To finance revolutionary endeavours, he suggests robbing banks; trying not to overlook anything, he goes so far as to advise "locking people in the bank bathroom, making them sit on the floor." For the urban guerillas' arsenal, Marighella recommends "molotov cocktails, gasoline home-made contrivances such as catapults and mortars for firing explosives, grenades made of tubes and cans, smoke bombs, mines, conventional explosives, plastic explosives, gelatine capsules".

The most important section of the *Minimanual* presents what Marighella calls "action models". He suggests that kidnapping be used to "exchange or liberate imprisoned revolutionary comrades," and that the victims range

from "a notorious and dangerous enemy of the revolutionary movement" to artists and sports figures whose abduction may be "a useful form of propaganda." In a section headed "Ambush," he notes that the principal object is "to capture the enemy's arms and punish him with death." In "Sabotage," he observes that "a little sand, a trickle of any kind of combustible, a poor lubrication, a screw removed, a short circuit," can all go a long way. Under "Street Tactics," Marighella suggests everything from "marching down streets against traffic" to "throwing bottles bricks, paperweights and other projectiles from the top of apartment and office buildings." He adds "Snipers are very good for mass demonstrations."

Marighella's emphasis on terror as a tool for disrupting society borrows, of course, from the destructive spirit of anarchism, with its "propaganda of deed." The current upsurge of terrorist actions, in fact, strongly recalls the last decades of the 19th century, when an anarchistic reign of terror spread a blanket of fear over Europe and the US.

Like Marx, Lenin loathed anarchists as undisciplined romantics who disdain all authority. Yet he borrowed some of their ideas. In words that Merighella might have used as a model, Lenin urged revolutionaries "to arm themselves with anything they can lay hands on (a rifle, a gun, a bomb, a knife, a stick, a kerosene-drenched rag to set fire with a rope or a rope ladder, a spade to build barricades, barbed wire, nails against cavalry, etc), to start training for war immediately, by means of practical operation : killing a spy, blowing up a police station, robbing a bank to provide funds for the uprising, etc. "Concluded Lenin: "Let every detachment train for action—be it only by beating up a policeman."

As the old political structures began crumbling, Lenin's tactics were successfully grafted onto the guerrilla movements that arose in such places as China, Cuba and Viet Nam. But the theorists of these movements, including Che, his follower Regis Debray and Frantz Fanon (*The Wretched of the Earth*) generally overlooked the urban guerrilla and concentrated on the peasant.

According to the *Minimanual*, the urban guerrilla should "be a good walker, be able to stand up against fatigue, hunger and heat, never act impetuously, have unlimited patience, remain calm and cool and, above all, not get discouraged." Marighella recommends that this durable soul get in shape by "hiking, camping, mountain climbing, rowing, fishing and

hunting." Additionally, he notes : "It is very important to learn how to drive, pilot a plane, handle a motor-boat and have some knowledge of electronic techniques,"

Alongwith the do's there are don'ts. Under the heading, "Seven Sins of the Urban Guerrilla," Marighella lists "inexperience, boasting, vanity, exaggeration of his strength, lack of patience, anger and a failure to plan properly."

To reduce the chances of betrayal, he recommended the formation of "firing groups" consisting of no more than four or five persons. "No firing group can remain inactive waiting for orders from above, writes Marighella "Its obligation is to act." Who is eligible for Marighella's firing group ? Just about everybody, including students, since they are "politically crude and coarse and show a special talent for revolutionary violence," and women, for their "unmatched fighting spirit and tenacity."

Marighella did not live long enough to see many of his ideas put into practice. Last year, after his followers kidnapped US Ambassador C Burke Elbrick, Brazilian police set up an elaborate ambush for Marighella. Two Dominican priests who had harbored Marighella on numerous occasions were arrested and forced to arrange a meeting with him. When Marighella's trusted bodyguard, Gaucho, appeared to case the rendezvous site, he saw two couples necking in a Chevrolet, laborers languidly unloading materials at a construction site, bricklayers working on an unfinished building across the street. Gaucho gave the all-clear sign and Marighella, carrying a briefcase and wearing a brown wig, swung into view. He saw the two familiar Dominicans, waiting in a blue Volkswagen across the street, and climbed into the car.

Immediately the bricklayers pulled weapons from their work clothes, the laborers streamed from the construction site, the passionate couples broke their clinches and reached for their guns. All were police. The fusillade lasted a full five minutes. A dentist unwittingly drove down the street and was fatally struck by two bullets. A policewoman who had been "necking" in the Chevrolet was mortally wounded. Police bullet killed both of them, for before Marighella could whip his gun out of his briefcase, he was riddled with five slugs. Two days later, Marighella was buried in pauper's grave No. 1106 in Sao Paulols Vila Formosa cemetery.

A Global Concern

"The street is stage," says the American Yuppie Jerry Rubin in "Do It !" his handbook for the modern revolutionary. In cities throughout the non-Communist world, that stage is alive with alarming activities; politically motivated arson, bombing, kidnapping and murder. Closely related to these is the phenomenon of skyjacking, for just as the highly complex 20th century city is the most vulnerable point in man's terrestrial sphere, so is the thin-skinned, 600 mph jet the most vulnerable in the atmosphere. The terrorist activity is worldwide, and most of it is carried out by a new type in the history of political warfare: the urban guerrilla.

In Belfast and Londonderry, barbed wire, sandbag bunkers and helmeted troops have been fixtures since Northern Ireland's ancient religious antagonisms flared into violence last summer. In Calcutta and its industrial satellites, police have been loath to venture off major arteries since Maoist Naxalites stabbed three of their colleagues to death in dark alleys as part of a deliberate campaign of terror. Heavy guard details have trailed diplomats in Montevideo since July, when Uruguay's Tupamaro guerrillas shed their Robin Hood image and wantonly murdered a political hostage. Canada was still tense following the brutal murder by fanatic Quebec separatists of a government official; a small band of terrorists, trying to blackmail the government, succeeded in frightening the entire country and forcing the suspension of some civil liberties.

In Washington, officials were frankly worried about the possibility that a radical group might try to kidnap or assassinate a US official or a foreign diplomat. Rarely has the capital been so security conscious. "I'm sorry, but we 've got to think Paranoid," said one of the government's top security officials last week, Secretary of State William Rogers and other high officials have been urged to vary the routes they follow to and from their offices. The Secret Service is rapidly adding 300 more men to a recently created 550-man Executive Protective Service assigned to guard the embassies of other countries, and Washington police are getting bomb-disposal training at the Army's Aberdeen Munitions Center.

Disproportionate Power

Unlike the fortified towns of old, the besieged cities of 1970 are

threatened not from without but from within, by armies that are hardly ever in sight. Nor are the troops preparing for anything so vast as the great popular upheavals that swept the revolution-torn capitals of mid-19th century Europe. The cities are threatened in each case by a few hundred or at most a few thousand men. But, as the Canadian example showed, small numbers can affect a whole nation, if the right pressure point is found. In the late-20th century, minuscule bands possess disproportionate power to render a society immobile.

To what end ? The new urban guerrilla talks in vague terms about building a new world. When pressed, he usually describes that world in Marxist terms (although Marxism considers itself "scientific" and by and large holds "romantic", terrorists in contempt). Beyond some immediate goals, like preserving a particular piece of real estate from "exploitation" or "imperialism," the urban guerrilla has little to say about the shape of the future. Says Political Scientist Richard Rubenstein of Chicago's Roosevelt University; "It might be easy in a mechanical way to screw up the system—forcing the airlines to spend millions on armed guards, or to mess up the electrical or telephone systems. But what's wrong with the new terror is that it is creating social chaos without at the same time preparing people for a new order." Implicitly, at least, the Maoists, the radical separatists in Quebec, the Naxalites in India, the Weathermen and Panthers in the US all share the spirit of anarchism: its fascination with violence, its chaotic organization, its insistence on absolute freedom (an illusion that in the past has invariably led to tyranny). Often their cult is pseudo-religious, even monastic : it is consecrated to dead or distant deity like Che Guevara or Mao Tse-tung; its communicants gather in intimate, almost confessional cells; and they observe a ritual secrecy that eventually cuts them off from society altogether. Their ideologies differ, but in general their rationale is that "the system" is incapable of real change and that the official violence of the government (police, prisons, armies) can only be countered by violence. The aim is ultimately to destroy what cannot be reformed. Thus, in essence, they subscribe to the dictum of the 19th century patron saint of anarchy, Mikhail Bakunin, that "the urge to destroy is really a creative urge."

The distinguishing feature of the urban guerrilla, says Rubenstein, is that he is "short-circuiting" the classic concept of revolution. Theorists from Locke to Marx to Herbert Marcuse have always discussed revolution in terms of mass movements. The very vulnerability of the modern industrial world

allows the urban terrorist to skip the painstaking, step-by-step process of organizing a mass revolutionary movement and then taking disruptive action.

So far the new terror has been relatively limited; as far as is known, no group has sought to plunge a city into chaos with simultaneous attacks, for example, on its power stations, water supply and main roads. But the degree of terror has increased notably with the copkilling campaign in the US and the murder of hostages in Canada, Argentina, Uruguay and Guatemala. Thus the urban guerrillas have revived the system of diplomatic ransom that flourished from the Dark Ages until the Renaissance, when kings and princes routinely used ambassadors as hostages. As Sociologist Richard Sennett puts it : "The terrorism of today is the diplomacy of Henry, the Eighth."

In the UN last week, Sweden's Premier Olaf Palme called for some way "to counteract technology's multiplication of the power to destroy." British Prime Minister Edward Heath warned in the same forum : "It may be that in the decade ahead of us, civil war, not war between nations, will be the main danger we will face." During a campaign stop in Columbus ? Ohio, Richard Nixon said that the ubiquitous terrorism was "an international disease."

So far, the disease has struck nowhere more dramatically than it has in Canada. Climaxing a long series of bombings and bank robberies, the French-Canadian separatist group known as the Front de Liberation de Quebec (FLQ) kidnapped two high officials : James R Cross, British trade commissioner in Montreal and later, Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte. As ransom, the terrorists demanded the release of 23 "Political" prisoners, safe conduct for them to Cuba or Algeria, and \$ 500,000 in gold bullion.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's response was drastic. Promising to "root out the cancer of an armed revolutionary movement," he rejected the demands, called out troops to patrol Ottawa, the capital, and Quebec Province, and finally invoked emergency police powers under Canada's 1914 War Measures Act, which had never before been used in time of peace. If Trudeau was tough, the FLQ terrorists were barbaric. They strangled Laporte, apparently by twisting a thin gold chain he wore around his neck, then stuffed his body in the trunk of a car.

The murder of the 49-year-old Laporte, like Trudeau a French-Canadian and an opponent of the Quebec separatists movement, stunned the nation.

Mail and phone calls flooding into Ottawa ran 97% in favor of the Prime Minister's tough stance. Some 2,000 Canadians gathered on Parliament Hill in Ottawa to sing the national anthem, 'O Canada,' the House of Commons approved the invocation of the War Measures Act by an overwhelming 190-16 margin.

Trudeau had cast his actions in heroic terms. "There are very few times in the history of any country," he told the nation, "when all persons must take a stand on critical issues. This is one of those times; this is one of those issues". By week's end, however, federal show of determination had yielded embarrassingly meager results. A force of 10,000 policemen staged 2,000 raids and made 374 arrests, but they turned up no sign of Cross and had few leads in the Laporte murder. Of some 9,000 sticks of stolen dynamite estimated to be in FLQ hands, only 900 were recovered. What made the police search for the missing dynamite more urgent was a terrorist threat of a "blowup" in Montreal unless FLQ prisoners were freed.

During the week, Trudeau's government repeatedly cited three reasons for its tough action, and each seemed to have at least some validity. First, Ottawa felt it had to counter what one official called "an erosion of public opinion" in Quebec, whose French-Canadian population might have embraced the separatist creed more warmly than ever had the government wavered in the face of FLQ challenge; that fear was heightened by the fact that Montreal is holding municipal elections this week. Second, Ottawa wanted to reassert the principle of federalism as strongly as possible. Finally, there was the FLQ itself, which was planning a round of urban mayhem "so terrible," as one high government official said, "that I cannot even tell you."

Back to the Wigwam

The Canadian drama indicates that today's urban guerrillas merely bring new techniques to old battles-atavistic tribal struggles that would hardly be noticed except in a world shrunk by communications satellites and other electronic marvels. Quebec's FLQ dates only from 1962, but French-Canadian nationalism goes back two centuries. Pierre Trudeau himself was close to Quebec radical movements in the 1950s, but he later decided that what separatism really meant was simply a long step back to Quebec's feudal past. In a tough 1964 essay, Trudeau let the Quebec separatists have

it. "The truth is," he wrote, "that the separatist counter-revolution is the work of a powerless petit-bourgeois minority afraid of being left behind by a 20th century revolution. Rather than carving themselves out a place in it by ability, they want to make the whole tribe return to the wigwams by declaring its independence. Separatism a revolution ? My eye."

Trudeau's wigwam theory is challenged by some academic experts, who argue that the world's tribal minorities are not so much trying to drop out as to get back in the mainstream. Roosevelt University's Rubenstein describes increasing tribal violence as the typical desperation of "groups which are in danger of extinction. It's an attempt to re-enter the political universe." Terror is born when they demand re-entry on their own non-negotiable terms, and the rest of mankind be damned if those terms prove unattainable.

Terrorism in the US's northern neighbor is a relatively new phenomenon. To the south, it has long been endemic. To a great extent, the terrorists of Latin America claim to be acting on behalf of an underclass whose need is not "re-entry" so much as simple entry—into economic, social and political structures from which they have always been barred. Then, too, Latin American politics have always been characterized by theatricality and excitability.

There are almost as many varieties of terror south of the Mexican border as there are countries. Brazil has been racked by a drawn-out campaign whose net effect has only been to set Latin America's most powerful country (pop. 90 million) back by several political light-years. The army took power in 1964, the first terrorist bomb exploded in 1966, and a cruel upward spiral of terror and repression, including torture, has been under way ever since. The country never had more than half a dozen terrorist bands, totalling perhaps 300 to 500 hard-core members. But their spectacularly successful kidnapping and ransoming of US Ambassador C Burke Elbrick a year ago, in return for the release of 15 jailed radicals, was the first intimation that a few urban guerrillas could force even the strongest governments to give in to their demands. Brazil's terrorists never developed a benign image; their acts have resulted in 40 deaths and nearly 200 injuries in the past two years.

Until recently, the Tupamaros of Uruguay could claim a large, disciplined membership of 3,000 and a reputation for stealing from the rich to help the poor. Some of their \$ 1,600,000 haul from kidnapping wealthy businessmen and robbing banks went as welfare to families of imprisoned

members. The good-guy image evaporated last August. In a remarkable parallel to the events in Canada, the Tupamaros abducted and murdered Daniel Nitrone, a US police adviser, because the government would not free 160 "political" prisoners. Backed by a shocked public, President Jorge Pacheco Areco got the often contankerous Uruguayan Congress to grant him emergency powers to fight the terrorists. More than 200 Tupamaro have been collared, in a manhunt that was pursued with decidedly un-Uruguayan zeal. At one house, the troops went so far as to confiscate books on "Cubism," because they thought it was propaganda from Havana. So far, however, the troops have not been able to locate two other hostages, American Agronomist Claude Fly and Brazilian General Aloysio Mares Dias Gomide.

Argentina is not yet seriously threatened, but the country's military regime has been under siege by half a dozen different terrorist groups. Most of them style themselves not as Maoist or Castroite but as Peronist "protectors of the people," and they number no more than 100 or 200 men each. Last July, former President Pedro Aramburu was killed by a Peronist group calling itself the Monteneros (for "hired guns"). The generals are now talking about out-flanking the "Peronists," many of whom are downright bandits, by inviting old Dictator Juan Peron himself to return from Madrid after 15 years in exile.

In *Chile*, a budding urban guerrilla outfit known as the MIR was making considerable headway on the argument that Chile's traditional political approaches were not answering the country's social needs. MIR's march has been stalled, temporarily at least, by the election of Marxist Salvador Allende as Chile's President.

In the *Dominican Republic*, it is brutal business as usual. Since conservative President Joaquin Balaguer was elected to a second term last May, there have been at least 60 political killings, by both the left and the right. Most of the radical MPD (Dominican Popular Movement) leaders have been killed or have escaped to Cuba. That has left the field open to so-called "clandestine commandos," MPD dropouts and bandits who have been known to shoot a policeman just to get his gun.

In *Guatemala*, troops have crushed the rural based guerrillas who once owned the mountainous northeast, but now the survivors are operating in Guatemala City. As many as 500 FAR (Rebel Armed Forces) terrorists

specialize in kidnapping and assassinations. The 1960 murder of US Ambassador John Gordon Mein by FAR terrorists was the brutal inaugural of the diplomatic kidnappings in Latin America. Last April, when the government balked at freeing 24 jailed terrorists in return for the kidnapped West German Ambassador, Karl Von Sprei, the FAR proved itself ready to kill again.

A Mild Revolution

Compared with such goings-on, events in the US still seem relatively tame. But for a year or more, there have been almost daily attacks upon police, military facilities, corporations, universities and other symbols of the institutions that underpin US society.

Since the beginning of 1970, there have been nearly 3,000 bombings and more than 50,000 threats of planted bombs. At least 16 police officers have been slain in unprovoked attacks. In San Francisco last week, as some 400 friends, relatives and fellow policemen gathered for the funeral services of a patrolman who was shot to death during bank robbery, a bomb exploded, hurling lethal nails into the air. Astonishingly no one was hurt. In racially tense Cairo, 111., one night last week, as many as 20 rifle-carrying blacks in Army fatigues attacked the police station three times in six hours. Nearby, arsonists set two stores ablaze and when fire equipment failed to appear, anonymous callers phoned police and fire officials, demanding to know, "when are you going to send in the pigs?" Says San Jose police Chief Ray Blackmore, "You have to use the word, but what's going on is a mild form of revolution."

It is easy to forget that most violence is still committed by individual criminals and psychopaths. Nor has there been a halt to terrorism from the right. Only last week, two members of an anti-black underground group called "The Raiders" were convicted of blowing up 36 school buses in Longview, Texas, last July. Police in Houston still are hunting bombers who have twice blown up the facilities of the liberal Pacifica Foundations Radio Station KPFT.

Inflammatory Rhetoric

Still, a growing number of bombings and attacks on police are the work of the left extremists. There are roughly a dozen extremist groups bent on

revolution in the US. Operating with no apparent central direction or any attempt at coordination of tactics, they can, according to official estimates, muster about 4,500 members. There is the "New Year's Gang", a group of University of Wisconsin students who claim credit for bombing an Army-supported research centre last August and killing a physics researcher. The gang has warned that if its various demands are not met by the end of this week, it will initiate "open warfare and kidnapping of prominent officials." There are Weathermen, with a long, possibly inflated list of bombings to their discredit.

Like the Weathermen, the Black Panthers, with perhaps 1,000 members, may well be taking the blame for more terrorist activities than they have actually carried out—so far. Though 13 are on trial in New York on charges of a conspiracy to bomb buildings and road tracks, no Panther has been convicted of killing a cop or blowing up anything. Some have fired at officers raiding their headquarters, but only Panthers have died in such exchanges. By its own accounts, however, the organization stockpiles arms and ammunitions in "self-defense", and its literature features cartoons in which blacks are shown machine-gunning porcine police. The Panthers' rhetoric is inflammatory and irresponsible, and it is impossible to say how many people take their "off the pig" injunctions seriously. By their own testimony, the Panthers consider themselves urban guerrillas and in solidarity with revolutionary movements outside the US.

The ethnic and racial diversity of the US, and its relative youth as a country, have much to do with its social unrest. But terrorism occurs in some of the oldest and most settled societies. Europe's oft-revised map and its tribal feuds have given rise to many terrorist movements. In the province of Alto Adige on the Italian-Austrian border, German-speaking separatists set off 200 bombs and killed ten policemen over a five-year period to punctuate their demands for reunification with Austria. Belgium's Dutch-speaking Flemings and French-speaking Walloons have been at each others' throats for 50 years, toppling 18 governments in their attempts to gain primacy. The Breton Liberation Front blows up a police station occasionally by way of reminding Paris of the long-smouldering separatist movement in Brittany, "France's forgotten province." Young protestant and Catholic toughs are still fighting the 1690 Battle of the Boyne in Northern Ireland, and the old Irish Republican Army, whose terrorist tactics of bombing and assassination prefigured today's urban guerrillas by a generation, is showing

signs of stirring.

The Continent's major cities are quieter than they were during the Marxist student upheavals of 1968, but there are signs that they are stirring under the influence of the new terror. In Paris, police credit a Maoist group called the Proletarian Left with 82 terrorist acts in the first five months of 1970. This summer, its "No Vacations for the Rich" program featured sabotage attacks on Riviera resorts. Philosopher Jean Paul Sartre belongs to the 2,000-member group and edits newspaper, but his efforts have gone unnoticed; the police have confiscated every issue since Sartre took up his pencil.

The world's most visible guerrillas are probably the Palestinians. They can hardly be described as "urban" in the desert camps from which they attack Israeli border settlements, and their attempts at sabotaging Israeli cities have been notably unsuccessful. But the feda-yeen have scored a major triumph of sorts with the airline hijackings. They now seem to have concluded that such tactics are counter-productive; George Habash, leader of the extremist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, is reported to have "considerably cooled down" on skyjackings. Nevertheless, they inspired other terrorists by seizing the very symbols of modern technological power and holding the world at bay for a harrowing week of blackmail. They also serve as model instructors for other terrorist groups.

Global Cross-Pollination

One reason the new terror often appears to be epidemic is that the tactics are so similar. The guerrillas all study the same texts—by Mao or Che or Carlos Marighella. Instant communications, moreover, guarantee a sort of global cross-pollination of radicalism. Harvard Professor of Government Seymour Martin Lipset tells of the time he "asked a revolutionary in South America whether he kept in touch with developments in the US. He replied, "We watch television. We saw everything at Berkeley."

Though the similarities among guerrilla groups seem less a matter of conspiracy than a kind of contagion or psychological empathy, there is evidence that organizations like the Panthers, in the US, and Palestinian guerrillas exchange not only ideas and moral support but also financial backing. There is no lack of spots where guerrillas of several continents can get together. In Cuba Fidel Castro's Sierra Maestra Guerrillero camps have

taught more than 5,000 foreign recruits such techniques as sabotage, bomb making and murder since 1961. Most of Castro's trainees have come from Latin America, but he has had numerous callers from the US. Among the American Weathermen visiting Cuba have been Mark Rudd, Bernardine Dohrn, and two would-be-city-busters who were killed when the Greenwich Village town house that they were using as a bomb factory blew up last March, Diana Oughton and Ted Gold.

Black radicals, too, have made the Havana circuit. It was at a conference in Cuba in 1967 that former SNCC Leader Stokely Carmichael declared; "America is going to fall, and I only hope to live long enough to see it." Angela Davis, now fighting extradition from New York to California on charges of murder and kidnapping, called on Castro in July 1969.

Selective Assassination

Algeria is becoming an ever more popular meeting ground. The 44 Brazilian terrorists who were released from jail and flown to Algiers after the kidnapping of West German Ambassador Ehren von Holleben in Rio last June, have been lounging about Ben Alkoun, a government-owned compound set in flowering gardens in the hills outside Algiers. The Black Panthers formally opened an office in Algiers in September, and there, last week, Panther-in-Residence Eldridge Cleaver welcomed the latest arrivals from the US Dohrn and Drug Guru Timothy Leary, who was on the lam from a California prison farm where he had been serving time on a narcotics charge. Leary told reporters he would return to the US "after the revolution."

Algeria's Colonel Houri Boumedienne has long been happy to pick up the bills for "serious" visiting revolutionaries, but apparently he did not feel that Dohrn and Leary belonged in that category. At week's end there were reports that the two had been asked to leave Algeria and were on their way to another guerrilla training ground : Jordan. Palestinian terrorists have trained radicals from West Germany, Nicaragua and US in camps outside Amman. A Canadian journalist touring a guerrilla camp in the Jordanian mountains, was astonished to find two young Montrealers in Bedouin headgear learning the craft of "selective assassination." The youths, both members of the FLQ, thought that problem with language and unfamiliar Soviet weapons were a small price to pay for "military training which we

can easily put into practice when we get back." Recently eight Panthers received six weeks of instruction in bombing and street warfare at a Palestinian commando training camp near Amman. They were recruited by Arabs living in New York on assignment to UN missions. The same Arabs reportedly have instituted terrorist training for Panthers in northern New York State. Money also is known to have reached the Panthers from North Korea and from Arab guerrilla organizations through their exiled minister of information, Cleaver.

Who are the urban guerrillas ? No government has ever made a systematic effort to develop a profile. In general, says a US Government specialist, the cell member may fall into any of several categories: "A few are adventurers, in the underground for the hell of it. A few are 'crazies'. And there are some idealists of the Marxist 'useful idiot' type." More broadly, the guerrillas can range from outright criminals to blue-collar workers, from romantic, fanatic children of the elite to men of considerable intellect and courage.

What makes them tick ? Undoubtedly, the dehumanizing conditions of the modern city contribute to the paranoia that often marks the urban terrorist. Those conditions also intensify his sense of alienation—and make it easier for him to depersonalize the "pigs" and other targets of his violence. Historian Hisham Sharabi, at the American University in Beirut, maintains that there are two ways to view the terrorist. "The sympathetic approach holds that the individual is overcome by despair that he will ever accomplish anything by conventional means, and one implication is the severance of the last ethical link with established values in society." The hostile approach, he says, is to "see a common denominator in childhood experience, psychic debility or even derangement."

Psychologists like UCLA's Charles Wahl favour the hard view. All revolutionaries, Wahl says, have had fathers who stood at one or the other of two extremes : "strict, cruel and unjust or weak, vacillating, in effective or absent altogether." The son grows up hating the father, and learning to take on the cop, capitalism and the Establishment. He can, says Wahl, even murder without guilt. Many revolutionaries suffer from searing feelings of inadequacy, Wahl adds, and therefore have a greater-than-ordinary need for notoriety. Supporting this view, De Paul University Psychologist Thomas Milburn speaks of the "Icarus complex" among many terrorists—"even

though you fall to earth, you've tried one spectacular thing."

The Palestinian skyjackers, Historian Sharabi insists, are not suffering from psychic hang-ups, and from such despondency that "literally any means is justified by the end." Leila Khaled, the PFLP's almond-eyed, two-time skyjacker, is a case in point. When Leila and an accomplice attempted to seize an EI AT 707 in September, they were stopped cold by gunfire from EI AI guards (Leila's companion was killed). Now back in Beirut, where she cuts a modish figure in floppy hats and close-fitting slacks, Leila is downright indignant about the EI AI security men. "They had no sense of responsibility", she complained to 'Time' Correspondent Gavin Scott last week. "Bullets were flying all over the cabin. They were completely ruthless."

As far as her own actions are concerned, Miss Khaled told Correspondent Scott : "If we throw bombs it is not our responsibility. You may care for the death of a child, but the whole world ignored the death of Palestinian children for 22 years. We are not responsible."

Double Danger

How should governments deal with the urban guerrilla threat ? Brazil's tough response has put all but a few fanatics out of the terror business, and it is not hard to see why. "When we invade a terrorist cell", explained one Brazilian official last week, "we use twice the force necessary. We make a demonstration so overwhelming that the people know there is absolutely no way out." Off-duty police and troops have also formed unofficial "death squads" to search out and eliminate known terrorists.

Canada and Uruguay have moved decisively, but within constitutional limits, knowing full well that to scrap the constitution a la Brazil would only play into terrorists' hands by inviting real disorders. In Ottawa, Trudeau's Cabinet is already drawing up new laws to replace the War Measures Act, so as to permit more effective action against civil disorders. With its May 1968 upheaval in mind, France has beefed up its police force, and enacted a tough new anti-demonstration measure known as the "anti-wrecker's law." Under the Jaw, police can arrest anyone standing in sight of an unlawful demonstration.

Compared to some of these foreign countermeasures against urban guerrillas, the US is still proceeding mildly, all the loose talk about

"repression" notwithstanding. Certainly, given the present political climate in the US, no American President could have invoked wartime powers as easily as Trudeau did to summarily outlaw a group of militant dissidents. In the US, officials can move strongly against an urban guerrilla threat under the recently enacted Organized Crime Control Law; among other things it gives the FBI a green light to investigate bombings or attacks on police, cases that previously were not normally handled by federal authorities. On one issue, US officials insist that they intend to play it tough. If an official or a foreign diplomat is kidnapped, they maintain that they will reject ransom demands in an effort to discourage terrorists from trying again. Despite the obvious need for toughness in such situations, any democratic country faces dangers from too harsh as well as from too weak a reaction. The only countries that may prove immune to the new terror may be the most authoritarian ones. Winning out over terror is of little benefit if it leads to a police force with permanently enlarged powers and a citizenry with permanently curtailed rights. In fact, this is precisely that many of the guerrillas want to bring about : government repression that provokes widespread discontent and ultimately revolution. The final weapon against the urban guerrilla is a secure and self-confident society that can contain its enemies without resorting to the terrorists' own methods.

At Manhattan's John Jay College of Criminal Justice, which conducts liberal-arts training for New York police officers, Law Professor Isadore Silver argues that the US has had it relatively easy so far because terrorists have been committing acts that are more symbolic than anything else. ⁴"They attack police stations, corporate headquarters, research labs, but more often than not, they call and warn in advance that they're going to do it." Says Silver: "It's as though they were sending up one last desperate cry : 'Damn it, pay some attention to us?'"

Pay Attention

The US is paying plenty of attention to them, both to their excess and to the underlying causes of their despair, if despair it is. In fact, some observers believe that the radical movement in the US has passed its peak. Harvard's Seymour Lipset notes that "terrorism can mark either the beginning of the end of a movement."

It is undoubtedly far too soon to proclaim the end of the urban guerrillas

in the US. Sooner or later, however, the terrorists themselves may pay closer heed to a lesson that their hero Mao Tsetung could have taught them. "Guerrilla warfare must fail," Mao wrote, "if its political objectives do not coincide with the aspirations of the people and their sympathy, cooperation and assistance cannot be gained."

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5 Rifles Recovered

The personnel of 29 Battalion^ Central Reserve Police Force recovered five rifles and ammunition from fleeing PREPAK extremists who had attacked R.M.E. Hospital at Imphal on July 9,1980.

The extremists, who had decamped with seven '303 rifles after killing a Manipur Rifles guard, were chased and engaged by CRPF jawans.

In the encounter between CRPF and extremists, one extremist was killed while others escaped.

Special Pay for Naik Radio Operators

Special pay of Naik Radio Operators of Central Reserve Police Force has been increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month, according to a notification issued by the Government.

Posts of 130 Naik Operators have been upgraded to that of Head Constables in the Signal Range.

Out of these 130 upgraded posts, 43 each have gone to 1st Signal Battalion and 3 Signal Battalion and 44 posts to 2 Signal Battalion.

REWARD FOR 50 BATTALION

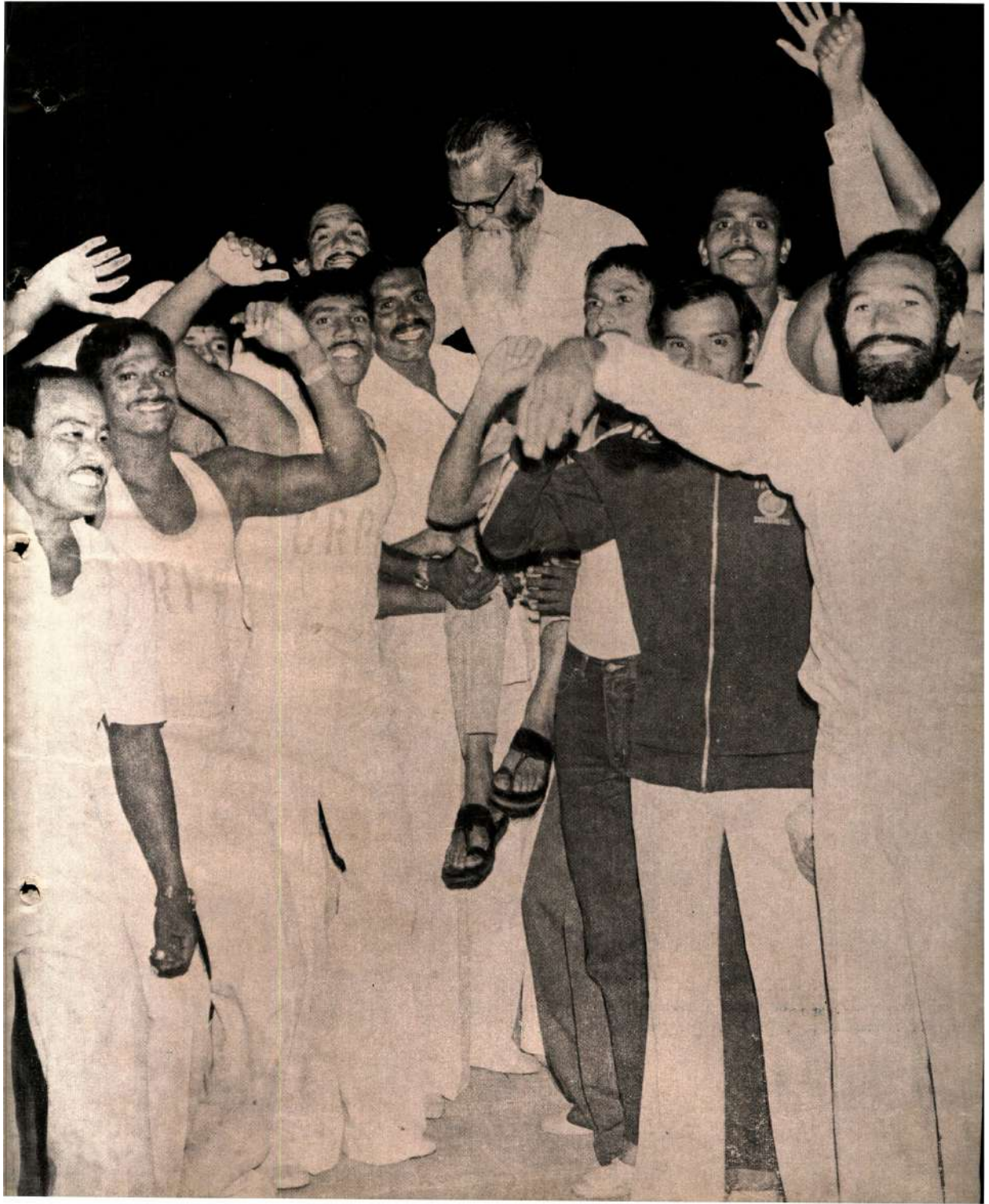
Shri A.M. Gokhle, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Mokokchung, Naga-land rewarded Rs. 800 to the personnel of 50 Battalion, CRPF.

These personnel while deployed for law and order duty on July 23, 1980 at Mokokchung town dispersed unruly crowd by exercising maximum restrain.

CENTRAL SCHOOLS FOR RAMPUR & NAGPUR

Central Schools were opened at the Central Reserve Police Force Group Centres of Rampur and Nagpur in August, 1980.

Facing : A jubilant CRPF aquatics contingent with IGP Verma at A. I. Police Games at Pune.





Caught in rain in the wilderness of the mountains of Arunchal Pradesh, two men of CRPF sit to pause and ponder - may be about their families and the problems unsolved. Far away from their heart and home, they bear hardships so that their countrymen may live in peace.
(Photo: Satish Khanna)