

1935-36.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
POLICE DEPARTMENT  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1935.

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 June, 1936.*

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SYDNEY: ALFRED JAMES KENT, I.S.O., GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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# POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1935.)

The Commissioner of Police to the Honorable the Chief Secretary.

Police Department,  
Commissioner's Office,  
17 March, 1936.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the Police Rules made in pursuance of the Police Regulation Act, 1899, as amended by subsequent Acts, the Annual Report on the operations of the Police Department of New South Wales during 1935 has been prepared, and is furnished for the information of the Chief Secretary.

## POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

### I.—PERSONNEL OF THE POLICE SERVICE.

On the 31st December, 1935, the actual strength of the Police Force was 3,510, and the distribution of the Force in the various ranks was as under:—

<i>General Police.</i>		<i>Traffic Police.</i>		<i>Criminal Investigation Branch.</i>	
Commissioner .....	1	Superintendent, 1st Class ...	1	Superintendent, 3rd Class.....	1
*Superintendents, 1st Class ...	3	Inspector, 2nd Class .....	1	Inspectors, 3rd Class .....	3
Superintendents, 2nd Class ...	4	Inspector, 3rd Class .....	1	Sergeants, 1st Class .....	6
Superintendents, 3rd Class ...	5	Sergeants, 1st Class .....	2	Sergeants, 2nd Class.....	6
Acting Superintendents .....	1	Sergeants, 2nd Class.....	5	Sergeants, 3rd Class.....	18
†Inspectors, 1st Class .....	8	Sergeants, 3rd Class... ..	10	Constables, 1st Class.....	51
Inspectors, 2nd Class.....	18	Constables, 1st Class.....	68	Constables, Ordinary.....	54
Inspectors, 3rd Class.....	35	Constables, Ordinary .....	145	Total ..... 139	
Acting Inspectors .....	4	Total.....	233		
Sergeants, 1st Class .....	102	<i>Water Police.</i>		<i>Other Detective and Plain Clothes Police employed on Detective Work.</i>	
Sergeants, 2nd Class .....	162	Sergeant, 1st Class .....	1	Sergeants, 1st Class .....	2
Sergeants, 3rd Class .....	372	Sergeant, 2nd Class .....	1	Sergeants, 2nd Class .....	6
Constables, 1st Class .....	851	Sergeants, 3rd Class .....	3	Sergeants, 3rd Class .....	30
Constables, Ordinary .....	1,272	Constables, 1st Class.....	6	Constables, 1st Class... ..	77
Constables, Probationary.. ...	85	Constables, Ordinary.....	13	Constables, Ordinary .....	76
Total.....	2,923	Total.....	24	Total.....	191

Total Strength, 3,510:

\* Includes Deputy Commissioner. † Includes Licensing Inspector.

On the same date there were in the employ of the Police Department, 127 Public Service Officers, 75 Police Cadets, 14 Trackers, 8 Women Special Constables and 6 Matrons (4 permanent and 2 relieving), the full strength of the personnel of the Department being 3,740.



Reference to Appendix "F" will show that practically 89 per cent. of the New South Wales Police were born in Australasia.

## II.—ORGANISATION OF THE POLICE SERVICE.

The Police Force proper consists of Foot Police, Mounted Police, Detective Police, Plain Clothes Police, Traffic Police, and Water Police. The number of men in each of these groups has already been set out. The various ranks in the Police Force have also been indicated. The Metropolitan District is subdivided into Divisions, while country Administrative Districts are divided into Sub-districts. In the Metropolitan District the staff of Detective Police is under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Branch, and for the purpose of the thorough investigation of the more serious crimes the Metropolitan Area is divided into "Areas" (A, B, C, and D), each Area covering a number of Divisions. The control of traffic at busy intersections and the enforcement of the laws relating to motor traffic, general traffic, and pedestrian traffic, are dealt with by the Traffic Branch, which is under the control of the Superintendent of Traffic. A chart showing the organisation of the Police Service, the matters attended to by the Police, the functions of the Public Service Staff of the Department, and the co-ordination of the Police activities and the duties of the Public Service Staff will be found opposite this page.

## III.—DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS.

Year by year, as a natural result of the constant growth of population and the passing of legislation placing new responsibilities on the Police, the volume of Police work expands, the pressure of Departmental business at Police Headquarters increases, and the responsibilities of the Senior Officers of the Department become heavier. In order to cope with the administrative work of the Commissioner's Office it has been necessary to form Departmental Committees of Senior Officers (both Police and Public Service) to closely review the methods in operation of handling and recording Police correspondence, and to carefully examine the various forms and books in use in this respect. As a result arrangements have been made which eliminate unnecessary handling of files, or circumlocution, and numerous improvements have been introduced in the books and forms used for Police purposes. Similarly, a Departmental Committee went thoroughly into the question of re-organisation of the Police Administrative Districts and Sub-districts, the establishment of Police Administrative Country Areas, and the preparation of maps showing the boundaries of the districts and Sub-districts as re-organised, and the Police patrol areas and Police Stations within each District and Sub-district. The re-organisation scheme is fully outlined in this Report under the heading "Administrative Changes or Reforms, New Legislation, etc." "Crime Maps" and "Crime Graphs," which have also been introduced, are described under the headings "Modus Operandi" and "Crime Graphs" respectively.

## IV.—NEED FOR ADEQUATE STRENGTH OF POLICE.

During this year I have thoroughly examined the position as to the strength of Police required to ensure that a proper measure of Police protection would be available throughout the State, and that the various duties devolving upon the Police shall be discharged with the maximum of efficiency. As previously reported to the Chief Secretary, I am of the opinion that the minimum strength of Police necessary to obtain these results is 3,600. During 1935, as the result of approval obtained, 83 Trainees and 21 Cadets were appointed.

Including the Trainees appointed in accordance with the approvals given, the actual strength of the Force on the 31st December, 1935, was 3,510. The number of Police Cadets employed at that date was 75. Against this, however, must be borne in mind the loss of strength caused by the number of vacancies which arise during each year through resignations, discharges on superannuation, deaths, etc. The total "casualties" so caused in 1935 was 110. The Police Department will not, of course, have the full value of the Cadets until they complete their terms of service as Cadets and become members of the Force; so that, even allowing for the Cadets, it will be seen that considerable leeway must be made up before the desired strength of 3,600 men is available.

## V.—VACANCIES IN THE POLICE FORCE.

Vacancies arose during the year, as indicated under the following headings:—

Resignations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Discharges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dismissals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Discharges on pension	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Discharges on gratuity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
								—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110



# CHART OF ORGANISATION OF POLICE DEPARTMENT.

## COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

(Chairman, Police Superannuation Board. Chairman, Aborigines Protection Board.)

### METROPOLITAN POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

IN CHARGE OF

The Metropolitan Superintendent and Deputy Commissioner of Police.

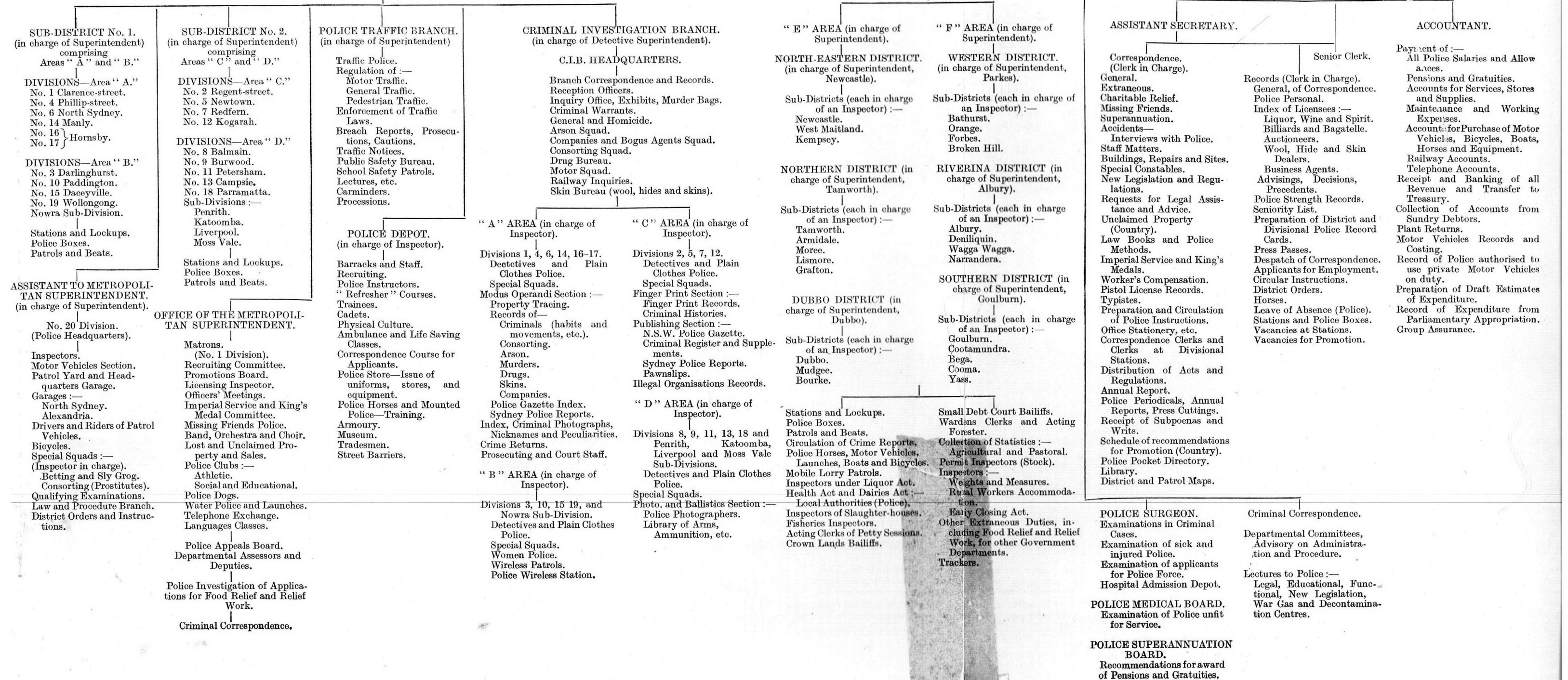
### COUNTRY AREAS—E. & F.

### PUBLIC SERVICE CLERICAL STAFF

IN CHARGE OF

The Secretary, Police Department.

(Secretary, Police Superannuation Board.)



## I.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR THE STATE GENERALLY.

## I.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR THE STATE GENERALLY.

The "Return of Cases Dealt with by the Courts" for the State shows that the total number of offenders brought before the Courts in 1935 was 134,900; this represents a heavy increase of 6,940 over the total for 1934. The following table supplies a sectional comparison with the previous year's figures:—

Section	Number of Persons before the Courts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1934.	1935.		
Offences against the person ... ..	3,576	3,794	218	.....
Offences against property with violence ... ..	4,482	5,343	861	.....
Offences against property without violence ... ..	19,619	18,405	.....	1,214
Forgery and offences against the currency ... ..	248	162	.....	86
Offences against good order ... ..	40,909	42,853	1,944	.....
Breaches of Acts generally ... ..	59,126	64,343	5,217	.....
Totals ... ..	127,960	134,900	6,940	.....

Detailed statistics concerning the number of cases brought before the Courts of New South Wales during 1935 are contained in Appendix A, and the following are the principal increases and decreases indicated in the various headings thereof:—

*Principal Decreases.*

### Offences Against the Person.

Murder . . . . .	13	Robbery with violence . . . . .	25
Attempt to murder . . . . .	29	Demanding property with menace or threat . . . . .	8
Manslaughter . . . . .	15	Robbery under arms . . . . .	14
Assault with intent to rob . . . . .	33	Assault an officer in the execution of his duty . . . . .	62
Common assault . . . . .	165	Assault a female . . . . .	23
Indecent assault on a male person . .	20	Inflicting grievous bodily harm . .	10
Attempted suicide . . . . .	12	Abduction . . . . .	10
		Bigamy . . . . .	10

*Offences Against Property with Violence.*

Breaking and entering, and attempts	725	Burglary . . . . .	9
Maliciously injuring property . . .	118		
Maliciously wounding or killing			
animals or birds . . . . .	19		

*Offences against Property without Violence.*

Stolen goods in custody .. ..	166	Obtaining goods by false pretences	1839
Stealing animals (not stock) or birds .. .. .	80	Receiving stolen property .. ..	65
Unlawfully using vehicle or boat ..	57	Stock stealing (horse, cattle or sheep) .. .. .	44
Larceny of things attached to land	21	Fraudulent appropriation .. ..	32
Stealing or destroying a valuable security .. .. .	15	Embezzlement .. .. .	23
Larceny by trick .. .. .	11	Illegally using cattle or horse ..	22
Larceny as a bailee .. .. .	13	Stealing in a dwelling .. ..	15
Simple larceny .. .. .	591		

*Forgery and Offences against the Currency.*

Forgery	..	..	..	..	65
Uttering	..	..	..	..	22
Forgery and uttering			..	..	5

### Offences against Good Order.

Drunkenness, and drunk and disorderly .. .. .	1578	Play game to annoyance of residents .. .. .	311
Riotous behaviour, etc. .. ..	483	Idle and disorderly .. .. .	218
Using profane language, etc. ..	444	Using threatening or insulting words, etc. .. .. .	159
Travel without paying fare ..	98		
Rogue and vagabond .. ..	45		
Trespass .. .. .	51		
Carrying or using firearm on Sunday .. .. .	37		
Furious riding or driving .. ..	23		
Sly-grog .. .. .	14		

*Breaches of Acts generally, including Offences not Provided for under the  
Foregoing Headings.*

*Principal Increases.*

Motor Traffic and Transport, and Regulations .. ..	1716
Totalizator .. ..	934
Local Government .. ..	898
Public Instruction .. ..	549
Gaming and Betting .. ..	426
Industrial Arbitration .. ..	278
Land and Income Tax .. ..	181
Vagrancy .. ..	174
Public Health .. ..	160
Dog and Goat .. ..	143
Liquor .. ..	135
Bread .. ..	107
Fisheries .. ..	95
Child Welfare .. ..	86
Hawkers and Pedlars .. ..	77
Commonwealth Electoral .. ..	50
Sydney Corporation .. ..	57
Stock .. ..	52
Forestry .. ..	48
Landlord and Tenant .. ..	43
Crimes .. ..	33
Birds and Animals .. ..	31

*Principal Decreases.*

Motor Tax Management .. ..	329
Post and Telegraph .. ..	192
Pure Food .. ..	192
Pastures Protection .. ..	135
Stamp Duties .. ..	126
Government Railways and By-laws .. ..	92
Police Offences (Drugs) .. ..	57
Early Closing .. ..	48
Weights and Measures .. ..	44
Lotteries and Art Unions .. ..	39
Irrigation .. ..	38
Lunacy .. ..	37

In addition to the foregoing particulars, it might be mentioned that applications for Orders of Court during 1935 increased by 650, but prosecutions for non-compliance with Court Orders decreased by 262.

## II.—POSITION IN REGARD TO CLEARING UP OF SERIOUS CRIME.

Monthly returns showing results of Police investigations of serious crimes reported are furnished from the various Police Administrative Districts, and the following table, prepared from the information contained in those reports, indicates the result of such investigations throughout the State during 1935, and the position in this respect in 1932, 1933, and 1934. The high percentage of crime cleared up is very satisfactory.

Year.	Number of Serious Crimes Reported.	Number of Serious Crimes Cleared Up.	Percentage Accounted for.
1932 ... ..	24,976	15,529	62
1933 ... ..	26,611	20,791	78
1934 ... ..	26,238	20,848	79
1935 ... ..	23,897	19,045	80 (almost)

NOTE.—The furnishing of monthly returns commenced with the month of October, 1935; previously returns were submitted quarterly.

## III.—CRIME GRAPHS.

So that I may know at a moment's notice the position in regard to serious crime, graphs are compiled in this office for my use.

There is a graph for each Police Administrative District showing the value of property reported stolen, the efforts of Police to recover the stolen property and apprehend the offenders, also separate graphs indicating the number of crimes reported and cleared up in the Metropolitan District, and the number of arrests made by the Consorting Squad.

Each morning a summary of all thefts or alleged thefts throughout the State is prepared from Criminal Offence Forms submitted from Police Stations. From this summary, which is submitted for my information, the graphs of property reported stolen are compiled. The summary shows the Police Station at which the theft has been reported, a description of the stolen property and the estimated value.

In the case of the graphs for the country districts the height of the graph shows the total value of property reported stolen in the district each day. The graph rises at the rate of one square (one-tenth of an inch) for every £2 in value of property reported stolen, and proceeds to the right one square per day. For every theft of £20 or over a detailed entry is made which shows the station at which the theft was reported, description and value of property reported stolen, number of file in connection with the matter, and the result or progress of Police inquiries. The graph of property reported stolen in the Metropolitan District rises one square for every £20 in value of property stolen and does not show detailed entries as in the case of the graphs for the country districts. A small circle on the line of the graph denotes the week-end, and enables a comparison to be made of the property stolen at various week-ends.



A separate graph is made for the number of crimes reported and cleared up in the Metropolitan District. This graph rises one square for every ten (10) crimes reported or cleared up. The line of the graph showing the number of crimes reported is drawn in black, and the number cleared up, in red. This graph shows the extent of crime in the Metropolitan District and the success which has attended the Police in their efforts to cope therewith.

Another graph shows the number of arrests made each week by the Consorting Squad. It is compiled from a weekly return furnished on Thursday of each week, and indicates the activity of the Consorting Squad in the suppression of such offences as soliciting, consorting, offensive behaviour, etc.

At a glance I can see on the graph of the property reported stolen, what thefts have not been cleared up, and from the number of the file on the graph, can readily obtain the papers with reference to the offence. All entries on the graphs are followed up month by month until the offence has been cleared up or a stage reached when no further inquiries can be made.

The position of inquiries in connection with thefts committed in the various districts can also be clearly seen, and in the event of representations being made to me by, say, the Graziers' Association, for increased Police protection owing to the number of cases of sheep or cattle stealing in a certain district, on consulting the graph, I am at once placed in the position of knowing whether there were a number of cases of stock stealing in that particular district and whether they were genuine thefts or cases where sheep and cattle were reported stolen and later found dead or straying, or instances where a mistake was made in the keeping of station books, or in counting the stock.

#### IV.—DRUG TRAFFIC.

The suppression within New South Wales of the traffic in opium, cocaine and other dangerous drugs has continued to receive close Police attention and such traffic has been reduced to a minimum. The Police Offences Amendment (Drugs) Act, passed in 1934, came into operation on the 1st July last. Under the provisions of the Act the administration of the law in this State relating to dangerous drugs has been transferred from the Pharmacy Board to the Chief Secretary's Department and (in addition to the two Detective Police attached to the Drug Bureau of the Criminal Investigation Branch—vide page 16) the Chief Secretary has now issued authorities empowering selected members of the Police Force throughout the State to inspect drug registers kept by pharmacists, doctors and others, and to institute proceedings when the necessary approval is obtained for prosecutions. The hands of the Police will thus be considerably strengthened in dealing with the drug traffic. The Police to whom the authorities mentioned have been issued have each been furnished with a copy of a lecture setting out fully the requirements of the law concerning dangerous drugs and the manner in which the Police are to exercise their powers.

It is evident that the traffic is still going on, though checked, and as a result of the Police investigations, prosecutions have resulted, some of the offenders being professional men such as doctors, chemists, etc. Under the Amendment Act, the maximum penalty has been increased from a fine of £250 (in default 12 months' hard labour) to a fine of £400 or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for two years or to both such fine and imprisonment. In dealing with drug addicts a serious obstacle is experienced by the Police owing to the absence of a suitable corrective institution to which such persons could be sent for proper treatment. This difficulty has been referred to in previous reports and it is very desirable that the question of establishing an institution of the nature referred to be dealt with as soon as practicable.

Particulars of prosecutions for trafficking in opium, cocaine, etc., and the quantities of prepared opium and opium ash seized by the Police in this State in 1935, are set out below:—

*Opium in Possession.*—Twenty-two Chinese were convicted of this offence, and were fined amounts totalling £239, with alternative terms of imprisonment at the rate of one day for every 10s. of the fine imposed.

*Opium Smoking.*—Twenty-three Chinese were convicted, and fines totalling £53 were imposed on them with alternative terms of imprisonment as indicated in regard to opium in possession.

*Opium Pipes in Possession.*—One Chinaman was convicted of this offence, and fined £5, in default ten days' imprisonment.

*Keep House for Smoking Opium.*—Six Chinese were convicted and fines totalling £158 were imposed with the usual alternative terms of imprisonment.

Five pounds ten ounces of prepared opium and 1 lb. 1½ oz. of opium ash were seized by the Police during the year and handed over to the Customs Department for destruction.

*Possession of Cannabis Indica (Indian Hemp).*—An unregistered chemist was fined £2 for illegal possession of a small quantity of this drug.

*Appendix B.*—A graph showing the total number of persons proceeded against in the Police Courts during 1935, the population of the State at the end of that year and the variations in the actual strength of the Police Force for each year since 1905, will be found in Appendix B.

## V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Gaming and Betting Act.*—Throughout the year the Special Squad dealing with breaches of the Gaming and Betting Act has made special efforts to deal with persons engaged in illegal betting and in issuing tipsters advertisements, etc. The following information indicates the results of the Police activities in this respect in the Metropolitan and Newcastle areas:—

	Arrests.	Convicted.	Discharged.
Males .....	5,998	5,969	22
Females .....	191	188	1
Totals .....	6,189	6,157	23

Five cases pending at 31st December, 1935.

Total fines ..... £50,801

Total forfeitures of money seized ..... £614 4s. 7d.

*Wife and Child Desertion.*—The number of cases of wife and child desertion reported to the Police in 1935 was 1,243, an increase of 199 on the total for 1934. The number of offenders brought before the Courts for these offences was 477.

*"Shop Lifting" and Stealing from Shops.*—The modern practice of displaying goods on counters or tables for convenient inspection by the customers in large business emporiums has its disadvantages as providing temptation to steal. The number of cases in New South Wales during 1935 of stealing from shops and of "shop lifting" (stealing of goods displayed in the manner referred to), and the value of the property involved in these cases is shown hereunder:—

	No. of Cases reported.	Arrests.			Convictions.			Value of Property.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Stealing from Shops ... ..	369	278	30	308	209	20	229	£ 3,504 s. 6 d. 3
"Shop Lifting" ... ..	902	351	534	885	319	497	816	1,030 18 0

*Juvenile Crime.*—Statistics concerning offences committed by juvenile offenders (under the age of twenty-one years) in the Metropolitan District during 1935, are contained in Appendix C and show that there was an increase of 284 in the number of juveniles brought before the Courts as compared with the previous year, but this increase is mainly accounted for under the headings of "stealing" and "neglected or uncontrollable children." The Police Authorities have taken up actively the question of boys' welfare, and action is in progress in the direction of forming a club for boys in a locality where it will be of the most benefit. The Police efforts in the direction of welfare work are further dealt with in this report, under the heading "Police Charitable Activities and Welfare Work."

*Extraditions.*—In 1935 there were three extradition cases, which resulted in offenders being brought to New South Wales and dealt with, viz., two cases (covering three offenders) of extradition from New Zealand, and one case from Lord Howe Island; and two cases of extradition from New South Wales to the United States of America.

*Inquests.*—The total number of inquests held in 1935 was 1,939, being 4 less than the total for 1934. The number of inquests on dead bodies was 1,836 (the total number of bodies being 1,886). The number of inquests on fires was 103.

## VI.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

The number of cases dealt with by the Courts in the Metropolitan District in 1935, and similar information for the year 1934, are set out in the following table:—

	1934.	1935.	Increase or Decrease.
Offences against the person ... ..	2,130	2,213	inc. 83
Offences against property, with violence ... ..	3,525	4,466	inc. 941
Offences against property, without violence ... ..	15,165	13,961	dec. 1,204
Forgery and offences against the currency ... ..	157	110	dec. 47
Offences against good order ... ..	23,716	25,436	inc. 1,720
Offences not included in the preceding ... ..	38,508	42,737	inc. 4,229
Totals... ..	83,201	88,923	inc. 5,722

*Serious Crime in the Metropolitan District.*—The following information shows the position in the Metropolitan District in regard to serious crimes reported during 1935, the number cleared up and also the total value of property reported stolen, and the total value of property recovered or accounted for:—

Number of cases reported.	Number of cases cleared up.	Per-centage.	Property reported stolen.	Property accounted for.	Per-centage.	Property recovered.	Per-centage.
15,020	13,383	89	£ 124,555	£ 126,695	*101	£ 46,294	37

\*NOTE.—During 1935, in addition to property stolen during the year and accounted for, some property was accounted for which was stolen during 1934. Hence the total value of stolen property accounted for in 1935 was greater than the value of property reported stolen.

*Thefts due to Negligence of Owners of Property.*—Many thefts would be prevented if articles of property were not carelessly left in unattended vehicles and other places affording easy access to thieves. In view of the prevalence of stealing from motor vehicles, and with a view to warning the public of the necessity for taking due care of their property, a supply of suitable cards was obtained during the year, and when the Police in the Metropolitan area find motor vehicles unattended with goods therein, one of these cards is handed to the motorist, or, if he be not available, the card is left in a conspicuous place in the vehicle. The card draws attention to the risk involved in leaving valuables in unattended vehicles. The distribution of the cards has had a good effect and a distinct reduction in the number of losses has taken place.

The following table indicates the various directions in which negligence on the part of owners of property has led to thefts in the Metropolitan District during 1935. The total number of such cases in 1934 was 3,097, and it is satisfactory to note that the total for 1935, viz., 2,496, shows a substantial decrease.

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>
Baths (swimming), lockers left open, etc. .. .. .	8
Beaches, property left on .. .. .	11
Bicycles .. .. .	1,211
Boats, launches and canoes, property stolen from .. .. .	41
Carts, theft of property from .. .. .	9
Church doorways, property left in .. .. .	5
Clubs and club houses, property left in .. .. .	1
Dressing rooms left open, property stolen from .. .. .	53
Halls (dance and other), property left in .. .. .	20
Hotel bars, property left in .. .. .	11
Ladies' retiring rooms, property left in .. .. .	13
Land (open) and open yards, property left on .. .. .	29
Lavatories (men's), property left in .. .. .	18
Libraries, property left in .. .. .	19
Motor cars and cycles, stealing from .. .. .	797
Motor lorries, stealing from .. .. .	87
Railway platforms, property left on .. .. .	13
Railway trains, property left in .. .. .	4
Reserves and parks, property left in .. .. .	13
Restaurants, property left in .. .. .	4
Shop counters, bags left on .. .. .	24
Streets (open), property left in .. .. .	68
Tennis courts, property left on .. .. .	9
Tents, property left in .. .. .	12
Theatres, property stolen in .. .. .	9
Tram cars, property left in .. .. .	7
Total .. .. .	2,496

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that bicycles left unattended and goods left in unattended vehicles afford a high temptation to thieves. The value of the stolen bicycles referred to above is estimated at £3,155 15s. 6d., value of articles stolen from unattended motor vehicles £2,814 10s. 8d., value of motor accessories stolen, £1,400, and the total value of property stolen, £7,370 6s. 2d.

#### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH.

The work of all sections of the Criminal Investigation Branch was very heavy during 1935, but a high standard of efficiency has been maintained. A bureau was established in the Branch to deal particularly with persons suspected of illegal traffic in skins of native animals. A Squad to attend to "business agents" of doubtful character was also formed and a Squad to concentrate on the investigation of suspicious fires.



### I.—FINGER PRINT SECTION.

The total number of finger prints received in this Section during 1935 was 19,907, as compared with 18,309 in 1934. The number of finger prints identified as those of persons previously convicted was 11,742, the number of identifications during the previous year being 10,499. In 17 criminal cases the principal evidence before the Court was that of finger print identification; in 55 other instances offenders charged admitted their guilt, making it unnecessary for finger print evidence to be given. The number of exhibits examined by the Finger Print Section in 1935 was 644, as against 674 in 1934. The number of visits to scenes of crime by members of the Finger Print Staff was 1,266, the number in 1934 being 1,226. In 81 cases finger prints found at the scenes of crime were identified after examination. The finger prints of 31 unknown deceased persons were taken and in 15 instances identification resulted, the finger prints being the only means of establishing identity. The work of transferring the finger prints at present filed in the "Single Finger Print Collection" to the "Battley" system is being steadily proceeded with; an additional 497 prints were filed in the Single Finger Print cabinet. For the protection of the valuable records of the Section, a new steel finger print cabinet has been installed, and the work of transferring the finger print records into the new cabinet is proceeding.

### II.—PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.

The Prisons Department supplied 1,006 negatives of photographs of criminals during the year, and 7,500 copies of such photographs were sent to other Australian States and New Zealand for Police use. The number of criminal photographs received from other States of the Commonwealth and from New Zealand in 1935 was 3,107. Photographs of offenders in custody were taken at the Criminal Investigation Branch and suburban Police Stations, and the number of such photographs was 1,245. In 983 cases photographs were taken of finger prints, documents, cheques, etc., and 3,148 copies of those photographs were circulated for Police information. Further, 391 photographs were taken at scenes of crime or accidents, 10 bodies of deceased persons were photographed, 751 photographic copies of exhibits in murder cases were circulated, and 2,565 copies of photographs were used in half-yearly booklets of criminals wanted.

### III.—MODUS OPERANDI SECTION.

(Includes the Property Tracing Section.)

The classification and segregation of crime records in this Section have proved of great value in the investigation of crime. During 1935 the Section dealt with 15,711 "Modus Operandi" forms received, and in 5,478 cases where the offences had not been cleared up, the forms were returned to the local Police with a description of a "suspect" according to the method adopted in the commission of the offence. By this means 5,133 offences were cleared up. In many other cases photographs of likely "suspects" were sent from the Modus Operandi Section to Police engaged in investigating offences, and in 186 instances the photographs were identified as being those of the culprits. In the majority of these particular cases the offenders were not suspected until the clue was afforded by the classified records of the Section. The number of classification cards recorded during the year, covering names, methods of committing offences, peculiarities, etc., was 16,423. The operations of the Property Tracing Section continue to show satisfactory results. Reference to the classified records of this Section during 1935 led to the tracing of 591 articles (including 110 bicycles, 49 watches, 38 rings, 23 brooches, 21 medals, and numerous other items of property) with a total value of approximately £2,400. The tracing and identification of this property led, in turn, to the arrest of 31 persons, many of whom were unsuspected of being concerned in the theft. Owing to the increase in the work of the Modus Operandi Section, an additional office assistant (clerical) was made available and several new cabinets for records were installed.

The activities of the Section were extended during 1935 in the following directions, which have resulted in still greater efficiency in the suppression of crime:—

(a) A "Dossier" system was introduced for the recording of valuable data relating to the more notorious criminals.

(b) A Crime Circular is now issued weekly and distributed with the Police Gazette. This circular includes the latest information as to suspects or other information received concerning crime, and thus the Police throughout the State are kept posted with the latest developments in connection with crime.

(c) "Map Tabulation" of crime has been put into operation and the maps used cover both the Metropolitan District and the Country Districts. A large-scale map of the district is kept at the office of the Detective-Superintendent, and by the use of pins having coloured heads and little flags attached, the Superintendent and the Area Detective-Inspectors are immediately aware of the localities where crime is prevalent. Thus the services of the Detective Staff can be made available wherever they are most needed. A map on similar lines is also in use at Police Headquarters.

As regards country districts, as Crime Returns are received a map is marked in the manner indicated and the location of particular criminals is also shown on the map, according to the reports to hand. Appropriate Police action is taken in the light of this information.

(d) An "Arson Bureau" has been established, wherein the records and other data relating to the operations of the Arson Squad are tabulated and ready for immediate reference.

(e) A "Skin Bureau" also has been formed and its records, which concern persons convicted or suspected of unlawful traffic in skins of protected animals, are tabulated and filed.

(f) Additional records for the Drug Bureau have been installed, as a result of the duties placed on the Drug Bureau by the Police Offences Amendment (Drugs) Act, 1934.

(g) Stock Records containing classified data concerning stolen stock have been prepared and are tabulated according to districts.

(h) Classified photographic records of sexual offenders are now available. They relate to convicted male and female sexual offenders and are available for identification purposes.

(i) A record of jewellers' repair marks has been established, and is a complete record for the Metropolitan District. This record should prove very valuable in connection with inquiries concerning stolen jewellery, etc.

#### IV.—FORENSIC BALLISTICS SECTION.

A careful study of fire-arms and bullets is made by the members of this Section, and to assist them in their duties the latest books on the subject, by recognised experts, have been made available. During 1935 the number of bullets received and examined (exhibits in criminal cases where fire-arms were concerned), was 290. Numerous fire-arms confiscated or surrendered to the Police were sent to the Section for examination, the total number during the year being 1,030.

#### V.—DRUG BUREAU.

The members of the Drug Bureau see to the enforcement of the provisions of the State laws relating to the use of narcotic and other dangerous drugs, within the County of Cumberland. They hold authorities issued by the Chief Secretary, under the provisions of the Police Offences Amendment (Drugs) Act, 1934; similar authorities were issued in November, 1935, to selected members of the Police Force in country districts. In order to ensure uniformity of Police procedure in enforcing the requirements of the laws referred to, a lecture was given by the Detective-sergeant attached to the Drug Bureau to various Detectives and Plain Clothes Police, and copies of this lecture have been distributed to all the Police to whom authorities under the Act have been issued by the Chief Secretary. For further information concerning the "Drug Traffic," see Item IV under the heading, "Information relating to Crime."

#### VI.—BUSINESS AGENTS SQUAD.

A Special Squad to investigate the actions of various bogus "business agents" or swindlers engaged in defrauding honest persons in connection with the sale of businesses, etc., was formed on the 1st January, 1935. As a result of the very creditable manner in which the members of the Squad carried out their duties during the year, 43 offenders (including a number of notorious criminals) were brought before the courts, the total value of the property involved amounting to £32,682. In several cases the criminals concerned had made a systematic practice of obtaining goods on credit for thirty days and afterwards victimising the firms from whom the goods were obtained. In most of the 43 cases the offenders received substantial sentences. The Business Agents Act, which provides for the licensing of business agents and their sub-agents, was passed during 1935. Its provisions will greatly strengthen the hands of the Police and enable a strict supervision to be kept over all persons who obtain licenses. It will also make it very difficult for a person of doubtful character to obtain a license under the Act.

#### VII.—POLICE WIRELESS STATION.

The Police Wireless Station established at the Police Depot in 1934, is giving very satisfactory service. In the early part of 1935 a test receiver operating a loud speaker was installed in each of the following stations:—Burwood, Bankstown, Parramatta, and Hornsby. Test messages were broadcast from the transmitter at the Police Depot, and were received with ample volume and perfect clarity at the stations mentioned. In February, 1935, a new transmitter was completed and installed at the Police Wireless Station for long-distance State and Interstate Police communication by means of code and operating on a special wave-length. With this equipment the daily period of communication with the Police Headquarters in the State of Victoria has been considerably extended, and over a test period of three months the signals were also intercepted by the Police in Perth, Western Australia. The range of communication with the Police Patrol Cars operating in the Metropolitan Area has also been improved. In a number of instances criminals have been pursued and captured as a result of messages conveyed by wireless to the Wireless Patrol Cars. The wireless system has also demonstrated its value on special occasions such as that on the 6th January, 1935, when a youth in a canoe was washed

out to sea off Bluefish Point, near Manly. A wireless message was sent to the Northern Police Patrol Car, which proceeded to Bluefish Point. The officer in charge of the Patrol Car borrowed a telescope from a spectator and was able to distinguish the canoe about 5 miles out to sea. This information was transmitted back to the Police Wireless Station by the patrol operator. Radio Station 2UW was communicated with by the operator at the Police Depot. Station 2UW communicated with its radio-equipped aeroplane. The aeroplane proceeded to the area indicated by the Police patrol operator and circled over the canoe, thereby directing the attention of the pilot steamer "Captain Cook," which was searching. A rescue was then effected.

#### VIII.—CRIMINAL CASES OF OUTSTANDING INTEREST.

The following details show the thorough manner in which the staff of the Criminal Investigation Branch attend to their duties and illustrate also the use of scientific methods in preserving a body for identification purposes.

(a) *The "Human Arm" Case.*—A man named Smith was missing from his home in Gladesville from early in April, 1935. On the 25th April a shark which had been caught at Coogee and was on display at the Coogee Aquarium, disgorged a human arm. The finger prints were taken and these, together with the particular tattoo markings on the arm, established the fact that the arm was portion of the body of Smith. An exhaustive search was made for the body, the waters of Gunnamatta Bay, Cronulla, being dragged; further, an aeroplane flew over the bay, as it was believed from the inquiries made that the body would be found in the bay in a tin trunk. So far, however, the body has not been found. After careful investigation by the Detective Staff, a shearer named Brady was arrested and charged with the murder of Smith. At the Coronial Inquiry into the death of Smith, counsel for the defence raised a point of law that, as the body had not been produced, the Coroner would not be justified in inquiring further. The matter was referred to the Higher Court, with the result that it was held that the Coroner had no jurisdiction in the matter and could not inquire further. Notwithstanding this, Brady was committed for trial at the Central Police Court, and later at the Central Criminal Court was acquitted. On the morning of the 12th June, 1935, the date set down for the Coronial Inquiry into the death of Smith, a man named Holmes, the main witness for the Crown in the case, was shot dead in his motor car at Dawes Point, Sydney; apparently he was shot three times at close range. Inquiries were made by Detectives and, at a Coronial Inquiry into the death of Holmes, two men were committed for trial on a charge of murdering Holmes. The trial, which lasted for a week, commenced on the 18th November, 1935, and at the end the jury failed to agree, the accused being remanded for re-trial which took place at the Central Criminal Court, where, on the 13th December, 1935, both were acquitted. The weak link in the prosecution was the absence of adequate evidence to rebut an alibi put forward by the defence.

(b) *The "Pyjama Girl" Case.*—This case also aroused great public interest. On the 1st September, 1934, the body of a woman was found near Albury in a culvert on a main road, where it had evidently been placed. The deceased was clad in a pair of pyjamas of unusual pattern, and this led to the crime being referred to as the "Pyjama Girl" case. The body had been placed head-first in the culvert, and an attempt made to burn it by using kerosene. The feet, legs and buttocks were badly burned, and other parts of the head and body were scorched. A description of the woman was circulated immediately, and the body was kept in ice for twelve days. Identification not being established, the body was then embalmed. Subsequently, the body was transferred to the Sydney University and placed in a special formalin bath; it is still there and it is considered that the preparation used will preserve the body for an indefinite period. Photographs of the deceased and a description, and all particulars which may assist to establish identity, have been circulated throughout the British Empire and to foreign countries also, but without result so far.

### TRAFFIC BRANCH.

#### I.—BREACH REPORTS.

The number of "breach reports" submitted by Police to the Superintendent of Traffic, as the result of offences against the Traffic Laws during 1935, was 69,085, as compared with 56,754 in 1934. The heavy increase in the number of offences reported was mainly due to the special Police campaign during the year for the enforcement of the Traffic Laws. The most frequent offence is non-observance of the Regulations relating to parking of motor vehicles. This will be seen from the following figures:—

Parking in prohibited areas .. .. .	13,180
Standing contrary to notice .. .. .	8,409
Failing to produce license .. .. .	5,481
No rear light on vehicles .. .. .	3,298
Defective rear lights .. .. .	2,540
Unattended vehicles causing obstruction .. .. .	1,987
Damaged number-plates .. .. .	1,984
Not destroy expired registration labels .. .. .	1,810
Vehicles not pulling close to and parallel with left-hand kerb before stopping .. .. .	1,797



No lights on bicycles .. .. .	1,555
No rear vision mirror .. .. .	1,551
Setting up stands in the public streets for the sale of goods ..	1,464
Disobeying signals of Traffic Constables .. .. .	1,364
Undue noise caused by motor vehicles .. .. .	1,298
No headlights .. .. .	1,266
Not driving as near as practicable to kerb on left-hand side ..	1,165
Vehicles standing at intersections .. .. .	1,043
Inefficient silencers .. .. .	412

In connection with breaches of the Traffic Laws, it is not the practice of the Police Authorities to institute proceedings unnecessarily. The Department prefers the willing co-operation of all drivers of vehicles in observing the Traffic Laws, which aim at the safety of the public as well as the facilitation of traffic. In many cases where it is found that drivers have good records, indicating that they endeavour to comply with the Regulations, they are dealt with by way of caution, or advised by letter in appropriate terms of their obligations to obey the law. Appreciation is frequently expressed of the consideration extended in this way. The number of cautions issued in 1935 was 34,542, while the number of letters of warning issued was 9,197.

There were 552 convictions during 1935 against persons found driving motor vehicles whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Of that number, 244 drivers had their licenses suspended by the Courts; 42 who did not have driver's licenses were disqualified for varying periods from obtaining a license. The number of persons reported for driving vehicles negligently, furiously, or recklessly, or at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public, was 2,145, and 230 reported for driving past stationary trams. In 120 cases drivers were reported for failing to stop after an accident.

## II.—PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU.

Early in 1935, the excessive speed of motor vehicles on the public highways and the dangerous manner in which such vehicles were being driven caused great concern to the Police Department. A special Police Campaign was decided on, and the Government provided the funds for the purchase of three new high-powered cars and four high-powered motor cycles for Police patrol work. With these additional vehicles the Police attached to the Public Safety Bureau paid special attention to traffic on the various arterial highways. The results obtained were outstanding, and the following table indicates the nature of the offences detected by the Public Safety Bureau Staff. The fines imposed by the Courts in respect of such offences were approximately £6,500.

### RESULT OF OPERATIONS OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU DURING 1935.

Offences reported.	Total from 1st January, to 31st December, 1935.
Drive whilst under the influence of liquor .. .. .	22
Drive at speed or in manner dangerous to public .. .. .	1,086
Drive negligently .. .. .	17
Drive unregistered vehicle .. .. .	85
Unlicensed driver .. .. .	99
Stolen motor vehicles .. .. .	2
Illegally using motor vehicle .. .. .	20
Passing stationary tram .. .. .	23
Not keeping to the left .. .. .	221
Not having proper control .. .. .	10
Not turn corner correctly .. .. .	152
Defective brakes .. .. .	252
Defective silencers .. .. .	1,468
Glaring headlights .. .. .	77
Defective headlights .. .. .	330
Various minor breaches .. .. .	2,112
Total .. .. .	5,976

One of the persons apprehended for driving under the influence of liquor was pursued for 8 miles on a dark night and travelled at speeds ranging from 70 to 85 miles per hour, and eventually crashed into an electric light standard. This driver was fined £50 and his license was suspended, and he was further disqualified for three years from holding a license. Of the other drivers apprehended for driving whilst under the influence of liquor, in most cases, fortunately, they were arrested after driving for only a short distance. In the cases reported for driving at a dangerous speed, some of the speeds were recklessly excessive in that the drivers were travelling at from 70 up to 82 miles per hour, and quite a number were doing between 60 and 70 miles an hour. Some of these drivers, knowing they were pursued by the Safety Bureau cars or motor cycle, made every effort to evade being caught, and cut corners and drove into side streets with a view to evading pursuit, and the Police crews had

to take great risks to overtake them. Some of the cases brought under notice of driving in a manner dangerous have been in congested areas, and the vehicles had been cutting in and out of traffic at a speed of 45 miles an hour, to the grave danger of other vehicles, the drivers of which had to pull up to avoid head-on collisions.

I am convinced that the activities of the Public Safety Bureau Staff have been responsible in a very large measure for minimising street accidents, and heavy as the toll of death and injury has been in 1935 from street accidents, it would have been very much higher were it not for the work of the Bureau.

### III.—PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC.

The systematic arrangements commenced early in 1934 and continued during 1935, for the enforcement of the Regulations for the control of pedestrian traffic in the busy streets of the City of Sydney, have produced very beneficial results in educating the public in the proper manner of crossing the roadways so as to ensure the maximum of safety and freedom from accidents in this respect. The people are showing a satisfactory compliance with the Regulations, and the increased measure of safety thereby obtained is appreciated by drivers of vehicles as well as by pedestrians.

### IV.—CHILDREN'S SAFETY PATROLS.

The system of School Safety Patrols (inaugurated in 1933) has been continued and improved, and is now in operation at almost every school in the Metropolitan Traffic Area. It has proved a great success, and since it has been put into operation no child has been injured whilst under the control of the safety patrol leaders crossing the streets to or from the schools. The Patrols are continually visited by Police, and the patrol leaders advised and encouraged in the proper performance of their duty. Although at first many motorists thought that the Patrols would cause undue holding-up of traffic, it is now generally recognised that the Patrols facilitate traffic by the orderly and expeditious marshalling of the children at recognised crossing places. Even in country localities where traffic is light, interest in the School Patrol System has been aroused.

### V.—POLICE LECTURES AT SCHOOLS.

The giving of lectures to school children by selected members of the Police Force was systematically continued during 1935 and extended to practically all the schools, both public and denominational, in the Metropolitan Traffic Area. The lectures covered all various directions in which experience has shown that children are subject to danger, such as crossing the streets, getting on and off trams and other vehicles, frequenting water-holes, danger from explosives, gas, electricity, etc. It is also impressed on the children that the Police are their friends, and thus the right attitude towards the upholders of law and order is being implanted in the children's minds.

### VI.—MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

The volume of traffic on the public roads of the City considerably increased during 1935, and with the higher speed capacity of the modern motor vehicles the danger of accidents is inevitably greater. As a result of motor accidents in this State in 1935, 360 persons were killed (or died as a result of injuries received), and 5,333 were injured, the figures for 1934 being 285 killed and 4,867 injured. Every possible effort is made by the Police Authorities to make drivers of vehicles, and pedestrians also, realise the necessity for exercising the utmost care when using the public thoroughfares. The number of fatalities and of persons injured through motor accidents is a matter of the gravest concern. As already stated, special steps were taken during the year to detect cases of driving at excessive speed or in a manner dangerous to the public, and 1,086 persons were prosecuted for this offence, while twenty-two were caught driving whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor and seventeen were found driving negligently. Apart from the systematic patrolling of the main thoroughfares, it was decided to have a poster prepared, to be placed in conspicuous positions, and designed to attract attention and impress on motorists the danger to life and limb caused through the craze for speed. An excellent poster has been completed by an eminent artist, and the question of arranging for the display thereof is now receiving attention.

## WATER POLICE.

### I.—SYDNEY.

There was a heavy increase in the volume of shipping in Port Jackson in 1935, the total number of vessels entering the Harbour during the year being 6,712, the gross tonnage thereof being nearly 18,000,000. The total number of passengers carried on the ferries in the Harbour was close on 20,988,012. Constant Police patrol work is carried out, and during the year the Water Police towed to safety sixty-seven boats which had got into difficulties, and rescued 294 persons thrown into the water as the result of capsizes, etc.; in addition, 105 small craft reported lost or stolen were recovered. Twenty-eight bodies were recovered from the Harbour; in addition the bodies of eight persons who died at sea were brought ashore by the Water Police on arrival of the vessels concerned, as well as the bodies of four persons killed on vessels

in the Harbour. The Annual Regatta held by the Great Public Schools on the Parramatta River, and the Anniversary Regatta held in the Harbour, attracted large crowds of spectators. The Water Police are kept particularly busy on such occasions owing to the great number of small craft assembling to view the races.

The Resuscitator equipment ("Sparklet J"), obtained from England in 1933, for use by the Water Police, has proved its value. On the 8th August, 1935, a man jumped from the Sydney Harbour Bridge and was picked up after being in the water for about twenty minutes. He was conveyed quickly to the Police Boatshed and the usual method of resuscitation was applied unsuccessfully for about fifteen minutes. The Sparklet J Resuscitator was then administered, and the man showed immediate signs of life; later he was taken to Sydney Hospital and he fully recovered. This equipment had previously given an indication of its value in 1934 when used for reviving a woman who had fallen in the Harbour at Goat Island.

Further improvement in the equipment of the Water Police was effected by the purchase of a new speed boat which will enable any part of the Harbour to be reached in very quick time.

## II.—NEWCASTLE.

Water Police duties at Newcastle are carried out by Police wearing the uniform of Foot Police (there being no necessity for a distinctive uniform for Water Police work). The patrolling of the waters of Port Hunter and the Police supervision of the wharves and water-front were efficiently attended to. The number of vessels which entered port at Newcastle in 1935 was 7,702, with a nett tonnage of 8,915,122, as compared with 7,670 vessels with a nett tonnage of 8,461,727 in 1934.

### INSPECTION OF LICENSED PREMISES.

#### I.—METROPOLITAN LICENSING INSPECTION.

##### (a) PREMISES LICENSED UNDER THE LIQUOR ACTS.

*Hotels.*—The number of hotels in the Metropolitan Licensing District at the end of 1935 was 535, a decrease of two brought about by the cancellation of one license and the surrender of another. There was considerable activity in the direction of re-modelling or re-building licensed premises (hotels and wine saloons), and it is estimated that the sum expended in this way was approximately £400,000; consequently there is a very marked improvement in the appearance of licensed premises in the district. Four applications for the conditional removal of publicans' licenses were made; two were granted and two were still pending at the end of the year. Various extensions of permits to supply liquor with bona fide meals after closing hours (section 57A of the Liquor Act), were granted by the Court, and no complaint has been received of any abuse of the privilege so granted to licensees.

*Samples of Liquor.*—One complaint was received concerning the quality of liquor obtained at a hotel in the city; twenty samples of liquor were afterwards purchased. In two cases the liquor was found on analysis to be adulterated; the licensees concerned were prosecuted and convicted.

*Australian Wine Licenses.*—On the 31st December, 1935, the number of Australian wine licenses in the Metropolitan Licensing District was 159 (no alteration from the previous year).

*Spirit Merchants.*—There was an increase of three in the number of spirit merchants' licenses, the total at the end of 1935 being 115.

*Packet Licenses.*—The number of packet licenses in operation remained the same as at the end of 1934, viz., four.

*Brewers' Licenses.*—Similarly there was no change in the number of brewers' licenses, the number at the end of 1935 being four.

*Registered Clubs.*—The number of registered clubs in the Metropolitan Licensing District was 45.

*Billiard Licenses.*—On the 31st December last there were only 42 billiard licenses in force in the district. During the past few years many holders of billiard licenses have converted their premises into so-called "clubs." The question of amending the Billiards and Bagatelle Act to meet the position has already been brought under the notice of the Department of Justice.

*Conviction of Licensees.*—In Appendix D particulars will be found of convictions in the Metropolitan Licensing District during 1935 for breaches of the Liquor Laws by licensees.

##### (b) THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS.

City theatres are visited regularly at night throughout the year to ensure that the requirements of the Theatres and Public Halls Act and Regulations are complied with. A few minor breaches of the law were noticed during the year, but these were promptly rectified on being pointed out to the persons responsible. Several theatres in the city were remodelled and refurbished, and two theatres were closed. Nine picture films, passed by the Federal Censor Board after having been rejected by the Commonwealth Film Censor Board, were viewed by the Licensing Inspector in conjunction with an officer from the Chief Secretary's Department and passed, but in some cases only after objectionable portions of the films were eliminated.



## II.—LICENSING INSPECTION IN THE STATE GENERALLY.

Instructions were issued to the Police throughout the State in 1935, and arrangements made accordingly whereby uniformity of Police action will be ensured in seeing that hotels throughout the State are kept in a satisfactory condition, and that the Regulations laid down by the Licensing Magistrates, as to accommodation, cleanliness, sanitation, state of repair, etc., will be complied with by licensees generally.

### WOMEN POLICE.

The number of Women Special Constables employed by this Department on the 31st December last was eight, one of them being designated Special Sergeant. Their particular duties are to give attention to females frequenting city streets, railway stations, places of amusement and entertainment and other places of public resort. Although they are usually occupied in the Metropolitan Area, they are detailed for duty elsewhere whenever necessary. At the annual Royal Agricultural Show and at various large carnivals they afforded Police protection to some hundreds of lost children until claimed by the anxious parents. The Women Special Constables also assisted the regular members of the Police Force in many ways and were responsible for bringing before the Court 200 juvenile offenders, and many others were placed in suitable homes and the necessity for prosecution obviated. They also assisted in bringing 80 women and 40 men before the Courts for various offences. In 300 cases they obtained statements from females in connection with sex crimes. Further, they gave attention to "fortune tellers," eight of whom were prosecuted and convicted. In the Metropolitan District 260 girls were reported missing from home during 1935, and a large number of them were located by the Women Special Constables.

### GENERAL MATTERS.

#### I.—STATIONS CLOSED.

The following Police Stations were closed during 1935:—

Adaminaby	Lismore South
Bellbird	Merrylands
Burrinjuck (temporarily)	Murwillumbah South
Gongolgon (temporarily)	Narrabri West
Guildford	Newcastle West.
Gundaroo	Paxton
Kearsley	Whitton
Lismore North	Wyangala Dam.

(There were no new Stations opened during the year.)

#### II.—POLICE BOXES ESTABLISHED.

The Police Call Box System has proved itself a great aid to Police efficiency. The public now realises the advantages of the system which enables them by the means of the telephone facilities provided at each Box to get into immediate communication with the nearest Police Station and thus obtain without delay, any Police assistance required, or have messages transmitted in the event of the services of a doctor, nurse or ambulance being urgently needed.

The following is a list of the Police Boxes in use in the Metropolitan Area as at the 31st December, 1935:—

*List of Call-Boxes in the Metropolitan Police Administrative District.*

Division.	Location of Box.	Remarks.
No. 1 .....	King and Sussex streets, Sydney .....	Call-box.
	Pymont-street, Pymont .....	Police Station, 7-30 a.m. to 11-30 p.m., and used as Call-box at night and Sundays.
No. 2 .....	Annandale-street and Collins-street, Annandale .....	Police Station used as Call-box.
	Camperdown Police Station (Parramatta-road) .....	Used as Call-box, 12 midnight to 8 a.m.
	City-road and Broadway, Sydney .....	Call-box.
	MacArthur and Wattle streets, Ultimo .....	Call-box.
No. 3 .....	Old Surry Hills Police Station, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.	Call-box.
	Foveaux-street, Sydney, southern side, opposite Belmore-street.	Call-box.
	Fitzroy-street, southern side, ten yards west of Bourke-street, Surry Hills.	Call-box.
	Riley-street, eastern side, five yards south of Campbell-street, Surry Hills.	Call-box.
	Corner of Riley and Stanley streets, Sydney .....	Call-box.
	Old Woolloomooloo Lockup, Cathedral-street, Woolloomooloo.	Call-box.
	Victoria-street, King's Cross, at corner of Darlinghurst-road.	Call-box.
	New South Head road, Rushcutter's Bay, opposite Neild-avenue.	Call-box.
	Cleveland and Elizabeth streets, Sydney .....	Call-box.
	Campbell-street, Sydney, near Wentworth-avenue ...	Call-box.
	Glenmore-road and Brown-street, Paddington .....	Call-box.

## List of Call-Boxes—continued.

Division.	Location of Box.	Remarks.
No. 4 .....	Lockup, George-street North, Sydney .....	Used as Call-box, and as lockup by Water Police.
	Erskine-street and Clarence-street, Sydney .....	Call-box.
	Southern Approach of Harbour Bridge .....	Call-box.
	Government Domain, at read of Sydney Hospital.....	Call-box.
No. 5 .....	858 Princes Highway, Tempe .....	Lockup.
No. 6 .....	Miller and Abbott streets, North Sydney .....	Call-box.
	Bellambi-street and Sailor Bay road, North Sydney..	Call-box.
	129 Military-road, Neutral Bay (Police Station) .....	Police Station used as Call-box from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.
	Bradley's Head road, Mosman .....	Police Station used as Call-box from 12 midnight to 7 a.m.
No. 7 .....	Alfred-street and Ennis-road, Milson's Point .....	Call-box.
	Botany Police Station .....	Used as Call-box from 12 midnight to 8 a.m.
	Mascot Police Station.....	Used as Call-box from 12 midnight to 8 a.m.
No. 8 .....	Perry-street and Wharf-road, Lilyfield .....	Call-box.
No. 9 .....	Boulevarde and Punchbowl-road, Enfield .....	Call-box, used as Station.
	George's River road and Beresford-avenue, Croydon Park.	Call-box.
	Liverpool and Burwood roads, Burwood .....	Call-box.
	Flemington-street and Parramatta-road, Burwood ...	Call-box.
	Woodville and Sydney roads, Granville .....	Call-box.
	Parramatta and Concord roads, Concord .....	Police station, used as Call-box after midnight.
	Granville Police Station .....	Used as Call-box, 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.
	Lidcombe Police Station .....	Used as Call-box, 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.
No. 10 ...	Edgecliff-road and Ocean-street, Woollahra .....	Call-box.
	Knox-street, near New South Head road, Double Bay	Call-box.
	Newcastle-street, near New South Head road, Rose Bay.	Call-box.
	Grounds of Bellevue Hill Public School, Bellevue Hill	Call-box.
No. 11 ...	Queen-street East, Woollahra, at Edgecliff-road .....	Call-box.
	Marrickville Police Station, 8 Gladstone-street, Marrickville.	Used as Call-box after 12 midnight.
	New Canterbury road, Dulwich Hill, near Marrickville-road.	Call-box.
No. 12 ...	Arncliffe, Princes Highway and Forest-road .....	Call-box.
	Arncliffe, Wollongong and Forest roads .....	Call-box.
	Bexley, Forest-road and Altion-street .....	Call-box.
	Brighton-le-Sands, Grand Parade and Bay-street ...	Call-box.
	Carlton, on western side of Railway Station, Carlton-parade.	Call-box.
	Sans Souci, Rocky Point road, near Russell-avenue...	Call-box.
	George's River Bridge, southern end .....	Call-box.
No. 13 ...	Mortdale, George-street, at Railway Station .....	Call-box used as Police Station.
	South-parade, Campsie, near Beamish-street .....	Call-box.
	Burwood-road, Belmore, opposite Bridge-road .....	Call-box.
	The Boulevarde, Lakemba, near Haldon-street .....	Call-box.
	The Boulevarde, Punchbowl, opposite Arthur-street...	Call-box.
	Canterbury Police Station, Canterbury-road, near Church-street.	Used as Call-box from 12 midnight to 8 a.m.
No. 14 ...	Sydney-road, and French's Forest road, Balgowlah...	Call-box.
	Albert and Lawrence streets, Harbord .....	Call-box.
	Beach Reserve, The Strand, Dee Why .....	Call-box.
No. 15 ...	Anzac-parade, opposite Darling-street, Kensington ...	Call-box.
	Anzac-parade and Maroubra Bay road, Maroubra Junction.	Call-box.
	Marine-parade and McKeon-street, Maroubra Bay ...	Call-box.
	Clovelly-road and Beach-street, Clovelly .....	Call-box.
	Clovelly-road and Lowe-street, Clovelly .....	Call-box.
No. 16 ...	Wahroonga, Redleaf-avenue .....	Call-box.
	Gordon, St. Johns-avenue .....	Call-box.
	Turrumurra, Rohini-street.....	Call-box.
	Killara, Greengate-road .....	Call-box.
	Lindfield, Tryon-road .....	Call-box.
	Willoughby, Penshurst-street .....	Call-box.
	Willoughby, Penshurst-street and Mowbray-road.....	Call-box.
	Willoughby, Julian-street .....	Call-box.
	Longueville, in Public School grounds .....	Call-box.
	Artarmon, Pacific Highway, near Palmer-street .....	Call-box.
	Woolwich, Gale-street and Woolwich-road .....	Call-box.
	Hunter's Hill, Ferry-street .....	Call-box.
	Eastwood, Rowe-street .....	Call-box.
	Epping, High-street .....	Call-box.
	Beecroft, Hannah-street .....	Call-box.
	Pennant Hills, Yurard-street .....	Call-box.
	Hornsby (Hookham's Corner), Pacific Highway .....	Call-box.
	Roseville, Hill-street .....	Call-box.
	Pymble, Pacific Highway .....	Previously Station, now used as Call-box, with residence attached.
	Hunter's Hill, Alexander-street .....	Previously Station, now used as Call-box, with residence attached.
	Gladesville, 161 Victoria-road .....	Previously Station, now used as Call-box, with residence attached.

*List of Call-Boxes—continued.*

Division.	Location of Box.	Remarks.
No. 18 ...	Wentworthville, at Railway Station .....	Call-box, used as Station.
	Guildford, at Railway Station .....	Call-box, used as Station.
	Merrylands, at Railway Station .....	Call-box, used as Station.
	Windsor and Pennant Hills roads, North Parramatta	Call-box.
	Windsor-road and Windemere-avenue, Model Farms, near Parramatta.	Call-box.
	Windsor-road, Northmead, opposite Francis-street...	Call-box.
	Windsor and Seven Hills roads, Baulkham Hills .....	Call-box.
	Prospect, Western-road, opposite Prospect Hotel.....	Call-box.
	Girraween, Targo-road .....	Call-box.
	Westmead, at Railway Station.....	Call-box.
	Church and Junction streets, Parramatta .....	Call-box.
	Harris Park, at Railway Station .....	Call-box.
Liverpool	Fairfield, at Railway Station .....	Call-box, used as Police Station.
	Cabramatta, at Railway Station .....	Call-box, used as Police Station.
	Warwick Farm, Liverpool-road, at Railway Crossing	Call-box.
Penrith ...	High-street, Penrith, at Castlereagh-street .....	Call-box, used as Police Station.

The completion of the scheme of Police reorganisation in the North-eastern District, including the provision of Police Boxes in the Newcastle Sub-district, is at present held up pending funds being made available for the supply of additional motor vehicles and the erection of Police Boxes. Already two Stations have been closed in this area, viz., Bellbird and Kearsley. The Constables at those towns are now attached to Cessnock Station, but they reside in the Police premises at Bellbird and Kearsley, and the telephone has been connected to the residences.

## III.—POLICE BUILDINGS, SITES, RESERVES, ETC.

During the year new Police buildings were erected at several centres, and additions, repairs and renovations were effected to a number of existing Police premises. New buildings, however, are still required at various centres throughout the State, particularly in country districts, either to replace existing unsuitable premises, or to enable rented premises to be vacated and thus reduce expenditure. Care is taken, however, to see that Police premises are only erected at centres likely to require Police Stations for many years to come. A site adjoining the Central Police Court, Liverpool-street, Sydney, is available for the erection of a new building to house various branches of the Police Department and Justice Department. The erection of this building at an early date would be in the public interest, and would make for increased efficiency in Police administration as it would enable a number of branches of the Department now established in various parts of the City to be brought together. Vacant land adjoining the Police Depot, Bourke-street, Redfern, was also purchased during the year for future extension of the Police Depot buildings. Additional Police Boxes erected up to the 31st December last will be found under the heading "Police Boxes Established."

## IV.—TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.

To enable Police to proceed quickly to wherever their services are wanted, and for the performance of patrol work generally, motor vehicles, Police horses or bicycles are used according to the means of transport considered best suited to the requirements of any particular locality.

*Departmental Motor Vehicles.*—The number of motor vehicles under the control of this Department on the 31st December, 1935, was 264, this total comprising: In the Metropolitan District—19 motor cars, 38 divisional patrol cars, 4 area cars, 2 motor lorries, 6 patrol vans, 2 omnibuses, 111 motor cycles, and 1 car at the Police Depot; in the country districts—27 motor cars, 4 patrol vans, 48 motor cycles and 2 motor lorries. To replace worn-out vehicles and to meet urgent requirements in the direction of additional transport facilities where urgently needed, new vehicles were purchased during the year as follows:—Twenty-seven motor cars, 29 motor cycles and side cars, 1 patrol van and 2 omnibuses. Those vehicles are included in the total of 264.

*Bicycles.*—In suitable localities throughout the State ordinary bicycles are also used for Police patrol work, and the number of such bicycles available for Police purposes at the end of 1935 was 320.

*Police Horses.*—In various districts it is still necessary to utilise horses for patrol work, and the total number of troop horses located at Police Stations in this State on the 31st December last was 389; of these, twenty-eight were at the Police Depot, Redfern.

## V.—LICENSING OF PISTOLS.

A Pistol License Register is maintained at Police Headquarters, which records the names of all persons holding licenses under the Pistol License Act, 1927, the number of every pistol in respect of which a license is issued, and the name of the



person or body authorised to have such pistol. Particulars as to classes of licenses issued, pistols held by Government Departments, and confiscated pistols, are available in the Register. The following table gives particulars of pistol licenses issued from 1930 onwards:—

Year.	Ordinary.	Dealers.	Special Constables.	Total.
1930 ...	13,148	89	192	13,429
1931 ...	16,360	85	240	16,685
1932 ...	16,559	95	411	17,065
1933 ...	15,888	94	316	16,298
1934 ...	15,232	72	287	15,591
1935 ...	14,561	67	282	14,910

The total revenue derived from pistol licenses for the year 1935 was £7,347 10s.

The number of inquiries made by Police from the Pistol License Record at Police Headquarters during the year was 181; in thirty-four instances information was available from the Register.

There were fifty-two applications for permission to import pistols, and in eight cases permission was refused. By virtue of the Commonwealth Proclamation issued on the 16th March, 1933, concerning the importation of arms, the Commissioner of Police is enabled to effectively review proposed importations and withhold endorsement of the application for permission in any case where the weapon concerned is of an undesirable class.

To strengthen the hands of the Police in dealing with the possession of firearms by criminals or persons unsuitable to have or use such weapons, amending legislation has previously been recommended, and it is very desirable that such legislation be introduced as soon as practicable.

#### VI.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES OR REFORMS, NEW LEGISLATION, ETC.

*Travelling Police Stations.*—An important and highly satisfactory innovation in connection with Police patrol work in country districts (particularly in localities where sheep and cattle are raised), was the putting into use of two motor utility trucks specially equipped to enable them to function as "Travelling Police Stations." Each of these motor lorries operates from a selected country centre. The Police performing duty on the two trucks have covered a wide area and have established contact with farmers and graziers, campers, persons travelling the road, etc., and have obtained considerable information regarding the movements of stock and other matters of Police interest. Farmers and graziers visited have enthusiastically welcomed the scheme, especially those whose properties are situated at a distance from towns and villages, it being considered by them that the innovation will be a great deterrent to stock stealing and similar offences. The following is an extract from a report furnished by the Officer-in-Charge of Police at Gundagai regarding the use of the truck attached to that Station:—

"The lorry is much spoken of in the district, and from my personal experience in the country districts I consider that the system is the greatest innovation yet established in a country district, as it brings the Police in close contact with the people living in all isolated parts, and it is surprising how different the people are when you meet them at their homes and their willingness to give any information where otherwise they would be reluctant to give the information, and they consider that the patrol will be more effective than stationary Police. I consider that the area visited by us is the roughest and has the worst roads in the whole area allotted to the lorry, and as a result I have no fear that the lorry will not do the work."

During my recent tour of the back parts of the State I discussed this scheme with a considerable number of Police, and in every instance it was intimated to me that the idea was an excellent one and would be of great assistance in keeping down stock and sheep stealing, particularly in the far west where Police Stations are long distances apart. As a result of my tour of inspection and of my talks with Police on outback Stations, I am convinced that the Police utility truck scheme could be extended with great advantage to the western parts of the State. The trucks for use in those areas would be specially constructed with high mudguards to prevent clogging of the wheels during wet weather, and would also carry big chains for the back wheels, as well as an additional 20-gallon petrol tank to carry a reserve supply of petrol. A camping outfit, spade and similar tools, stretcher, etc., would also be carried; in fact, everything required to make the trucks travelling Police Stations, including Clerk of Petty Sessions forms and books to enable the Police to attend to Petty Sessions requirements, such as the issue of tobacco and fishing licenses, on the road, thus rendering unnecessary outlying settlers and station owners having to come into town to attend to such matters.

These trucks, constantly on the move, will render stock stealing much more difficult and risky for offenders than it is at present. Contact will be established by the Police with the settlers and station owners by personal visits and by telephone, and service rendered to the outlying residents by bringing the Police Station to them instead of their having to travel long distances to reach the Station. A stretcher will be carried and the Police will be competent in ambulance work, so that in the event of an accident on any isolated station the Police would be in a position to render first-aid and to take the injured person to the nearest hospital on the truck. It will also be possible to take prisoners in the truck to the nearest lock-up.

*Re-organisation Scheme.*—During the year a conference of the Superintendents in charge of the various Police Administrative Districts, called by the Commissioner, was held at Police Headquarters. Following this, a scheme of reorganisation was prepared and submitted to the Chief Secretary, who gave his approval thereto on the 27th December, 1935. The reorganisation provides for the division of the State (excluding the Metropolitan Police Administrative District) into two Country Areas, each area covering three country Police Administrative Districts and controlled by an Area Superintendent. The Area Superintendents are to be located at Police Headquarters where they will be constantly in touch with the Commissioner and the officers of the Metropolitan District. When a Superintendent in charge of a country district is on leave of absence, the Superintendent in charge of the area to which the district is attached will take charge of the district temporarily. Each Area Superintendent will exercise supervision over the administration of the districts in his area, and thus uniformity of Police action and procedure will be ensured. The boundaries of the Police Administrative Districts have been carefully revised, and as a result of the reorganisation which takes effect as from the 1st January, 1936, there will be six country districts instead of eight. The North Coast District has been abolished, portion being included in the Northern Police Administrative District and portion in the North-eastern District. The Broken Hill District has also been abolished and is now a sub-district attached to the Western District. The Police Sub-districts in each district have been carefully revised, and there will now be an Inspector of Police in charge of each sub-district.

A Departmental Committee of Senior Police and Public Service Officers has been formed and is carefully considering the existing arrangements of organisation in order to introduce further improvements if necessary.

*Correspondence Course for Applicants for Appointment to the Police Force.*—Another innovation in 1935 was the introduction of a correspondence course for candidates for Police employment. A selected number of candidates who have passed all the usual tests, are supplied with copies of the principal Acts affecting Police duties and instructed to study the more important sections. A suitable lecture is prepared in this connection and copies are "roneoed" and sent out to the candidates concerned. After a certain period those candidates are furnished with a set of questions and are examined at a Police Station. According to the marks they obtain they are placed in order of precedence on the list of candidates awaiting appointment. As a result of the adoption of this course, it has been possible to shorten the period of instruction of recruits at the Police Depot. The course also has the advantage of eliminating candidates who have not sufficient ability to successfully complete the course.

*Syllabus of Instruction at Police Depot.*—Following the satisfactory trial of the correspondence course for Police applicants, an abridged syllabus of instruction for Police recruits at the Police Depot has been completed. The curriculum of training at the Depot is most thorough and up to date. (For further particulars concerning Police training, see under heading X.—"Police Training and Instruction.")

*Review of Forms, Books, etc., in Police Use.*—For some time past a Correspondence Committee of Senior Police and Public Service Officers has been engaged in reviewing various forms, books, etc., in Police use, and numerous improvements have been effected as a result.

*New Form of Annual Report.*—The method of setting out the various items contained in the Annual Report of the Police Department has been closely reviewed, and after a thorough comparison with numerous Annual Reports from other Police Forces throughout the world, I have arranged for an entirely new "lay-out" of the Report, which the Minister will observe in this Report.

*Police Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1935.*—The principal provisions of this Act are briefly:—

- (a) The title of the Officer commanding the whole Police Force is altered by law to "Commissioner of Police" instead of "Inspector-General of Police." The change of title has officially been in operation for some years as the result of a decision of the Government, but the Amending Act now gives the alteration legislative effect. Under the Act the Commissioner of Police can only be removed from office by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.
- (b) The Act provides for a Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the Metropolitan Superintendent of Police (Superintendent 1st Class T. J. Lynch), whose position is next in importance to that of the Commissioner, has been appointed as Deputy Commissioner.

- (c) The Act makes it an offence for any person, not being a member of the Police Force, to wear, without the permission of the Commissioner, and otherwise than in the course of a stage play, a music hall or circus performance, or a ball, a uniform of a member of the Police Force, or any colourable imitation of such uniform.
- (d) No person may use for the purpose of business or employment the designation of "Detective" or "Private Detective."
- (e) Dependent relatives of deceased members of the Police Force are now included in the scope of the superannuation benefits of the Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, as well as widows, mothers, or children of such deceased members.

*Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers Act, 1935.*—This Act provides for the licensing of wool, hide and skin dealers, and will enable Police to exercise a close supervision which should check unlawful dealings in such skins.

*Business Agents Act, 1935.*—This Act provides for the licensing of business agents and their sub-agents, and should effectively prevent any undesirable person from filling the occupation of business agent. The Act has not yet come into operation, however, pending the drafting of appropriate regulations. A considerable amount of work has been performed by the Police, however, in making preliminary inquiries as to the fitness of persons who contemplate applying for licenses under the Act.

*Police Offences (Amendment) Drugs, Act, 1934.*—This Act was proclaimed to take effect on the 1st July, 1935, and the work of inspecting drug registers and enforcing throughout the State the provisions of the Acts relating to dangerous drugs, has been taken over by the Police. Selected members of the Force have been granted Authorities issued by the Minister to enable them to inspect drug registers, documents, etc., as necessary. The Police concerned have been carefully instructed as to the duties to be performed in this respect.

*Charitable Collections Act, 1934.*—This Act provides for the registration of charitable organisations (or exemption in certain cases), and should result in preventing the public from being exploited by bogus or doubtful charitable appeals. Pending the proclamation of section 3, relating to the establishment of a register of charities, numerous Police inquiries have been made to ascertain the particulars of various organisations throughout the State, conducting charitable appeals.

#### VII.—RETIREMENT OF MR. W. H. CHILDS, M.V.O.

On the 23rd March, 1935, Mr. W. H. Childs, M.V.O., retired from the Police Force, on superannuation, his length of service at date of retirement being over forty-three years. His Police career was marked by exceptional ability, and his services to the State were, in my opinion, of an outstanding nature. At a splendid review held in the presence of the Premier and Chief Secretary, at the Royal Agricultural Show Ground on the 22nd idem, representing all ranks of the Police Force, Mr. Childs said farewell to the men whom he had so ably commanded, and formally handed over command to his successor Mr. W. J. MacKay.

#### VIII.—STATIONS VISITED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE DURING 1935.

##### (a) Inspections by Mr. W. H. Childs:—

Bangalow	Lismore	Nimbin
Burringbar	Mullumbimby	Urunga.
Byron Bay	Murwillumbah	
Casino	Newcastle	

##### (b) Inspections by Mr. W. J. MacKay:—

Albury	Euston	Mandurama
Balldale	Forbes	Manildra
Balranald	Geurie	Menindie
Bathurst	Gloucester	Merriwagga
Bethungra	Grenfell	Millthorpe
Blayney	Grong Grong	Molong
Boolaroo	Hargraves	Mudgee
Boree Creek	Hay	Narrandera
Bourke	Henty	Narromine
Brocklesby	Hermidale	Nevetire
Broken Hill	Hill End	North Broken Hill
Carcoar	Holbrook	Nyngan
Cobar	Howlong	Oaklands
Coolamon	Humula	Orange
Corowa	Jugiong	Parkes
Cowra	Junee	Paterson
Cudal	Kandos	Pleasant Hills
Cootamundra	Leeton	Pooncarie
Daysdale	Lithgow	Quandialla
Dubbo	Lockhart	Railway Town
Eugowra	Louth	Rand



Rankin Springs	Tilpa	Wentworth
Rydal	Toronto	West Broken Hill
Rylstone	Trangie	West Wyalong
Sofala	Uranquinty	Whitton
South Broken Hill	Wagga Wagga	Wilcannia
Spring Hill	Walbundrie	Woodstock
Stroud	Wallerawang	Yanco
Tarcutta	Weethalle	Yeoval
The Rock	Wellington	Yerong Creek.

#### IX.—PREVIOUS CALLINGS OF MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE.

The practical value of previous experience in trades and professions has been demonstrated from time to time when the knowledge possessed by a member of the Force engaged upon a case, of the trade or profession followed by the offender, has resulted in direct and speedy attainment of practical Police results.

As indicating the composite nature of the Police Force, a glance at the following list of previous callings from which the ranks of the Force have been recruited will prove interesting:—

Chemist	Auditor	Orchardist
Motor Mechanic	Musician	Survey Draftsman
Carpenter	Printer	Quarry Hand
Battery Mechanic	Butcher	Estate Agent
Clerk	Shorthand-writer	Wireless Operator
Motor Driver	Architectural	Plumber
Traveller	Draftsman	Bank Clerk
Seaman	Deep Sea Diver	Liquidator
Fitter and Turner	Stationer	Plaster Worker
Mechanical Engineer	Wireless Mechanic	Wood Carver
Linesman	Crane Driver	Dairy Inspector
Accountant	Farmer	Dentist
School Teacher	Warehouse Assistant	Aviator
Tax Adjuster	Boilermaker	Auctioneer.
Company Secretary		

#### X.—POLICE TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION.

The curriculum of training for recruits at the Police Depot is of a comprehensive and thorough character and designed to turn out men able to discharge their duties as Constables, with credit to the Department. Every Police recruit undergoes a complete course of instruction in first-aid and life-saving methods. On the 31st December, 1935, the number of Police in New South Wales holding ambulance certificates was 3,018, while 962 possessed certificates, medallions, etc., issued by the Royal Live Saving Society. The syllabus of instruction given to the instruction classes at the Police Depot covers the important Statutes placing responsibility on the Police (including Criminal Law and Procedure), Physical Culture, Drill, training of Mounted Police, lectures on subjects of Police importance, etc. A model Court Room and a model Police Call Box are utilised in connection with the instruction of recruits. From time to time information is sought by the Police Authorities in other States of Australia, and by Police Chiefs in other countries, as to the methods adopted by the New South Wales Police Authorities, and such information is promptly supplied. In the event of applications being made, this Department would readily give consideration to the instructing of visiting Police officers in regard to matters of Police administration.

#### XI.—POLICE SPORTS, RECREATIONS, ETC.

In the interests of the Service, the Police are encouraged to take part in the various forms of athletic sports; also in debating clubs and similar organisations. In the beginning of the year, Police throughout the State who are not members of any particular athletic club, went through a course of physical culture, and reports subsequently furnished indicate that the results were beneficial. The New South Wales Police Amateur Sports Federation, formed in 1934, has a splendid club house at Glebe Point. On the 23rd February, 1935, the New South Wales Police Annual Carnival was held at the Royal Agricultural Show Ground, and proved a great success. The net amount realised, £2,348, was transferred to the accounts of the Police Sports Federation, for the purpose of paying off the debt on the club house. Approximately 40,000 persons attended the Carnival. The following clubs are affiliated with the Federation:—

- N.S.W. Police Tennis Association
- N.S.W. Police Athletic Club.
- N.S.W. Police Swimming and Lifesaving Club.
- N.S.W. Police Cricket Association.
- N.S.W. Police Golf Club.
- N.S.W. Police Rowing Club.
- N.S.W. Police Football Association.
- N.S.W. Police Boxing and Wrestling Club.
- N.S.W. Police Officers' Bowling Club.
- N.S.W. Police Rifle Club.
- N.S.W. Police Soccer Club.

The New South Wales Police Tennis Association governs all tennis clubs within the Service. Competitions and tournaments are conducted regularly, as well as championships in all grades. In the year 1934-35 over 200 players took part and displayed a keen interest in the sport.

The New South Wales Police Athletic Club includes a number of Police who have represented this State in Australasian Championships, and some have represented Australia at the Olympic Games. There are a number of young and prominent athletes coming on in the service, and it is anticipated that in the very near future the Police Club will be one of the strongest athletic combinations in the Commonwealth.

The New South Wales Police Swimming and Life-saving Club is rendering excellent service to the Department and the public generally in the training of Police in life-saving. The past year has been a most successful one, and some of its members have distinguished themselves in recent competitions with outside clubs.

The New South Wales Police Cricket Association comprises six affiliated clubs and approximately 150 members. During the season just closed, a Police team was successful in winning the "A" Grade Competition played at Moore Park on Saturday afternoons. This competition is open to all-comers, and it is considered that the performance of the Police concerned is most gratifying. Constable E. Morgan, of the Criminal Investigation Branch, won the "A" Grade Batting against all-comers.

The New South Wales Police Golf Club is also an active body and conducts regular competitions. The members also compete with other clubs outside the service, and the results indicate that it will not be long before the Police Club becomes a very strong combination.

The New South Wales Police Rowing Club is one of the most active clubs in the Police Service, and has competed at all regattas since the beginning of the present rowing season. The club has met with remarkable success, and now has a considerable lead in the Senior Racing Competition. It is expected that the Police will win the Premiership in Sydney rowing this season, which is the highest award in this State. It might be mentioned that seven of the Police crew were selected to represent New South Wales in the King's Cup at the Henley Regatta held on the River Yarra in Victoria on 30th November, 1935. In that event they were successful. Constable Turner, the Australasian Sculling Champion, continued his successes, and won the Yarra Challenge Cup and Silver Sculls at Melbourne, for the fourth time in succession.

The New South Wales Police Football Association now competes with other clubs in mid-week Rugby Union competitions. The members of this club are very keen; many are first-class players and represent the State.

The New South Wales Police Boxing and Wrestling Club comprises approximately twenty members who meet regularly at the Police Depot Gymnasium, where they receive instruction in boxing and wrestling. Some of the members of this club show great promise and will shortly be able to hold their own in any company.

The New South Wales Police Officers' Bowling Club is an active body, and frequently arranges matches with outside clubs. Some of the members possess outstanding skill and are likely to develop into first-class players. A bowling green is set down for the club at the premises of the Amateur Sports Federation, Federal-road, Glebe Point.

The New South Wales Police Rifle Club conducts weekly competitions, and the sport attracts a large number of men in the service. Some of the members are excellent shots, and recently met with marked success in outside competitions.

The New South Wales Police Soccer Club has been very successful during the past season and, with the enthusiasm displayed by the members, it is expected that during the coming season it will be a very strong body. Some of the members are competent to take their place in any outside club.

The sporting bodies within the Police Service are steadily progressing, and, with the encouragement given by the Department, I have no doubt they will establish an attractive record of performances.

## XII.—NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE BAND, POLICE ORCHESTRA, AND POLICE CHOIR.

### (a) THE POLICE BAND.

The Police Band has attained a high musical standard, and numerous applications are made for its services at functions of a national, charitable and patriotic nature. The number of such functions attended by the band during 1935 was sixty, and included performances at the opening of the Eastern Suburbs Hospital, the Annual Police Carnival and Sports, the Police Regatta at Lane Cove, a Garden Fete at Government House, the Sydney *Sun* Toy Fund entertainment at the Tivoli Theatre, the Junior Red Cross Society's function at the residence of Lady Fairfax, Darling Point, attendance at the Prince of Wales (Military) Hospital, Randwick, and Graythwaite Hospital, North Sydney, concert on the 11th December at the

Sydney Town Hall, in conjunction with the Police Choir and the Australian Broadcasting Commission, on behalf of the Boys' Welfare Appeal launched by the Rotary Club, and the march of the Boy Scouts through the city streets on the 20th September. On the last-mentioned occasion, the Police Bandmaster received the personal commendation of His Excellency the State Governor.

The concert at the Sydney Town Hall on the 11th December calls for special mention. There was a splendid attendance in the large hall, and the quality of the music rendered by the Band, the excellent bearing and deportment of its members, and the fine individual performances evoked great applause. The impression made on the public was most favourable, and praise was received from all quarters.

The Police Band also attended the Maitland Centenary Celebrations on the 9th November, and the residents of the Maitland district expressed the most favourable appreciation of the Band's performance and fine appearance. Various eulogistic letters were received by the Department as a result of the Police Band's visit to Maitland.

It is also the practice for the Police Band to attend the funerals of deceased members of the Force, and such funerals during 1935 were those of the late Inspector G. C. Willson, Sergeants F. Daines, J. W. Hart, H. O'N. McCarthy, C. Dwyer, G. Cleaver, and N. H. Maddern, and Constables L. A. Nash, B. O'Leary, C. Oliver, W. H. Hudson, H. Cumming, and L. A. Lonergan.

The constitution of the Police Band was carefully reviewed during the year and a re-organisation effected which makes the Band entirely a branch of the Police Service. The Band is now definitely controlled by Commissioned Officers, who represent the Commissioner, and the Band's accounts are controlled by the Accounts Branch of the Department. The question of changing the instruments of the Band to "low pitch" was also investigated and, with a view to keeping the Band up to date in this respect, arrangements are being made for the purchase of new instruments from London.

#### (b) THE POLICE ORCHESTRA.

The Police Orchestra (formed in 1932) consists of six persons who are members of the Police Force, and a pianist who is not a member of the Force. Its services are confined strictly to the Police sporting or social organisations, so that it does not in any way interfere with the livelihood of professional musicians. During 1935 the Orchestra played at seventy-one social functions within the State, most of which, however, were held at the Police Sports Federation's Club House, Glebe Point, Sydney. Its services were also made available at five Police charitable functions (including benefits to the widows of three deceased members of the Force).

With the exception of two days granted by the Department to enable the Orchestra to assist at Police Balls held for charitable purposes at Armidale and Inverell, the members of the Orchestra, in attending and playing at the various functions, did so in their own time when off duty.

#### (b) THE POLICE CHOIR.

The New South Wales Police Choir was originally formed in May, 1933, but practically ceased activities after a few months. In November, 1934, a Commissioned Officer took charge of the Choir, and it was re-organised; since then it has made rapid progress, and held its first annual concert in the Conservatorium of Music, Sydney, on the 26th October, 1935. This concert was very successful, eulogistic reference appearing in the daily press regarding the high quality and tonal effects of the items rendered. Similar praise was bestowed as a result of the Choir's singing at the concert held in the Sydney Town Hall on the 11th December, 1935, in aid of the Rotary Club's appeal in connection with the proposed establishment of boys' clubs. The Town Hall concert was heard by "listeners-in" to the wireless broadcasting programmes, and letters of appreciation were received from the public. On the 12th December, 1935, by arrangement, the Choir attended at the Columbia Gramophone Studios, Homebush, where two 10-inch Regal Zonophone records of renditions by the Choir were made. These records proved very satisfactory, and are now on sale at the leading music shops in Sydney.

The members of the choir attend all practices and functions in their own time, and their services are much sought after for charitable functions. During 1935, in addition to the two concerts already referred to, the choir gave ten concerts in the City and suburbs of Sydney in aid of charitable institutions, and held a dance at the Police Club House, Glebe Point.

On the 8th and 10th May, 1935, the choir attended Wireless Station 2GB and broadcasted two series of selected items. On the 12th December last it attended the studios of "Fox Movietone News," Camperdown, where a "talkie short" relating to the choir, was taken. This proved satisfactory and was shown in leading Sydney and suburban picture theatres and will be shown in other countries.

The present active membership of the choir is twenty-five; its conductor is well known in musical circles, and his ability has contributed largely to the progress made by the choir.



## XIII.—POLICE CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES AND WELFARE WORK.

## (a) FUNCTIONS IN AID OF HOSPITALS, AMBULANCES, DESERVING CASES, ETC.

The splendid work done by the Police from time to time in the cause of charity has helped to raise the Force high in public esteem. Throughout the metropolitan and country districts many functions have been organised to raise funds for deserving causes. Hospitals, ambulances, the Bush Nursing Association, the Far West Children's Health Scheme, and deserving individual cases have benefited in this way. The amount raised by the Police during 1935 for these purposes totalled £4,708 6s. 8d.

## (b) BOYS' WELFARE CLUBS.

With a view to providing Boys' Clubs in the City of Sydney, thereby making available for them places of recreation and encouraging them to stay off the streets, the Sydney Branch of the Rotary Club launched an appeal in an effort to raise £5,000. This Department took the matter up and two disused lock-ups at Bourke-street, Surry Hills, and Cathedral-street, Waterloo, have been made available as club premises, and to bring the appeal prominently before the public a special Police parade was arranged and approximately 1,500 Police marched through the City streets on the 5th December, 1935. His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales attended the parade and took the salute. Suitable banners were carried and all branches of the service, including Mounted and Foot Police, Detectives and Plain Clothes Men, Police Cadets, Motor Patrols, Motor Cycle Squads and Police Dogs, took part. The march was a great success. Subsequently a garden party, open to the public, was held at the Police Depot. Collection boxes for public subscription were also brought into operation, and various business houses have helped considerably in this direction. Police in country districts are also showing interest in this matter; at Tamworth preliminary action has been taken to establish a Social and Sports Club for boys, under the auspices of the local Police.

I am of the opinion that when the Boys' Clubs are established they will prove of the greatest benefit in teaching lads to become useful citizens. This is a most effective way of preventing crime. There are many indications that children throughout the State are learning to look upon the Police as their friends and protectors, and the old idea which tended to cause boys and girls to think of the Policeman as a "bogeyman," ready to pounce upon them, is entirely out of date.

## (c) BOY SCOUTS' MOVEMENT.

From the point of view of prevention of crime, the principles of the Boy Scouts' Movement have my heartiest approval, and action was taken, in December, 1935, to enlist the support of Police throughout the State in co-operating with this movement and assisting it in every possible direction. An appeal was made to Police in the country districts to take a very active interest in the Boy Scout organisation, and it was pointed out that the result of such interest would be a greater friendliness towards the Force, not only by the lads in the movement, but by the public generally. Police delivering lectures to school children in connection with "Safety-first" principles, were also instructed to endeavour to interest the children in the Boy Scouts' Movement.

In the City of Sydney the top floor of a former Police Station now used as a Police Call Box (viz., the Erskine-street Police Station), has been made available to a group of boy scouts, for use as a hall or club room. The arrangements in this direction were completed towards the end of 1934. The Boy Scouts' Movement conducted a march through the streets of Sydney on the 20th September, 1935, at which the State Governor took the salute. The Police Band took part in this march.

The response of the Police to the appeal referred to has been excellent, and I think it fitting to include herein the following copies of letters sent to the Chief Secretary by His Excellency the present Governor-General of Australia, Brigadier-General the Right Honorable Lord Gowrie (formerly Governor of this State), and His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, Sir Philip W. Street, in which appreciation is expressed of the Police Co-operation in the Boy Scouts' Movement. The Minister forwarded those letters for my information:—

"Dear Captain Chaffey,

Many thanks for your letter of the 21st instant, forwarding the report of the Commissioner of Police and a copy of the *Police News*.

I have read these with the greatest interest and pleasure, and I am indeed glad to hear that the Police are doing such excellent work in helping on the Boy Scout Movement.

There is no doubt that their assistance will be of the greatest value to the Boy Scouts' Association, and I highly appreciate the keen interest which you yourself and the Commissioner of Police are showing in a movement which I have very much at heart.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) GOWRIE."

"Dear Captain Chaffey,

Please forgive my delay in replying to your letter of the 21st January, forwarding to me a copy of the *Police News* dealing with the activities of the country Police in connection with the Boy Scout Movement, and also a report by the Commissioner of Police upon the same subject. I have read them both with great interest and much pleasure, and I am delighted to learn of the response by country Police officers to the Commissioner's request for their co-operation in the advancement of the Boy Scout Movement in the country districts of this State.

The Boy Scout Movement appeals to the best instincts of boyhood as perhaps no other movement of the kind could have done, and its value in the development of character and of discipline is inestimable, but its success depends essentially upon good leadership and the difficulty in obtaining scout-masters of the right kind is a constant and a serious problem.

The help given by country Police officers in spreading interest in the work in country centres; in inducing men of the right type to come forward and give a hand, and in taking the lead themselves when necessary, is of the first importance, and I think that the thanks not only of those associated with the Boy Scout movement, but of the whole community are due to those officers who, notwithstanding their heavy Police duties, find time to help and encourage the Boy Scout movement.

Such unselfish public spirit deserves to be known and to have its merit recognised, and I shall be glad if you will convey to all the officers concerned, through the Commissioner, my great appreciation of the valuable work which they are voluntarily doing in assisting to develop this most important movement.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) P. W. STREET,  
Lieutenant-Governor."

#### XIV.—ACTS OF BRAVERY.

Brief particulars of instances in which Police in this State displayed bravery, or were subject to danger in the course of their duties, are set out hereunder:—

On the 6th January, 1935, at about 2 a.m., Constable J. T. Arthurson, accompanied by a local resident, attempted to arrest two armed and notorious criminals who were robbing a store. One of the offenders decamped when the constable arrived at the premises; the other was lying in the doorway, and the constable approached him and called upon him to stand. He stood up and then ran away, but was pursued by the constable, who overtook him. He wheeled around and said, "I will murder you." The constable caught hold of him and was about to throw him when he pushed a revolver against the constable's body and fired. Although dangerously wounded, the constable managed to fire a shot at the offender, who succeeded in escaping for the time being. The constable succeeded in reaching the local railway station where the night officer communicated with Police headquarters. Soon after, the constable was conveyed to Camperdown Hospital, and fourteen days later was transferred to Sydney Hospital. I am pleased to say that the constable recovered from his dangerous wound, and that both of the criminals concerned were arrested and convicted, sentence of death being passed upon the one who shot the constable. For the courage and gallantry displayed by him, Constable Arthurson was promoted to Constable 1st Class, and has been recommended for the award of the King's Police Medal.

On the 13th April, 1935, Constable J. Harrison and Constable J. L. Devenport, of Newtown, while performing temporary plain clothes duty, proceeded to investigate a complaint that two well-known criminals, one of whom was armed with a revolver, were demanding money from men engaged in illegal betting. When the two men complained of were approached by the constables, one of them named McDonald walked away with two other men, while the armed criminal, named Kyle, ran down King-street, Newtown. While Constable Devenport proceeded to stop and search McDonald, Constable Harrison chased Kyle and was overtaking him when he drew a revolver. He pointed it at the constable, and the latter drew his service revolver, and, walking towards Kyle, called upon him to put up his hands. As Kyle continued to menace him, the constable fired a shot over the offender's head. Kyle then ran away, throwing his revolver over a fence; he ran into a house and was arrested. Subsequently he was convicted on several charges.

On the 3rd July, 1935, Constable J. L. Blench, of Darlinghurst Police Station, proceeded to escort a number of blind men across Boomerang-street, City, at about 5.35 p.m. He stepped off the footpath and held up his hand for traffic to stop. The nearest approaching motor car stopped, but a taxi-cab, which was following at a very fast speed, bumped into the back of the stationary vehicle, knocking it forward. The constable, in clearing the blind men from the path of the car, was knocked down and the vehicle passed over him, causing injuries and abrasions. Action was taken against the driver of the taxi-cab.

Two other cases of courageous conduct on the part of Police, in 1934, only came under Departmental notice in 1935. The particulars are:—In February, 1934, Sergeant C. G. Grimes, of Boggabilla, and Constable 1st Class E. J. Ayres and Constable H. E. Johnson, of Boomi, displayed bravery in recovering the bodies of a woman and three children who were drowned in the flooded McIntyre River. On the 17th November, 1934, Constable L. B. Hungerford, of Mungindi, pluckily went to the assistance of a man who was enveloped in flames through a petrol bowzer igniting. The constable smothered the flames and succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which might have resulted in great damage in the main shopping centre of the town. Moreover, the constable's action probably saved the man's life.

#### XV.—KING'S POLICE MEDAL AND IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL.

*The King's Police Medal* was awarded by His Majesty the King in 1935 to the following retired Police Officers, for prolonged service distinguished by very exceptional ability and merit:—

Ex-Superintendent 1st Class George Alexander Mitchell.  
Ex-Superintendent 1st Class Alexander Beattie.  
Ex-Superintendent 1st Class Matthew Linegar.  
Ex-Superintendent 1st Class Edward Douglas Irving.  
Ex-Superintendent 3rd Class James Bennetts.

In Mr. Beattie's case the award was also for special services in a widespread outbreak of public disorder, while Mr. Bennetts also displayed administrative ability.

For bravery displayed in effecting the arrest of an armed interstate criminal who broke into the booking office of the Carlingford Railway Station on the night of the 29th September, 1933, Constable 1st Class Cecil Clyde Newton and Constable Leonard Henry Cooney were awarded the King's Police Medal, the notification of the award being received by this Department in January, 1935. The offender fired a number of shots at Constable Newton, two taking effect. When captured, the prisoner dropped a plug of gelignite. Constable Newton was promoted to Constable 1st Class. He recovered from the wounds received.

*The Imperial Service Medal*, for long service marked by merit, was awarded by His Majesty the King to:—

Ex-Superintendent 2nd Class G. Jeffrey.  
Ex-Inspector 1st Class T. A. Duffell.  
Ex-Inspector 2nd Class J. Weir.  
Ex-Inspector 2nd Class J. T. Singleton.  
Ex-Inspector 3rd Class M. Saunders.  
Ex-Detective-Sergeant 1st Class C. E. Edwards.  
Ex-Sergeant 1st Class J. E. Newall.  
Ex-Sergeant 1st Class P. Bourke.  
Ex-Sergeant 1st Class F. C. Rutherford.  
Ex-Sergeant 1st Class W. O'Brien.  
Ex-Sergeant 1st Class G. J. Rose.  
Ex-Sergeant 1st Class J. C. J. Chandler.  
Ex-Sergeant 1st Class F. Brown.  
Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class W. D. McDonagh.  
Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class S. R. Wilson.  
Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class D. H. Bolten.  
Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class W. Woods.  
Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class P. S. Jacob.  
Ex-Constable 1st Class W. Bryson.

#### XVI.—TRANSFERS TO BETTER CLIMATES.

As the exigencies of the service permit, transfers of Police to more congenial climates are granted, and during 1935 the number of such transfers was thirteen men from or within the Riverina District, thirteen from or within the Dubbo District, and nine from the Broken Hill District.

#### XVII.—CONDUCT OF POLICE.

Generally speaking, the conduct of the Police throughout the State during 1935 was excellent. They have shown a very high standard of efficiency in attending to the large volume of Police work requiring attention, despite the fact that the Force has for some time been considerably under its proper strength. Letters of appreciation of services rendered by members of the Force are frequently received from reputable citizens, visitors from other States, and responsible officers of other Government Departments.

#### XVII.—MISSING FRIENDS.

The number of inquiries attended to by this Department in 1935, regarding missing friends or relatives, was 1,696, as compared with 1,774 in the previous year. In 1,165 cases the missing persons were located as a result of the Police inquiries,



the number located in 1934 being 1,318. Of the total of 1,696 inquiries, 817 originated from countries within the British Empire (including Australian States except New South Wales), and 116 were received from foreign countries or the consular representatives thereof.

#### XIX.—POLICE DOGS.

There are seven Alsatian dogs in training at the Police Garage Yard, Alexandria. Two of these dogs have been used for Police work and tracking purposes during the past few years. On the 4th March, 1934, a man was reported missing from Yalwal, 18 miles from Nowra. On the following day the Police dog "Tess" tracked the man for 6 miles to a creek where the trail was lost. The missing man was subsequently found some few miles up the creek by a search party following the direction indicated by the dog. On the 12th March, 1934, the same dog tracked a woman missing from her home at Camden to the Nepean River where the dog entered the water. The body of the woman was subsequently recovered in the river. On the 7th August, 1934, "Tess" (after being allowed to smell the boy's sock), tracked a boy who had left home, for a distance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to a tidal swamp covered by 4 feet of water. The boy had crossed when the tide was out and was subsequently found on the other side of the swamp. On the 26th March, 1935, "Tess" and another dog named "Kaspar" were used to assist in the search for a man named Murray wanted for murder. The dog "Tess" back-tracked Murray to where he had slept in the bush after murdering his victim. The dog "Kaspar" then picked up another track and followed it for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles through rough and broken country to a house where Murray had had a cup of tea. The dog, however, lost the track on a bitumen road along which the man Murray had walked. On another occasion at Manly the dog "Tess" obtained the scent of a man from an old coat and tracked him for 4 miles to where he was found. It is considered the work performed by these dogs fully justifies their training and use for Police purposes.

#### XX.—PUBLIC EVENTS.

The Silver Jubilee of the accession of His late Majesty King George V was celebrated on the 6th May, 1935. A commemoration service was held in Centennial Park, Sydney, following which there was a review of Naval and Military Forces. Although the weather was inclement, there was a large attendance of the public, and the necessary Police arrangements for the preservation of order, control of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, etc., were made. The service was very impressive, and everything passed off satisfactorily, excellent order prevailing.

The West Maitland Centenary celebrations were held from the 1st to the 9th November, 1935, and everything passed off satisfactorily from a Police point of view. A squad of twenty-four Mounted Police from the Police Depot, and the New South Wales Police Band, took part in the celebrations. The Mounted Police gave a performance of the "musical ride," and the Band gave public performances and also a demonstration of the "slow march."

#### XXI.—INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES.

There were a number of industrial disturbances in this State during 1935, but for the most part they were not of a serious nature and good order prevailed, although in several instances there were clashes that might have had grave consequences had the Police allowed matters to get out of hand.

#### XXII.—APPENDICES, ETC.

This report contains the following Appendices, compiled for the year 1935, as referred to hereunder:—

Appendix A: Return of cases dealt with by the Courts in the State of New South Wales, for the year 1935.

Appendix B: Graph showing total number of persons prosecuted, total population at the end of the year, and the strength of the Force between 1905 and 1935, inclusive.

Appendix C: Return of crime committed by juveniles (persons under the age of 21 years) in the Metropolitan Police Administrative District for the year 1935.

Appendix D: Number of convictions under the Liquor Act in the Metropolitan Licensing District, and return showing number of liquor licenses.

Appendix E: Return of all accidents in the Metropolitan Traffic Area, and return of motor vehicle accidents in the State, for the year 1935.

Appendix F: Return of nationalities of Police in the State of New South Wales.

## XXIII.—CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I desire to express my appreciation of the loyalty and good work of the Police Force generally. There can be no doubt that at the present time the efficiency of the Police Service has reached a higher level than ever before, and it has the respect and esteem of all law-abiding citizens. I also wish to commend the services rendered to the Department by the Public Service Staff who are devoted to their duties and loyally respond to every call made upon them. I cannot speak other than in the highest terms of the valuable assistance rendered to me and to the Senior Police Officers in attending to the administrative side of the Department, by the Senior Public Service Officers by reason of their personal ability and knowledge of Departmental procedure. I desire especially to refer to the fact that recently His Excellency the Governor-General of Australia, Brigadier-General the Right Honorable Lord Gowrie, formerly Governor of this State, called me to his presence and stated that in severing his official connection with the office of Governor of the State of New South Wales, he could not do so without conveying his deep appreciation of the services which have been rendered to him personally by the Police Force of this State.

His Excellency complimented me upon the type of men of which the force is composed, as evidenced by their smart appearance and the efficiency which he has personally observed in their handling of various phases of Police duty. He particularly praised the Police in the country districts, mentioning their unfailing courtesy to him as well as their attentiveness and the splendid manner in which they are turned out from the point of view of personal appearance and uniform.

Lord Gowrie considered that the men stationed in the country, particularly those at outback stations, being, as they are, away from immediate supervision, are worthy of special praise for the way they do their jobs and for the confidence which they have inspired in the minds of country residents. He also said that he is very proud of the work of the Police as shown in a recent report which had been made to him by the Commissioner regarding Police activity in connection with the Boy Scouts' Movement, and he wished to thank the Police Department and the whole of the Force for taking particular note of his remarks and helping the scouting movement in its efforts to foster good citizenship amongst the rising generation.

Yours faithfully,

WM. J. MACKAY,

Commissioner of Police.

## APPENDIX A.

RETURN of cases dealt with by Courts in State New South Wales for the year ended 31st December, 1935.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.												Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Committed for trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.								
						Fined.		Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Offences against the Person—																				
Murder .....	24	7	..	..	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	31	18	13	..		
Attempt to murder .....	38	5	..	..	34	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	43	14	29	..		
Setting fire to dwelling knowing person to be therein.	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	4	..		
Manslaughter ..	46	3	..	..	19	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	26	..	49	34	15	..		
Inflicting grievous bodily harm .....	73	3	2	..	37	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	33	2	78	88	..	10		
Attempt to inflict grievous bodily harm ..	13	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	14	9	5	..		
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm ..	99	1	10	1	47	..	3	..	..	..	6	1	53	1	111	97	14	..		
Robbery with violence .....	83	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	36	..	83	108	..	25		
Demanding property with menace or threat ..	11	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	11	19	..	8		
Assault with intent to rob .....	52	2	..	..	25	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	23	..	54	21	23	..		
Robbery, being armed .....	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	21	..	14		
Assault an officer in the execution of his duty.	240	16	4	..	1	..	158	13	59	3	11	..	15	..	260	322	..	62		
Assault special constable in the execution of his office.	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	..		
Assault with intent to prevent lawful apprehension.	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..		
Assault in company .....	20	..	28	4	..	..	13	2	2	..	8	..	25	2	52	36	16	..		
Assault a female .....	289	19	324	80	3	..	86	21	28	1	178	20	318	57	712	735	..	23		
Assault, common .....	610	13	941	126	1	..	543	25	51	1	189	32	767	81	1,690	1,525	165	..		
Obstructing workmen by violence, or threat of violence.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..		
Not providing wife, child, or other dependent with necessities—endangering life.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..		
Deserting wife or child—indictable .....	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	13	..	7	..	22	11	11	..		
Abandoning or exposing child under 2 years of age.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Endangering railway passengers .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	39	3	..	3		
Causing bodily harm by furious or negligent driving or riding.	37	..	2	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	17	..		
Rape .....	13	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	13	12	1	..		
Attempt to commit rape .....	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	6	1	..		
Carnally knowing girl under 10 years, or attempt.	9	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	10	16	..	6		
Carnally knowing girl over 10 years and under 16 years, or attempt.	82	..	6	..	59	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	21	..	88	77	11	..		
Carnally knowing pupil or daughter, or attempt.	8	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	8	..	..		
Indecent assault on girl under 16 years of age.	66	..	1	..	34	..	..	1	..	..	19	..	13	..	67	71	..	4		
Indecent assault on a female .....	16	..	1	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	6	..	17	14	3	..		
Indecent assault on a male person .....	71	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	10	..	71	51	20	..		
Sodomy, or attempt .....	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	10	..	3		
Bestiality, or attempt .....	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	2	..		
Abduction .....	8	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	10	20	..	10		
Bigamy .....	10	2	1	1	8	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	14	24	..	10		
Attempting to procure abortion .....	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	3	..		
Supplying or procuring drug or instrument to procure miscarriage.	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	3	..		
Concealment of birth .....	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..		
Attempted suicide .....	73	43	1	2	1	2	1	..	35	6	21	23	16	14	119	107	12	..		
Any other offences against the person .....	36	4	33	1	4	..	10	1	3	..	18	..	34	4	74	65	9	..		
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	2	..		
Total .....	2,092	124	1,330	218	454	28	822	62	184	11	521	77	1,471	164	3,794	3,576	218			
Offences against Property with Violence—																				
Sacrilege .....	15	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	15	7	8	..		
Burglary .....	35	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	35	44	..	9		
Breaking and entering, or attempt .....	4,317	87	9	1	634	5	3	..	24	..	388	18	2,827	65	4,414	3,689	725	..		
Malicious acts with intent to obstruct or injure railway engine or carriage.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	5	2	3	..		
Malicious damage to telegraph post, wire, or insulator, or attempt.	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	3		
Injuries to buildings by explosive substances, or attempt.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..		
Injuring property in museums and certain other public places.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4		
Maliciously injuring property .....	639	30	149	11	13	1	387	28	34	..	191	4	163	8	829	711	118	..		
Killing cattle with intent to steal carcase, skin, or other part.	6	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	8	7	1	..		
Maliciously killing, maiming, or wounding cattle.	10	..	6	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	16	3	13	..		
Maliciously killing, maiming, or wounding other animals or birds.	7	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	10	4	6	..		
Any other offence against property with violence.	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	7	1	6	..		
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1		
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3		
Total .....	5,043	118	170	12	682		96	29	64	..	1,046	2	3,025	73	5,343	4,482	861			



## APPENDIX A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.		Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.				
Offences against Property without Violence—																			
Simple larceny, or attempt	9,619	989	445	76	98	7	1,688	415	1,373	77	2,170	288	4,785	278	11,129	10,538	591	5	
Stealing from the person, or attempt	109	7	2	..	2	1	4	2	32	2	20	..	53	2	118	123	..	15	
Stealing in a dwelling	295	17	4	..	29	..	11	..	63	3	40	3	147	11	316	311	13	..	
Larceny as a bailee	164	10	20	..	21	..	22	1	16	4	32	..	93	5	194	181	..	23	
Embezzlement	98	..	18	..	18	..	9	..	14	..	36	..	39	..	116	139	..	4	
Larceny as a servant	35	..	1	..	16	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	36	40	..	1,839	
Obtaining goods or money by false pretence	3,248	535	92	5	94	2	264	19	219	8	401	70	2,362	441	3,880	5,719	..	65	
Receiving stolen property	166	15	12	2	14	..	28	2	23	5	46	5	67	5	175	260	..	32	
Fraudulent appropriation	93	5	22	..	29	1	16	..	3	..	18	2	49	2	120	152	..	5	
Larceny by finding	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	8	..	..	
Larceny by trick	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	3	..	11	..	11	..	
Stealing or destroying a valuable security	20	12	..	..	1	2	3	2	..	4	13	1	3	3	32	17	15	..	
Cattle stealing	17	..	14	..	2	..	8	..	3	..	8	..	10	..	31	33	..	2	
Horse stealing	59	..	10	1	16	..	6	..	29	1	13	..	5	..	70	90	..	20	
Sheep stealing	36	1	7	1	3	..	4	..	16	..	3	1	17	1	45	67	..	22	
Dog stealing	14	..	2	..	3	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	16	16	..	..	
Stealing animals or birds ordinarily kept in confinement.	101	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	64	..	35	..	103	23	80	..	
Larceny of things attached to land	16	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	10	..	6	..	28	7	21	..	
Illegally using cattle or horses	16	..	5	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	21	43	..	22	
Fraudulently branding or altering brands on cattle.	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	13	..	9	
Possession of skin or carcase of stolen cattle.	4	..	25	..	..	..	11	..	6	..	3	..	9	..	29	35	..	6	
Supposed stolen goods in custody	1,116	69	69	7	4	..	343	18	198	8	108	15	532	35	1,261	1,095	166	..	
Unlawful possession of trees, fence, or like material.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	
Stealing from vessel in port	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	2	
Embezzling ship's cargo or stores	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	
Stealing letters or articles sent by post	9	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9	12	..	3	
Found at night with intent to commit felony.	52	2	1	..	11	..	1	..	12	..	7	..	22	2	55	63	..	8	
Enter dwelling-house with intent to steal at night.	15	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	3	..	15	18	..	3	
Careless use of fire	..	..	13	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	13	8	5	..	
Setting fire to crops	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
Do grass	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
Do house	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	13	..	9	
Do dwelling, person being therein.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Do places of divine worship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	
Do certain other buildings, or attempts.	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	7	18	..	11	
Demanding money by written menace or threat.	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	
Unlawfully use another's vehicle or boat.	455	1	11	..	7	..	109	..	65	1	125	..	160	..	467	410	57	..	
Any other offence against property without violence.	40	1	16	1	4	..	14	1	8	..	10	..	20	1	58	87	..	29	
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily.	4	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	6	20	..	14	
Total	15,837	1,664	811	93	389	13	2,602	460	2,092	113	3,159	385	8,406	786	18,405	19,619		1,214	
Forgery and Offences against the Currency—																			
Forging and uttering	36	3	..	..	12	..	1	..	2	..	4	3	17	..	39	44	..	5	
Forgery	45	3	3	..	24	..	3	1	2	..	6	..	13	2	51	116	..	65	
Uttering	25	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	25	47	..	22	
Purchasing or having forged bank notes in possession	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	
Making or having in possession implements or material for forgery.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Making counterfeit coin	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	
Possessing or uttering counterfeit coin.	34	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	34	27	7	..	
Making or having in possession coin-making tools	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	
Any other offences against the currency.	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	
Total	153	6	3	..	89	..	4	1	5	..	11	3	47	2	162	248	..	86	
Offences against Good Order—																			
Idle and disorderly person	651	162	3	..	..	..	1	..	304	40	43	21	306	101	816	1,031	..	218	
Rogue and vagabond	135	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	63	..	21	4	50	1	140	95	45	..	
Drunkenness	25,928	1,988	149	3	..	..	15,252	841	141	..	110,157	1,013	527	86	28,018	26,457	1,561	..	
Drunkenness, with disorderly conduct	378	10	44	..	..	..	388	4	5	..	16	5	13	1	432	415	17	..	
Riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening, or insulting behaviour.	3,185	436	1,122	39	..	..	3,849	416	24	1	194	19	240	39	4,782	4,299	483	..	
Using threatening, abusive, or insulting words.	359	21	501	159	..	..	443	52	1	..	100	38	286	90	1,010	1,169	..	159	
Using profane, indecent, or obscene language.	3,364	325	681	31	..	..	3,832	337	23	..	72	8	118	11	4,401	3,957	444	..	
Singing obscene songs	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Writing or drawing indecent or obscene word, figure, or representation.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	
Throw or discharge stone or missile	3	..	17	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	20	29	..	9	
Negligent or furious riding or driving	13	..	40	2	..	..	44	1	..	..	1	..	8	1	55	32	23	..	
Cruelty to animals	20	..	89	..	..	..	73	..	1	..	10	..	25	..	109	144	..	35	
Playing a game to the annoyance of passengers or residents.	256	..	99	..	..	..	317	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	355	666	..	311	
Refusing to assist Police when called upon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Keeping a common, ill-governed, and disorderly house and brothel	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	
Lewdness	17	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	5	..	3	..	18	19	..	..	

## APPENDIX A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Committed for trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.				
Offences against Good Order—continued.																		
Inciting person to resist constable .....	61	2	6	..	..	..	59	1	..	..	2	..	6	1	69	72	..	3
Inciting to, urging, or encouraging the commission of crimes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Disorderly behaviour at public political meeting (Commonwealth).	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..
Carrying firearms on Sunday .....	2	..	57	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	59	27	32	..
Shooting for pleasure or profit on Sunday	2	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	5	..
Owner, occupier, or agent of house permitting prostitution therein.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
Sedition .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Assuming designation of member of Police Force.	18	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	18	11	7	..
Perjury .....	6	..	..	3	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	2
False swearing not being perjury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Making a false declaration .....	4	..	6	5	..	..	4	1	1	..	4	4	1	..	15	30	..	15
Tampering with a witness .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Conspiracy .....	50	1	1	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	1	52	48	4	..
Travel by steamer without paying fare, or attempt.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Travel by train or tram without paying fare, or attempt.	769	2	754	103	..	..	1,367	90	30	..	67	2	59	13	1,628	1,531	97	..
Naval deserter .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Absent without leave from ship .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Riotous, or disorderly on board ship .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sly-grog selling .....	82	14	7	3	..	..	83	17	..	..	..	..	6	..	106	92	14	..
Trespass on enclosed lands .....	114	..	183	13	..	..	168	6	1	..	77	2	51	5	310	259	51	..
Willfully causing animals to trespass .....	..	1	6	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	16	..	8
Contempt of Court .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Escaping from custody .....	22	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	9	..	5	..	2	1	23	20	3	..
Absconding from bail .....	15	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	3	..	15	12	3	..
Consorting .....	57	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	8	16	4	3	..	69	69	..	..
Any other offences against good order...	236	30	19	..	4	..	93	1	69	11	40	10	49	8	285	360	..	75
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily	7	..	8	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	15	6	9	..
Total .....	35,728	2,962	3,801	362	60	3	26,108	1,770	722	61	10,845	1,131	1,794	359	42,853	40,909	1,944	..
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings—																		
Aborigines Protection .....	79	1	36	..	..	..	108	1	3	..	1	..	3	..	116	116	..	..
Apprentices .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	4	..
Auctioneers Licensing .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	2
Billiards and Bagatelle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankruptcy .....	..	..	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	6	..	20	29	..	9
Birds and Animals Protection .....	43	..	75	1	..	..	91	..	..	..	7	..	20	1	119	88	31	..
Bread Act .....	..	..	327	4	..	..	263	4	..	..	19	..	45	..	331	224	107	..
Careless Use of Fire .....	2	..	8	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	10	12	..	2
Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat.	1	..	39	1	..	..	30	1	..	..	1	..	9	..	41	60	..	19
Child Welfare .....	148	57	218	44	..	..	12	1	15	4	228	69	111	27	467	381	86	..
Coal Mines Regulation .....	..	..	36	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	36	33	3	..
Commons Regulation .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Commonwealth Crimes .....	5	..	5	5	..	..	6	1	1	..	2	2	1	2	15	26	..	11
Commonwealth Electoral .....	..	..	55	19	..	..	32	8	..	..	1	1	22	10	74	24	50	..
Crown Lands .....	1	..	48	1	..	..	47	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	50	57	..	7
Companies .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Crimes .....	123	1	52	2	9	..	31	1	18	..	59	2	58	..	178	145	33	..
Customs .....	3	..	45	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	48	58	..	10
Dairy Industry .....	..	..	13	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	3	..	3	..	14	3	11	..
Dairies Supervision .....	..	..	40	4	..	..	37	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	44	20	24	..
Defence (Commonwealth) .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1
Dentists .....	..	..	6	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	7	2	5	..
Deserted Wives and Children .....	60	..	395	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	295	..	135	..	455	473	..	18
Distillation (Commonwealth) .....	14	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	30	51	..	21
Dog and Goat .....	..	..	1,138	366	..	..	1,055	338	..	..	7	2	76	26	1,504	1,361	143	..
Early Closing .....	..	..	213	25	..	..	196	23	..	..	8	..	9	2	238	286	..	48
Excise (Commonwealth) .....	..	..	21	..	..	..	11	..	6	..	2	..	2	..	21	40	..	19
Explosives .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Factories and Shops .....	..	..	94	6	..	..	52	..	..	..	3	..	39	6	100	118	..	18
Fair Rents .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Fire Brigades .....	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Fisheries .....	21	..	298	2	..	..	293	1	..	..	3	..	23	1	321	226	95	..
Forestry .....	..	..	135	1	..	..	118	1	..	..	4	..	13	..	136	88	48	..
Gaming and Betting .....	5,132	151	79	2	..	..	5,023	148	3	..	52	5	133	..	5,364	4,988	426	..
Gas .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	1
Government Railways, and By-laws .....	3,378	6	305	23	..	..	3,444	23	167	..	32	3	40	3	3,712	3,804	..	92
Hawkers and Pedlars .....	200	1	30	..	..	..	204	1	8	..	6	..	12	..	231	154	77	..
Immigration Restriction .....	27	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	23	..	..	..	4	..	37	17	20	..
Impounding .....	..	..	36	1	..	..	22	..	..	..	2	1	12	..	37	41	..	4
Inebriates .....	17	1	8	2	..	..	1	..	15	..	8	3	1	..	28	25	3	..
Industrial Arbitration .....	13	..	1,999	52	..	..	1,426	34	2	..	182	5	402	13	2,064	1,786	278	..
Inflammable Liquid .....	..	..	9	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	9	15	..	6
Invalid and Old Age Pensions (Commonwealth).	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	7	..	5
Irrigation .....	3	..	57	3	..	..	29	..	..	..	1	..	30	3	63	101	..	38
Juvenile Smoking Suppression .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Land and Income Tax .....	..	..	1,954	121	..	..	1,171	47	..	..	11	1	772	73	2,075	1,894	181	..
Landlord and Tenant .....	..	..	360	39	..	..	55	..	..	..	194	29	111	10	399	356	43	..
Liquor .....	721	39	4,177	170	..	..	4,102	130	4	..	166	13	626	66	5,107	4,972	135	..
Local Government and Ordinances .....	11	..	2,144	69	2	..	1,906	53	..	..	93	4	154	12	2,224	1,326	898	..
Lotteries and Art Unions .....	15	..	10	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	25	64	..	39

## APPENDIX A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.						
	Fined.		Imprisoned.			Otherwise dealt with.												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings—continued.																		
Lunacy .....	128	27	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	87	19	40	8	155	192	..	37	
Marriage .....	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	5	18	3	15	..	
Masters and Servants .....	..	..	122	7	..	..	31	1	..	..	42	4	49	2	129	127	..	
Maternity Allowance (Commonwealth) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	3	
Meat Industry .....	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22	..	15	
Medical Practitioners .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	
Merchant Shipping .....	12	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	2	..	12	14	..	2	
Metropolitan Traffic and Regulations .....	244	3	1,914	9	..	..	2,072	11	..	..	20	..	66	1	2,170	2,200	..	
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage, and By-laws.	..	..	4	5	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	9	6	3	..	
Mining .....	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	3	1	
Motor Tax Management .....	29	..	266	3	..	..	278	3	..	..	2	..	15	..	298	627	329	
Motor Traffic and Regulations .....	1,001	2	22,074	760	..	..	21,897	684	8	..	144	7	1,026	71	23,837	22,268	1,569	
Navigation .....	11	..	11	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	22	25	3	
Noxious Trades .....	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	
Oaths .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Obscene and Indecent Publications .....	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	
Parliamentary Electorates and Elections ..	..	..	24	10	..	..	16	5	..	..	1	..	7	5	34	1	33	
Pastures Protection .....	3	..	953	24	..	..	771	16	1	..	22	2	162	6	980	1,115	135	
Pawnbrokers .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	
Pistol Licenses .....	144	4	65	1	..	..	147	2	3	..	30	3	29	..	214	206	8	
Poisons .....	1	..	16	2	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	19	3	16	
Police Offences .....	267	2	140	4	..	..	320	4	4	..	36	..	47	2	413	423	10	
Police Offences (Drugs) .....	75	1	5	..	..	..	77	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	81	138	57	
Police Regulation .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	
Post and Telegraph (Commonwealth) .....	11	2	21	6	3	..	22	8	3	..	2	..	2	..	40	232	192	
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals .....	18	..	71	2	..	..	65	2	4	..	4	..	16	..	91	36	55	
Printing .....	7	1	5	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	13	7	6	
Prisons .....	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	
Private Hospitals .....	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	
Public Health .....	..	..	193	19	..	..	96	10	2	..	2	..	93	9	212	52	160	
Public Instruction .....	..	..	647	58	..	..	419	26	1	..	45	10	132	22	705	153	549	
Public Roads .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Pure Food .....	..	..	804	56	..	..	745	50	..	..	17	3	42	3	860	1,052	192	
Quarantine .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Registration of Firms .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	
Rural Workers' Accommodation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Seamen .....	13	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	13	5	8	
Second-hand Dealers and Collectors .....	13	..	45	4	..	..	55	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	62	69	7	
Stamp Duties .....	..	..	289	25	..	..	213	21	..	..	11	..	65	4	314	440	126	
Stock .....	6	..	51	3	..	..	55	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	60	8	52	
Sunday Trading (Refreshment Rooms) .....	..	..	24	3	..	..	24	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	27	30	3	
Sydney Corporation .....	2	..	133	1	..	..	133	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	136	79	57	
Sydney Harbour Trust .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	
Theatres and Public Halls .....	12	..	205	6	..	..	198	1	..	..	4	..	15	5	223	253	30	
Tobacco .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	10	
Totalizator .....	1,559	14	19	..	..	..	1,550	13	5	..	9	1	14	..	1,592	658	934	
Transport Act .....	65	11	1,560	22	..	..	1,442	22	..	..	19	5	173	6	1,607	1,520	147	
Vagrancy .....	710	316	32	1	..	..	51	3	395	128	81	131	215	55	1,059	885	174	
Veneral Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Veterinary Surgeons .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Weights and Measures .....	2	..	233	11	..	..	230	11	..	..	2	..	3	..	246	290	44	
Wine Adulteration .....	..	..	9	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	9	6	3	
Any other Acts .....	104	10	2,412	241	2	..	1,285	117	23	3	124	17	1,082	114	2,767	2,412	355	
Aid and abet commission of any offence under the above Acts, punishable summarily, where the same is not provided for under other headings.	8	..	29	1	1	..	28	1	..	..	1	..	7	..	38	54	10	
Total .....	14,476	650	46,955	2,262	24	..	52,219	1,846	748	135	2,133	348	6,307	533	64,343	59,126	5,217	
RECAPITULATION.																		
Offences against the person .....	2,092	124	1,360	218	454	28	822	62	184	11	521	77	1,471	164	3,794	3,576	218	
Offences against property with violence ..	5,043	118	170	12	682	6	396	29	64	..	1,046	22	3,025	73	5,343	4,482	861	
Offences against property without violence ..	15,837	1,664	811	93	389	13	2,602	460	2,092	113	3,159	385	8,406	786	18,405	19,619	1,214	
Forgery and offences against the currency ..	153	6	3	..	89	..	4	1	5	..	11	3	47	2	162	248	86	
Offences against good order .....	35,728	2,962	3,801	382	60	3	26,108	1,770	722	61	10,845	1,131	1,794	359	42,853	40,909	1,944	
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not otherwise provided for.	14,476	650	46,955	2,262	24	..	52,219	1,846	748	135	2,133	348	6,307	533	64,343	59,126	5,217	
Total .....	73,329	5,524	53,100	2,947	1,698	50	82,151	4,168	3,815	320	17,715	1,966	21,050	1,967	134,900	127,960	6,940	



APPENDIX A—*continued*.

### APPLICATIONS for Orders, 1935.

Return of Cases—N.S.W., Year ended 31st December, 1935.

[illegible]

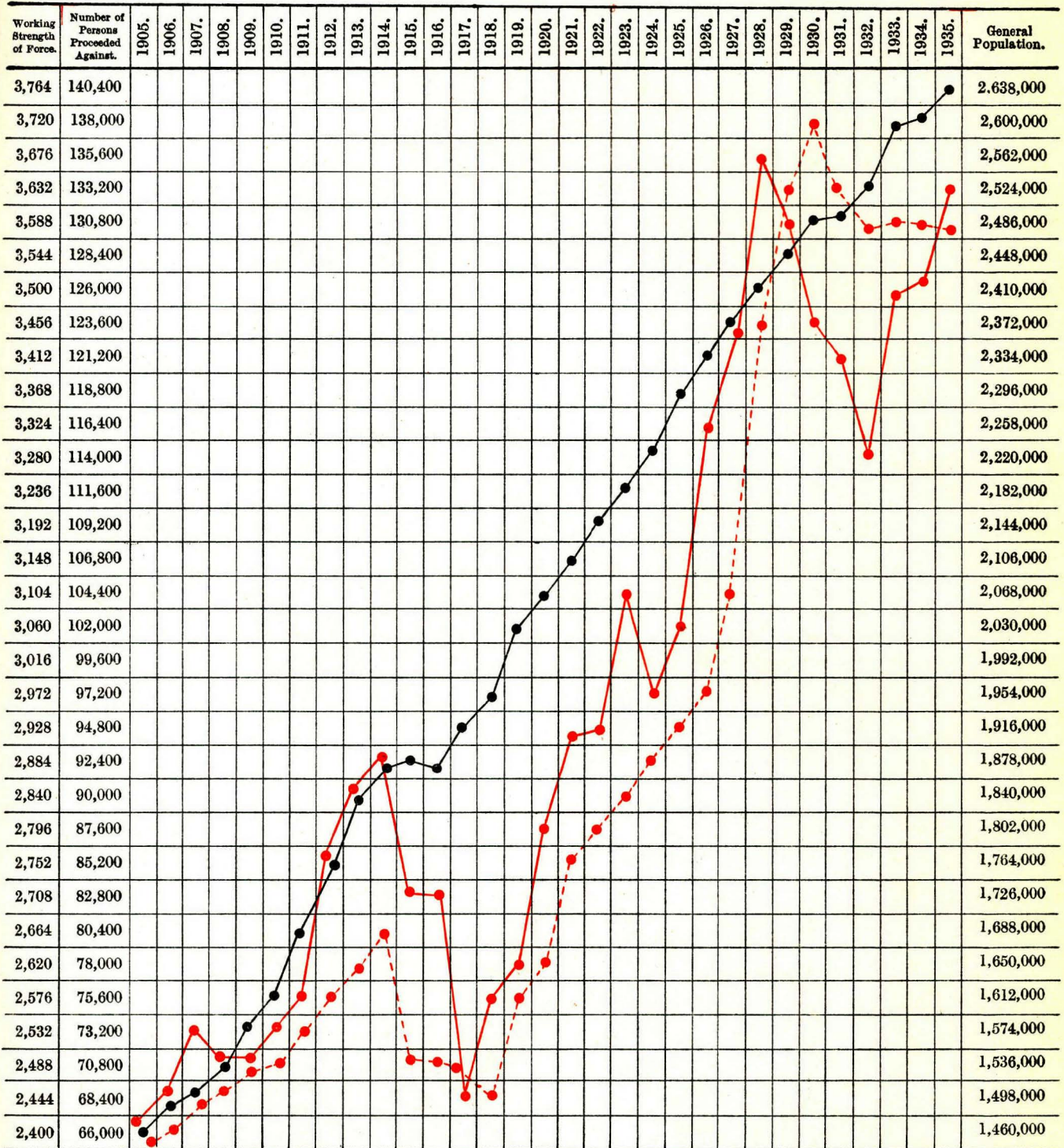
### NON-COMPLIANCE with Orders, 1935.

[illegible]



# APPENDIX B.

CHART showing number of persons proceeded against for crimes and offences in each of the years 1905 to 1935, inclusive, the total population at 31st December in each year, and the strength of the Force during the same period.



The black line indicates the population at the end of each year. The continuous red line indicates the number of persons proceeded against. The broken red line indicates the strength of the Force.

Year.	* Strength of Force.		Persons proceeded against.		General Population.	Year.	* Strength of Force.		Persons proceeded against.		General Population.
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of mean Population.			Number.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of mean Population.	
1905	2,413	1.64	66,096	45	1,460,153	1921	2,768	1.30	94,870	45	2,129,693
1906	2,409	1.61	70,777	48	1,498,609	1922	2,829	1.31	96,989	44	2,174,688
1907	2,446	1.60	73,408	48	1,531,980	1923	2,852	1.29	104,519	47	2,211,106
1908	2,483	1.59	72,204	47	1,560,026	1924	2,923	1.23	98,101	43	2,256,649
1909	2,502	1.57	72,223	46	1,596,685	1925	2,968	1.29	102,377	44	2,300,081
1910	2,510	1.53	74,830	46	1,638,220	1926	2,997	1.26	116,675	49	2,349,401
1911	2,551	1.50	76,318	46	1,701,651	1927	3,136	1.30	124,030	51	2,401,884
1912	2,610	1.46	86,957	50	1,786,770	1928	3,467	1.41	137,079	56	2,446,874
1913	2,635	1.43	90,264	50	1,846,151	1929	3,646	1.47	132,439	53	2,479,160
1914	2,677	1.42	92,467	49	1,882,471	1930	3,723	1.49	124,538	49	2,502,039
1915	2,526†	1.33	82,454	44	1,895,671	1931	3,667	1.45	121,743	48	2,519,300
1916	2,514†	1.33	80,915	43	1,886,990	1932	3,602	1.42	116,341	46	2,542,034
1917	2,503†	1.30	70,697	37	1,921,612	1933	¶ 3,608	1.38	126,134	48	2,613,776
1918	2,452†	1.25	75,929	39	1,963,492	1934	¶ 3,606	1.37	127,960	49	2,636,460
1919	2,585†	1.27	78,376	39	2,039,904	1935	¶ 3,599	1.35	134,900	51	2,657,666
1920	2,663	1.27	89,871	43	2,093,217						

\* Including trackers.

† Exclusive of men on military service.

¶ Including police cadets.



## APPENDIX C.

Return of Crime committed by Juveniles (persons under the age of 21 years) in the Metropolitan Police Administrative District for the Year 1935.

Offence.	Males.	Females.	Number of Cases.	Released on Probation.	Fined.	Sent to Prison.	Committed to a Home.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Trial.	Discharges.	Bound Over.	Admonished.	Find Surety.	Withdrawn.	Bail Estreated.	Pay Compensation.	Remanded.	No evidence offered.	Totals.	Totals for 1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arson .....	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...
Assault (including assault in company).	46	2	48	13	8	3	3	...	...	11	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	48	54	...	6
Assault and resist Police .....	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	2	...
Assault and robbery (including assault and robbery in company).	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	18	...	11
Assault, indecent on female (including rape and attempts, and assaults with intent to rape).	21	...	21	8	...	...	2	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	18	3	...
Assault, indecent, on male .....	9	...	9	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	5	4	...
Behaviour, offensive, riotous, &c.	158	3	161	10	129	...	...	...	...	7	6	4	...	1	...	...	...	4	161	205	...	44
Bodily harm, inflict or occasion grievous or actual.	22	...	22	2	...	4	...	9	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	12	10	...
Buggery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Burglary .....	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	9	...	4
Cattle (including horses) stealing or illegally using.	4	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	9	...	5
Child, neglected or uncontrollable.	410	141	551	206	...	...	178	...	1	37	13	14	1	20	...	...	4	77	551	358	193	...
Child desertion .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cruelty to animals .....	3	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1
Drunkenness .....	247	8	255	...	67	...	...	...	...	5	7	11	...	...	165	...	...	...	255	181	74	...
Dwelling—found in etc. ....	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1
Embezzlement .....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2
Enclosed lands, trespass on .....	22	...	22	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	22	128	...	106
Enclosed yard, found in .....	15	...	15	3	...	5	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	22	...	7
False pretences .....	31	21	52	11	2	...	...	...	...	17	14	...	2	...	...	...	1	5	52	126	...	74
Forgery, uttering, or forgery and uttering.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Gaming and betting .....	236	2	238	...	230	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	238	163	75	...
Language, indecent, insulting, etc.	91	1	92	2	87	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	117	...	25
Larceny as a bailee .....	7	...	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	6	...
Idle and disorderly person .....	24	29	53	1	...	3	1	...	...	20	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	16	53	69	...	16
Manslaughter .....	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
Murder and attempts .....	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	10	...
Missappropriation—fraudulent ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Missile-throwing, etc. ....	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	8
Money demanded by menaces, etc.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Motor-car, illegally use .....	159	...	159	30	18	8	9	...	...	8	8	5	1	14	...	7	11	40	159	96	63	...
Maintenance order, disobey .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Obscenely expose person .....	9	...	9	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	6	3	...
Property, possession of stolen ...	81	3	84	11	19	10	6	...	...	16	5	...	...	1	...	2	...	14	84	81	3	...
Property, receiving stolen .....	12	...	12	7	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	40	...	28
Property, malicious injury .....	143	...	143	65	25	1	12	...	...	11	12	2	...	...	...	8	...	7	143	131	12	...
Possession of housebreaking implements.	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Robbery under arms .....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Representations, false .....	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Release, break conditions of .....	12	2	14	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	14	11	3	...
Recognition, breach of .....	10	2	12	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	12	8	4	...
Stealing .....	2,353	132	2,485	609	158	141	171	6	...	231	167	50	18	119	1	26	4	784	2,485	2,894	...	409
Stealing, attempts .....	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	31	...	27
Stealing in a dwelling .....	38	2	40	7	...	1	6	3	...	1	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	40	76	...	36
Stealing in company .....	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	91	...	89
Stealing from the person .....	27	...	27	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	4	27	9	18	...
Stealing, break, enter, and steal	1,586	19	1,605	197	2	20	173	136	1	92	21	4	3	158	...	10	1	787	1,605	1,346	259	...
Stealing, found at night with intent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Stealing, all other classes .....	327	6	333	81	26	29	8	1	1	...	14	1	1	1	...	13	1	156	333	15	318	...
Shooting with intent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspected person .....	17	...	17	2	...	1	2	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	17	27	...	10
Sly grog selling .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Travel on train or tram without paying fare.	80	9	89	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	89	98	...	9
Two-up playing .....	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	41	...	39
Wounding, maliciously .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Police Offences (Drugs) Act, 1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other offences not included in foregoing.	400	11	411	44	203	9	28	3	...	39	11	11	2	23	...	...	...	38	411	224	187	...
Total .....	6,667	397	7,064	1,342	1,088	251	609	187	3	521	323	106	28	374	166	67	28	1,971	7,064	6,780	284	...



## APPENDIX D.

## STATEMENT of General Convictions against Licensees under the Liquor Act in the Metropolitan District for the Year 1935.

Permitting persons on licensed premises during prohibited hours .....	132
Failing to close and keep closed to the public every bar of licensed premises during prohibited hours .....	42
Permitting liquor to be consumed on licensed premises during prohibited hours .....	8
Delivering liquor on licensed premises during prohibited hours .....	45
Supplying liquor on licensed premises during prohibited hours .....	16
Selling liquor not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser .....	10
Carrying away liquor from licensed premises during prohibited hours .....	1
Using premises in contravention of the Gaming and Betting Act .....	8
Keeping premises open for the sale of liquor during prohibited hours .....	3
Failing to keep a register of lodgers .....	3
Permitting drunkenness on licensed premises .....	2
Selling adulterated liquor .....	2
Selling liquor during prohibited hours .....	1
Permitting dancing on licensed premises .....	1
Having illicit spirit in possession .....	1
Breach of Income Tax Act .....	1
Wilfully delaying admittance to a Sergeant of Police .....	1
Total .....	277

Fines and costs aggregating £974 11s. 0d. were imposed.

In 59 of the abovementioned cases the presiding Magistrate at the Metropolitan Licensing Court, without proceeding to conviction, dismissed or discharged the defendants under the provisions of Section 556A of the Crimes Act, No. 40, of 1900.

## PARTICULARS of Convictions against Holders of Australian Wine Licenses in the Metropolitan Licensing District for the Year 1935.

Permitting persons on licensed premises during prohibited hours .....	1
Delivering liquor on licensed premises during prohibited hours .....	7
Permitting drunkenness on licensed premises .....	7
Failing to close and keep closed to the public every bar of licensed premises during prohibited hours .....	1
Exposing wine for sale not labelled with name and address of bottler .....	1
Using indecent language .....	1
Selling liquor without a license .....	2
Selling wine not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser .....	1
Allowing a female, other than a near relative, to serve liquor on licensed premises .....	1
Permitting liquor to be consumed on licensed premises during prohibited hours .....	1
Permitting betting on licensed premises .....	1
Drunkenness .....	1
Total .....	25

Fines and costs aggregating £120 3s. 6d. were imposed.

In four of the above cases the presiding Magistrate, without proceeding to conviction, discharged the defendants conditionally under the provisions of Section 556A of the Crimes Act, No. 40, of 1900.

## CONVICTIONS against Spirit Merchants for the year 1935.

Selling liquor in quantities not authorised by license .....	4
Supplying liquor during prohibited hours .....	1
Driving motor vehicle whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor .....	1
Total .....	6

Fines and costs aggregating £130 12s. were imposed.

RETURN showing the number of Licenses in existence in the Metropolitan Licensing District on the 31st December of each year, 1892 to 1935.

Description of License.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Publicans' .....	833	808	797	793	789	789	790	792	792	790	786	783	755	745	719	711	694	666	665	648	642	629
Spirit Merchants' .....	117	115	106	116	100	104	106	112	106	111	107	109	104	95	101	99	98	97	96	95	97	99
Australian Wine .....	215	242	231	279	266	292	308	345	349	343	348	364	343	325	315	298	289	283	269	247	248	245
Brewers' .....	11	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packet .....	26	20	19	19	18	21	16	21	20	19	22	22	23	23	24	27	29	24	23	24	22	21
Billiards .....	173	163	161	170	142	122	89	105	109	102	113	112	110	109	109	109	114	119	114	130	131	140

Description of License.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	*
Publicans' .....	640	639	638	628	612	608	601	581	578	543	529	528	530	531	530	536	537	538	537	537	537	535	
Spirit Merchants' .....	96	92	94	88	86	87	112	130	133	131	125	127	122	119	118	127	124	113	108	111	112	115	
Australian Wine .....	245	239	229	223	216	215	215	213	212	211	174	165	165	165	165	160	160	160	160	160	159	159	
Brewers' .....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	
Packet .....	19	20	20	19	19	13	15	13	13	12	12	10	10	9	8	7	6	5	5	5	4	4	
Billiards .....	152	149	141	137	119	120	125	135	159	162	155	157	162	156	148	147	142	119	110	101	61	42	

APPENDIX E.

RETURN of Accidents reported by Police, which occurred in Public Streets within the Metropolitan Traffic Area, showing the number of Persons Killed or Injured, from 1st January, 1935, to 31st December, 1935.

Division in which Accident Occurred.	Total number of					Description of Vehicle to which Accident is Attributed.																Horses.		Improper riding upon, or getting on or off of Trams and other Vehicles whilst in motion.				Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Accidents.			Persons.		Tram.	Motor Bus.	Motor Van or Lorry, Fire Engine	Taxi Cab.	Motor Car.	Motor Cycle.	Bi-cycle.	Horse Drawn	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	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Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	Loose, Led, or Ridden.	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RETURN of Motor Vehicle Accidents reported by Police, which occurred in Public Streets outside the Metropolitan Traffic Area, showing the number of Persons Killed or Injured, from 1st January, 1935, to 31st December, 1935.

District.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Persons.		Accidents in which no persons were injured.
		Killed.	Injured.	
Metropolitan Police District (outside the Metropolitan Traffic Area) .....	232	13	221	79
Northern .....	143	19	122	49
North Eastern .....	515	51	457	120
North Coast .....	183	14	158	74
Western .....	123	17	131	38
Southern .....	197	23	132	103
Dubbo .....	89	14	92	37
Riverina .....	162	14	129	62
Broken Hill .....	37	4	27	11
Totals .....	1,681	169	1,469	573
Persons killed and injured in motor vehicle accidents in the Metropolitan Traffic Area .....		191	3,864	.....
Total number of persons killed and injured in motor accidents in the State of New South Wales .....		360	5,333	.....

RESULT of Inquests held and Police action taken in connection with Fatal Motor Accidents which occurred outside the Metropolitan Traffic Area from 1st January, 1935, to 31st December, 1935.

Accidental Deaths.	Inquest Pending.	Open Verdict.	Drivers committed for Trial.				Total No. of Fatal Accidents.
			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	No bill filed.	
152	9	1	...	2	1	4	169

RESULT of Inquests held and Police action taken in connection with Fatal Motor Accidents which occurred inside the Metropolitan Traffic Area from 1st January, 1935, to 31st December, 1935.

Accidental Deaths.	Inquest Pending.	Open Verdict.	Drivers committed for Trial.				Total No. of Fatal Accidents.
			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	No bill filed.	
158	6	5	...	11	10	...	191
			(One inquest dispensed with.)				

#### APPENDIX F.

NATIONALITIES of Police in the State of New South Wales on the 31st December 1935, showing the percentage of nationalities to the total strength.

Actual Strength.	Australian States and New Zealand.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Welsh.	Other parts British Empire.	Other Countries.	Total.
3,509	3,120 88·91 %	201 5·72 %	86 2·45 %	78 2·22 %	4 ·114 %	14 ·399 %	6 ·171 %	3,509

[1 Folder, 1 Chart.]