

1950-51

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

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REPORT  
OF THE  
POLICE DEPARTMENT  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES  
FOR THE  
YEAR, 1950

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NEW SOUTH WALES

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The Commissioner of Police to the Honourable the Premier.

Police Department,  
Commissioner's Office,  
Sydney, 14 April, 1951.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of Section II, Subsection 5 of the Police Rules, I submit the Annual Report on the New South Wales Police Force and the general activities of the Police Department for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

GENERAL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE SCOPE OF THE FORCE.

The area of the State is 309,427 square miles, the New South Wales Police Force operating over the whole of this area.

The estimated population (as at 30th September, 1950) was 3,244,597.

The population of Sydney is approximately 1,500,000 and of Newcastle approximately 180,000. Police duties range from Metropolitan conditions in these cities, to the town and country

patrol and similar work in the country areas. In more sparsely settled areas, some Police Patrols are very extensive, some Police having thousands of square miles per man to patrol.

The country Police perform a wide range of extraneous duties on behalf of different Government Departments, in addition to their ordinary Police work. Examples of these extraneous duties were furnished in my Annual Report for last year.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

I. PERSONNEL OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following were the strength figures as at 31st December, 1950:—

Police Force proper—

Authorised strength .....	4,334
Actual strength .....	4,292
Vacancies existing .....	42

(Ratio of Police to population, 1 to 756 or 1.32 per 1,000)

Ancillary Staffs—(For details see list hereunder) .. 544  
Total of all employees at 31st December, 1950 .... 4,836

Distribution in Ranks and Duties.

The distribution of the Police in the various ranks and classes of duty performed, as at 31st December, 1950, was as follows:—

	Commissioner.	Deputy Commissioner.	Superintendent 1/C.	Superintendent 2/C.	Superintendent 3/C.	Acting Superintendent.	Inspector 1/C.	Inspector 2/C.	Inspector 3/C.	Acting Inspector.	Sergeant 1/C.	Sergeant 2/C.	Sergeant 3/C.	Senior Constable.	Constable 1/C.	Constable (Ord.).	Constable (Pro.).	Totals.
General Police .....	1	1	3	5	8	...	13	24	38	3	118	219	492	519	330	1,190	304	3,268
Criminal Investigation Branch .....	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	9	8	24	57	94	59	2	257
Other Detectives and Plain Clothes Police employed on detective work .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	14	47	51	134	98	...	351
Traffic Police .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	12	37	35	53	225	13	384
Water Police .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	10	3	11	2	32
	1	1	4	6	10	...	14	26	41	5	136	256	602	672	614	1,583	321	4,292

Employees of the Police Department, other than members of the Police Force proper, as at 31st December, 1950, were as follows:—

Parking Police (Special Constables) .....	100	
Police Cadets .....	103	
Aboriginal Trackers .....	14	
Aboriginal Cadet Trackers .....	1	
Women Police .....	28	
Matrons .....	4	
Special Sergeants 3rd Class .....	2	
Special Constables (employed on various duties) ..	26	
Bandmaster .....	1	
Choirmaster .....	1	
Cliff Rescue Instructor .....	1	
Clerical Staff employed under the Public Service Act—		
Males .....	150	
Females .....	73	
		223
General Staff employed under the Public Service Act (Storemen, Motor Mechanics, Testers, Cleaners, Grooms, Gardeners, Telephone Operators, Lift Drivers, Domestic Staff at Police College, etc.)		
Males .....	33	
Females .....	7	
		40
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>544</b>

## II. MAINTENANCE OF STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

Ministerial approval was given during 1950 for the authorised strength of the force to be increased by 55 men to enable the allocation of that number of additional Police for supervision and control of traffic.

The actual strength rose from 4,206 at the beginning of 1950 to 4,292 at the end of the year, the increase absorbing not only the whole of the additional 55 in the authorised strength but going well towards meeting all the vacancies which occur in the normal course.

## DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS—GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

Outstanding among Police tasks during 1950, was the special work required of them in connection with the widespread and extended floods. As a result of exceptional rains, practically every river system in the State was in flood once, in some cases several times during the year. At some places, considerable areas have been under water for months. Special Police arrangements were necessary at different times and places, and splendid work was done by local Police and those drafted to the affected areas in connection with rescue, relief, warnings, etc. Police work in regard to the floods is dealt with more fully later under the heading "Police Services in Connection with National Emergencies."

Police attention was given to the various public functions which occurred during the year, but none calls for special mention except the visit of His Grace The Archbishop of Canterbury, who visited various parts of New South Wales.

There were a large number of large fires, the more notable among these being a fire in a bulk store at the Rozelle Railway Yard, causing damage to the extent of £694,000; a fire in a shed at the Royal Agricultural Society's Showground doing damage to the extent of £140,000; and a fire involving a number of premises in George-street, Sydney, causing damage to the extent of £300,000. On 17th November, 1950, a fire occurred at 107 Liverpool-street, Sydney, and spread to adjoining premises, causing damage estimated at £200,000. The following day, employees of a company occupying the building were engaged in salvaging operations, when portion of an upper floor collapsed carrying other floors with it to the basement, pinning a number of men, two being killed and nine others injured.

An explosion of petrol fumes on L.S.T. H.M.A.S. "Tarakan," berthed at Garden Island, caused the death of seven members of the crew and one dockyard worker, and injuries to a number of others, as well as ten firemen who attended the ship following the explosion being affected by the fumes.

Other outstanding incidents included the loss of a ship, M.V. "Fairwind," believed to have foundered on 23rd June, 1950, with 6 white persons and 12 natives aboard. The vessel, which left Port Moresby on the 15th June, 1950, was last heard from by radio off the north coast of N.S.W. An "Auster" monoplane, carrying Mr. Arthur E. Goodwin (pilot) and his wife, left Coff's Harbour on 4th October, 1950, but failed to arrive at Newcastle; parties organised by Police made very extensive searches all over the State. Ultimately wreckage identified as from the missing plane was found near Port

The following table summarises the position in regard to vacancies and appointments during 1950:—

Vacancies existing 1.1.1950 .....	73
Vacancies caused by increase in authorised strength .....	55
Casualties in Police strength—	
Discharged on pension or gratuity ..	93
Dismissed, discharged, etc. ....	20
Resigned .....	89
Died .....	15
<b>Total vacancies during 1950 .....</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>Appointments .....</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>Vacancies unfilled at 31.12.1950 .....</b>	<b>42</b>

Although it is satisfactory to record that at the end of the year there were only 42 vacancies, this favourable record was achieved only by maintaining an intensive campaign to attract recruits, and advertising for that purpose was continued throughout the year.

The high physical standard required inevitably adds to the difficulty of recruiting. Out of 2,458 applicants, 1,224 were below the required height and weight standards and therefore not submitted for medical examination. Of 1,234 candidates examined by the Government Medical Officer, only 342 were passed as fit, these representing only 14 per cent. of the 2,458 applicants.

Notwithstanding increases in Police pay in recent years, employment outside the Service has many attractions to offer, frequently without the special disabilities of Police work. The fact that 89 members of the Force resigned during one year to take up private employment or business pursuits is evidence that this Department, in common with many other Police Forces, has difficulty not only in obtaining recruits, but in retaining its staff. It is noteworthy that the 89 men who resigned include many experienced Police, some having many years' service to their credit.

In addition to the appointments to the Police Force proper, 18 Special Constables were appointed to the Parking Police, and 54 lads appointed as Cadets. As with Police applicants, recruits for the Cadet Service are subjected to severe physical standards, and out of 204 submitted for medical examination only 61 (30 per cent.) were passed as fit.

Macquarie, and it is thought the aircraft was lost in the sea somewhere in that area.

On 19th October, 1950, nine men working on the Burrinjuck Dam were swept away by flood waters and lost their lives.

Although there were a number of strikes during the year none required special Police arrangements or called for special mention.

Details respecting crime are published later in this Report together with brief particulars of some outstanding cases which occurred. There is a small increase in the number of persons brought before the courts, but little material change in regard to serious crime. It is very satisfactory to note that two notorious gaol breakers, Darcy Ezekiel Dugan and William Cecil Mears, who escaped from custody in December, 1949, were arrested early in 1950. They are believed to have committed several serious crimes while at large. They were arraigned and convicted on a charge of wounding with intent to murder, and sentenced to death.

Motor accidents continue to give concern to this Department and all other authorities involved. With the Police staff available, every effort is made to give the maximum of Police supervision to traffic to suppress dangerous driving practices and thereby reduce accidents. Approval was given during 1950 for appointment of an additional 55 Police to permit the allocation of that number of additional Police to the work of traffic supervision, and also for the purchase of 2 cars and 43 motor cycles for the same purpose.

A Conference of Commissioners of Police was held at Sydney between 27th November, 1950, and 5th December, 1950. In addition to representatives from all the Australian Police Forces, delegates attended from the Police Forces of New Zealand, New Guinea, Fiji and Ceylon. The Conference was opened by the Premier of New South Wales, The Honourable J. McGirr, M.L.A., and I, as Commissioner of Police for New South Wales, was elected Chairman. Discussions took place on a very wide range of matters of general interest to the various Forces. The discussions and exchange of ideas were very valuable to all concerned and are of particular assistance in promoting and extending co-operation between Forces. Mr. W. F. Johns, former Commissioner of Police, Adelaide, who was the Australian representative to the International Criminal Police Commission, attended and reported on his visit to the Assembly of the Commission at The Hague. I was selected to represent the Australian Police Forces at the next Assembly of the Commission, which is to meet at Lisbon in June 1951.

## INFORMATION RELATING TO CRIME.

### I. CRIME STATISTICS FOR THE STATE GENERALLY.

As Appendix "A" to this Report is published the annual return of cases dealt with by the Courts in New South Wales during the year 1950. A summarised comparison of the figures for the years 1949 and 1950 in respect of the principal sections into which the return is divided is shown in the following table:—

Section.	1949.	1950.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person .....	6,288	6,690	402	...
Offences against property with violence ...	3,965	3,780	...	185
Offences against property without violence ..	11,803	12,200	397	...
Forgery and offences against the currency ..	169	198	29	...
Offences against good order .....	102,821	104,903	2,082	...
Breaches of Acts generally .....	80,771	87,146	6,375	...
	205,817	214,917	Nett increase ... 9,106	

The total number of cases dealt with by the courts represents an increase of 9,100 or 4.4 per cent. over the corresponding figure for 1949. The ratio of persons charged to the population remained constant—66 per 1,000. The principal part of this increase is in respect of offences against good order and breaches of Acts generally. Prosecutions for breaches of the Motor Traffic Act and Regulations alone increased by 8,164.

In respect of criminal cases of all kinds, there is an increase of 643 cases or 2.9 per cent. over the 1949 figure.

The additional 402 cases of offences against the person represent 6.4 per cent. increase over last year; however, most of this increase is accounted for by 385 additional cases of the less serious types of assault. There were four additional cases of murder and no less than 39 additional cases of attempted murder, as well as 14 additional cases of inflicting grievous bodily harm and 22 of assault with intent to rob.

On the other hand there were substantial decreases under the headings of attempting to inflict grievous bodily harm, assault occasioning actual bodily harm and robbery with violence.

Sexual offences of all kinds increased from 494 in 1949 to 512 in 1950, an increase of 18 or 3.6 per cent.

Breaking and entering charges show a decrease of 336 (12 per cent. over last year). There is a considerable increase (248 cases or 29 per cent.) in respect of cases of unlawfully using vehicle or boat.

The figures quoted above and those shown in Appendix "A" are, of course, all in respect of cases dealt with by courts. The number of serious crimes reported to the Police are quoted in the following table, and show an increase in cases reported to the Police of 677 cases (4.3 per cent.) over the corresponding figure for 1949, and an increase of 325 cases (2.7 per cent.) in respect of serious crimes cleared up. These variations are roughly consonant with those of the statistics respecting cases dealt with by the courts.

The position in regard to offences committed by juveniles is dealt with later in this section.

Appendix "C" and Appendix "D" to this Report give comparative figures in regard to certain types of offences over the period of years.

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

The following table shows the number of serious crimes reported to the Police and the number and percentage of these crimes which have been cleared up, during 1950 and the previous five years:—

Year.	No. of Serious Crimes Reported.	No. of Serious Crimes Cleared Up.	Percentage Accounted For.
1945 .....	16,242	10,909	67.16
1946 .....	16,684	11,388	68.25
1947 .....	16,084	11,385	70.77
1948 .....	15,679	11,679	74.48
1949 .....	15,916	11,957	75.13
1950 .....	16,593	12,282	74.02

### III. CRIME STATISTICS FOR THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

The following tables show comparative figures between the years 1949 and 1950 for the Sydney Metropolitan District in regard to (a) the number of cases of various classes dealt with by the courts and (b) particulars respecting serious crimes reported, cleared up, and property involved in such crime.

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#### (a) Cases dealt with by Courts in the Metropolitan District.

Section.	1949.	1950.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person .....	4,483	4,732	249	...
Offences against property with violence ...	2,855	2,504	...	351
Offences against property without violence ..	7,948	8,008	60	...
Forgery and offences against the currency ..	97	118	21	...
Offences against good order .....	73,353	72,223	...	1,130
Breaches of Acts generally .....	64,301	70,452	6,151	...
	153,037	158,037	Nett increase ... 5,000	

#### (b) Serious crime in the Metropolitan District.

No. of Cases Reported.	No. of Cases Cleared Up.	Percentage.	Property Reported Stolen.	Property Accounted For.	Percentage.	Property Recovered.	Percentage.
1949.			£	£		£	
11,245	8,562	76	353,663	272,466	77	47,762	13½
1950.							
11,345	8,620	76	322,091	238,327	74	51,918	16

#### Thefts made Possible by Negligence of Owners of Property.

Out of 6,423 cases of simple larceny reported in the Metropolitan District during 1950, 1,505 (or 23 per cent.) were in circumstances under which failure by the owners to take reasonable precautions for the safety of their property was a feature.

These included the theft of 629 bicycles, 188 thefts from open lands, yards, etc., 180 of articles stolen from motor vehicles, 84 of bags, parcels, etc., stolen from shop counters, 52 from tents and sheds, and many other thefts from places where property was left accessible and not under supervision.

#### Offences Committed by Juveniles.

As Appendix "B" to this Report is published a return of offences in respect of which juveniles (persons under the age of 18 years) were dealt with by the Children's Courts in the Sydney Metropolitan District during the year 1950.

The return shows a total of 5,904 cases, an increase of 638 (12 per cent.) over the corresponding figure for 1949. There are unfortunately increases in respect of some of the more serious types of offences, for instance in the number of juveniles charged with assault (including sexual assaults), illegally using motor vehicles, obscenely exposing person, malicious injury to property, possession of stolen property, breaking, entering and stealing, and stealing. There were five charges of murder, as against one in 1949.

There have, of course, been reductions under some headings, but unfortunately not in respect of the more serious types of crime.

Although the number of cases is 12 per cent. more than 1949, it must be kept in mind that the figures still show a considerable reduction over the peak wartime figure (8,091 cases in 1943) as quoted in last year's Annual Report. In Appendix "C," is included the number of cases (totals only) for which juveniles were before the courts in the Metropolitan District during each year from 1939 to 1950 inclusive.

The incidence of juvenile delinquency is such as to cause grave concern, in this State, as in other parts of the world, and all possible is being done by the Police per medium of the Police-Citizens' Boys Clubs and otherwise to deal with the problem satisfactorily.

### IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Stock Stealing.

A total of 1,651 head of stock (4 horses, 141 cattle and 1,506 sheep) of a total value of £7,488, were reported stolen during 1950, as compared with 1,580 head of the value of £4,332 in 1949. The present extraordinary prices of sheep are, of course, a direct inducement to thefts, and it can be regarded as reasonably satisfactory that the volume of thefts has not been greater. Of those reported stolen, Police inquiry disclosed that 1,196 head, valued at £3,710, were, in fact, not stolen. Arrests accounted for 356 head, value at £3,406 (these included 121 of the cattle reported stolen), leaving a balance unaccounted for of 99 head, valued at £372.

#### Wool and Wheat Stealing.

Approximately 36 bales of wool, valued at £3,980, was reported stolen, of which arrests accounted for 13 bales, valued at £1,402. One bale was found not to be stolen and the balance unaccounted for was about 22 bales, valued at £2,445.

Wheat reported stolen amounted to 611 bags, of the value of £800. Of these, 110 bags (£155) were accounted for by arrest, leaving 501 bags valued at £645 outstanding. Present high prices of wheat, and the large quantities left stacked at various places in the country are an incentive to the thefts



of wheat. There have been many other reports of suspected wheat stealing (not included in these figures) but Police inquiry has not substantiated that theft had, in fact, occurred.

#### Extraditions.

Two persons were extradited from Karachi, Pakistan, on charges of conspiracy and false pretences. There were no

extraditions from New South Wales to places outside the Commonwealth of Australia during 1950.

#### Inquests.

The total number of inquests held during 1950 was 1,781 (the number for 1949 was 1,780). Inquests totalling 1,770 were held on 1,785 dead bodies, and 11 on fires.

## VICE SUPPRESSION.

### Gaming, Betting and Sly Grog Selling.

The Vice Squad and No. 21 (Mobile) Division, have a special duty in the suppression, amongst other offences, of

breaches of the Gaming and Betting Act, sale of liquor without license and kindred offences in the Metropolitan District. The combined result of their efforts is shown in the following table:—

Offence.	Arrests.			Convicted.			Discharged.			Pending.			Fines.	Forfeiture.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Gaming and betting.....	5,021	568	5,589	4,821	547	5,368	1	...	1	25	...	25	£ 43,563	£ 383
Sell liquor without license .....	149	34	183	133	30	163	...	1	1	10	2	12	7,838	...

The persons referred to in the above return include 2,843 arrested in 181 raids on gaming houses at which organised gambling was conducted. Fines inflicted on those arrested totalled £8,656.

Liquor seized and ordered to be forfeited included 9,816 bottles of beer, 137 of spirits and 3,286 of wine. In connection with one case of illegal sale of liquor, 5,076 bottles of beer and 13 bottles of wine were found secreted in a well.

Six premises were declared to be common gaming houses, and four places declared to be disorderly houses. Three poker machines and a pin machine seized were ordered to be forfeited.

#### Other Forms of Vice.

Both the Vice Squad and Staff of No. 21 Division have continued their efforts towards the suppression of all forms of vice. Many offences in relation to prostitution have been dealt with, including solicitation, offensive behaviour and the like. A number of persons have been brought before the Court on vagrancy and similar charges.

In my Report for 1949 I brought under notice the increase which has taken place recently in the number of male persons charged with offences in which sexual perversion is apparent. The following figures, which show the number of prosecutions by members of the Vice Squad in respect of the particular offences mentioned during the past four years in the Sydney Metropolitan District, indicate that there has been no material alteration as between the years 1949 and 1950:—

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Wilfully and obscenely expose person .....	16	32	75	62
Offend against decency .....	13	38	15	18
Male person soliciting for immoral purpose .....	20	67	126	132

As was pointed out last year, there have also been a considerable number of charges of offensive behaviour against males, such charges arising from behaviour suggesting sexual perversion.

It might be mentioned that the annual return of cases dealt with by the Courts (Appendix "A") shows that during 1950 there were slightly fewer charges for unnatural sexual

crimes than for 1949. The number over the past four years of charges of indecent assault on male person, sodomy and bestiality were 132 in 1947, 158 in 1948, 189 in 1949 and 164 in 1950.

#### Work of Vice Squad.

The total charges preferred by members of the Vice Squad during 1950 was 15,599, made up as follows:—

Locality.	Males.	Females.
Sydney Metropolis .....	11,100	2,744
Newcastle .....	1,479	65
Wollongong .....	189	22

The activities of the Vice Squad are primarily aimed at the suppression of vice in all its forms. However, the charges mentioned above embrace many other types of offences and include such as range from serious crimes to minor offences which have come under notice of members of the Vice Squad in the course of their duties.

The practice of recruiting young men from the Vice Squad for criminal investigation duty has continued with satisfactory results, a number of Vice Squad men being transferred to the Criminal Investigation Staff during 1950.

#### No. 21 (Mobile) Division.

For details as to the organisation and special functions of this Division, see the Annual Reports for 1947 and 1948. The staff of this Division is engaged in the suppression of vice as a portion of its functions in conjunction with other duties. Its primary purpose is to act as a mobile unit, available for duty wherever required.

The staff of the Division effected a total of 16,634 arrests during the year for all types of offences, ranging from serious crimes to less important charges, and including many in relation to vice in various forms.

## CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH.

Brief particulars of the work carried out at the Criminal Investigation Branch are set out hereunder.

### I. FINGERPRINT SECTION.

During the year there was a considerable increase in the work of this section, which also operates as the Central Fingerprint Bureau for the Commonwealth. The figures quoted hereunder illustrate the volume of work during 1949 and 1950 respectively:—

	1949.	1950.
Total prints received .....	57,050	63,080
Total prints identified .....	35,157	37,694
Prints received from other Forces in Australia .....	21,287	23,085
Number identified .....	13,063	13,901
Prints received from outside Australia .....	334	450
Number identified .....	52	82
Prints sent to other Forces in Australia .....	159	163
Number identified .....	43	34
Prints sent to Forces outside Australia .....	21	91
Number identified .....	10	50
Exhibits brought to Office for identification ...	560	625

	1949.	1950.
Visits to scenes of crime .....	1,450	1,320
Prints from scenes of crimes identified .....	173	174
Cases in which fingerprint evidence given ...	26	19
Cases where accused admitted guilt .....	135	147
Cases pending .....	10	8
Prints taken of unknown deceased persons ...	47	66
Number identified .....	37	33

These figures are, of course, in respect of the more important aspects of the work only. Much other miscellaneous work was carried on at the Section.

### II. MODUS OPERANDI SECTION.

A total of 12,571 modus operandi forms were received, classified and dealt with during 1950, as compared with 11,064 during 1949. In cases where the offences had not been cleared up, 1,762 forms were forwarded to Police who had likely suspects under arrest, and 1,289 were definitely connected with offenders who were later charged with the offences dealt with in the forms sent. As a result of searches by the Modus Operandi Section staff, many photographs of likely

suspects were forwarded to investigating Police, of which 184 (83 in cheque cases) were identified as persons responsible for offences. A total of 106 special circulars in connection with crime were distributed from the Section, these being in addition to the Weekly Wanted List. New cards placed on record totalled 24,435, as compared with 20,453 during 1949. In addition, a large number of cards were added to the various indices.

*Property Tracing Section.*—Property to the value of £5,607, involving a total 1,069 articles, was traced through the records of the Section and returned to the owners, and as a result 130 charges were preferred against various offenders. The property covers an extraordinarily wide range of articles. There were 1,800 written inquiries from the Section as well as many verbal inquiries daily.

### III. SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU.

*Document Examinations.*—Documents were submitted for examination in 237 cases and information of value was found in 129 of them, involving 45 prosecutions. Specimens added to the handwriting collection numbered 5,095.

*Firearms Examination.*—Firearms confiscated, found or surrendered numbered 665 (618 pistols and revolvers, 45 rifles and 2 guns). Examination was made of 120 weapons which were exhibits in criminal charges, 42 of these being firearms involved in shooting offences, and the remaining 78 in respect of breaches of the Pistol License Act or Police Offences (Firearms) Act. Firearms were identified with cartridge case or bullet exhibits in 30 cases and seven firearms were examined for evidence purposes on aspects incidental to identification.

*Criminal Photographs.*—1,200 photographs of convicted persons, received from the Prisons Department, were printed and circulated to Police Forces in other States and New Zealand. 1,676 special photographs of prisoners were taken.

*Miscellaneous Photographs* taken of such articles as motor vehicles and other exhibits, cheques, documents, fingerprint forms, etc., totalled 3,098. Thirteen aerial photographs were taken in connection with the investigation of crime.

*Scale Plans* were prepared in connection with 124 scenes of crimes and scenes of accidents, and other miscellaneous sketches, diagrams, etc., undertaken numbered 184.

*Scenes of Crimes and Accidents Visited.*—Members of the Bureau Staff visited a total of 609 scenes of crimes and serious accidents for photography, examination for physical evidence or reconstruction. Tool marks were reproduced in two instances, tyre marks in five instances and fingerprints in 14 instances.

*Miscellaneous Examinations.*—Treatment of metals to restore obliterated numbers or brands was undertaken in 45 cases, 29 of which were successful, involving nine prosecutions. Footprint comparisons were made in five cases, involving four prosecutions; examination of clothing or textiles in six cases, and examination of tool marks in four cases, involving three prosecutions.

A total of 299 exhibits, arising from 50 cases, were submitted to the Government Analyst, Government Microbiologist or other expert for examination.

*Evidence.*—Members of the staff attended to give evidence in respect of the following matters:—

	Cases.
Examination of documents .....	28
Treatment of metals to restore numbers or brands .....	3
Examination of clothing or textiles .....	3
Identification of tool marks .....	3
Firearms identification, etc. ....	19
Identification of footprints .....	4
Unclassified .....	55

### IV. DRUG BUREAU.

A proclamation was issued during 1950, bringing under the control of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act eight synthetic drugs, namely, Alphaprodine, Betaprodine, Hydroxypethidine, Isoamidone, Ketobemidone, Methadol, Methadyl acetate and Phenadoxone (Heptalgin). Amendments were also made to the Regulations under the Act to require that doctors must specify the intervals at which drug prescriptions may be repeated.

Fifty-three Chinese were brought before the Court for various offences connected with possession, smoking, etc., of opium and fined various amounts totalling £503 1s. Opium smoking, which in this State is at a low level and confined to older members of the Chinese community, has been much restricted by the alertness of the Customs Authorities.

The arrest of two persons for having Indian Hemp in their possession appears to have terminated farther activity in regard to this drug for the time being. However, some seizures of the drug have been made on ships by Customs Authorities

and the Police Authorities regard as very commendable the keen vigilance displayed by the Customs Officers in regard to this sinister drug.

A total of 48 other persons were convicted for various other offences against the Drug Laws. Two were sentenced to two years' and one year's imprisonment, respectively, for possession of Indian Hemp; 10 who were convicted of having other drugs in their possession, attempting to obtain drugs, or aiding and abetting in the unlawful possession of drugs, were either fined or released on bond; one who was convicted of administering a drug to herself merely for the purpose of addiction was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, such sentence being suspended on entering into a bond, and on condition that she leave the country. The remaining offences were principally for breaches of the regulations respecting the prescription, dispensing, custody and supply of drugs.

Three persons (two of them doctors) were dealt with under the Inebriates Act as drug addicts and committed to institutions for twelve months.

### V. WIRELESS SECTION.

The Sydney Police Wireless Station which functioned satisfactorily and without interruption during the year, is in two-way communication with 76 Police vehicles, two vehicles operated respectively by the Army Provost Corps and the Navy Shore Patrol, and three Police launches. It broadcasts messages to 53 Police Stations, the number of its messages during 1950 being 40,938. The Station is in communication with Newcastle and with Police Forces in other States of the Commonwealth, to which 11,817 messages were sent by Morse Code during the year.

The Newcastle Wireless Station is in two-way communication with seven vehicles and two launches, and broadcasts to four Police Stations in the District. A total of 6,300 messages was sent during 1950. This Station played a very important part in maintaining communications during the severe floods of 1950, emergency Stations being set up at East Maitland and Kempsey.

Specifications have been submitted and tenders are at present being considered for the supply of 25 new V.H.F. mobile transmitters, 15 new medium frequency mobile receivers, 8 V.H.F. remote control reply back receivers, and 5 V.H.F. aeriads, as well as wireless testing equipment. The total value of the new equipment is estimated at approximately £4,000.

Approval has been given and orders placed during the year for the installation of a mobile tranceiver for a Police vehicle operating from Tibbooburra, which will permit of two-way speech between the vehicle, the Tibbooburra Police Station, the Wilcannia Police Station, the Flying Doctor Service at Broken Hill, and other Stations in the Flying Doctor's radio network.

A new remote receiving centre was established near Sydney in connection with an extension of the interstate and intra-state Police wireless network. Four additional frequency channels have been allotted by the Postmaster-General's Department in connection with these services.

### VI. THE COMPANY AND BUSINESS AGENTS SQUAD.

A total of 122 persons were brought before the Court by members of this squad in respect of 343 charges, the total amounts involved in the various charges representing over £64,000.

The Squad is concerned in the investigation of fraudulent transactions of all kinds, and in inquiries to ensure compliance with Statutes intended to regulate certain businesses such as the Business Agents Act, the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act, the Companies Act, the Lay-by Sales Act and the Money-lenders and Infants' Loans Act. These in addition to matters arising from breaches of the Crimes Act.

In addition to the cases brought before the Court, lengthy and intricate investigations have been made into many matters which did not call for Court action.

Outstanding among the cases brought before the Court were:—

- A bank officer sentenced to three years' imprisonment on a charge of larceny as a servant of £4,375 13s. 1d. His defalcations were effected by manipulation of bank documents.
- Another bank officer, who fraudulently operated on a dormant account, was charged on four counts each of forgery and uttering. The amount involved was £485, and on restitution being made he was released on a bond.
- A Sydney solicitor charged with fraudulent misappropriation of trust moneys totalling £12,878 17s. This offender disputed every complaint made, and it was necessary to bring eighty witnesses before the Magistrate to establish a prima facie case. He was com-



mitted for trial on 23 charges, and at the Quarter Sessions pleaded guilty and was released on bond subject to restitution being made.

- (d) A woman, the mother of six children, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for fraudulent misappropriation as an estate agent, involving £1,050. When sentencing her, the trial Judge said that if the accused had been a man the full term of imprisonment would have been imposed. His Honour described the offence as one of the most heartless frauds ever to come before him.
- (e) A man sentenced to three years' hard labour on charges of stealing by trick moneys amounting to £1,200 in connection with the supply of tiles to sixteen different complainants.
- (f) A somewhat similar case against another man, charged with fraudulent misappropriation and false pretences involving an amount of £1,400, is still pending.

The present-day acute shortage of building materials and difficulties in home building have led to many complaints of alleged frauds perpetrated on persons anxious to build homes. Much time of the Company Squad is involved in the investigations, but in many cases it is found that no criminal action can be taken.

#### VII. CONSORTING SQUAD.

Members of the Consorting Squad visited the more important agricultural shows, race meetings, festivals and similar functions in the country towns during the year, as well as gatherings in the Metropolitan Area in an effort to prevent the operations of spieles and similar undesirables.

The total number of arrests made by members of the Squad was 525, a large proportion of these being for serious criminal offences.

In furtherance of the policy of striking at the root of crime by preventing, as far as possible, the congregation of criminals, 2,663 "bookings," involving approximately 7,000 persons spoken to and cautioned for consorting with known criminals or prostitutes were recorded by members of the Squad during the year. Sixty-four persons who disregarded the warnings given them were arrested and charged with consorting.

#### VIII. ARSON SQUAD.

As earlier intimated in this report, there have been several large fires during 1950. The Arson Squad has investigated these as well as other fires where persons were killed or injured. Two men were arrested following a fire at a chemist shop at Liverpool; they were acquitted on a charge of arson but convicted of breaking, entering and stealing from the premises. A man was arrested and charged with three charges of setting fire to dwellings at Balmain, knowing persons to be therein, and also with maliciously damaging a motor car by setting fire to it. He has been committed for trial.

Although certain other fires presented suspicious features, evidence to support proceedings has not been forthcoming.

Investigations were made but no suspicious circumstances were found in connection with several of the larger fires which have occurred, including some involving fatalities.

#### IX. ENFORCEMENT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE WOOL, HIDE AND SKIN DEALERS ACT.

Members of the Police Wool, Hide and Skin Bureau have maintained close supervision over the premises and records of skin dealers, and in regard to skins being exported, the Police have worked in conjunction with officials of the Chief Secretary's Department in checking the skins. Many inquiries have been made in connection with consignments of skins from country brokers, and close co-operation has existed between the Bureau and country Police.

#### X. GOLD BUYING SQUAD.

Members of this Squad arrested or were responsible during 1950 for the arrest of 218 persons on a total of 479 charges, including a large number for house-breaking and allied offences. Property of the total value of £11,263 9s. 10d. was recovered, comprising jewellery, wearing apparel, office machines and miscellaneous articles.

Many of these arrests followed the Squad's inspection and supervision of the books of pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers and articles pledged with or purchased by them. The persons arrested included several who had broken and entered numerous residences in various parts of the Metropolitan area.

#### XI. MOTOR SQUAD.

The total number of motor cars and trucks reported stolen during 1950 was 2,171, of which 2,091 were recovered, representing 96 per cent. During the same period 1,102 motor cycles were reported stolen, of which 917 were recovered, representing 83 per cent.

Persons arrested by members of the Squad numbered 136, on a total of 294 charges. Many arrests were made in connection with the theft and illegal using of motor vehicles, but the Squad also investigated motor accidents in which the vehicle concerned failed to stop at the scene. One such case worth mentioning was that of a motor truck which, in May, 1950, collided with and fatally injured a P.M.G. employee who at the time was attending to his departmental truck; the vehicle did not stop but continued on and collided with a motor cycle, fatally injuring the rider and pillion passenger. Extensive inquiries were necessary before the offending driver was finally located; he was ultimately sentenced to two years' imprisonment on a charge of manslaughter.

#### XII. PILLAGE SQUAD.

The Pillage Squad, with a strength of 17, has continued its duty of patrolling the Sydney waterfront and supervising the loading and unloading of ships in an endeavour to suppress thefts of cargo, stores, etc. There are 101 wharves actively working in the Port, covering about 17½ miles of waterfront, and it is estimated that about 8,000,000 tons of cargo is handled annually. A total of 352 arrests were made during the year by this Squad for offences of both criminal and minor nature.

Two Police perform special duty at Newcastle in the suppression of pillaging on the same lines as in Sydney.

#### XIII. CO-OPERATION WITH RAILWAY DETECTIVES.

Close co-operation between Police and the Railway Department's Special Investigation Staff has been maintained in the investigation of thefts of goods, equipment, etc., from the Railway. The Police specially assigned to the duty rendered assistance in many cases, and where necessary attended Court and gave evidence. A total of 430 persons were arrested and charged with various offences.

Among the cases dealt with might be mentioned the arrest of a father and son, from whose residence property worth about £1,500 was recovered. In another case, three men were arrested following a series of thefts of suiting and drapery which ran into many thousands of pounds; since the arrest of these men the position in regard to losses of such material has appreciably improved.

In view of the retirement of Mr. H. H. Watson, Superintendent of the Investigation Section of the Railway Department, it is desired now to place on record the ready and never-failing co-operation and assistance which Mr. Watson has always rendered to this Department.

#### XIV. WOMEN POLICE.

The actual strength of Women Police, at 31st December, 1950, was 28, being distributed as follows:—10 at the Criminal Investigation Branch, 4 at Metropolitan suburban Police Stations, 2 at Newcastle, and 12 at the Traffic Office.

For the nature of the duties carried out by the Police Women see the Annual Report for 1947. The Police Women worked in close co-operation with regular Police during 1950. They assisted in taking 239 statements in connection with various types of offences committed on women and children, and in 60 cases accompanied females to the Government Medical Officer for medical examination, and subsequently attended Court until the various cases had been dealt with.

Police Women in the Metropolitan District charged, or assisted in charging, 155 girls under the age of 18 years with various charges, such as being uncontrollable, neglected, exposed to moral danger, or absconding from custody. Many of these girls were found by the Women Police in residential and houses of doubtful repute after being reported missing from their homes; others have been located in parks, amusement arcades, etc. Where desirable, they are charged, but in other cases they are handed over to their parents, and the Women Police subsequently keep in touch with them.

Escorts of women and girls interstate as well as within New South Wales numbered 202, and the Police Women have also assisted Detectives and Vice Squad Police in 191 cases where women have been charged with such offences as vagrancy, stealing, embezzlement, abortion, etc., and in 186 cases of sexual offences committed by males on females.

A total of 543 persons were interviewed by the Women Police in regard to such matters as daughters leaving home or giving trouble due to their associates. 526 females were reported as missing from their homes, and of this number 440 were located or returned to their families. Many inquiries have been undertaken to locate missing persons, such inquiries being specially intensive in cases involving missing children.

The special supervision given to parks, playground centres and amusement arcades, was maintained during the year; the shopping centres and general stores were also given particular attention during the busier shopping seasons. Shoplifters, both male and female, have been detected and charged. During the

year 408 women and girls seen loitering about wharves, parks and similar places were spoken to by Police Women and given suitable advice.

The two Women Police at Newcastle carry out duties on the same lines as outlined above. Police Women are still attached to the Traffic Office, where they continue to perform duty in connection with school lecturing and traffic in the vicinity of schools as outlined in last year's report. Further information in this regard is given under the heading "Traffic Branch."

#### XV. OUTSTANDING CRIMINAL CASES.

There were a number of serious crimes committed during 1950. Brief particulars are given hereunder of those cases only of particular interest.

(1) On 15th December, 1949, Darcy Ezekiel Dugan and William Cecil Mears, who were at the time serving sentences of ten years' penal servitude for assault and robbery and escaping from lawful custody, were brought to the Central Police Station, Sydney, on writs of habeas corpus; Mears was to answer a charge of having an unlicensed pistol in his possession and Dugan was to be a witness for the defence. Both men escaped from the cell in which they were confined and were at large until 14th February, 1950.

While at large it is alleged the two escapees committed a number of armed holdups, including the holding up of a well-known jockey at his home at South Coogee; the armed holdup of a bank at Ultimo, where the sum of £30 was stolen and several shots were fired, one of which seriously wounded the bank manager, and another striking a depositor; and an attempted payroll robbery at the Morts Dock Engineering Company, Balmain, a pay clerk being wounded during extensive shooting which took place.

Eventually Police located and arrested Dugan and Mears at gun point in a house at Collaroy and on a charge of wounding the bank manager referred to above with intent to murder, they were sentenced to death; an appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal was dismissed. In view of this sentence the other charges against them have not been proceeded with. These offenders were notorious for previous escapes from prison, and their escape from the Central Police Station and subsequent recapture on this occasion excited very great public interest.

(2) On the 21st May, 1950, Norman James Page and his sister reported to the Police at Redfern that their mother, Phyllis Mary Page, had left Blacktown, N.S.W., on 2nd February, 1950, in the company of a man known to them as Frederick Arthur Stephens, ostensibly to be married and then to tour through New South Wales to Melbourne. In view of certain circumstances they feared for the mother's safety.

Very lengthy and extensive inquiries were made by Police in many parts of Australia and New Guinea. It transpired that the man Stephens, who was identical with Lionel Charles Thomas, first made the acquaintance of Mrs. Page in 1946, and in 1947 took up residence with Mrs. Page and her son. Subsequently he went to New Guinea, and in October, 1948, returned to Blacktown for a few months and proposed marriage to Mrs. Page and on 5th June, 1949, returned to New Guinea where it is stated he remained until directed to leave by the authorities in December, 1949.

On his return to New South Wales, Thomas resumed friendship with Mrs. Page and induced her to dispose of her residence and surrender two insurance policies. He gained control of the proceeds and with portion of it purchased a panel van.

On 2nd February, 1950, Thomas and Mrs. Page set off in the panel van, which had been equipped with camping gear. They were traced to various parts of New South Wales and were found to have camped from 12th to 15th February, 1950, at the Towamba River, then moved on 8 miles to Narrabarba

to another camp. Early on 20th February, 1950, the latter camp was broken up and on 21st February, 1950, Thomas arrived at the home of his parents in Victoria. Mrs. Page was not again seen and Thomas made no mention of her to his relatives.

On 27th March, 1950, and on 8th April, 1950, Thomas left his parents' residence and went on tours to Brisbane, subsequently returning to Victoria. On 1st May, 1950, after returning to his parents' home, he sold the panel van and a few days later left Melbourne by train for Perth.

Subsequent inquiry showed that in the meantime he had persuaded a young married woman in Brisbane to leave her husband and go away with him, but while still in northern New South Wales the lady became frightened of him, parted and returned to her family in Brisbane. He had promised her that on arrival in Melbourne he would give her a quantity of women's wearing apparel and a pair of slippers; it was known that Mrs. Page had taken similar articles when she left with Thomas. He had also given her a string of pearls and a gold ring, which she returned to him, and which were subsequently identified as the property of Mrs. Page.

When Police ultimately located Thomas he was residing at a residential in Perth; he had a few days earlier notified the Registrar-General of Western Australia of his intention to marry a girl aged 19.

He admitted having killed Mrs. Page by shooting her and having disposed of the body by throwing it into the Towamba River. Following on this Police made an extensive search of the locality in which Thomas had been camped with Mrs. Page, but efforts to locate the body were unsuccessful. (The Towamba River is a turbulent coastal stream and at that time had been flooded on numerous occasions.)

As the body had not been located, a Magisterial Inquiry was held, and after sitting for 15 days, during which 43 witnesses, brought from five States of the Commonwealth, gave evidence, Thomas was committed for trial on a charge of murder. He appeared before the Central Criminal Court, Sydney, on 3rd December, 1950, was convicted and sentenced to death.

This was an outstanding case by reason of the rather extraordinary circumstances of Thomas's association with the deceased woman, his extensive movements in and outside New South Wales, the very widespread and persistent inquiries which Police were required to undertake not only to trace his movements but finally to locate him, the secrecy with which Police inquiry had to be made in order to prevent Thomas being put on his guard, and the fact that the body of Mrs. Page was not found.

(3) About 10.30 p.m. on 6th October, 1950, Ernest William Gilleland, aged 70, was found unconscious in a pool of blood at his residence at Redfern. He was found to be suffering from fractures of the skull and died as a result. Following inquiries by Police, four young people (a man 21, his wife 18, a youth aged 16 and a girl aged 17) were arrested by Police at Chiltern, Victoria, and admitted complicity in the death of Gilleland. Inquiries showed that the four people had arranged to assault Gilleland for the purpose of robbing him of £500, which they believed he had secreted. The two males attacked him with bread-knives and when he resisted one of them (the 16-year-old youth) struck him on the head with a plaster statue. The younger girl then hit the victim on the head with a smoker's stand and the older male also struck him with the same implement. The expected £500 was not found and after taking a few pennies and a pea rifle they decamped.

The four accused were committed for trial on a charge of murdering Gilleland. One of the accused has since committed suicide whilst in gaol awaiting trial.

The ages of the persons charged and the particularly brutal and callous attitude displayed by them are such as to make this case worthy of mention.

#### TRAFFIC BRANCH.

The Department of Road Transport and Tramways, which in this State is the authority for registering motor vehicles and licensing drivers, compiles figures relating to road accidents; no attempt is made in this report, therefore, to give detailed accident figures and the particulars set out hereunder are only shown to indicate the volume and growth of traffic and the magnitude of the task confronting the Police in respect of the control of traffic on the roads:—

	As at 31st December, 1949.	As at 31st December, 1950.	Approximate Increase.
Total motor vehicles registered...	466,272	549,838	18
Total of licensed drivers .....	658,910	710,641	8
Total accidents reported for year	14,200	18,222	28
Deaths resulting .....	534	634	19
Persons injured .....	9,484	11,096	17

While there has been a considerable increase in the number of vehicles registered, and perhaps the mileages of vehicles, the number of accidents which occurred during 1950, and particularly the number of accidents causing deaths cannot do otherwise than cause acute concern to the Police and other authorities concerned.

Expression has frequently been given to the view that adequate policing of the roads to suppress careless and dangerous driving is one of the most effective means of preventing accidents. As a result of the approval obtained in 1950 for the strength of the Force to be increased to permit of additional Police being assigned to traffic supervision, 55 additional men have been attached to the Public Safety Bureau, to various points in the Metropolitan Area and in the country, for road traffic supervision. Approval was also given for the purchase of two additional motor cars and 43 solo motor cycles for the purpose of traffic supervision.



The total number of breach reports submitted for breaches of the traffic laws during 1950, was 284,292, which is an increase of 59,103 (26%) over the corresponding figure for 1949. A considerable proportion was in respect of parking and other minor offences, but many were for serious infringements of the driving code, including those mentioned hereunder (the 1949 figures are quoted for comparison). These figures indicate the general increase in the number of the more serious types of offences reported by Police.

	1949.	1950.
Drive a motor vehicle whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug .....	87	104
Drive a motor vehicle at a speed dangerous to the public .....	86	173
Drive a motor vehicle in a manner dangerous to the public .....	155	191
Drive a motor vehicle negligently .....	3,814	4,756
Exceeding the speed limit .....	6,903	10,272
Fail to stop after an accident .....	401	197
Fail to give way to vehicle on the right .....	2,247	2,079
Defective brakes .....	486	405
Not give way at marked footcrossing .....	575	1,541

#### Driving Under the Influence.

The Annual Return of Cases dealt with before the Courts (Appendix "A") shows that a total of 2,529 persons were charged during 1950 with driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug.

Complete statistics as to the result of those cases are not available, but the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways has supplied figures available to date, which indicate that (including the results of 433 appeals) charges of driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor were found proved against 2,194 persons, of whom 1,294 were convicted and thereby incurred the automatic disqualification provided by law. The remaining 900 persons were dealt with under the provisions of section 556A of the Crimes Act, which means that although the charges were found proved, the Courts did not proceed to conviction, but discharged the defendants subject to certain conditions. The 900 persons so dealt with represent 41 per cent. of the 2,194 cases found proved, which means that 41 per cent. of drivers who were found guilty of this serious offence, with its serious risk of injury or death to innocent road users, have not only avoided the disqualification from holding a license which the Legislature intended, but have effectively avoided any real penalty at all.

There has been much publicity given to this matter by various authorities and it is understood that at the moment of writing the Government has under consideration the question of legislation to restrict the frequency with which this section can be applied to this class of offence.

#### Parking.

The problem of City parking continues to increase in difficulty with the appearance of more vehicles on the roads without any provision being made for parking them. Police can only enforce the regulations as they stand, unpopular though they are with some sections of the community.

The special force of "Parking Police," comprising 100 Special Constables, disabled returned Servicemen, who wear a special uniform, are used exclusively for duties in connection with the enforcement of the parking laws and other minor traffic regulations. Two each are stationed at Newcastle,

Lismore, Parramatta and Wollongong, the remainder being in the central Sydney area.

The total number of breach reports submitted by the Parking Police during 1950 was 150,135, as compared with 137,960 during 1949.

#### Public Safety Bureau.

As indicated earlier, following approval for the appointment of 55 additional Police, the strength of the Public Safety Bureau at North Sydney has been increased from 64 Police at the beginning of 1950 to 80 at the end of the year, with an Inspector in charge. Vehicles available for the Bureau staff comprise 10 Patrol Cars, 18 Motor Cycle Outfits, and 32 Solo Motor Cycles. The staff of the Bureau submitted 29,000 breach reports during 1950, and also arrested 242 persons on 529 charges ranging from traffic offences to serious crimes.

In addition to the Public Safety Bureau staff at North Sydney, Police have been appointed to suburban Stations for road traffic patrol duty by motor cycle as follows: Parramatta (seven), Hornsby and Hurstville (five each), and Liverpool (two). Action is also in train to appoint Police to various places in the country for similar duties, the men selected for this duty receiving special tuition at the Public Safety Bureau; the effect of this will be to permit the Public Safety Bureau staff at North Sydney to confine their efforts more to the City and inner suburbs.

#### Courtesy Lectures.

The system of courtesy lectures to offending motorists, in an effort to secure their co-operation by means other than bringing them before the Court, which was outlined in the Annual Report for 1948, was continued, and extended to include the Lismore District.

#### Children's Safety Patrols.

For particulars respecting the purpose of these patrols, see the Annual Report for 1949. In the Metropolitan District there were 65 patrols in active operation at the end of 1950. During 1950 there were 52 broadcasts from Station 2UW (this being a regular weekly feature), and since May, 1950, 28 broadcasts have been delivered on Station 2GB, which has become another weekly feature.

The Eastern Suburbs Road Safety Patrol Competition was conducted on 25th September, 1950, and won by a girls' team from the Deaf School at Darlington. A Road Safety Patrol Competition for the Lord Mayor's Shield was conducted during October, 1950, and won by a girls' team from the Maroubra Bay Primary School. Both competitions were open to teams of both sexes.

Three practical demonstrations of safe bicycle riding and correct methods of crossing a road were given during the year, one in Sydney and two at Newcastle.

The system of talks to school children has been continued, Police Women in uniform being used for some of these talks, as indicated in previous Reports. In the Metropolitan District, Police paid 4,832 visits to 1,351 schools during the year, and gave 12,650 such talks. These talks cover a wide variety of matters, all having relation to safety, with of course, emphasis on road safety.

In the country Police gave a total of 3,539 talks at 1,254 schools. In addition, 191 broadcasts were given on safety-first principles through country broadcasting stations, including regular weekly features from Station 2HD Newcastle and Station 2HR Maitland. Although too numerous to mention individually, the Police authorities wish to make grateful acknowledgment of the assistance and co-operation of all the radio stations concerned, both Metropolitan and Country.

## WATER POLICE.

*Sydney.*—The strength of the Water Police Section at 31st December, 1950, was 26, and the Section had at its disposal four launches, three of which are equipped with two-way wireless.

A total of 4,173 ships of a total of 14,576,229 gross tons (excluding Naval vessels) entered the Port during 1950, as compared with 3,883 ships of a total of 13,776,960 gross tons during 1949. The Water Police attended at the arrival of 357 passenger ships, carrying approximately 100,000 persons and the departure of 318 ships carrying a total of 64,000 persons. Ferry companies estimate that their vessels carried 20,523,667 passengers during the year. The Water Police were active in the enforcement of the Navigation and other Acts and co-operated with the Maritime Services Board in enforcing the Port of Sydney Regulations; a number of breaches were detected and appropriate action taken. In addition to giving supervision to ferry wharves, Water Police supervised ferry boats and in co-operation with the Maritime Services Board's Officers, made a number of checks to guard against overloading of passenger vessels, etc., but no breaches in this regard came under notice.

The bodies of 17 males and one female were recovered by the Water Police from the waters of Sydney Harbour during the year, as well as the body of one male from the Pacific Ocean near the Heads. Five men were killed in accidents aboard ships, one male committed suicide and one male and one female died aboard ships from natural causes. Inquiries were conducted by the Water Police in all these cases. On 25th January, 1950, an explosion occurred aboard L.S.T. H.M.A.S. "Tarakan" while lying at Garden Island, resulting in the death of eight men, injuries to 12 others, as well as 10 firemen being affected by fumes from the explosion.

A total of 298 males and 46 females, were rescued from 79 capsized, swamped or disabled sailing skiffs, yachts and motor launches, which were towed to safety, and assistance was rendered to the occupants as required. Two small motor yachts blown ashore during gales were salvaged. In the floods which took place during the year, Water Police were assigned for special duties at various places in country districts; they manned skiffs powered by outboard motors and

were responsible for effecting the rescue of many persons as well as conveying patients to hospitals, carrying food supplies, etc. They also co-operated with the Military personnel and local Police in many directions, including the manning of DUKWS supplied by the Army.

There have been many industrial disputes on the waterfront, and Police were in attendance, but no incidents requiring Police action occurred. Eight collisions between craft on the harbour occurred during the year, but no person was injured. Forty-seven boats were reported missing from Port Jackson, of which 16 were recovered.

## AVIATION SECTION.

In the light of experience gained in the operation of the Police Avro Anson aeroplane, I came to the conclusion during 1950 that maintenance of the aircraft for transport purposes under the present conditions is not warranted, and accordingly obtained the authority of the Premier to dispose of the aircraft, stores, etc. While for the time being the aircraft

The Water Police were also called upon to deal with four stowaways detected aboard vessels departing from the Port, as well as two stowaways discovered aboard ships arriving. Outbreaks of fire on ships or wharves, escape of fuel oil from ships and attendance at the fumigation of vessels, also engaged the attention of the Water Police.

*Newcastle.*—The duties of Water Police at Newcastle are similar to those outlined in respect of Port Jackson. A total of 2,252 vessels of a total of 5,645,280 gross tons entered the Port of Newcastle during 1950, as against 2,144 vessels of a total of 5,524,636 gross tons during 1949.

section has been closed, I would like to place on record the appreciation of the Police Authorities for the excellent services rendered by those members of the Force who in their various capacities were concerned in the operation and maintenance of the Aircraft and Aviation Section.

## INSPECTION OF LICENSED PREMISES.

Effective licenses under the Liquor Act which existed at the end of 1949 and at the end of 1950, respectively, were as shown in this table:—

Type of License.	Existing.		Increase.
	31st Dec., 1949.	31st Dec., 1950.	
Publican's .....	2,028	2,028	...
Spirit Merchant's .....	427	456	29
Australian Wine .....	347	347	...
Brewer's .....	6	6	...
Packet .....	2	3	1
Canteen Permits .....	3	3	...
Restaurant Permits .....	90	98	8
Registered Clubs .....	361	376	15

The number of hotels has decreased during the last thirty years, there being 2,539 hotels licensed in 1920 as against 2,028 in 1950, a decrease of 511. In ratio to population, the position was that in 1920 there was one hotel to every 803 persons, while in 1950 there was one hotel to every 1,599 persons.

Movements in regard to licenses during the year 1950 were as follows:—

Type of License.	New Licenses Granted.	Licenses Transferred to Other Persons.	Licenses Removed to Other Premises.
Publican's .....	...	674	8
Spirit Merchant's .....	30	65	3
Australian Wine .....	...	115	7
Restaurant Permits .....	14	...	...
Canteen Permits .....	...	...	...
Club Registrations .....	16	...	3
Packet Licenses .....	1	...	...

Five Restaurant Permits and one Club Registration were surrendered and one Spirit Merchant's License and one Restaurant Permit allowed to lapse. No licenses were cancelled.

Police lodged objections in respect of a total of 84 applications, 45 of which were granted, 29 refused and 10 withdrawn or still pending at the end of the year. These objections related to various kinds of applications and on a variety of grounds, and included 52 against applications for granting new Spirit Merchant's Licenses, 25 of which were granted and 24 refused.

In their efforts to have the standard of licensed premises improved, Police continued to make applications for orders for improvement; orders granted by the Courts were as follows:—

To effect material alterations in licensed premises:—161 orders, for work estimated to cost £204,730.

To effect repairs and general improvements to buildings (section 40A of the Liquor Act):—88 orders, for work estimated to cost £83,912.

For improvements in furniture, utensils, linen, etc. (section 40B of the Liquor Act):—11 orders made, for work estimated to cost £5,180.

The difficulties in securing additional accommodation in hotels and improvements involving building work have not materially lightened during the year. On 5th May, 1950, the restrictions which had hitherto existed on the use of building materials were relaxed outside the Metropolitan and Newcastle areas. However, while this would theoretically permit of building work to hotels being undertaken, it has not removed the difficulty in obtaining building materials.

Although the difficulties referred to in the preceding paragraph largely precludes the improvement of accommodation, licensing Police have been on the alert to see that hotel premises are kept in the best possible condition, attention being particularly paid to ensuring that such matters as crockery, blinds, floor coverings, kitchen equipment, bedding and similar facilities are kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The matter of supply of meals and accommodation to members of the travelling public is one to which Police give constant attention. Twenty-two prosecutions for failure to provide necessary facilities were successfully undertaken during the year.

The position in regard to accommodation available at hotels has not improved and the conditions set out in the Report for 1949 still largely apply.

Complaints continue to be received from the public in regard to the failure of hotelkeepers to supply beer. The publicans' explanation is that they endeavour to arrange their hours of sale so as to meet the needs of their regular customers, particularly those engaged in manual labour, and for the same reason use glasses of smaller standard size in preference to the larger ones. Licensing Police have kept oversight during the year with a view to ensuring that the correct standard size glasses are being used. It appears that complaints respecting the supply of beer are likely to continue until such time as the supply becomes adequate to meet public demand.

Holders of licenses under the Liquor Act were successfully prosecuted, during 1950, for various offences as set out hereunder:—

After-hour trading and similar offences .....	187
Refusing to supply meals and accommodation ..	22
Breaches of Pure Food Act, dirty premises, adulterated food and similar offences ....	11
Other offences .....	35

### Theatres and Halls.

Police continue to supervise and inspect theatres and public halls on behalf of the Chief Secretary's Department. The Metropolitan Licensing Inspector and his Assistant regularly inspect theatres and public halls in the City area. Elsewhere this is undertaken by the local Police. Particular attention is paid to the safety, sanitation, and cleanliness, etc., of such premises, and attention also given to the entertainment offered. Three locally produced films were reviewed, in conjunction with Officers of the Chief Secretary's Department.

## GENERAL MATTERS.

### I. POLICE STATIONS ESTABLISHED, ETC.

During 1950 the Police Station at Spring Hill, which had been temporarily closed during the war, was reopened. Approval was given for establishment of a Police Station at Mumbil, in connection with the building of the Burrendong Weir nearby. No Police Stations were closed during the year.

### II. POLICE BUILDINGS, CALL BOXES, ETC.

During 1950 new quarters for the Inspector were provided at West Kempsey, the former Inspector's quarters being converted for use as Police Offices. New quarters for the Inspector and a Sergeant at Armidale were completed.

The work of providing a new Police Station and residence at West Wallsend was well on the way to completion at the end of the year and the construction of new Sergeant's quarters at Eden was also nearing completion. A commencement was made with the erection of new Police Stations and residences at Blackheath and Lawson. Tenders have been called for the construction of Police Stations at several places throughout the State.

A Police Call Box was erected at Yarra Bay.

Much maintenance work has been carried out by the Department of Public Works, but there is still a very great amount of work to be done. However, the difficulties experienced by the Public Works Department in having work undertaken are recognised, and it is known that the Department has called for tenders, but without success, to have buildings erected at certain parts of the State.

The land formerly occupied by the Police Department for its garage yard at York Street North was required for other purposes during the year, and accordingly arrangements were made to transfer the garage yard to new premises at St. Peters.

### III. TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.

The transport equipment available in the Department, as at 31st December, 1950, comprised the following:—

#### Motor Vehicles:

Motor cars .....	120
Patrol vans .....	14
Lorries, utility trucks, etc. ....	97
Trailers .....	2
Jeeps .....	30
Motor cycles with side-cars .....	548
Motor cycles with side-boxes .....	6
Solo motor cycles .....	143
	<hr/>
	960

Bicycles .....	354
Launches .....	11
Horses (including the troop of 29 horses at the Police Depot) .....	54

### IV. LICENSING OF PISTOLS.

Licenses issued during 1950 to members of the public to have pistols in their possession, etc., totalled 10,509, consisting of 10,267 ordinary licenses, 166 free licenses, 66 dealers' certificates, seven visitors' permits and three duplicate licenses. Revenue received totalled £5,201 8s. 0d. Two hundred and six telephone inquiries from Police were received at the Pistol License Register and in 21 cases information of a positive nature was supplied. Twenty-two applications were received for permits to import pistols. Files of correspondence totalling 2,267 were handled at the Register during the year.

A total of 665 weapons, including 618 pistols and revolvers, 45 rifles and two shotguns were received at the Scientific Investigation Bureau, Criminal Investigation Branch, for disposal or distribution, of which 220 had been confiscated, 179 found and 266 surrendered. No action was taken during the year to destroy any of the weapons held in confiscated stocks.

As from 1st November, 1950, the Chief Secretary directed that the relevant provisions of the Police Offences (Firearms) Amendment Act, 1947, which prohibited possession of military rifles (except for certain special purposes) were to be strictly enforced. In 1948 these restrictions had been relaxed by the Government to permit landholders to retain military rifles and ammunition for the destruction of pests, pending the availability of suitable substitute rifles. In consequence of the Chief Secretary's decision that the provisions should be enforced, landholders have been called upon to dispose of military rifles and ammunition held by them, either by sale to registered pistol-dealers or by unconditional surrender to the Police Department for destruction.

### V. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES OR REFORMS, NEW LEGISLATION, ETC.

As stated earlier in this report, Ministerial approval was given during the year for the strength of the Force to be increased by 55 men to permit of that number of additional Police being allotted for supervision and control of traffic, and also for the purchase of two wireless equipped motor cars and 43 solo motor cycles for the same purpose.

The sale of the Police aircraft and aviation equipment is reported under the heading of "Aviation Section."

Use of the prison tram, for conveyance of prisoners to the State Penitentiary, was discontinued during 1950 in favour of motor transport.

With a view to ensuring that there are sufficient Police barriers available for projected State functions, approval was given by the Premier to obtain an additional four miles of barriers at an estimated cost of £14,000.

A trial was made early in 1950 of an arrangement under which, in view of the fact that Police now have two days a week off duty, they would be permitted to take one Saturday in four off duty, i.e., one complete week-end off duty every four weeks. Experience showed that the system worked without difficulty, and it has now been adopted as a regular arrangement.

Some years ago, Inspectors were withdrawn from charge of the country Sub-Districts of Bega, Bourke and Deniliquin, and the Sub-Districts left in charge of Sergeants 1st Class. Approval was given during the year for Inspectors to be again appointed to charge of those areas.

Approval was given for the rates of travelling allowance paid to Police to be increased during the year to bring them into line with the rates paid to other branches of the Public Service. The rates of expensive district allowance paid to Police were also increased, to conform in future with the climatic allowances paid by the Public Service Board.

An increase was made in the issue of Police uniform, in that approval was given for three collars instead of two to be issued with each shirt and two ties instead of one.

### VI. STATIONS VISITED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE DURING 1950.

Adamstown.	Grafton.	South West Rocks.
Aberdeen.	Grafton South.	Stroud.
Abermain.	Greta.	Swansea.
Armidale.	Guyra.	Tamworth.
Bellingen.	Hamilton.	Taree.
Belmont.	Islington.	Tenterfield.
Bendemeer.	Kew.	The Entrance.
Branxton.	Kootingal.	Teralba.
Boolaroo.	Kurri Kurri.	Toronto.
Broadmeadow.	Macksville.	Ulmara.
Catherine Hill Bay.	Macleay.	Uralla.
Charlestown.	Maitland.	Urunga.
Cessnock.	Morissett.	Walcha.
Cardiff.	Merewether.	Walcha Road.
Carrington.	Mayfield.	Wallsend.
Clarence Town.	Murrumbidgee.	West Wallsend.
Coff's Harbour.	Muswellbrook.	Wauchope.
Coopers Creek.	Nambucca Heads.	Werris Creek.
Currahubula.	Nelson's Bay.	West Kempsey.
Deepwater.	Newcastle.	Willow Tree.
Dungog.	Petersburg.	Wingham.
East Gresford.	Port Macquarie.	Woolgoolga.
East Maitland.	Quirindi.	Woy Woy.
Frederickton.	Raymond Terrace.	Wyong.
Gladstone.	Scone.	Weston.
Glen Innes.	Singleton.	Wickham.
Gloucester.	Smithtown.	
Gosford.	Stockton.	

### VII. POLICE TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION.

No alteration has taken place in the arrangements for training of Police recruits outlined in the Annual Reports for 1947 and 1948. The recruits, who are now accepted between the ages of 19 and 30 years, receive three weeks' initial training at the Police College, Penrith, and are then attached to Stations for active Police duty under the guidance of senior Police for about nine months. During this period they attend instructional classes for continuance of their training, and before the end of twelve months' service, they return to the Police College and undergo a six weeks' intensive course in various phases of Police duty.

Experience has demonstrated that this arrangement has worked very well in practice, and that the period of active Police duty, under the guidance of senior Police, has greatly benefited the recruits when they subsequently attend instructional classes.



### VIII. POLICE SPORTS AND RECREATIONS.

Police sporting teams continued in active operation during 1950, competing in outside competitions as well as competitions within the Force.

Two Police Rugby Union teams competed in the Mid-Week Competition and the "A" Division was successful in winning, having thus three wins in four seasons to its credit. Many Police played with District Clubs at week-ends.

Two Police Soccer Teams competed in the Southern League Competition, No. 1 Team being successful in winning the Premiership.

Divisional cricket was played throughout the season and in addition an Interstate Competition was arranged between the Police Forces of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The New South Wales team defeated Queensland in Sydney and later also defeated Victoria and South Australia in Melbourne.

The Police Golf Club continued active operations and frequent competitions were held.

It is with pleasure that the individual prowess of some members of the Force, in various fields of athletics are recorded. Constable M. T. Wood, World Sculling Champion, having won the Olympic Title, was successful in retaining the Australian Title, the Empire Games Title and successfully defended his World Title in America—an event which evoked world-wide interest. With Constable M. Riley he won the Empire Games Double Sculls Title.

Constable D. R. Palmer was a member of the Eight Oar Crew which won the Empire Games Title; he was also a member of the winning crew at the Centenary Games held in New Zealand during December, 1950.

Constable F. J. Murphy competed at the Empire Games as a diver, obtaining second place; later in December he came second in the State Title.

Constable J. Armstrong retained his State Heavyweight Wrestling Title and at the Empire Games won the Heavyweight Wrestling Contest.

### IX. FEDERATION OF POLICE-CITIZENS BOYS' CLUBS.

During 1950 the Clubs functioned satisfactorily on lines indicated in previous reports. There are 20 Clubs now operating, and attendance figures for the year were:—

Metropolitan and Newcastle Clubs .....	292,599
Country Clubs .....	65,095

Camp MacKay, Kurrajong, continues to function very satisfactorily in providing a holiday place to accommodate lads from the various Clubs during week-ends and school holidays.

Many requests were received for the establishment of additional Clubs, but no new branches were established during the year, the policy of the Federation being to consolidate its position, particularly in regard to branches which have been formed but have not obtained suitable premises.

To conform with Government policy in regard to buildings, the Federation has made only reasonable requests for building permits. However, permission was obtained to erect Club premises (mostly of substitute materials) at Lithgow, where new premises are in course of construction, and at Erskineville, where a theatre which was purchased by the Federation is being altered to meet the Club requirements.

Because of the shortage of accommodation, it was found necessary to obtain new premises for the Newcastle Club. The Government made available the old Newcastle West Police Station, but as a considerable amount of building materials would have been required to erect Club premises on the site, an alternative building was sought, as a result of which the transfer to the Federation of the Wickham School of Arts is being arranged.

The Federation negotiated for the purchase of additional sites at Belmore and Arncliffe, and for the lease of an area at Redfern.

Subsidies were received from the State Government for the erection and equipment of Club premises at Cessnock, Maitland, Lithgow, Daceyville, and Newtown and a substantial grant was made by the Joint Coal Board towards the erection of the Lithgow Club premises. This support is not only a very great assistance financially, but is very encouraging to those engaged in the Federation's work.

In the view of the Police Authorities, the Boys' Clubs are doing very good work. Their activities are a valuable contribution towards the development on right lines of the youth of the nation, and are calculated not only to keep growing lads away from unhealthy associates, but to improve their general citizenship. The Federation's slogan "Making Men," is apt.

### X. POLICE MUSICAL UNITS.

The Police Band played at many State functions, including the Anzac Day and Remembrance Day ceremonies, a procession in connection with the arrival of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and functions attended by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales. The Band took a prominent part in Police Carnivals at North Sydney and Parramatta and participated in Police displays at the Showground. Programmes of music (16) were rendered for patients at hospitals, and a number of performances were given in aid of charitable activities, including four performances with "Cavalcade of Song" at the Sydney Town Hall. Other functions at which the Band performed included two "Health Week" demonstrations, a display by the Australian Association of the United Nations, a Road Safety demonstration, a Red Cross exhibition and the Australian Red Cross Blood Donors Appeal.

The Police Pipe Band attended twenty-seven State and charitable functions during the year 1950. It competed at five Highland Gatherings and among other successes it distinguished itself by winning the State Championship for the third successive year, a feat for which there is no precedent in the eighty-two years of the history of the Highland Society of New South Wales.

The Police Choir performed at six concerts for charitable purposes, and also made visits to a number of institutions to give performances for the inmates. It took part in the Remembrance Day ceremony and also in an Anzac Day function at the New Zealand Club. The Choir again competed in the City of Sydney Eisteddfod, and was successful in gaining second place, and also made four appearances at the Sydney Town Hall with the Sydney Symphony Orchestra in celebrity concerts arranged by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

### XI. POLICE CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES.

The principal efforts of Police to raise funds are in aid of the Federation of Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs, and considerable sums were raised for this purpose during the year.

In addition, special functions were conducted by Police in different parts of the State, and over £11,000 was raised for hospitals, ambulances and similar charitable purposes. Notable among these was the raising by the Inverell Police, assisted by local citizens, of £4,400, which was divided between the local hospital and ambulance.

### XII. POLICE SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH NATIONAL EMERGENCIES—BUSH FIRES, FLOODS, ETC.

**Bush Fires.**—A bush fire occurred in January, 1950, near Holbrook, in which 7,500 acres of pasture and 3,500 acres of bush land were destroyed and 200 sheep perished. There were other bush fires in different parts of the State, but none calls for special mention.

Police have continued their assistance to bush fire brigades and their efforts to have brigades formed where necessary. In the Broken Hill district, in particular, Police have been specially active and have been successful in arranging for the formation of brigades to deal with fires in the far-flung Broken Hill and Tibooburra areas.

**Floods.**—Severe and very widespread floods occurred throughout the State of New South Wales during 1950. Practically every river system in the State flooded once, and in some cases several times during the year, and some of the floods were the most severe in memory.

In the case of the coastal rivers, the floods, although causing much devastation, did not endure for more than a matter of days, but in the inland river systems where the flow of water is slow, some areas were flooded for very lengthy periods.

Police were active on all occasions in warning of the approaching floods, effecting rescues, endeavouring to arrange for stock to be saved, and in relief of distressed people both during the height of the floods and after the waters had receded. Where necessary, Police emergency radio services proved of tremendous value in maintaining communications when telephones and other communication systems were unavailable. Assistance was given freely by the military authorities in making amphibious vehicles and crews available to assist in rescue work, and the R.A.A.F. and private airline operators arranged for air lifts where necessary.

Police were drafted to areas affected as occasion required, and rendered very valuable services in all the duties—warnings, rescues, relief, etc.—required of them. A number of boats, equipped with outboard motors, were sent to inland towns and operated by members of the Water Police sent to the areas concerned for the purpose.

In a number of instances, notably on the northern rivers, people were already "flood conscious" and ready to heed the warnings of Police, and the difficulty of 1949 in moving residents from danger areas did not exist to the same extent. However, in some other places where serious floods were not expected, some civilians were slow to act in accordance with



Police warnings, and it became necessary for rescues to be effected by Police at later stages of the floods, involving on occasions a considerable degree of risk; for the same reason many head of stock were lost. Unfortunately, a number of human lives were also lost. However, losses of property, stock, and human life could not in any case be attributed to lack of warning by Police.

In June all the rivers of the north coast of New South Wales flooded as a result of exceptional rains. The Hunter Valley, which suffered severely in 1949, was flooded again. Five hundred homes in South Maitland were inundated, and two persons were drowned.

At Kempsey, at the same time, there were serious floods and the railway bridge was again washed away. Many head of cattle were lost by farmers who ignored warnings, but no lives were lost. It was necessary for an airlift of food and fodder to be arranged to sustain persons and stock isolated by flood waters. This was carried out by the R.A.A.F. assisted by aero club planes. An emergency Police Wireless Station was established, and to maintain essential communications, extensive use was also made of the local broadcasting station and assistance was rendered by amateur wireless operators.

At Lismore in June the Richmond River rose to 29 feet, affecting Kyogle, Coraki, Woodburn and Broadwater. Homes were inundated and persons evacuated; damage to fencing was heavy, although losses of stock were small.

The Clarence River in June experienced the worst flood for the past sixty years. Three persons were drowned, and great losses of crops and stock sustained. Army assistance in the rescue and relief of distressed persons proved very valuable. Police, postal authorities, councils and radio stations have now set up a flood information centre at the Grafton Police Station for the dissemination of flood data.

In March, Wagga Wagga had its most serious flood for twenty-five years; 950 houses were inundated and 4,000 persons evacuated by Police with the assistance of Army vehicles and personnel, and civilians. The floods then spread downstream through Narrandera, Darlington Point and Hay. Two persons were drowned in these floods. The Lachlan River at Hillston and the Murrumbidgee River at Balranald were practically in constant flood from March until the end of the year.

In April, July and October, the flooding of the Lachlan River and its tributaries affected the towns of Cowra, Forbes, Condobolin, Eugowra and Euabalong. Evacuations had to be carried out at each of the towns, army DUKWS being most valuable in this work, and in effecting rescues and ensuring maintenance of food supplies. There was no loss of life, but severe damage was done to property and livestock. The Darling River at Menindee and Wilcannia was flooded for a considerable time and large areas of pastoral country were still under water at the end of the year. The Broken Hill-Parkes railway line was dislocated for a period of two months owing to washaways in the vicinity of Menindee.

The Capertee River at Glen Davis was flooded on eight occasions during the year, and on each occasion the town was cut off from other centres. Constable A. A. Spinney was awarded the Silver Medal and Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society for his meritorious action in crossing the flooded Capertee River on 20th July, 1950, in order to render service to a man severely burned by fire.

In the Dubbo district there were extensive floods throughout the district, the rivers Bell, Namoi, Barwon, Darling, Castle-reagh, Macquarie, Cudgegong, Narran and Bogan each flooding two, three or more times during the year, and causing greater or lesser damage at the towns in the district. Two persons were drowned at Bourke, two at Walgett, four at Wellington, and one each at Goodooga and New Angledool.

In the Moree area one major and four minor floods occurred during the year involving the McIntyre, Barwon, Gwydir and Namoi Rivers and their tributaries. The major flood of July-August exceeded the height of the previous record flood of 1910. In this country where the rivers move very slowly, the floods last for considerable periods, and while there was no loss of human life, it is estimated that approximately 160,000 sheep, 1,300 cattle and other animals were lost, as well as extensive damage to crops, etc.; all communications were disrupted, roads being washed away or inundated for weeks, and rail communications broken for up to six weeks. During this period perhaps the greatest airlift of food for humans and stock in Australia was conducted by the R.A.A.F. assisted by East-West Airlines under the supervision of the local Superintendent of Police. To illustrate the size of the airlift, it is reported that nearly 19,000 bales of hay were dropped. Army DUKWS also operated and rendered yeoman service.

In November severe floods, the worst for 40 years, occurred at Tamworth, the Peel River overflowing its banks and inundating parts of the town, necessitating evacuation of consider-

able areas. The flooding in the Peel River was followed by flooding of the Namoi River, involving the towns of Carroll, Gunnedah and Boggabri.

An unusual incident occurred at Ashford on 23rd October, 1950, when Sergeant Brown was crossing the flooded Severn River in a boat in which he was conveying a prisoner, Norman Edward Johnson. The boat struck a tree and sank, the Sergeant being pinned under the boat, and it was only by the prompt and timely action of the prisoner that his rescue was effected.

In the Metropolitan District the Nepean and Hawkesbury Rivers caused floods at Camden, Windsor, Richmond, Castle-reagh and Warragamba. A flooding of the George's River caused distress amongst the residents of the low-lying areas near Milperra.

The floods mentioned above were the principal ones; there were floods less severe in character at many other places. This brief account is all that can be given within a small compass, nor is it possible to give greater details of the work of Police. There can be no doubt that it is due to the activity of the Police in warning residents that the toll of human lives and the loss of stock and other property was not much greater. The organisation and work in connection with flood rescues and relief was carried out with foresight, initiative and efficiency by Police concerned in the districts involved, and the unselfish spirit displayed by Police working in the flooded areas and their devotion to duty set an example which must be remembered for many years. Without regard to their own comfort or to the long hours they were working, Police worked in wet clothing, sometimes in water feet deep, day and night, in the dark when the electricity supplies failed and sometimes in cold and biting winds.

The number of Police deserving of and to whom commendation could be (and has been) passed is such that mention of their names in this report is not practicable apart from specific and selected acts of bravery referred to elsewhere in the report. In many instances where specially good work came under notice departmental commendation was passed or approbation expressed as the circumstances felt warranted. Nevertheless, it is inevitable that under circumstances such as these, much good work and probably heroic deeds would pass unrecorded or unreported.

Throughout the flood crises Police were assisted wholeheartedly by civilians who showed courage in the face of difficulties and performed feats of endurance and often risked their own lives in endeavours to rescue persons isolated by flood waters and to get relief to others. Volunteer water brigades, broadcasting station officials, amateur wireless operators, postal officials, charitable bodies, women's auxiliaries, and dozens of organisations and groups of civilian workers performed tasks both great and small to assist the Police and their fellow citizens—sharing their food, clothing, bedding, and homes. The actions of several civilians have been brought under the notice of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society for consideration of awards by that Society.

The wives of Police, too, rendered ungrudging service in connection with the work of rescue and relief of distressed persons. In a number of instances, these women virtually carried out the duties of their husbands in their absence by attending to telephones, collecting and disseminating flood data, warning residents in danger, rendering first aid treatment, reading river gauges, arranging food, clothing and other supplies for distressed persons, preparing meals for Police and civilian helpers, etc.

During the floods and afterwards Police were engaged in conjunction with officers of the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare in checking claims for relief from the New South Wales State Flood Relief Committee, and in distributing food, clothing and bedding.

A senior executive officer of the Police Force was a member of the New South Wales State Flood Warning Committee and the Flood Relief Committee, which enabled the closest liaison between the Police Department, other Government Departments, and the Armed Services.

The floods which occurred during 1950 made demands on many sections of the community, and I have, of course, no intention or desire to detract in any way from the excellent work of various authorities and organisations. However, I have had before me the details of the work done by the Police, and it is with pride that I place on record this account, short as it is, of their services. I wish to extend my own thanks and appreciation to all the men concerned—those stationed in the affected areas and those drafted there for special duty—for their unselfish devotion to duty in this time of emergency. At the same time I wish to make public expression of appreciation on behalf of the Police Department, for all those persons and authorities, too numerous to mention, who rendered service in various ways to the Police.

### XIII. ACTS OF BRAVERY BY POLICE.

Set out hereunder are brief particulars of certain acts of bravery performed by members of the New South Wales Police Force which have received official recognition:—

Detective-Constable 1st Class N. D. Walker was publicly commended by Judge Holden for his courageous action in arresting Peter Warwick Neilley, convicted of assault with intent to rob and assault with intent to prevent lawful arrest. About 5.40 p.m. on 24th January, 1949, the Detective-Constable, who was off duty at the time, heard a cry for help from premises in George-street, Sydney, and intercepted Neilley who was hurrying away; Neilley pressed a pistol into the Detective's body and said, "Let me go or I will shoot you." The Detective caught the pistol, pushed it away from him, and, after a violent struggle (with the assistance of civilians) arrested the offender. In recognition of his alertness, keen sense of responsibility and courage, the Detective-Constable was departmentally commended and granted advance in seniority.

The King's Commendation for Brave Conduct has been awarded to Detective-Constable 1st Class J. L. Robertson and Constable R. C. Dent for their action on 2nd July, 1949, in arresting a man armed with a rifle and who was said to have assaulted another man in a house at Leichhardt. When Police called on the offender to surrender, he refused and fired through the door, the bullet striking a bystander. Although he could be seen reloading the weapon, Police burst open the door in the face of his threat to shoot again.

As reported in the Annual Report of this Department for 1949, during August of that year exceptionally severe floods ravaged the Macleay River. The river was a raging torrent which broke its banks, tore through the town of Kempsey, and swept away considerable numbers of residences and other buildings. The water was running through the town at 20 to 25 knots and buildings were seen to crumple and disappear before the eyes of spectators. Many rescues were effected by Police, and many lives saved which would undoubtedly otherwise have been lost. In each of the four cases mentioned hereunder Police displayed outstanding gallantry in saving or attempting to save life.

About 7.30 p.m. on the 27th August, 1949, Constable 1st Class R. S. E. Johnston, with two local citizens who volunteered, set off in a frail boat from the Gladstone Police Station in answer to cries for help, and after a very hazardous and difficult journey, succeeded in reaching a boat, containing four adults and four children, which was tied to a tree and in imminent danger of being swamped. The swift flowing river, the fact that a gale was blowing, with visibility nil and the river full of debris, living and dead beasts and obstructions such as fences, trees, etc., added to the danger of this operation and reflected very highly on the courage of the Constable and his associates.

Constable E. W. Wood was in charge of rescue operations at Central Kempsey, and when cries of distress were heard, set out in a light boat, fitted with a 3-h.p. engine, in company with a lad who attended to the engine while the Constable rowed. Another boat containing two men had been unable to face the current and was swept out of sight. Great difficulty was experienced due to the strength of the current, masses of debris such as trees and logs, submerged obstructions, and trailing telephone and electric light wires. At one stage the propeller was fouled and in places the boat could only make progress by the men pulling themselves along fences. The conditions under which the boat operated and rescues were effected were of the greatest danger and reflect very highly on the courage of the Constable and his companion.

Constable 1st Class G. F. Baxter was also conducting rescue operations by boat at Kempsey under conditions of difficulty and danger as described above in respect of Constable Wood. At one stage he and the civilian with him had to manoeuvre the boat out of the road of a hall which had been swept away by the water and washed down towards the boat. At about the peak of the flood, while the river was running very swiftly and churning fiercely, the boat overturned and both men were thrown into the river. They swam with the current and after getting on to the roofs of several buildings which one after the other turned out to be insecure, finally got to the roof of another house where they remained for over twenty-four hours before their rescue could be effected.

Detective Senior Constable L. R. Norton attempted to rescue a family named Johnston, who were marooned in their house at Kempsey. The Detective-Constable entered the water with a line round his waist, and on three occasions made the attempt but could not cross an open space of water due to the current. A civilian then tried, and Detective Norton entered the water without a belt round him, by holding on to the civilian's rope. However, this attempt was unsuccessful. Another man then donned the belt, but got into difficulties and was in danger of drowning, when Detective Norton again entered the water, without a belt and saved him, both the men being pulled to safety. These attempts at rescue were very dangerous because

at this period a local hall was washed away and a quantity of mill timber was washing around the area, constituting a serious risk to the swimmers.

In respect of each of the incidents abovementioned, the Police displayed outstanding courage, in recognition of which the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society awarded to each of the four men its Silver Medal and Certificate of Merit. The Society also suitably recognised the civilians who were helping the Police.

Senior Constable W. L. Marr and Constable S. G. McClelland were departmentally commended for their prompt and capable action in stopping a bolting horse at North Sydney. Seeing the horse and cart were driverless, the Police mentioned immediately pursued in a Departmental motor cycle outfit and at considerable personal risk, managed to stop the horse, Senior Constable Marr catching the reins from the motor cycle.

Probationary Constable D. Hammond received departmental commendation and advance in seniority for courage and initiative displayed by him on 15th October, 1949, in stopping a runaway horse at Redfern. There were no blinkers, bridle or reins on the horse, and it was necessary for the Constable to mount the cart and clamber along the horse's back until he was able to take hold of the halter.

Senior Constables E. W. C. Hutson, D. A. Curtis and A. J. Gibson were awarded the Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society in recognition of their actions in connection with the hazardous task of rescuing two girls, aged 22 and 20, members of a hiking party, who had fallen about 150 feet at Woodhill Mountain, near Berry, on 29th October, 1949. The fall left both girls unconscious, and the three Police, with the aid of ambulance officers and citizens, had to remove them to the ambulance, risking their own lives in doing so. Woodhill Mountain is about 600 feet high and its sides are steep; loose rock rendered the rescue, which took from 5 p.m. until past midnight, extremely dangerous.

Detective-Constable 1st Class J. P. Whitfield was departmentally commended for good Policing and tenacity in effecting the arrest of a man at Redfern on 7th December, 1949. In the course of pursuit the offender, a young and powerful man, was in the act of jumping over a fence when the Detective-Constable caught his leg. The offender kicked out and the Detective-Constable's arm was pushed through a glass window resulting in a deep wound necessitating 14 stitches. The Detective-Constable continued the pursuit and ultimately caught and arrested the man.

Probationary Constable J. Toombs was commended and advanced in seniority for good Police work and courage in effecting the arrest of two youths for illegally using a motor vehicle on 9th January, 1950. He believed the occupants of the car to have been involved in an armed hold-up, pursued them on a motor cycle, and arrested the occupants single handed at revolver point.

Constable V. S. Rippon of Walgett was commended for his prompt and courageous action on the night of the 25th January, 1950, in wading for approximately 150 yards through the flooded Castlereagh River to where a boat had overturned and rescuing a child. Darkness and the swiftly running water rendered this operation extremely hazardous.

Detective-Sergeant 3rd Class J. H. Wiggins was departmentally commended for the courage which he exhibited in diving many times into the deep and muddy water of a disused brick-pit at Alexandria on 30th January, 1950, and finally recovering the body of a boy drowned while swimming there. The fact that the bottom of the pit was covered with old iron and rubbish and that he could not see below the surface made the task very difficult and fraught with danger.

Sergeants J. W. Bottrell and F. A. Carey were departmentally commended for courage and devotion to duty displayed on 5th March, 1950, in arresting Walter Berrell at Maimuru near Young. Although aware that the prisoner was armed and had earlier in the day fired shots at the occupants of a house, the two Sergeants showed courage and determination in overpowering him and taking from him a rifle and a butcher's knife.

Constable N. J. Booth was awarded the Bronze Medal and Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society for his action in rescuing an elderly man from drowning in the flooded Belabula River near Blayney, on 30th March, 1950. The Constable waded and swam 70 yards to the distressed man, who was completely exhausted and in an unconscious condition by the time he was taken to safety.

Constable A. A. Spinney of Glen Davis was awarded the Silver Medal and Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society for meritorious conduct during the flood which occurred on the Capertee River on 20th July, 1950. A man had been badly burned by a fire on the other side of the river, and an injection was necessary, but all bridges were



under water. The Constable crossed the swiftly-flowing river, which was approximately 50 yards wide at this point, by pulling himself along an old wire rope which was under water, and on reaching the other side, walked to the house where the injured may lay, a distance of about one mile through water varying in depth up to five feet, gave the necessary injection and dressed the burns as directed by the doctor.

#### **XIV. POLICE KILLED IN THE EXECUTION OF THEIR DUTY.**

It is pleasing to record that there are no names for inclusion under this heading for 1950.

#### **XV. SPECIAL AWARDS TO POLICE.**

##### **The King's Police and Fire Services Medal.**

The King's Police and Fire Services Medal, for distinguished service, was presented during 1950 to the following members of the service:—

- F. G. Parmenter, Superintendent 2nd Class.
- C. J. Delaney, Superintendent 3rd Class.
- W. R. Lawrence, Superintendent 3rd Class.
- J. C. McCormack, Superintendent 3rd Class.
- E. Clifford, Superintendent 3rd Class.

##### **Imperial Service Medal.**

The Imperial Service Medal was presented to ex-members of the New South Wales Police as listed hereunder during 1950:—

- N. D. James, Ex-Detective-Superintendent 2nd Class.
- C. A. Dein, Ex-Superintendent 3rd Class.
- J. V. Driscoll, Ex-Sergeant 1st Class.
- W. F. C. Newland, Ex-Sergeant 1st Class.
- E. P. Hammond, Ex-Sergeant 1st Class.
- H. W. Davis, Ex-Sergeant 1st Class.
- W. H. Oliver, Ex-Sergeant 1st Class.
- L. A. Dimmock, Ex-Sergeant 1st Class.
- H. H. March, Ex-Sergeant 1st Class.
- W. P. K. Hughes, Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class.
- W. B. Harrower, Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class.
- R. B. Phillips, Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class.
- E. G. Moore, Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class.
- W. H. Bowerman, Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class.
- C. V. Gentle, Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class.
- A. L. Cramp, Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class.
- W. E. Best, Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class.
- W. S. F. Phillips, Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class.
- A. Goodwin, Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class.
- S. A. Phillips, Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class.
- W. E. Sullivan, Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class.
- H. P. Gilmore, Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class.
- M. H. Fischer, Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class.
- T. P. Parmenter, Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class.
- I. J. J. O'Brien, Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class.
- A. A. Zahn, Ex-Senior Constable.

##### **The George Lewis Trophy.**

(A trophy presented annually by Mr. George Lewis for the most courageous act by a member of the New South Wales Police Force during the year.)

The trophy was awarded during 1950 to Detective-Constable 1st Class N. D. Walker in respect of his courageous action in arresting an armed criminal. (For details of the incident, see under "Acts of Bravery.")

##### **The Alfred Edward Award.**

(The award is made under the will of the late Alfred Edward, a former Superintendent of Traffic, for the pluckiest or most commendable act during the year by a Traffic Constable or Constables.)

The award was made during 1950 to Constable E. W. Wood of West Kempsey in respect of his outstanding and courageous actions during the disastrous floods of 1949 when he risked his life and displayed resourcefulness and initiative in performing difficult feats under very trying conditions, to effect the rescue and relief of distressed persons. (For details, see under "Acts of Bravery.")

#### **XVI. ASSISTANCE TO THE POLICE BY THE PUBLIC.**

During the year there have been numerous instances of active assistance to the Police by civilians. Those who have openly allied themselves with the Police in bringing to justice the criminal and the petty offender have come from all walks of life—the businessman, the clerk, the housewife, the tradesman, the taxi-cab driver and others. Their assistance has been given in

connection with offences such as breaking, entering and stealing, stealing, driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, failing to stop after an accident, assault Police, assault male or female, offensive and indecent behaviour and in connection with some more serious crimes, such as armed robbery and shoot with intent to murder.

The Police authorities appreciate the co-operation and assistance of civilians and are anxious to do everything possible to foster good relations between Police and public. In each instance of assistance to the Police, opportunity has been taken to convey to the person concerned, either verbally or by written communication, the appreciation of the Police authorities. In appropriate circumstances, departmental certificates of appreciation have been awarded.

Space does not permit of details of all such acts of assistance to the Police during the year being set out, but a few notable instances are summarised hereunder:—

Two young men in a motor vehicle saw a man fire a number of shots at another man, seriously wounding him, and then decamp into a nearby park. Although they had every reason to believe that the offender was still armed, the two young men left the car and pursued him through the park. They captured him, took him back to the car and then handed him into the custody of Police, who had arrived on the scene.

A criminal assaulted and robbed a woman in the street and then made off. Hearing the woman's cries, a youth of eighteen ran from a nearby house and pursued the offender. He followed him for a considerable distance and, although threatened by the offender, tenaciously kept to his self-appointed task until he saw him enter a house. He then brought Police to the house and the offender was arrested.

A young man entered an art jewellery shop and presented a sawn-off rifle at the manageress of the premises. She screamed and a man who was passing heard her and ran into the shop. Although the offender was armed, he grappled with him and obtained possession of the weapon. The offender broke away and ran along a street. The man already mentioned gave chase and recaptured the offender, subsequently handing him into Police custody.

A Constable riding a Police motor cycle outfit saw a stolen motor vehicle being driven in an erratic manner. He pursued and overtook the vehicle, which crashed into a kerb and stopped, after almost colliding with the Constable's outfit. The driver of the stolen vehicle ran into private premises nearby, pursued by the Constable. In a laneway, the Constable dived and tackled the offender. Before regaining his feet, he received several severe kicks and, as the offender continued to resist violently, was in danger of being more seriously injured. At the Constable's request, two civilians nearby did not hesitate in coming to his assistance. Despite the risk of personal injury, they subdued and held the offender while he was handcuffed by the Constable. One of the civilians telephoned for additional Police assistance and then both stood by until the arrival of other Police, in case their assistance should be required again.

#### **XVII. POLICE ON SICK REPORT.**

Male Police on sick report during 1950 numbered 1,792, representing 41.75 per cent. of the strength (4,292). The total number of days involved was 39,845, being an average of 22.2 days for each man on sick report or 9.28 days for each member of the Force. The time lost by Police on sick report represents 2.5 per cent.

There were also five Police women off duty for 97 days, 66 cadets for 603 days, two trackers for 42 days and one Special Constable for 8 days.

The figures quoted above do not include absences resulting from injuries received in the execution of duty. This comprised 221 male Police absent 5,477 days, two Police women absent 10 days, and seven Cadets absent 166 days. Two hundred and seventeen Police and two Cadets also sustained injuries whilst on duty which did not necessitate absence from duty.

The average daily number of Police on sick report, including those absent as a result of injuries received in the execution of their duty, was 124.1 or 2.9 per cent.

#### **XVIII. APPENDICES.**

The appendices to this report are:—

"A" Return of cases dealt with by the courts in New South Wales during 1950.

"B" Return of offences committed by juveniles in the metropolitan district during 1950.

"C" A comparative statement of the number of cases before the courts for the years 1939 to 1950 inclusive, under the various sections into which the Annual Return (Appendix "A") is divided.

"D" A comparative statement showing the numbers of different types of case which have been dealt with before the courts for the years 1939 to 1950 inclusive.

(Tables "C" and "D" permit of comparison over the years and furnish a guide to the general position in regard to crime in the State.)

"E" A table showing the Police strength, population and number of prosecutions during each of the years 1931 to 1950 inclusive.

#### **XIX. ADMINISTRATION AND CONCLUSION.**

It is pleasing to record that during the year the conduct of the Police generally was good. On all occasions the members of the Force rose to meet emergencies and carried out their

duties in the best traditions of the Service. In its function as the guardian of peace and good order, I feel I can say without hesitation that during 1950, the Police Force was not lacking, and I am certain that as a body it has gained in prestige with the public.

My officers and I are fortunate in having the assistance in the administration of the Police Force, of the Public Service clerical staff, under the secretary, and I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to him and his staff for their efforts during the year.

JAMES F. SCOTT.

Commissioner of Police.



# APPENDIX A.

Return of cases dealt with by the Courts in New South Wales for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					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 .....	36	5	...	...	25	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	8	...	41	37	4	...
Attempt to murder .....	49	6	...	...	47	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	55	16	39	...
In-iting to murder .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Setting fire to dwelling knowing person to be therein.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	5
Manslaughter .....	52	2	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	54	52	2	...
Inflicting grievous bodily harm .....	89	10	2	...	58	6	1	...	...	...	9	3	23	1	101	87	14	...
Attempt to inflict grievous bodily harm .....	12	2	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	14	34	...	20
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm .....	154	6	17	1	91	2	2	...	...	...	10	1	68	4	178	213	...	35
Robbery with violence .....	68	1	...	...	50	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	16	...	69	112	...	43
Demanding property with menace or threat .....	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	5	1	...
Assault with intent to rob .....	31	1	...	...	23	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	32	10	22	...
Robbery, being armed .....	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	6
Assault an officer in the execution of his duty .....	449	23	9	...	11	...	309	15	50	3	35	5	53	...	481	405	76	...
Assault Special Constable in the execution of his Office...	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...
Assault with intent to prevent lawful apprehension .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	6
Assault in company .....	16	...	21	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	21	1	38	36	2	...
Assault a female .....	693	27	1,332	329	5	1	299	54	82	3	489	48	1,150	250	2,381	2,137	244	...
Assault, common .....	829	23	1,220	194	5	...	673	24	55	2	266	28	1,050	163	2,266	2,198	68	...
Obstructing workmen by violence or threat of violence...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...
Not providing wife, child, or other dependant with necessities—endangering life .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	...	4
Deserting wife or child—indictable .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	6	...	4
Abandoning or exposing child under 2 years of age .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Endangering railway passengers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Causing bodily harm by furious or negligent driving or riding .....	46	...	2	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	48	60	...	12
Rape .....	21	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	21	19	2	...
Attempt to commit rape .....	14	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	14	13	1	...
Carnally knowing girl under 10 years, or attempt .....	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	10	...	5
Carnally knowing girl over 10 years and under 16 years, or attempt .....	121	...	5	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	13	...	126	115	11	...
Carnally knowing pupil or daughter, or attempt .....	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	...
Carnally knowing by fraud .....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Indecent assault on girl under 16 years of age .....	132	...	4	...	57	...	1	...	2	...	52	...	24	...	136	107	29	...
Indecent assault on a female .....	34	...	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	...	37	36	1	...
Indecent assault on a male person .....	135	1	4	...	122	1	2	...	4	...	2	...	9	...	140	167	...	27
Sodomy, or attempt .....	16	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	14	2	...
Bestiality, or attempt .....	6	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	8	...	...
Abduction .....	6	2	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	1	13	11	2	...
Bigamy .....	45	15	...	...	41	14	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	60	73	...	13
Attempting to procure abortion .....	3	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	3	...
Supplying or procuring drug or instrument to procure miscarriage .....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Concealment of birth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

## Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					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.				
Attempted suicide .....	76	32	1	1	1	...	...	...	15	2	45	19	16	12	110	109	1	...
Any other offences against the person.....	61	6	130	7	23	3	22	...	9	...	47	2	90	8	204	148	56	...
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	3,233	165	2,758	534	795	39	1,322	94	219	10	1,023	111	2,632	445	6,690	6,288	402	...
Offences against Property with Violence :—																		
Sacrilege .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Burglary .....	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	...	8
Breaking and entering, or attempt .....	2,467	40	42	...	1,380	26	1	...	44	...	678	9	406	5	2,549	2,885	...	336
Malicious acts with intent to obstruct or injure railway engine or carriage .....	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	1	...
Malicious damage to telegraph post, wire, or insulator, or attempt .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	6
Malicious injuries to vessel, or attempt .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries to buildings by explosive substances, or attempt .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries to buildings or machinery by rioters .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries to mines .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries to manufactures or machinery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuring property in Museums and certain other public places .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maliciously injuring property .....	912	39	179	43	37	...	683	31	20	1	127	14	224	36	1,173	1,009	164	...
Killing cattle with intent to steal carcass, skin, or other part .....	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...
Maliciously killing, maiming, or wounding cattle .....	12	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	13	24	...	11
Maliciously killing, maiming, or wounding other animals or birds .....	1	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	5	1	...
Any other offence against property with violence .....	23	...	...	...	4	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	23	12	11	...
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 .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Total .....	3,429	80	228	43	1,429	27	706	31	64	1	819	23	639	41	3,780	3,965	...	185

Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Fined.		Imprisoned.				Otherwise dealt with.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Offences against Property without Violence :—																		
Simple larceny or attempt.....	6,983	863	101	12	458	32	2,484	455	1,638	64	1,844	251	660	73	7,959	7,746	213	...
Stealing from the person, or attempt .....	51	1	2	...	2	...	10	...	21	...	16	...	4	1	54	60	...	6
Stealing in a dwelling .....	226	10	1	...	47	2	16	...	80	...	55	7	29	1	237	183	54	...
Larceny as a bailee .....	50	6	4	...	18	1	6	...	9	1	12	1	9	3	60	30	30	...
Embezzlement .....	112	3	...	...	20	...	26	...	8	...	43	3	15	...	115	134	...	19
Larceny as a servant .....	77	3	2	...	33	1	4	1	3	...	32	1	7	...	82	45	37	...
Obtaining goods or money by false pretence .....	727	42	19	1	188	8	86	6	193	6	166	19	113	4	789	829	...	40
Receiving stolen property .....	248	13	3	...	52	...	85	3	20	...	50	9	44	1	264	367	...	103
Fraudulent appropriation .....	124	13	8	1	75	10	11	...	4	1	21	1	21	2	146	106	40	...
Larceny by finding .....	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2
Larceny by trick .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Larceny from public library .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing or destroying a valuable security .....	43	3	2	...	29	...	5	...	2	...	8	3	1	...	48	10	38	...
Cattle stealing .....	40	...	...	...	22	...	8	...	2	...	5	...	3	...	40	48	...	8
Horse stealing .....	9	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	9	27	...	18
Sheep stealing .....	6	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	17	...	11
Dog stealing .....	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	11	...	8
Stealing animals or birds ordinarily kept in confinement .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	3
Larceny of things attached to land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Illegally using cattle or horses .....	20	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	20	10	10	...
Fraudulently branding or altering brands on cattle .....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Possession of skin or carcass of stolen cattle .....	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	4	...	1
Supposed stolen goods in custody .....	1,008	71	1	...	5	...	353	15	164	4	150	23	337	29	1,080	1,117	...	37
Unlawful possession of trees, fence, or like material .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Stealing from vessel in port .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Embezzling ship's cargo or stores .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing from wharf .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing letters or articles sent by post .....	47	...	...	...	32	...	4	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	47	35	12	...
Found at night with intent to commit felony .....	42	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	15	...	4	...	9	...	42	41	1	...
Enter dwelling-house with intent to steal at night .....	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	7	12	...	5
Careless use of fire .....	...	...	11	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	19	...	8
Setting fire to crops .....	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	1	5	...
" grass .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	...	7
" fence .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" mines .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" house .....	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1
" ship .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
" dwelling, person being therein.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
" place of divine worship.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" certain other buildings, or attempts .....	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	4	2	...
Demanding money by written menace or threat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Unlawfully use another's vehicle or boat .....	1,088	5	8	...	36	1	390	...	311	...	266	...	93	4	1,101	853	248	...
Any other offence against property without violence ...	38	1	7	3	4	...	14	...	5	...	10	2	12	2	49	48	1	...

## Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					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.				
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Total .....	10,967	1,035	179	19	1,048	56	3,531	480	2,489	76	2,708	322	1,370	120	12,200	11,803	397	...
Forgery and Offences against the Currency :—																		
Forging and uttering .....	27	2	...	...	4	...	8	2	3	...	6	...	6	...	29	22	7	...
Forgery .....	99	10	1	...	37	...	14	...	16	3	22	4	11	3	110	105	5	...
Uttering .....	52	4	...	...	16	...	13	...	4	1	14	2	5	1	56	39	17	...
Forging bank notes.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasing or having forged banknotes in possession ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Making or having in possession implements or material for forgery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Making counterfeit coin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possessing or uttering counterfeit coin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Making or having in possession coining tools .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gilding or silvering coin or metal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impairing, diminishing, or defacing coin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other offences against the currency .....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	178	19	1	...	57	...	35	2	23	4	42	6	22	7	198	169	29	...
Offences against Good Order :—																		
Idle and disorderly person.....	993	431	...	...	...	...	3	...	615	194	283	196	92	41	1,424	1,039	385	...
Rogue and vagabond .....	205	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	134	3	46	...	22	...	208	255	...	47
Incorrigible rogue .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drunkenness .....	74,772	3,869	7	2	...	...	13,163	834	111	1	61,272	3,020	233	16	78,650	78,352	298	...
Drunkenness with disorderly conduct .....	70	3	4	...	...	...	54	3	...	...	19	...	1	...	77	49	28	...
Riot (indictable) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening, or insulting behaviour .....	5,783	1,671	376	16	...	...	5,399	1,623	4	...	569	46	187	18	7,846	7,120	726	...
Using threatening, abusive, or insulting words .....	348	36	486	210	...	...	428	74	...	...	96	33	310	139	1,080	1,103	...	23
Using profane, indecent, or obscene language .....	3,662	281	179	19	...	...	3,514	272	6	...	253	19	68	9	4,141	4,110	31	...
Singing obscene songs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Writing or drawing indecent or obscene word, figure or representation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1



Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.						
						Fined.		Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Offences against Good Order :— <i>continued.</i>																		
Throw or discharge stone or missile.....	1	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	1
Negligent or furious riding or driving .....	1,456	5	1,849	31	...	...	1,816	25	...	1	208	5	1,281	5	3,341	2,787	554	...
Cruelty to animals .....	15	...	52	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	67	63	4	...
Playing a game to the annoyance of passengers or residents .....	956	2	15	...	...	...	870	2	...	...	99	...	2	...	973	921	52	...
Refusing to assist Police when called upon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keeping a common, ill-governed, and disorderly house and brothel .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lewdness .....	11	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	11	13	...	2
Resist arrest.....	484	7	2	...	...	...	444	6	1	...	31	1	10	...	493	451	42	...
Inciting person to resist constable .....	34	1	1	...	...	...	33	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	36	41	...	5
Inciting to, urging or encouraging the commission of crimes .....	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	1	3	...
Disorderly behaviour at public political meeting (Commonwealth) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrying firearms on Sunday .....	4	...	226	1	...	...	206	...	...	...	12	1	12	...	231	196	35	...
Shooting for pleasure or profit on Sunday .....	1	...	25	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	26	12	14	...
Owner, occupier, or agent of house permitting prostitution therein .....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Sedition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assuming designation of member of Police Force .....	25	...	2	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	27	31	4	...
Perjury .....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	9
False swearing not being perjury .....	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Making a false declaration.....	3	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	8	16	...	8
Tampering with a witness .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Conspiracy .....	16	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	7	9	...
Travel by steamer without paying fare, or attempt .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Travel by train or tram without paying fare, or attempt .....	418	13	1,301	536	...	...	1,632	515	...	...	27	6	60	28	2,268	2,541	...	273
Naval deserter .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	8	...	7
Military deserter .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Absent without leave from ship .....	33	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	22	...	6	...	2	...	33	32	1	...
Wilful disobedience on board ship .....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	10	...	20	3	17	...
Drunk on board ship .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riotous or disorderly on board ship .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Sty grog selling .....	121	33	2	1	...	...	112	33	...	...	6	1	5	...	157	178	...	21
Maliciously publishing defamatory libel .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disturbing a congregation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on enclosed lands .....	115	4	159	20	...	...	175	8	1	...	30	3	68	13	298	262	36	...
Wilfully causing animals to trespass .....	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	6
Contempt of Court .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	4
Escaping from custody .....	27	3	...	...	9	...	3	...	6	...	9	3	...	...	30	51	...	21
Absconding from bail .....	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	6	...	1
Consorting .....	46	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	35	18	6	3	2	89	109	...	20
Unauthorised procession .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					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.				
Drive or attempt to set in motion a motor vehicle whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or of a drug	2,457	11	60	1	...	...	1,550	5	17	...	760	7	190	...	2,529	2,243	286	...
Drive a motor vehicle in a manner dangerous to the public	226	2	80	...	...	...	137	...	1	...	32	...	136	2	308	338	...	30
Drive a motor vehicle at a speed dangerous to the public	48	...	88	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	7	...	16	...	136	167	...	31
Any other offences against good order.....	121	6	186	4	...	...	174	1	37	2	55	2	41	5	317	237	80	...
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily	9	...	23	3	...	...	30	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	35	17	18	...
Total	92,495	6,425	5,139	844	39	...	29,969	3,406	989	236	63,863	3,349	2,769	278	104,903	102,821	2,082	...
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings :—																		
Aborigines Protection.....	350	7	106	12	...	...	386	15	20	...	35	3	15	1	475	371	104	...
Apprentices .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Auctioneers Licensing .....	7	5	18	1	2	...	16	1	...	...	2	5	5	...	31	36	...	5
Billiards and Bagatelle .....	3	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	5	3	...
Bankruptcy .....	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	4	...	...
Birds and Animals Protection .....	9	...	30	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	39	34	5	...
Bread Act.....	...	...	41	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	41	24	17	...
Business Agents .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	20	...	19
Business Names .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Careless Use of Fire .....	1	...	15	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	24	...	8
Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat .....	...	...	25	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	25	34	...	9
Charitable Collections.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	9	...	5
Child Welfare .....	247	124	114	19	...	...	25	...	12	10	254	105	70	28	504	505	...	1
Coal Mines Regulation .....	...	...	23	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	23	44	...	21
Commons Regulation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Commonwealth Crimes .....	35	...	9	1	...	...	14	...	6	...	19	1	5	...	45	115	...	70
Commonwealth Electoral .....	...	...	61	14	...	...	48	12	...	...	5	...	8	2	75	75	...	...
Crown Lands .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	11
Companies .....	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26	5	21	...
Crimes .....	53	5	37	3	7	1	16	3	17	1	19	1	31	2	98	185	...	87
Crimes Prevention .....	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	...
Customs .....	16	...	8	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	26	...	2
Dairy Industry .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Dairy Supervision .....	...	...	9	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	39	...	29
Defence (Commonwealth) .....	9	...	40	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	2	...	26	...	49	19	30	...
Dentists .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deserted Wives and Children .....	144	...	268	...	...	...	5	...	33	...	228	...	146	...	412	434	...	22
Distillation (Commonwealth) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dog and Goat .....	5	...	355	311	...	...	340	294	...	...	4	2	16	15	671	691	...	20
Excise (Commonwealth) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					Committed. for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.						
						Fined.		Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.				
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.																		
Explosives .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Factories and Shops .....	...	...	66	13	...	...	56	13	...	...	...	...	10	...	79	239	...	160
Fair Rents .....	...	...	33	6	...	...	7	2	...	...	26	1	...	3	39	72	...	33
Felons Apprehension .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire Brigades .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1
Fisheries and Oyster Farms .....	...	...	308	...	...	...	268	...	...	...	12	...	28	...	308	262	46	...
Forestry .....	2	...	78	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	80	62	18	...
Gaming and Betting .....	6,070	606	27	2	...	...	6,007	601	5	...	42	7	43	...	6,705	7,176	...	471
Gas .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	11	...	8
Government Railways—and By-laws .....	259	4	937	154	...	...	1,109	148	4	...	43	2	40	8	1,354	1,350	4	...
Hawkers and Pedlars .....	25	...	9	1	...	...	29	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	35	65	...	30
Immigration Restriction .....	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	19	59	...	40
Impounding .....	...	...	9	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	3	1	11	15	...	4
Inebriates .....	52	25	31	5	...	...	...	...	65	27	15	2	3	1	113	84	29	...
Industrial Arbitration .....	...	...	211	30	...	...	127	15	...	...	15	9	69	6	241	522	...	281
Inflammable Liquid .....	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	54	...	42
Invalid and Old Age Pensions (Commonwealth) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation .....	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Jury .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juvenile Smoking Suppression .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Land and Income Tax .....	1	...	1,811	181	...	...	1,313	76	...	...	9	1	490	104	1,993	1,823	170	...
Landlord and Tenant .....	...	...	170	51	...	...	5	9	...	...	84	22	81	20	221	287	...	66
Liquor .....	178	25	1,373	67	...	...	1,328	56	...	...	56	1	167	35	1,643	1,707	...	64
Local Government and Ordinances .....	69	1	2,149	219	...	...	1,831	137	...	...	87	42	300	41	2,438	2,337	101	...
Lotteries and Art Unions .....	70	1	4	2	...	...	68	1	...	...	5	1	1	1	77	85	...	8
Lunacy .....	47	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	26	7	16	4	58	73	...	15
National Security (all offences).....	2	...	167	9	...	...	107	8	...	...	...	...	62	1	178	236	...	58
Marriage .....	...	...	20	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	7	15	46	69	...	23
Masters and Servants .....	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	8	1	7	...
Meat Industry .....	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	17	...	6
Medical Practitioners .....	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	4	2	...
Merchant Shipping .....	85	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	58	...	5	...	11	...	85	37	48	...
Metropolitan Traffic and Regulations .....	1,160	4	614	3	...	...	1,734	4	...	...	25	2	15	1	1,781	1,476	305	...
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage and By-laws.....	...	...	61	39	...	...	58	39	...	...	...	...	3	...	100	387	...	287
Mining .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	6
Motor Tax Management .....	15	...	209	...	...	...	216	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	224	327	...	103
Motor Traffic and Regulations .....	1,572	10	55,867	1,048	...	...	55,893	959	8	...	1,049	75	489	24	58,497	50,333	8,164	...
Maternity Allowance (Commonwealth) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Dogs Destruction and Poisoned Baits .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Navigation .....	12	...	11	...	1	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	23	21	2	...
Newspapers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1



## Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					Committed for Trial.		Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Noxious Trades .....	...	...	8	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	8	...
Oaths .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Obscene and Indecent Publications .....	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
Parliamentary Electorates and Elections .....	1	...	6	2	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	1	8	...
Pastures Protection .....	...	...	1,351	72	...	...	1,231	58	...	...	20	2	100	12	1,423	1,683	...	260
Pawnbrokers .....	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	6	4	2	...
Pistol License .....	137	5	15	1	6	...	88	1	23	...	19	...	16	5	158	149	9	...
Poisons .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Police Offences .....	121	...	165	5	...	...	224	4	3	...	36	...	23	1	291	260	31	...
Police Offences (Drugs) .....	70	2	24	1	...	...	86	...	4	...	1	2	3	1	97	103	...	6
Police Regulations .....	8	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	18	...	9
Post and Telegraph (Commonwealth) .....	9	...	47	2	3	...	52	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	58	76	...	18
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals .....	10	...	41	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	51	64	...	13
Printing .....	30	...	11	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	6	...	9	...	41	48	...	7
Prisons .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Public Health .....	...	...	170	52	...	...	98	22	...	...	34	18	38	12	222	108	114	...
Public Instruction .....	5	2	324	30	...	...	179	19	1	...	43	5	106	8	361	331	30	...
Public Roads .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Private Hospitals .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pure Food .....	...	...	942	49	...	...	889	47	...	...	15	...	38	2	991	869	122	...
Quarantine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	...	30
Rural Workers' Accommodation .....	...	...	76	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	76	64	12	...
Seamen .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Second-hand Dealers and Collectors .....	4	...	15	2	...	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	39	...	18
Stamp Duties .....	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	1	...
Stock .....	1	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	9	9	...
Sunday Trading (Refreshment Rooms) .....	...	...	21	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	13	8	...
Sydney Corporation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Sydney Harbour Trust .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Sydney Water Supply .....	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	41	...	37
Theatres and Public Halls .....	14	1	31	...	...	...	41	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	46	223	...	177
Totalizator .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Transport Acts .....	56	5	1,098	3	...	...	1,076	8	...	...	46	...	32	...	1,162	1,434	...	272
Vagrancy .....	667	43	3	...	...	...	24	2	448	19	145	13	53	9	713	653	60	...
Venereal Diseases .....	1	...	94	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	93	11	106	92	14	...
Veterinary Surgeons .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...
Weights and Measures .....	1	...	352	6	...	...	346	6	...	...	1	...	6	...	359	413	...	54
Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection .....	...	...	99	48	...	...	96	46	...	...	...	1	3	1	147	63	84	...
Wine Adulteration .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
Wireless Telegraphy .....	3	...	421	22	...	...	413	20	...	...	5	...	6	2	446	254	182	...
Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Any other Acts .....	74	4	1,097	104	2	...	810	67	22	...	109	17	228	24	1,279	1,706	...	427

# Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease
					Committed for Trial.		Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	Fined.		Imprisoned.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
<b>Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings—continued.</b>																		
Aid and abet commission of any offence under the above Acts, punishable summarily, where the same is not provided for under other headings .....	9	...	19	...	...	...	23	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	28	22	6	...
Total .....	11,756	890	71,866	2,634	22	1	77,184	2,703	757	57	2,618	359	3,041	404	87,146	80,771	6,375	...
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>																		
Offences against the person .....	3,233	165	2,758	534	795	39	1,322	94	219	10	1,023	111	2,632	445	6,690	6,288	402	...
Offences against property with violence .....	3,429	80	228	43	1,429	27	706	31	64	1	819	23	639	41	3,780	3,965	...	185
Offences against property without violence .....	10,967	1,035	179	19	1,048	56	3,531	480	2,489	76	2,708	322	1,370	120	12,200	11,803	397	...
Forgery and offences against the currency .....	178	19	1	...	57	...	35	2	23	4	42	6	22	7	198	169	29	...
Offences against good order .....	92,495	6,425	5,139	844	39	...	29,969	3,406	989	236	63,868	3,349	2,769	278	104,903	102,821	2,082	...
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not otherwise provided for .....	11,756	890	71,866	2,634	22	1	77,184	2,703	757	57	2,618	359	3,041	404	87,146	80,771	6,375	...
Total .....	122,058	8,614	80,171	4,074	3,390	123	112,747	6,716	4,541	384	71,078	4,170	10,473	1,295	214,917	205,817	Nett Increase:— 9,100	

## Appendix A—continued.

## APPLICATIONS FOR ORDERS, 1950.

Classification.	Orders made.		No Orders made (after evidence).		Cases withdrawn, etc.		Total Cases.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
For Maintenance—									
Wife .....	1,720	...	334	...	940	...	2,994	...	2,994
Child .....	937	...	40	...	142	1	1,119	1	1,120
Under Lunacy Act .....	26	14	41	29	1	...	68	43	111
Varying order for maintenance .....	798	229	127	69	120	37	1,045	335	1,380
Preliminary Expenses .....	72	...	3	...	21	...	96	...	96
Uncontrollable Child .....	26	23	2	2	7	3	35	28	63
Neglected Child .....	82	78	6	5	16	3	104	86	190
Breach conditions of release .....	134	15	26	1	4	...	164	16	180
Detention of property .....	882	529	35	10	759	504	1,676	1,043	2,719
Fraudulent removal (Landlord and Tenant) .....	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4
Prohibition (Liquor Act) .....	327	19	17	1	115	12	459	32	491
Sureties (Threats, etc., and apprehended injuries to property) .....	46	6	20	2	81	13	147	21	168
Lunacy Act. Orders for detention in institutions ...	834	1,002	681	463	95	60	1,610	1,525	3,135
Under—									
Apprentices Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry Act .....	7	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	9
Landlord and Tenant (other than fraudulent removal) .....	2,136	575	972	314	1,296	435	4,404	1,324	5,728
Local Government Act .....	78	8	2	...	19	3	99	11	110
Masters and Servants Act .....	355	49	125	9	20	4	500	62	562
Public Health Act .....	95	47	...	...	42	9	137	56	193
Fair Rents Act .....	350	63	8	8	58	19	416	90	506
Child Welfare Act .....	109	10	13	4	25	6	147	20	167
Industrial Arbitration Act (Trade Union levies) .....	531	107	298	24	101	15	930	146	1,076
Other Acts .....	378	153	72	52	245	103	695	308	1,003
Total .....	9,923	2,927	2,825	993	4,110	1,227	16,858	5,147	22,005

## NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS, 1950.

Classification.	Cases withdrawn or discharged.		Cases in which orders were subsequently obeyed.		Cases in which defendants were imprisoned.		Total persons brought before the Court.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
For Maintenance—									
Wife .....	895	...	1,681	...	836	...	3,412	...	3,412
Child .....	223	...	510	...	335	...	1,068	...	1,068
Under Lunacy Act .....	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
Preliminary Expenses .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Detention of property .....	3	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	6
Sureties (Threats, etc., and apprehended injuries to property) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under—									
Apprentices Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landlord and Tenant Act .....	3	...	68	19	...	...	71	19	90
Local Government Act .....	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Masters and Servants Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Health Act .....	8	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	9
Fair Rents Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Child Welfare Act .....	1	...	7	...	1	...	9	...	9
Industrial Arbitration Act (Trade Union levies) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Acts .....	7	...	3	...	1	...	11	...	11
Costs of Court .....	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Total .....	1,154	1	2,274	19	1,173	...	4,601	20	4,621



# APPENDIX B.

Return of Offences committed by Juveniles (persons under the age of eighteen years) in the Metropolitan District for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Offence.	Males.	Females.	Number of Cases.	Released on Probation.	Fined.	Sent to Prison.	Committed to a Home.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Trial.	Discharged.	Bound Over.	Admonished.	Find Surety.	Withdrawn.	Bail Estimated.	Remanded.	No Evidence Offered.	Total.	Total for previous Year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Abscond from custody .....	46	72	118	4	...	1	109	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	187	...	69
Arson .....	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1
Assault (common, and assault in company) .....	48	7	55	6	10	...	3	...	...	12	5	...	...	18	...	...	1	55	80	...	25
Assault and resist Police .....	7	...	7	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	5	...
Assault and robbery (including assault and robbery in company) .....	10	...	10	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	4	...
Assault (including assault on female, rape and attempts, assault with intent to rape, carnally know a girl under 16) .....	111	4	115	40	2	1	13	...	...	23	7	...	...	16	...	1	12	115	47	68	...
Assault—indecent, on male .....	11	...	11	6	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	...
Behaviour—offensive, riotous, etc. ....	25	...	25	1	9	...	2	...	...	2	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	25	29	...	4
Bodily harm—inflict or occasion grievous or actual .....	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	...
Buggery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burglary .....	9	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Cattle (including horses) stealing or illegally using ...	7	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	6	...
Child or young person—neglected or uncontrollable .....	545	372	917	300	...	...	402	...	...	91	20	10	...	29	...	4	61	917	946	...	29
Child desertion .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cruelty to animals .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drunkenness .....	8	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	8	7	1	...
Dwelling, found in, etc. ....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Embezzlement .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enclosed lands—trespass on .....	13	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enclosed yard—found in .....	11	...	11	4	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	58	...	45
False pretences .....	9	2	11	1	...	1	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	1	...
Forgery, uttering, or forgery and uttering .....	9	...	9	2	...	...	7	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	19	...	8
Gaming and Betting .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...
Idle and disorderly person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	6
Language, indecent, insulting, etc. ....	15	1	16	1	9	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	23	...	7
Larceny as a bailee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maintenance order—disobey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manslaughter .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misappropriation—fraudulent .....	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Missile throwing, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money demanded by menaces, etc. ....	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Motor vehicle—illegally use .....	232	...	232	127	9	2	33	...	...	8	48	...	...	1	...	...	4	232	111	121	...
Murder and attempts .....	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	...
Obscenely expose person .....	15	...	15	10	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	11	...
Playing a game to the annoyance of passengers or residents .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Police Offences (Drugs) Act, 1927 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of housebreaking implements .....	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	4
Property—malicious injury .....	112	5	117	69	11	1	15	1	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	117	83	34	...
Property—possession of stolen .....	40	1	41	19	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	41	19	22	...
Property—receiving stolen .....	43	8	51	34	...	1	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	51	47	4	...
Recognizance—breach of .....	15	1	16	...	...	...	11	...	...	3	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	16	39	...	23
Release—break conditions of .....	54	11	65	18	1	...	34	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	65	66	...	1
Representations—false .....	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	3	1	...
Robbery under arms .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Shoot with intent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sly-grog selling .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing .....	1,299	91	1,390	800	15	6	416	2	...	34	73	6	...	14	...	1	23	1,390	1,217	173	...
Stealing—attempts .....	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Stealing in a dwelling .....	22	2	24	14	1	...	4	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	30	...	6
Stealing in company .....	31	...	31	22	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31	...
Stealing from the person .....	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	3
Stealing—break, enter and steal .....	1,033	12	1,045	539	...	...	365	24	...	43	43	...	...	1	...	...	30	1,045	934	111	...
Stealing—found at night with intent .....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Stealing—all other classes .....	5	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...
Suspected person .....	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Traffic—drive under influence .....	4	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1
Traffic—drive in dangerous, furious, negligent, reckless manner .....	16	...	16	...	9	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	33	...	17
Travel on train or tram without paying fare .....	283	95	378	4	344	...	...	...	...	10	1	10	...	7	...	...	2	378	383	...	5
Wounding, maliciously .....	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Any other offences not included in foregoing .....	92	6	98	6	52	6	13	...	...	12	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	98	88	10	...
Traffic (Other offences) .....	334	6	340	9	289	...	7	...	...	10	2	8	...	15	...	...	...	340	184	156	...
Railway and Transport By-laws .....	83	6	89	10	44	...	...	...	...	4	...	28	...	3	...	...	...	89	44	45	...
Truancy—unsatisfactory school attendance .....	448	115	563	149	137	...	46	...	...	117	...	24	...	29	...	...	61	563	477	86	...
Totals .....	5,084	820	5,904	2,225	956	21	1,521	31	...	428	257	96	...	142	3	6	218	5,904	5,266	638	...

## APPENDIX C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Offences dealt with by Courts in New South Wales during the Years 1939 to 1950 inclusive, as shown in the Annual Reports for the respective years.

Year.	Offences Against the Person.	Offences Against Property With Violence.	Offences Against Property Without Violence.	Forgery and Offences Against the Currency.	Offences Against Good Order.	Breaches of Acts Generally.	Grand Total of Cases Before the Courts.	Juvenile Cases Before The Courts (Met. Dist. Only).	Population (Latest Available Estimate).
1939.....	3,831	4,720	14,934	280	48,192	72,891	144,848	6,221	2,770,348
1940.....	3,424	4,541	15,304	312	50,789	75,051	149,421	6,936	2,793,321
1941.....	3,569	3,761	11,594	125	49,795	64,626	133,470	6,437	2,797,027
1942.....	4,040	4,572	12,590	89	53,742	79,498	154,531	7,910	2,828,639
1943.....	4,594	5,161	14,107	137	52,071	59,433	135,503	8,091	2,858,273
1944.....	4,985	4,935	13,320	101	51,295	51,865	126,501	7,353	2,870,956
1945.....	5,525	5,431	13,546	76	64,658	51,843	141,071	7,418	2,893,656
1946.....	6,408	5,338	12,135	252	89,415	59,763	173,311	6,185	2,929,447
1947.....	6,322	4,704	12,131	295	92,379	65,004	180,835	4,611	2,985,285
1948.....	6,527	3,641	11,633	232	108,116	68,307	198,456	5,404	3,025,319
1949.....	6,288	3,965	11,803	169	102,821	80,771	205,817	5,266	3,113,659
1950.....	6,690	3,780	12,200	198	104,903	87,146	214,917	5,904	3,224,597*

\* Estimated 30th September, 1950.

## APPENDIX D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing Principal Groups of Offences dealt with by Courts in New South Wales for the Years 1939 to 1950 inclusive.

Offences	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
Murder and attempts { Murder ..... 29 } 51 { 26 } 40 { 23 } 41 { 27 } 30 { 25 } 40 { 31 } 55 { 34 } 63 { 39 } 74 { 33 } 51 { 45 } 54 { 37 } 53 { 41 } 96	22	14	18	3	15	24	29	35	18	9	16	55
Manslaughter .....	28	30	34	23	31	50	52	49	41	54	52	54
Inflict grievous bodily harm .....	77	71	79	68	81	78	75	86	73	97	87	101
Attempt to inflict grievous bodily harm .....	11	14	7	15	10	17	22	19	20	9	34	14
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm .....	129	102	121	145	156	181	165	190	187	218	213	178
Robbery with violence .....	115	82	92	149	127	122	111	132	102	111	112	69
Demanding property with menace or threat .....	20	10	6	13	13	23	19	23	7	13	5	6
Robbery being armed .....	34	13	17	18	27	6	36	25	27	28	11	5
Assault an officer in the execution of his duty .....	247	286	251	389	325	333	364	494	360	497	405	451
Common assault .....	1,537	1,392	1,416	1,519	1,732	1,769	1,831	2,283	2,325	2,345	2,198	2,266
Rape .....	17	9	20	25	12	21	34	30	17	20	19	21
Attempts to commit rape .....	10	14	20	15	17	11	10	21	19	20	13	14
Carnally knowing a girl under 10 years .....	8	11	18	12	13	13	5	18	4	12	10	5
Carnally knowing a girl over 10 and under 16.....	66	66	70	82	83	62	93	119	144	85	115	126
Indecent assault on girl under 16 .....	101	58	80	95	102	98	103	87	133	103	107	133
Indecent assault on female.....	26	32	34	32	18	15	31	44	34	43	36	37
Bigamy .....	16	20	32	19	55	66	91	83	49	59	73	60
Burglary .....	5	6	6	10	10	7	11	15	14	6	14	6
Breaking and entering or attempts ...	3,866	3,634	2,918	3,442	4,018	3,859	4,147	4,085	3,550	2,539	2,885	2,549
Drunkenness .....	32,281	34,565	34,585	34,797	24,837	34,487	43,482	62,982	67,410	82,802	78,352	78,650
Riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening or insulting behaviour .....	4,082	4,300	3,944	4,760	4,105	3,628	4,717	8,022	7,515	7,782	7,120	7,846
Simple larceny .....	9,545	8,917	7,219	8,173	8,828	8,095	8,204	7,661	8,173	7,670	7,746	7,959
Stealing in a dwelling .....	291	355	195	250	319	340	351	293	215	225	183	237
Obtaining goods or money by false pretences .....	1,639	2,397	1,487	414	604	351	360	519	657	681	829	789
Supposed stolen goods in custody .....	1,190	1,149	928	1,524	2,267	2,528	2,455	1,692	1,362	1,242	1,117	1,089

## APPENDIX E.

TABLE SHOWING—

- (1) The relative strength of the New South Wales Police Force to the total population.  
 (2) The number of persons proceeded against, and number relative to the population for the 20 years 1931 to 1950 inclusive:—

Year.	Strength of Force.†		Persons Proceeded Against.		General Population.
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
1931 .....	3,667	1.45	121,743	48	2,519,300
1932 .....	3,602	1.42	116,341	46	2,542,034
1933* .....	3,608	1.38	126,134	48	2,613,776
1934* .....	3,606	1.37	127,960	49	2,636,460
1935* .....	3,599	1.35	134,900	51	2,657,666
1936* .....	3,727	1.39	144,707	54	2,681,736
1937* .....	3,818	1.40	125,791	47	2,710,738
1938* .....	3,803	1.40	115,521	42	2,735,695
1939* .....	3,905	1.42	144,848	52	2,770,348
1940* .....	3,904	1.42	149,421	53	2,793,321
1941* .....	3,851	1.37	133,470	47	2,797,027
1942* .....	3,763	1.31	154,531	55	2,828,639
1943* .....	3,676	1.29	135,503	47	2,858,273
1944* .....	3,598	1.25	126,501	44	2,870,956
1945* .....	3,677	1.27	141,079	49	2,893,656
1946* .....	3,958	1.35	173,311	59	2,929,447
1947* .....	4,196	1.41	180,835	60	2,985,235
1948* .....	4,298	1.42	198,456	64	3,025,319
1949* .....	4,344	1.39	205,817	66	3,113,659
1950* .....	4,410	1.36	214,917	66	3,244,597 (a)

\* Including Police Cadets.

† Including Trackers.

(a) Estimated 30th September, 1950.