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PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

REPORT
OF THE
POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
FOR THE
YEAR 1947

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REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

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FOR THE YEAR 1947

The Commissioner of Police to the Honourable the Premier.

Police Department,
Commissioner's Office,
Sydney, 7th April, 1948.

Dear Sir,

In pursuance 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, 1947.

The late Mr. William John Mackay was Commissioner of Police during the year under review; he passed away after the close of the year. I wish to pay a very sincere tribute to the great ability and leadership of my late Chief, under whose command the Force made very considerable progress.

GENERAL INFORMATION IN REGARD TO THE SCOPE OF THE FORCE.

Chiefly for the benefit of those outside the State who will read this report, the following brief particulars are shown to give an idea of the size of the Force, scope of its operations, etc.:—

Area of the State is 309,427 square miles. The Force covers the whole State, i.e., there are no separate Police Forces for towns and cities as in some parts of the world.

Population revealed by the Census, June, 1947, was 2,985,285, of which about 1,500,000 are in the Sydney metropolis.

Police duties vary considerably, from the city conditions of Sydney and Newcastle to the patrol work carried out in remote parts of the State. Some country patrols are very extensive—

one Constable covers approximately 9,000 square miles of semi-desert country. In addition to ordinary Police and patrol duties, country Police carry out a wide range of extraneous duties on behalf of other Departments.

Strength figures as at 31st December, 1947:—

Police Force proper—Total authorised strength, 4,179; actual strength, 4,052.

Ratio of Police to population, 1 to 736.7 or 1.36 to 1,000.

Ancillary staffs at 31st December, 1947, 616.

Total of all employees of the Department at 31st December, 1947, 4,668.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

I. PERSONNEL OF THE POLICE SERVICE.

The actual strength of the New South Wales Police Force and distribution in the various ranks as at 31st December, 1947, was as indicated in the following table:—

	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.	Constable (Senior).	Constable 1/C.	Constable (Ord.).	Constable (Pro.).	Trainees.	Totals.
General Police	1	1	3	4	9	4	9	24	36	10	112	230	504	698	448	540	484	...	3,117
Criminal Investigation Branch			1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	11	5	22	41	109	48	2	...	242
Other Detectives and Plain Clothes Police employed on detective work								1	3	...	9	11	45	83	150	76	9	...	387
Traffic Police				1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	23	35	70	128	18	...	285
Water Police											2	...	4	7	4	3	1	...	21
Totals	1	1	4	6	10	5	9	26	39	11	136	252	598	864	781	795	514	...	4,052

In the employ of the Police Department at the same date were the following:—

Parking Police (Special Constables)	97
Police Cadets	129
Trackers	15
Cadet Trackers	3
Women Police	36
Matrons	4
Special Sergeants 3rd Class	2
Special Constables	23
Bandmaster	1
Choirmaster	1
Cliff Rescue Instructor	1
Employees under the Public Service Act (clerical staff, storemen, motor mechanics, testers, cleaners, grooms, gardeners, telephone operators, lift driver, domestic staff at Police College, etc.)	304
Total	616

The authorised strength of the Police Force as at 31st December, 1947, was 4,179.

The total personnel of the Department at 31st December, 1947, was 4,668.

II. DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS.

The difficulties of post-war reconstruction experienced by the community generally during 1947 were shared by the Police Department and presented many problems.

Progress has been made in the field of recruiting for the Force but it was not possible to fill all vacancies. The housing shortage applies to Police as to all other sections of the community; it presents acute problems to the Department in placing Police at many centres where their services are needed but where accommodation is not available.

The introduction of the forty-hour week and the adoption of a five-day working week for the Police Force, although a very progressive move in improving conditions of employment, necessarily accentuated staff difficulties. The real effect on the Force was not merely a reduction of four hours duty, but of one day a week for each man. Based on purely mathematical considerations, it would have taken 894 additional Police to make good this reduction in Police working days. However, as it was considered there was no prospect whatever of obtaining the additional 894 men and having in view the very large expense which would have been incurred to the State Government, the late Commissioner of Police agreed to carry on with the addition of 100 men who were needed to augment the plain clothes staff. Approval for this increase was given by the Government.

With the steady intake and subsequent training of recruits, it was possible during the year to re-open a number of country Stations temporarily closed due to the war and restore staffs which had been depleted because of the impossibility of filling vacancies earlier.

I consider that in the face of the many difficulties presented, the Police Force carried out all its functions in a very satisfactory manner and maintained the high traditions of the Police Service in this State.

Details are published later in this report in regard to crime, and instances of the more outstanding cases are quoted under the heading "Outstanding Criminal Cases."

The demands on Police for attention to large public gatherings increased during 1947 by revival or extension of sporting fixtures which had been suspended or conducted on a reduced scale during the war years. One might instance the Royal Agricultural Society's first post-war Sydney show at Easter, 1947, with its record attendances, as well as country shows.

Large scale public functions which required special Police organisation included a public procession in connection with the farewell of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, on 10th January, 1947; a visit of a unit of the U.S. Navy in May when a march through the streets of personnel of the ships was held, and public functions in connection with the visit of Lord Montgomery in July. In the country there were the special 150th Anniversary celebrations at Newcastle, necessitating attendance of additional Police from Sydney and various parts of the country, while

visits to Newcastle and various country centres by His Excellency the Governor-General, His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, Lady Baden-Powell and other notabilities required special arrangements by the Police in the localities concerned.

Other important occurrences requiring Police attention included aircraft accidents, many motor vehicle accidents and a number of large fires, including one at Marrickville where the damage was estimated at approximately £100,000 and one at Newcastle where the damage caused was about £160,000. Numerous strikes occurred during the year, but none calling for special action by Police. A political demonstration outside a foreign Consular Office was dispersed.

The increase in Departmental business is shown by the fact that a total of 350,671 files and items of correspondence were received in the Commissioner's Office during 1947 as against 324,062 during 1946 and 264,432 in 1945.

Under the heading "Administrative Changes or Reforms, New Legislation, etc.," later in this report are shown items of importance in connection with the general administration of the Department.

III. MAINTENANCE OF STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

Approval having been received for an increase of 100, the authorised strength of the Force as at 31st December, 1947, was 4,179. The actual strength at that date was 4,052, this being an increase of 282 over the strength as at 31st December, 1946, but still leaving 127 vacancies unfilled. All Police absent on war service had returned to the Force by the end of 1947.

The vigorous recruiting campaign conducted last year has been continued and all avenues are being explored to attract suitable types for the Service. Approval was given in March, 1947, for the minimum age for admission to be reduced from 21 years to 19 years. This has resulted in many young men of suitable type being recruited who otherwise might have gone into other fields of employment.

During 1947 there were 508 appointments to the Police Force, 77 to the Cadet Service and 32 to the Special Parking Police.

It is, perhaps, not out of place to add that the difficulties in obtaining recruits of suitable type are not made easier by the necessity for insistence on the maintenance of the physical standards. Of 2,362 applicants for admission to the Force who reached the stage of medical examination, 1,714 were unsuccessful. Of 249 applicants for admission as Cadets, 110 were successful and 139 failed to qualify.

IV. VACANCIES IN THE POLICE FORCE.

Vacancies caused by resignations, retirements, deaths and other causes totalled 226.

INFORMATION RELATING TO CRIME.

I. CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR THE STATE GENERALLY.

The annual return of cases dealt with by the Courts of New South Wales during 1947 is shown later in this return (Appendix "A"). The following table sets out comparative figures for 1946 and 1947 under the sectional headings—

Section.	1946.	1947.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person	6,408	6,322	...	86
Offences against property with violence	5,338	4,704	...	634
Offences against property without violence	12,135	12,131	...	4
Forgery and offences against the currency	252	295	43	.....
Offences against good order	89,415	92,379	2,964	.....
Breaches of Acts generally.....	59,763	65,004	5,241	.....
	173,311	180,835	Nett increase. 7,524	

These figures disclose a small reduction in the number of criminal cases dealt with. The total number of cases dealt with by the Courts shows an increase of 7,524 over the last year but such increase is almost wholly accounted for by increases under the headings "Offences against good order"

and "Breaches of Acts generally"; as a matter of fact, the 5,328 additional cases of drunkenness and 9,283 of breaches of the Motor Traffic Laws more than cover this increase.

Notable decreases over last year in the number of criminal cases dealt with include:—

Murder, 6 fewer cases (15 per cent. reduction), attempted murder, 17 cases less (48 per cent. reduction), manslaughter, 8 less cases (16 per cent.), inflicting grievous bodily harm, 13 less cases (15 per cent.), robbery with violence, 30 less cases (23 per cent.), demanding property with menace or threat, 16 less cases (70 per cent.), assault on officer in the execution of his duty, 134 less cases (27 per cent.), breaking and entering or attempt, 535 less cases (13 per cent.).

Sexual offences of all kinds increased from 434 during 1946 to 489 during 1947, an increase of 55 cases or 12 per cent.

There are a few increases in certain other classes of criminal cases dealt with but none would appear to call for special mention here.

It must be borne in mind that the figures quoted above and in Appendix "A" refer to cases dealt with by Courts. Figures relating to the number of serious crimes reported to Police are quoted in the following section and also disclose a reduction over last year's figures.

The position in regard to Traffic prosecutions is dealt with later under the heading "Traffic Branch."

In last year's report attention was particularly drawn to the very large increase over the year 1945 in the number of

persons charged with drunkenness. In 1945 the number was 43,482, in 1946 the number was 62,082, an increase of 42.7 per cent., while in 1947 the number was 67,410 which represents an increase of 8 per cent. Although there was an increase in 1947 over 1946 that increase was not nearly so great as for 1946 over 1945. The table published in Appendix "D" shows the figures for each year since 1936.

It is indeed satisfactory to note that the reduction in the number of offences committed by persons under the age of 18 years in the metropolitan district referred to in last year's report has continued, 1947 showing a reduction over 1946 of 25 per cent. of such cases. The position is dealt with more fully later in this report.

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

The following table shows the results of Police investigation of serious crimes in New South Wales during 1947 and similar information for the five previous years:—

Year.	No. of serious crimes reported.	No. of serious crimes cleared up.	Percentage accounted for.
1942	15,953	11,659	73.08
1943	17,191	12,407	72.17
1944	15,976	11,654	72.94
1945	16,242	10,909	67.16
1946	16,684	11,388	68.25
1947	16,084	11,385	70.77

III. CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Hereunder is a table showing the number of cases dealt with by the Courts for the year ended 31st December, 1947, in the Metropolitan district, as compared with the previous year:—

Section.	1946.	1947.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person	4,714	4,593	.....	121
Offences against property with violence	3,932	3,359	.....	573
Offences against property without violence	8,505	8,103	.....	402
Forgery and offences against the currency	147	144	.....	3
Offences against good order	69,282	70,615	1,333	.....
Breaches of Acts generally	47,252	49,825	2,573	.....
	133,832	136,639	Nett increase.	2,807

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

Gaming and Betting and Sly Grog Selling.—The efforts of the Vice Squad, which previously had the special duty of suppressing breaches of the Gaming and Betting Act, sly grog selling and similar offences, were augmented during 1947 by the activities of the newly formed No. 21 (Mobile) Division, which is referred to later. With its special transport facilities, No. 21 Division is in a favourable position to deal with offences of this nature.

The following table summarises the result of the efforts of both organisations in the Metropolitan District:—

Act.	Arrests.			Convictions.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Gaming and Betting	4,863	635	5,498	4,836	628	5,464
Liquor (Sly Grog Selling)	187	40	227	176	40	216

	Discharged.			Pending.		Fines.	Forfeitures.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Gaming and Betting	7	3	10	20	4	£ 49,539	£ 1,031
Liquor (Sly Grog Selling)	5	...	5	6	...	8,812	.....

The above table includes 151 raids on Common Gaming Houses, in which were being played such games as two-up, baccarat, etc. In these raids 1,906 persons were arrested, fines totalling £6,444 5s. 9d. were imposed and £94 2s. 6d. forfeited.

Under the provisions of the Liquor Act and of the Disorderly Houses Act, quantities of liquor were seized; forfeitures consisted of 1,796 bottles of beer, 28 quarts of beer, 86 bottles of spirits, 799 bottles of wine, 8 bottles of stout, 7 eighteen gallon kegs of beer and 5 other kegs of beer.

Three poker machines were destroyed; other machines seized were returned to the owners by Court order.

VICE SQUAD.

The activities of members of this Squad are not restricted to breaches of the Gaming and Betting Act, Liquor Act and the like. During 1947 members of the Squad both in the Metropolitan District and at Newcastle arrested many persons for all manner of offences.

The total number of charges preferred by members of the Squad was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Sydney Metropolitan Area	11,381	3,169
No. 19 (Wollongong) Division	175	9
Newcastle and Suburbs	1,118	88

Twenty-two premises were declared to be Common Gaming Houses and five places declared Disorderly Houses.

Nyngan and Dubbo were the only two country towns visited by Vice Squad Police in connection with illegal gaming and betting, other visits of this nature being made by No. 21 Division staff.

The system of interchange of personnel between the Vice Squad and the Criminal Investigation Branch has been maintained and has proved beneficial in widening the experience of Police in both Branches.

NO. 21 DIVISION.

The special mobile force known as No. 21 Division, established in 1946 by the Commissioner of Police, has continued to function, its headquarters being moved to the Police Depot. At 31st December, 1947, the Division had a total of 105 men and 2 women and 54 vehicles (50 motor cycle outfits, two cars and two trucks). The staff includes Detectives and Police with experience on the Vice Squad and Traffic work.

Tied to no boundaries and free from the multitude of routine duties which take up the time of Divisional Police, this Squad with its ample means of transport has provided a valuable striking force to give special attention to any phase of Police duty in any locality, city or country, which may be felt desirable. As an adjunct to the Criminal Investigation Branch, the No. 21 Division has given material assistance in dealing with certain phases of crime and offences and has supplemented the efforts of uniformed Police in various directions where a special mobile force of this nature is particularly useful.

A branch of No. 21 Division was established at Newcastle on the 10th May, 1947.

The total number of charges preferred by No. 21 Division staff during 1947 was:—

Sydney	20,417*
Newcastle	929

(*Includes 14,051 cases of drunkenness.)

STOCK STEALING.

A total of 684 head of stock valued at £1,594 10s. 0d. was reported stolen, as against 642 head valued at £1,845 10s. 6d. last year. Of those reported stolen during 1947, inquiries disclosed that 259 head (£543) were not stolen as reported; the theft of 84 head (£362) was cleared up by arrest, leaving 341 head valued at £689 10s. unaccounted for.

WOOL AND WHEAT STEALING.

Wool reported stolen totalled approximately 20½ bales valued at £456 10s. of which approximately 9½ bales (£128 10s.) were accounted for by arrest leaving 11 bales (£328) outstanding.

Three hundred and nine bags of wheat valued at £305 14s. 6d. were reported stolen of which arrests accounted for fifty bags (£49 13s. 0d.), leaving 259 bags (£256 1s. 6d.) outstanding at the end of the year.

JUVENILE OFFENCES.

In last year's report, reference was made to the decrease in juvenile offences over the 1945 figures. It is satisfactory to record that during 1947 that decrease continued; the return of offences committed by juveniles (persons under the age of 18 years) in the Metropolitan District during 1947 is shown in Appendix "B" and discloses a decrease over the 1946 figures of 25 per cent.

It is specially pleasing to note that the decreases under the various headings include many respecting offences of a criminal nature; for instance there are reductions of seventy-one in cases of assault, seven of assault and robbery, eight of inflicting or occasioning grievous or actual bodily harm, eight of possession of house breaking implements, fifteen of receiving, fifteen of having stolen property in possession, and 306 under the various types of stealing listed.

Sexual offences and assaults, however, show an increase of twenty-one cases while there were fifty-four additional cases of illegally using vehicles.

The large decrease under the heading "Any other Offences" (1,358 cases) is accountable for partly by reason of the general reduction in the offences committed by juveniles and partly by the provision of additional headings in the return, the most important of which is "Absconding from Custody" of which there were 243 cases during 1947.

These figures respecting offences committed by juveniles still give no reason for complacency, but the decreases disclosed do represent a satisfactory trend.

Appendix "C" includes comparative figures of the number of cases before the Courts arising out of offences committed by juveniles in the Metropolitan District each year since 1939, the figures for 1947 being the lowest of such years.

As stated in the Annual Report for 1946, there is no doubt that some of the decreases in juvenile offences is attributable to the work of the Police-Citizens Boys' Club Movement.

EXTRADITIONS.

There were three extraditions from outside the Commonwealth to New South Wales during the year; two persons were extradited from New Zealand on charges of false pretences

and one charged with conspiracy was extradited from Singapore.

No extraditions from New South Wales to places outside the Commonwealth of Australia took place during 1947. One person charged with forgery, fraud, etc., was extradited from New South Wales to Papua.

INQUESTS.

The total number of inquests held during 1947 was 1,746, being thirteen more than the total for the previous year. The number of inquests on dead bodies was 1,736, the total number of bodies being 1,765. The number of inquests in cases of fires was ten.

THEFTS MADE POSSIBLE BY NEGLIGENCE OF OWNERS OF PROPERTY.

One thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven thefts which occurred in the Metropolitan Area were under circumstances made possible by the failure of owners to take reasonable precautions for the safety of their property. This represents an increase of 111 over the figures for 1946, and includes 689 bicycles, 304 thefts of articles from motor vehicles, 265 thefts from open lands and yards, tents and sheds, and 215 from offices and shop counters.

SERIOUS CRIME IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

The following table sets out information in respect of serious crime in the Metropolitan District during 1947, the total number of such cases cleared up, the total value of property reported stolen and the total value of property recovered or accounted for. Similar figures for 1946 are quoted for comparison:—

No. of cases reported.	No. of cases cleared up.	Percentage.	Property reported stolen.	Property accounted for.	Percentage.	Property recovered.	Percentage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1946							
12,663	8,043	67	296,671 0 0	219,949 0 0	74	44,541 0 0	15
1947							
11,391	7,934	70	332,391 0 0	246,329 0 0	74	58,130 0 0	17

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH.

The system of interchange of Detectives between New South Wales and other States which has operated for a number of years and has proved very satisfactory was continued during 1947.

1947 saw an extension of the principle of interchange between Detectives attached to the Criminal Investigation Branch and Police performing duty in various special sections, for instance the Vice Squad. It is considered this system is beneficial in broadening the experience of Police in various special phases of duty.

Set out hereunder are brief particulars of the work done by the various sections of the Criminal Investigation Branch during 1947, together with a precis of the more outstanding cases dealt with during the year.

I. FINGERPRINT SECTION.

This Section, in addition to its normal function as the identification unit for New South Wales, also operates as a central fingerprint bureau for all of the Police Forces of the Commonwealth. The Central Bureau was inaugurated in 1941, the additional cost being met by subscription from the Forces concerned. It has proved of very great value to all Police throughout the Commonwealth.

The following figures give an idea of the work of the Branch during 1947 as compared with that of the previous year:—

	1946	1947
Total prints received	64,264	56,514
Total prints identified	37,800	32,927
Prints received from other Forces in Australia	20,645	18,858
Number identified	10,855	10,941
Prints received from outside Australia	205	127
Number identified	48	39
Prints sent to other forces in Australia	302	293
Number identified	73	70
Prints sent to forces outside Australia	62	91

	1946.	1947.
Number identified	18	32
Exhibits brought to office for identification	800	794
Visits to scenes of crime	2,256	1,803
Prints from scenes of crimes identified	233	210
Cases in which fingerprint evidence given	31	24
Cases where accused admitted guilt	181	166
Cases pending	21	20
Prints taken of unknown deceased persons	56	55
Number identified	28	35

In addition, during 1947 the prints of 1,502 persons were taken (by consent) classified and searched against the records in connection with applications for visas to various countries.

II. PHOTOGRAPHIC, BALLISTICS AND MODUS OPERANDI SECTIONS.

Photographic.—From 1,457 negatives supplied by the Prisons Department, 18,500 prints were made and circulated; 8,100 criminal photographs were circulated in book form; 1,426 prisoners were photographed and 11,408 prints circulated; 1,390 fingerprints, documents and other exhibits were photographed, 2,914 prints being made. Seven unidentified dead bodies were photographed and 2,662 photographs taken at the scenes of crime, fires and serious accidents; 3,344 prints were circulated of photographs taken of ninety-three suspected persons.

Ballistics.—229 firearms, fired bullets and cartridge cases from the scenes of crime were submitted for examination. 198 firearms were examined and tested in connection with crimes and evidence of identification given in twenty-six cases. 1,028 surrendered and confiscated firearms were received.

Modus Operandi.—Modus operandi forms received, classified and dealt with totalled 10,560. Of these, where the offences mentioned had not been cleared up, 1,607 were forwarded to Police who had likely suspects under arrest and of the forms forwarded, 1,253 were definitely connected with offenders, who

were charged with the offences referred to in the forms. 226 photographs of likely suspects sent to investigating police were identified as the offenders responsible (67 of these were in connection with cheque cases). 115 special circulars in connection with crime were distributed, sometimes with photographs. The weekly wanted list, formerly roneoed, is now printed and circulated to all Stations, and has been considerably improved by the inclusion of photographs. 7,128 cards were added to the records, not including additions to the general index, drug and other special indices.

The Property Tracing Section records resulted in 986 articles of total value of £4,145 being traced and returned to owners. 115 charges were preferred against various offenders as a result. Approximately 1,550 files concerning property in possession of Police were dealt with in addition to many personal and telephone inquiries daily.

III. DRUG BUREAU.

In addition to the enforcement of the Drug provisions of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, Police of the New South Wales Drug Bureau maintain the central records for supply of information to Police of the other Forces of Australia.

During 1947, Regulation 17 under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act was amended to require that prescriptions for restricted drugs shall be written *in ink*, the object being to render the detection of forged prescriptions easier.

Opium smoking in this State is confined to the older members of the Chinese community and visiting Asiatic seamen. The offence is at a low level, perhaps due to the scarcity of opium pipes many of which have been destroyed. Eleven persons were convicted for having opium in possession, 4 for having pipes in possession, 44 for smoking opium, one for being occupier of a house used for smoking opium and one (under the Customs Act) for having a prohibited import (opium). Fines totalling £821 17s. 6d. were inflicted for these offences. 23.76 ounces of prepared opium, 18.16 ounces of opium ash and 10.67 ounces of liquid opium were seized and handed over to the Customs Department.

Customs Officers arrested 3 American negroes who were convicted of having Indian Hemp in their possession.

Under the provisions of the Inebriates Act, three persons addicted to morphine were committed to institutions for treatment. Six persons were convicted for having morphine illegally in their possession, and there were prosecutions for other violations of the law relating to the drug traffic, fines totalling £587 12s. 0d. being inflicted.

The barbituric acid group of drugs come under the control of the State laws, but not under Customs control. The number of deaths or near deaths resulting from these drugs continues to give concern. A number of persons suffering from overdoses have been admitted to the Reception House or have died.

IV. WIRELESS SECTION.

The Sydney wireless Station is in two-way communication with 58 vehicles, 2 prison vans, 2 launches, the Police aeroplane and two vehicles of the Army Provost Corps. In addition, this Station broadcasts to 53 Police Station receivers.

The Newcastle Wireless Station is in two-way communication with 6 Police cars, 1 van and 1 launch and broadcasts to 4 Police Station receivers.

A total of 50,000 messages were broadcast from these Stations to mobile units and Police Stations during the year, this being a decrease of 2,356 over last year. This reduction is largely due to diminished traffic for the Provost Corps.

Over the Police radio telegraph network (Brisbane-Newcastle-Sydney-Melbourne) 501,000 words in Morse code were handled by New South Wales radio operators, an increase of 9,000 words over 1946.

Additional equipment acquired during the year included 11 new telephone/telegraph transmitters, 2 "Handie-Talkie" portable sets for use by the Cliff Rescue Squads to afford radio contact between Squads at the top and bottom of cliffs and two portable battery-operated pack sets and a semi-portable battery operated base station receiver and transmitter for use in connection with searches for lost persons, bush fire fighting, etc., in the Blue Mountains area.

The staff has been increased by reason of the introduction of the five-day week, and now totals 17 at Sydney and 5 at Newcastle.

The whole of the services functioned efficiently during the year and no serious stoppages or breakdowns occurred.

V. SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU.

In 52 cases, treatment of metals was undertaken to restore obliterated numbers, brands, etc. In 31 cases, the treatment was successful and 13 prosecutions occurred. Documents were submitted for examination in 231 cases and information of

value was disclosed in 122, there being 41 prosecutions (7 cases pending). Examination was made of clothing, fractures of glass, toolmarks, etc., in 58 cases, evidence of value being disclosed in 31 cases, involving 17 prosecutions. Staff visited the scenes of 215 crimes or fatal accidents and in addition to their examinations, took 137 photographs and prepared plans of 117 scenes. Expert evidence was given in 74 cases.

VI. THE COMPANY AND BUSINESS AGENTS SQUAD.

Ninety persons were brought before the Court by arrest or summons by members of this Squad in respect of 280 charges involving property to the value of £54,600. The charges consisted principally of false pretences, fraudulent misappropriation, embezzlement and similar types of charges involving fraud. Details of an outstanding case dealt with by the Squad during the year are contained in the section "Outstanding Criminal Cases" later in this report. This Squad undertakes many inquiries into complaints, etc., and into the bonafides of applicants for various types of licenses.

VII. CONSORTING SQUAD.

The efforts of this Squad are directed at preventing the formation of criminal organisations by suppressing consorting of known and reputed criminals and are very valuable in preventing serious crime at its source. Four thousand and twenty-seven individual "bookings" for consorting were recorded and 87 offenders who disregarded the warnings given when "booked" were arrested and charged. Members of the Squad perform duty regularly at places such as shows and racecourses and other places of amusement, the arrival and departure of trains, etc., and have been the means of checking and reducing the operations of spielers, pickpockets and other undesirables. In addition to consorting offences, members of the Squad made 522 arrests on various criminal charges, including murder, inflicting grievous bodily harm, armed robbery and similar crimes of violence.

VIII. THE ARSON SQUAD.

Fires in the Metropolitan and Country Districts were investigated by members of this Squad. Fourteen cases of arson were reported during the year, all being cleared up and 12 persons arrested.

Serious fires and explosions in which the assistance of the Arson Squad was sought included:—

A fire and explosion on 23rd March, 1947, at the factory of Timbrols Pty. Ltd., Rhodes, when an employee named Ronald Cain was burned to death; after lengthy inquiries it was established to the satisfaction of the Coroner that the explosion had occurred through the deceased dropping a tool into a tank of explosive chemical.

A major explosion and fire at the factories of Reichhold Pty. Ltd. and H. C. Hatriek Ltd., Rosebery, on 16th April, 1947, resulting in injuries to 8 persons. The cause is believed to have been overheating of a bearing and resulting ignition of a kettle of explosive chemical.

A fire on 4th November, 1947, in a furrier's shop at Lindfield when furs and fittings were alleged to be totally destroyed. The occupier is stated to have sprayed the shop with a combustible vermin spray and the shop then burst into flames. The Coroner's inquiry is pending.

Damage to the extent of £100,000 was caused to stock in a P.M.C. store in Sydney on 15th June, 1947. A very large fire caused £160,000 damage at the Newcastle premises of D. Mitchell and Co. Ltd. and D. Bramble and Sons Pty. Ltd. on 30th August, 1947. The Botany wool scours of F. W. Hughes Ltd., suffered damage to the extent of £39,000 in a fire on 25th September, 1947. On 14th October, 1947, a hardware factory of R. D. Davis at Marrickville was damaged to the extent of £100,000. None of these fires, although large, presented suspicious circumstances.

Technical inquiries have been made into a fatal fire and explosion in a dwelling at Boambee Creek near Coff's Harbour on 27th October, 1947. Nellie Lynette Lindsay (10½) was incinerated. The Coroner's inquiry is pending.

On the 31st October, 1947, an explosion occurred at the residence of Mr. E. M. McMahon, retired Taxation Commissioner. Henry Edward Stent, who stated he had a grudge against Mr. McMahon, was arrested, but subsequently released on bond in view of his advanced age and condition of health.

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

The members of this Squad continued their strict supervision over the premises of Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers and movements of these commodities. Two prosecutions occurred for illegally having possession of skins of protected animals, and four prosecutions for killing protected birds and animals. The export of skins is subject to strict check.

X. GOLD BUYING SQUAD.

The operations of this Squad in regular inspection of the books of pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers, as well as pledges and articles purchased, resulted in the apprehension of many offenders and recovery of much stolen property. Members of the Squad themselves arrested 140 persons who were charged with a total of 235 offences, principally of stealing, breaking and entering and stealing, etc., and recovered property valued at £7,503. The Squad works in close co-operation with the Property Tracing Section and with local Detectives.

XI. THE MOTOR SQUAD.

One thousand eight hundred motor cars, trucks, etc., and 504 motor cycles were reported stolen during 1947, of which 1,713 motor cars, trucks, etc., and 369 motor cycles had been recovered as at 31st December, 1947; 114 persons were arrested, chiefly in connection with thefts of or from motor vehicles and motor frauds. These cases included two separate organised frauds in connection with petrol rationing, three persons being arrested in connection with one organisation and nine persons in the other. Members of the Squad have co-operated with Divisional Police in the investigation of hit-run offences.

XII. PILLAGE SQUAD.

This Squad has been in operation for a number of years and did most effective work during the war period. It deals with stealing from wharves and ships and the pillage of cargo. It consists at the present time of the officer in charge (a Sergeant 1st Class) with 14 police under him. During the year the number of persons charged by this Squad was 282, against whom 321 charges were laid.

XIII. CO-OPERATION WITH RAILWAY DETECTIVES.

Detectives attached to the Criminal Investigation Branch work in conjunction with Railway Detectives in investigating thefts from and frauds committed on the Railways. A total of 75 arrests were made, involving 133 charges. Some of the offences in this regard were on a systematic and quite extensive scale, involving property running into thousands of pounds.

XIV. WOMEN POLICE.

The co-operation of the Women Police with the Vice-Squad and Detectives has continued with satisfactory results. The Women Police pay special attention to young women and girls in an endeavour to assist in preventing them falling into moral danger; they regularly visit such places as city and suburban parks, playgrounds, dances, halls and amusement arcades. During the year, 643 young women and girls were spoken to by Police Women regarding their behaviour and mode of living and advice was given for their welfare. Visits were made to city residential and a number of girls were advised of the danger of associating with servicemen and others who accompany them to such places. Particular attention was given to the waterfront during the visit of a U.S. Naval Task Force and many young girls who had been reported as missing friends were returned to their homes from this part of the city.

In association with the Vice Squad, Women Police arrested 210 young persons on charges of being neglected, exposed to moral danger, uncontrollable, destitute, stealing and other criminal charges. Many of those arrested were returned to their homes and others placed in suitable institutions.

Four hundred and sixty-two women were arrested by the Women Police, with the assistance of the Vice Squad and Detectives, and charged with offences including drunkenness, vagrancy, stealing, false pretences, bigamy, abortion, murder and other crimes. They also assisted in the arrest of 252 males on various charges including sexual offences and other crimes,

vagrancy, pretending to tell fortunes, etc. In such cases the Women Police attended Court and gave evidence where required. They were also of material assistance to male Police in connection with female witnesses and offenders, obtaining of statements from females, and so on. They were present at 85 medical examinations of females alleged to have been victims of sexual offences.

Of 392 persons reported to the Women Police as missing persons, the staff was able to locate 302 in conjunction with the Vice Squad. Many of these missing persons were located during the 5 a.m. patrol and returned to their homes.

The Women Police have given particular attention to the welfare of young girls and women and have assisted in re-establishing them in normal life; for many of those concerned they have found employment and suitable accommodation.

Assistance has been rendered to male Police in connection with such matters as raids on cafes and cabarets at which illegal sales of liquor took place.

Newcastle.—The two Women Police at Newcastle perform somewhat similar duties. They were of material assistance to male Police in the performance of general Police duties and were concerned in a total of 42 arrests.

XV. OUTSTANDING CRIMINAL CASES.

Many criminal cases were dealt with during the year. The following present features of outstanding interest:—

About 12.45 a.m. on the 28th January, 1938, an explosion occurred at the residence of Alfred Ernest Smith, his wife, Mary Ann Smith and family, at 7 Bede-street, Lidcombe. The front bedroom was wrecked and among the debris were the bodies of Smith and his wife. It was established that a bomb was thrown into the bedroom and that Smith was endeavouring to throw it into the street when it exploded. Deceased Alfred Ernest Smith was an organiser for the Australasian Meat Industry Employees Union, and his activities were mainly centred at the State Abattoirs, Homebush. Inquiries showed that a section of the Union was dissatisfied with Smith's activities as organiser, and that threats had been made against him. The crime followed immediately upon the announcement that he had been re-elected as organiser. The bomb is believed to have been made at the Abattoirs as nuts and bolts similar to those which formed the bomb were located there. At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of murder against some person or persons unknown was recorded. As a result of further investigations made during 1947, a slaughterman employed at the Abattoirs was arrested and charged with the murder of Alfred Ernest Smith and Mary Ann Smith. The trial is pending.

The year was remarkable for three tragedies where parents murdered or attempted to murder their children:—

A woman, later found to be insane, killed her son (7 years) with a hammer and by slashing his wrists; she attempted to kill her other two children by administration of paraldehyde from which they recovered under treatment.

A man whose home life was believed to be perfectly happy, but who was found to be suffering from delusions, cut the throats of his four children and himself; three of the children died, one recovered. The offender himself recovered although he made further attempts on his life in the Prison Hospital.

Being worried because his employer learned of defecations, a man cut the throat of his wife, four children and himself. All died.

A Sydney solicitor was arrested by members of the Company Squad in connection with the fraudulent misappropriation of trust moneys, etc., 28 charges being preferred, involving a total amount of approximately £34,000. He is at present awaiting trial.

TRAFFIC BRANCH.

The registration of vehicles and the compilation of statistics in relation to street and road accidents is, in this State, the responsibility of the Department of Road Transport and Tramways. The brief statistics in the table are quoted merely to indicate the position as it affects the Police problem of traffic control in New South Wales.

The increase in the number of accidents, which at first sight appears serious, is proportionately little greater than the increase in the number of vehicles. The number of persons injured is proportionately less than the increase in the number of vehicles or accidents, while there has been practically no increase in the number killed notwithstanding the increase in traffic.

These accident figures give no cause for complacency; the Police authorities are greatly concerned with the problem of

	As at 31st December, 1946.	As at 31st December, 1947.	Approximate Increase.
Total motor vehicles registered	344,229	377,799	10%
Total of licensed drivers	543,866	579,020	7%
(The figures for 1947 are the highest level reached.)			
Total accidents reported.....	11,901	13,481	12%
Deaths resulting	508	509	...
Persons injured	8,140	8,766	8%

traffic accidents and are actively associated with the Road Safety Council, the Department of Road Transport and Tramways, the Main Roads Department and all others concerned in endeavouring to reduce the accident toll.

Police efforts to enforce the Traffic Laws are indicated by the following figures respecting breach reports submitted by Police:—

The total number of breach reports submitted during 1947 was 175,905, an increase of 51,062 over the 1946 figure of 124,843. Of the total number of breach reports, a large proportion represent parking breaches in the City of Sydney. This necessarily follows upon the big post-war increase in traffic on the streets and it is inescapable that until such time as adequate provision is made for off-the-street parking, there will be no alternative to Police enforcing the parking Regulations; otherwise in the congested streets of Sydney, some very narrow, traffic conditions would be chaotic.

The following particulars show comparison of the more serious types of traffic breaches reported during 1946 and 1947:—

	1946.	1947.
Drive a motor vehicle whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug	49	40
Drive a motor vehicle at a speed dangerous to the public	70	66
Drive a motor vehicle in a manner dangerous to the public	156	138
Drive a motor vehicle negligently	2,224	3,286
Exceeding the speed limit	7,592	8,058
Fail to stop after an accident	237	325
Fail to give way to vehicle on the right	1,151	1,724
Defective brakes	365	552
Not give way at footcrossing	267	408

The foregoing table does not take account of the cases where offenders were arrested. For instance, in addition to

the 40 persons reported for driving under the influence, above-mentioned, a total of 1,222 persons were arrested and charged with the same offence. Of these, 908 were subsequently convicted and thereby automatically disqualified from holding a license for one year or longer. In the remaining 314 cases although the offences were found proven, the Court saw fit to discharge the offenders, without proceeding to conviction, conditionally on entering into a recognizance. Such adjudication avoids the automatic disqualification from holding a license provided by law and while no doubt it arises from motives of clemency towards the offenders, it is a matter of concern to the Police Authorities that persons guilty of these very serious offences should thus be freed from the disqualifications provided by the Legislature.

A total of 96,288 breach reports were submitted by the Special Force of Parking Police, details in respect of whom are contained in last year's report.

Public Safety Bureau. The Public Safety Bureau which during the war had necessarily operated on a very restricted basis, has resumed its normal work. At the end of 1947 its staff consisted of 58, and vehicles in use included 4 patrol cars, 31 motor cycles with sidecar and 6 solo motor cycles. The staff of this Bureau patrols the main roads of the Sydney Metropolis and approaches and their operations are directed to preventing dangerous practices by road users, investigating accidents and enforcing the traffic laws generally in the interests of road safety.

Children's Safety Patrols. These patrols, initiated by the Police, are considered of special benefit in reducing accidents in the vicinity of schools. The addresses by Police to school children have been extended during 1947. In the Metropolitan District 2,080 visits were made to 790 schools, 4,290 addresses being delivered. There are 66 safety patrols in active operation. A safety patrol competition was organised between schools of the eastern suburbs. Radio station 2UW maintained its weekly broadcast on various aspects of the Safety First campaign.

In the Country Districts, 1,029 schools were visited, 3,013 addresses being delivered. 133 Broadcasts were delivered from various local radio stations.

WATER POLICE.

Sydney.

In the Metropolitan Police Administrative District 8 Departmental motor launches operate, 5 of which are used in the waters of Port Jackson, the other three being at Blakehurst, Cronulla and Brooklyn.

The Water Police attend to the policing of the waterfront and the waters of Port Jackson. During 1947, 3,605 ships, total tonnage, 5,702,006 tons, entered the port (this excludes Naval ships) and 9,717 males and 11,082 females arrived. The various ferry companies estimate that during the year 25,813,565 persons were carried on their vessels. The Water Police were active in connection with the overloading of ferry boats and licensed passenger launches. Checks made on the number of passengers carried resulted in two convictions. Police also co-operated with the Maritime Services Board Officers in enforcing the provisions of the Port Regulations and the Navigation Act.

The dead bodies of 20 persons, 6 males and 14 females were recovered from the waters of the harbour and two bodies recovered from waters of the Pacific Ocean in the vicinity of Sydney Heads, 5 persons were killed as a result of accidents on vessels in port, including two men overcome by cyanide whilst fumigating S.S. "Marella." 2 men were killed as a result of accidents on wharves. The Water Police attended to 57 persons injured by accidents aboard ships and on wharves.

Three hundred and sixty-nine males and twenty-seven females were rescued by the Water Police, these being occupants of

capsized sailing boats, yachts, and disabled launches in difficulties as a result of sudden gales; all the boats were taken in tow and the occupants rendered assistance and taken to places of safety.

Other matters which called for attention from the Water Police included 13 fires aboard ships and two on wharves, and 10 collisions between vessels, none of which occasioned loss of life or serious damage. 23 stowaways found were dealt with. Two leakages occurred from petrol depots, but were quickly detected and the petrol dispersed before damage was done. A number of industrial disputes occurred on the waterfront during the year.

Of 138 boats reported stolen, 92 were recovered and returned to their owners. In addition, 58 boats were recovered prior to being reported stolen.

Newcastle and District.

Four Departmental launches operate in the North-Eastern Police Administrative District, two at Newcastle and one each at Forster and Tea Gardens. These launches are used for patrolling Port Hunter, Wallis Lake and Port Stephens, respectively.

The duties of the Water Police at Newcastle are somewhat similar to those at Sydney. Shipping in Port Hunter increased during the year, 4,180 vessels having a total tonnage of 3,980,975 tons entering the port during 1947, as against 2,843 vessels totalling 3,337,060 tons during 1946.

AVIATION SECTION.

The Police Department's Avro Anson Aircraft VH-AQV made 61 flights during 1947, totalling 90 flying hours, during which 149 passengers were carried. The flights included the transport of the Commissioner of Police on country inspections, as well as numerous trips to carry Detectives to country towns for crime investigation purposes. In addition, the aircraft has been much used to take aerial photographs of the

scenes of serious crime and fatal accidents, which were of great assistance to Courts. Flights included trips to Griffith, Williamtown, Moree and Canberra (twice each) Temora, Hay, Seone, Kempsey, Tamworth, Goulburn and Bathurst.

The advantage of the plane for transport of Detectives in urgent cases is well illustrated by an occasion when three

members of the C.I.B. staff were flown to Hay in 2½ hours to investigate the case of a skeleton found in the district. The journey by rail would have occupied 20 hours. On another trip, the Police Surgeon was taken to Scone on a criminal case and was able to carry out the examination and return to Sydney on the same afternoon.

From February, 1947, maintenance of the aircraft was taken over by two members of the Police Force who have secured the necessary licenses. The aircraft is now fully serviced and flown by members of the Police Force, except for the wireless installation, which is maintained by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.

INSPECTION OF LICENSED PREMISES.

At the end of 1947, the number of licenses, certificates and permits issued under the Liquor Act for the whole State was as follows:—

Publicans' licenses	2,028
Australian Wine licenses	347
Registered Club certificates	253
Restaurant permits	58
Spirit Merchants' licenses	365
Packet licenses	1
Brewers' licenses	6

Police duty in connection with licensed premises includes not only enforcement of the law but supervision to ensure maintenance of standards and reporting to the Licensing Magistrates on all applications respecting licenses and licensed premises, and bringing under notice any improvements required thereto.

The work of the District Licensing Inspectors in this regard during 1947 was considerably increased by the alterations effected by the Liquor (Amendment) Act of 1946, some of the more important of which are:—

- (1) The provision for licenses for Community Hotels. The number of ordinary hotels licensed had been strictly controlled, the policy being to reduce the number. In 1920 there were 2,539 licensed hotels; at the end of 1947 there were 2,028. Three applications have been made for licenses of Community Hotels; one (Coonabarabran) has been granted, and the two others were still pending at the close of the year.
- (2) Widening the scope for removal of existing hotels to other sites. Previously the law had prevented removal to another licensing district, but already there is a move for removal of superfluous licenses from congested areas to centres where tourist traffic demands more and better types of hotels. Fifteen such applications were granted during 1947.
- (3) Granting of additional Club registrations. The number of registered Clubs had hitherto been 85, but the amending Act made provision for 414 vacancies, spread over the 107 licensing districts of the State. By the 31st December, 1947, the number of Club registrations stood at 253 and, in addition, a number of conditional applications had been granted.
- (4) Provision for permits for restaurants to supply liquor. Many applications followed this innovation but structural defects and lack of necessary toilet facilities have precluded many applications. By the 31st December, 1947, 58 such permits had been granted.
- (5) Granting of Canteen Permits (for construction works and the like). A number of applications have been lodged, but no permits have been granted by the Minister, with whom this decision rests.

Police have been active in enforcing the provisions of the law which require publicans to provide meals and accommodation and many prosecutions resulted during 1947, with the

result that complaints have become less frequent. Many hotel-keepers have made splendid efforts to overcome the difficulties confronting them, including difficulties in obtaining furniture, linen, etc., and shortage of staff and inadequate food coupon quotas. On the other hand, some hotelkeepers (fortunately not a large number) were prepared to seize upon these difficulties as an excuse to eliminate or reduce to a minimum their service to the public in the way of meals and accommodation.

The efforts of Police to improve service to the public have been somewhat hampered by complaints that inadequate coupon quotas had been granted, on the grounds that the public can secure meals from cafes and restaurants, many of which now close on Sundays. For the same reason, it has been necessary for the Minister to defer the making of Regulations (now authorised by the recent amending Liquor Act) governing the standard of quality of meals to be provided by hotelkeepers.

In an effort to improve accommodation for the public at hotels, Police have made many applications to the Court under Section 40A of the Liquor Act for Orders for material improvements to hotel premises; 183 such Orders were made by the Magistrates during 1947, the estimated cost of improvements being over £1,000,000. Some orders call for the complete replacement of sub-standard premises, others for provision of additional bedroom and dining-room accommodation and the modernisation of premises by such provisions as hot and cold water in bedrooms, additional lavatories, bathrooms and similar conveniences for the public. In addition, orders have been made under Section 40B of the Liquor Act (a recent provision) for provision of furniture, including eating utensils, napery, beds, bedclothes and the like. The total cost involved was £4,673 and many applications for similar Orders are pending.

An additional 149 applications were made by hotelkeepers to carry out material alterations to their premises at a total estimated cost of £168,943.

Eventual compliance with these Orders and completion of the improvements involved will undoubtedly do much to raise the standard of hotels considerably. The carrying out of improvements is, however, bound up with the availability of building materials, and the Department of Building Materials can grant permits for work to hotels only under certain conditions of urgency.

This matter of improving standards of accommodation at hotels is one receiving special Police attention, not only from the District Licensing Inspectors, but from the Metropolitan Licensing Inspector and his Assistant, who have visited many parts of the country and in 1947 inspected a total of 493 country hotels, apart altogether from the hotels of their own Metropolitan Licensing District.

Theatres and Halls.—The Metropolitan Licensing Inspector and his Assistant maintain constant supervision over city and suburban theatres, in relation to the standards maintained both as regards safety and the type of entertainment provided. In conjunction with a representative of the Chief Secretary's Department locally produced films were viewed. In the country districts of the State the inspection of theatres is undertaken by local Police on behalf of the Chief Secretary's Department.

GENERAL MATTERS.

I. STATIONS ESTABLISHED, Etc.

A new Police Station was established at Tuncurry.

Police Stations closed during 1947 were Dudley and Cathcart.

The following Stations, temporarily closed due to war-time staff shortage, were re-opened during 1947:—

Smithtown, Yerong Creek, Attunga, Pooncarie, Tullibigeal, Tallimba, Garah, Bellata, Pallamallawa, Balldale, Grong Grong, Kootingal, Tooraweenah, Collector, Nymagee, Cudal.

Although not actually effected during 1947, approval had also been given for similar action in respect of the Police Stations at Delungra and Spring Hill.

II. POLICE CALL BOXES.

No substantial changes occurred in regard to Police Call Boxes during the year. However, the Railway Department has made available space at the Wynyard Railway Station, and a Police Call Box has been taken into use there. Similar arrangements are proceeding at the Town Hall Railway Station.

III. POLICE BUILDINGS, Etc.

The erection of new Sergeant's quarters and cell block at Walgett was completed during the year, and a new Police Station and residence has been erected at St. Mary's, while the erection of a new Police Station and residence at The Entrance is at present proceeding.

A major reconstruction job was carried out at the Regent Street Police Station to provide much needed additional accommodation. In addition, a number of smaller jobs have been carried out at different places.

Funds have been allotted for the provision of several new Police Station buildings in the financial year 1947-48 and the matter of preparation of plans for these is in the hands of the Department of Public Works.

This Department is in need of many new buildings, while there are many additions, alterations, etc., to existing buildings awaiting attention. The comparatively small amount of maintenance work done during the past eight years has left a considerable number of Police buildings in a regrettable state of disrepair. The difficulties associated with the building trade generally affect this Department both in regard to buildings required for Police business and for residences for Police. As a matter of fact, at one country town where premises were formerly rented it was not possible to obtain any kind of accommodation, and it was, therefore, necessary to close the Police Station and supervise the patrol from a neighbouring town.

It is desired again to acknowledge the co-operation and assistance which has been rendered by the Public Works Department in this difficult time.

The George Street North Police Station was made available to the Justice Department from 12th April, 1947, for use as a Morgue, pending extensions, etc., to the City Morgue, other arrangements being made for the housing of the Pillage Squad and the Staff of No. 21 Division.

IV. TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.

Motor Vehicles.—As at 31st December, 1947, the Department's fleet of motor vehicles totalled 892, comprising the following:—

Motor cars	110
Patrol vans, cages, etc.	21
Lorries, utility trucks, panel vans, etc.	89
Jeeps	30
Motor cycles with side cars	532
Solo motor cycles	110
	<hr/>
	892

Bicycles.—The number of bicycles available to Police as at 31st December, 1947, totalled 400, including a reserve stock of 9 at Police Headquarters.

Police Horses.—There were 145 Police troop horses in use in various parts of this State at the end of 1947, including the Police Depot troop of 28.

V. LICENSING OF PISTOLS.

During the year the following licenses were issued: Ordinary licenses 9,757, free licenses 282, dealer's certificates 48, visitor's permits 4, duplicate licenses 6, total 10,097. Revenue received in respect of the issue of the abovementioned licenses totalled £4,927 16s.; 242 telephone inquiries were received from Police concerning information contained on the Pistol License Register; in 30 instances information of a positive nature was supplied. There were 19 applications received for permits to import pistols. Files of correspondence totalling 3,007 were handled in the Section in the course of the year. A total of 1,030 weapons, including 15 machine guns and sub-machine guns and 62 rifles, was received at the Ballistics Section, Criminal Investigation Branch, for destruction or other disposal, of which 187 had been confiscated, 206 found and 560 surrendered. No pistols were destroyed during the year.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES OR REFORMS, NEW LEGISLATION, Etc.

In view of the difficulties experienced in obtaining adequate recruits of adult age, the Government decided during 1947 that the Commissioner of Police should be empowered to recruit youths between 19 and 21 years of age into the Force. As indicated earlier, this has had a beneficial effect in permitting recruitment of applicants who otherwise would be ineligible, including youths with some years service as Police Cadets.

By amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act the 40-hour week was applied to industry generally in New South Wales from 1st July, 1947. Police hours are not governed by award of Court and the Act would not apply to Police but by Ministerial direction Police hours were reduced to 40 per week,

which is being worked ordinarily in 5 days of 8 hours each (meal not taken in Departmental time). The effect is to give Police two clear days per week off duty.

Earlier in this report I have referred to the effect of the 40-hour week on Police staff and have indicated that the Government approved of the increase of strength of 100 men to augment the staff on criminal investigation duty. This additional 100 men did not make good the loss caused by the 40-hour week, but the late Commissioner agreed to it in view of the impracticability of obtaining a large number of recruits and the effect on Government finance.

In last year's Report reference was made to the fact that during 1946 the law had been amended to permit Police to approach the Arbitration Court for salary award and that Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables had reached agreement with the Government. During 1947 the Industrial Arbitration Court gave judgment on an application by the Public Service Association of New South Wales on behalf of the Commissioned Police Officers (Inspectors and Superintendents), the effect of the judgment being to grant an increase of pay of £151 and £203 respectively per annum. The Government has appealed against this award, the appeal still awaiting conclusion.

The pay of Police matrons was increased and put on an annual basis, to rise and fall with the basic wage.

The Police Regulation (Appeals) Act was amended during 1947, as follows: (1) To require the Commissioner of Police, before promoting any member of the Service, to serve notice on any seniors affected, (2) To give the right of appeal against a recommendation by the Commissioner of Police for forfeiture, etc., of a superannuation allowance. (This applies principally to the case of Police pensioners in respect of whom it may be proposed to recommend discontinuance of the whole or any part of superannuation allowance for misconduct or similar cause).

The Police College at Penrith was opened on 3rd February, 1947. The spacious grounds and accommodation at these premises, erected for the Armed Services and leased from the Commonwealth Government, permit of intensive training of Police recruits.

At an additional four places the Department of Road Transport, during 1947, took over from Police the duty of registration, etc., of motor vehicles. Similar action at other centres is continuing but is delayed by lack of accommodation.

At five additional Stations Police were, during the year, relieved of the receipt and disbursement of maintenance moneys, that work now being undertaken by the Clerks of Petty Sessions.

VII. POLICE TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION.

It has fortunately been possible to terminate the temporary arrangement, resulting from the war, in regard to the training of recruits. Under that arrangement, due to the cessation of recruiting during the war, and to the fact that as from the end of 1945 a very large number of recruits joined the Service, it was possible to give only rudimentary training in basic aspects of Police duty.

In February, 1947, the Police College at Penrith was opened. This College operates at premises comprising grounds and buildings erected during the war for the Armed Services, and now leased by the Commonwealth Government to this Department. Police, who on joining received only a skeleton training course, have been sent in classes to the College, where they undergo a six weeks' intensive course.

The new system of training provides for an initial two-weeks' course in the rudiments of police duties and responsibilities, followed by about twelve months' practical police duty under supervision. Towards the end of that time a six weeks' course of intensive training is given at the Police College. The system has proved most effective because the young Constables, after a few months' practical experience of Police duties, are better physically and mentally conditioned to absorb and appreciate the higher technical instruction in the laws and regulations to be enforced.

VIII. POLICE SPORTS AND RECREATIONS.

Although efforts are being made to re-organise some of the Police sporting activities of pre-war days, these have not yet returned to their pre-war scale.

IX. FEDERATION OF POLICE-CITIZENS BOYS' CLUBS.

No additional branches of the Federation of Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs have been established during the year, though many requests have been made for clubs to be formed both in Metropolitan and country centres. Owing to the Federation's commitments to provide club facilities in the more closely settled areas and large industrial towns, it was not possible to accede to these requests. The present shortage of

building materials has materially affected the erection of suitable club premises.

A "Beach Girl" competition was conducted by the "Sunday Telegraph" newspaper, which benefited the movement to the extent of £5,083 6s. 0d.

The Colonial Treasurer approved of the amount of £21,898 being placed on the 1947-48 Estimates for the Department to cover expenditure involved in the erection of club premises at Lithgow, North Sydney, Redfern, Leichhardt and additions at Camp MacKay, Kurrajong. Of this amount, the sum of £7,059 has been received with respect to the work carried out at Leichhardt and Kurrajong and the balance will be made available only in the event of building permits being obtained from the Ministry of Building Materials with respect to Lithgow, North Sydney and Redfern.

The Club premises at Leichhardt which were commenced at the end of 1946 are nearing completion and will be one of the most modern and up-to-date buildings of its type in the world.

In October, 1947, the Police-Citizens Boys' Club at Murrumburrah-Harden was officially opened by Superintendent Watkins, President of the Federation. An Army hut was purchased and re-constructed for the purpose, and has made an ideal club room for a town the size of Murrumburrah-Harden.

During the year the Federation acquired sites for club premises at Bulli, Wollongong, Cessnock, Redfern and Young and negotiations are being entered into to obtain suitable properties at Daceyville, Newcastle, West Maitland, Canowindra and Gunnedah.

Membership of the clubs increased by 3,644 boys during the year, the total now being 19,644. The total number of clubs actually functioning throughout the State is sixteen, and in respect of these clubs the following attendance figures show the extent of the movement's operations:—

Metropolitan and Newcastle clubs	237,371
Country Clubs	36,285

Activities of the Clubs include sports of various kinds. There are three grades of inter-Club cricket and three grades of Rugby League Football. The Australian Rules code of football has been introduced on a trial basis and 150 boys participate. Inter-Club baseball has also commenced with 10 teams, as well as other teams in the various grades of Association competition. Basketball has been fostered with the assistance of the New South Wales Association and teams have been placed in competitions of that body. Table tennis, swimming and diving competitions are popular, with inter-club contests arranged under competent instructors. Boxing and wrestling continue to be popular and again the Federation's members acquired a number of honors at the State Championships.

Musical activities were continued as a major undertaking, including choirs, vocalists, bands and instrumentalists, who appear frequently in public and broadcast engagements. The first annual concert was held in the Sydney Town Hall. Other cultural and educational interests are fostered and include hobbies sections, of which public exhibitions are frequently held. First-aid classes are also provided.

The camp at Kurrajong (which was re-named "Camp MacKay" after its founder, the late Wm. J. MacKay, Commissioner of Police) is open to the boys every week-end and during the school holidays, and is attended by boys from all over the State. This camp is now catering for approximately 4,000 boys and is a real country holiday for the boys of the cities and towns, packed with things that many of them have not previously experienced. Located on an elevated site 45 miles from Sydney, the comfortable and well equipped living and sleeping quarters are surrounded by 140 acres of farm and bushland. Here the boys are allowed to roam and play or work under free and healthy conditions.

X. POLICE MUSICAL UNITS.

Police Band.—Public functions at which the Police Band played included a Garden Party at Government House in honor of the marriage of H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, two presentations of medals at Government House, a reception to British Migrants, and functions in connection with Bush Fire Prevention Week and Health Week, the Anzac Day March (leading the returned soldier Police), Remembrance Day ceremony and Empire Day celebrations, the gathering of ex-service personnel to welcome Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, the march of personnel of the visiting U.S. Task Force 38, and a march of personnel of visiting R.N. ships. In addition, the Band played at many charitable functions, as well as at hospitals and at Boys' Club functions, including the annual concert at the Sydney Town Hall. The Band visited Newcastle and assisted with the 150th Anniversary celebrations held there.

Police Orchestra.—Played at 10 functions conducted by Police organisations and rendered music suitable for the occasion.

Police Choir.—In addition to its customary engagements at the Anzac Day and Day of Remembrance celebrations, the Choir appeared in eight concerts and one broadcast from ABC Station 2FC; two visits were made to the Waterfall Sanatorium, one to the Concord Repatriation Hospital and also one to Newcastle for the 150th Anniversary Celebrations.

Police Pipe Band.—This is a new unit, whose initial appearance was at the Newcastle 150th Anniversary Celebrations. It has made 12 other appearances at charitable and State functions. The Band consists of 16 pipers, 5 side drummers, 2 tenor drummers, 1 base drummer and Drum Major.

XI. POLICE PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES.

In addition to the "Beach Girl" competition conducted in association with the "Sunday Telegraph" newspaper, by means of which £5,083 6s. 0d. was raised, many functions were conducted by Police for the benefit of the Police Boys' Clubs movement.

Apart from the moneys raised for the Boys' Clubs, a total of nearly £10,000 was raised by Police throughout the State for the benefit of different charities, including hospitals, ambulances and other deserving causes.

XII. POLICE SERVICES IN CASES OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY—BUSH FIRES, FLOODS, Etc.

Due to a favourable season, bush fires were fortunately not extensive during 1947. There were two outbreaks in the Girrard State Forest near Drake, considerable damage being done to valuable timber. Otherwise there is nothing calling for special mention in regard to bush fires. Police continue active in encouraging and assisting in the formation of bush fire brigades, which have proved themselves such valuable organisations to deal with this ever present menace and by their efforts have succeeded in having brigades formed in many places where previously a certain degree of apathy was manifested by the public.

A very severe hailstorm swept through a wide area of the suburbs of Sydney on the 1st January, 1947, causing extensive damage to dwellings, many of which suffered severely through breakages to roofing and windows from the large hailstones which fell. Police were able to render material assistance in the distribution of tarpaulins to protect premises against water damage because of the delay experienced in having repairs effected under present day conditions of shortage of roofing materials. Damage done to our own Police buildings in Bourke Street, Redfern, on the first day of the year was still unrepaired at the close of the year.

XIII. ACTS OF BRAVERY.

On the 28th May, 1946, Gail Herald McFarland, an American seaman, was taken to the Darlinghurst Police Station in connection with his possession of a sub-machine gun. Whilst being interrogated and searched, he produced and menaced the Police present with a .45 calibre pistol. Detective Sergeant 2nd Class T. C. Wilson lunged towards him and was shot by McFarland, the bullet passing through the Sergeant's left thigh and cutting a piece from his right thigh; notwithstanding the wound, the Sergeant closed with the offender, forced the gun into an upright position and with the assistance of other Police succeeded in disarming him. In respect of the shooting of the Detective Sergeant, McFarland was sentenced to 5 years penal servitude. Detective Sergeant Wilson was commended for his bravery and recommended for the award of the King's Police and Fire Services Medal.

Whilst patrolling by car about 12.40 a.m. on the 17th November, 1946, Detective Sergeant 3rd Class F. M. Lynch, Senior Constable W. Carr, and Detective Constable 1st Class J. S. Blair, in company with Detective Constable 1st Class Downie of the Victoria Police (who was performing exchange duty in Sydney), observed Sidney Verge Clegg alias Thornthwaite enter a taxi-cab parked in Wayne Street, Surry Hills. On the Police approaching the taxi-cab, the driver called out, "Look out, he has got a gun and just stuck me up." Clegg was seated in the back of the cab with a gun pointed at the driver's back. Detective Sergeant Lynch jumped into the cab and after a short struggle he succeeded with the assistance of the other Police in disarming and arresting Clegg who was believed to be responsible for similar hold-ups committed on taxi drivers and who was subsequently sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on five charge of robbery being armed. The three members of the New South Wales Police Force mentioned were commended for their courage and good Policemanship; the attention of the Chief Commissioner of

Police, Melbourne, was called to the part played by Detective Constable 1st Class Downie. The grit and co-operation of the taxi driver were also suitably rewarded.

About 5.15 p.m. on the 16th March, 1947, Probationary Constable J. J. O. Byrne, whilst riding a solo motor cycle in Pitt Street, Redfern, observed a runaway horse attached to an empty sulky galloping along the street. He parked his motor cycle and attempted to stop the horse but without success, then rode ahead of the runaway, clearing children and traffic from its path and after a number of attempts, succeeded in stopping the horse by catching hold of the ring of the bit with one hand while still riding his solo motor cycle and gradually slowed down the horse and his machine. For his courageous action he was Departmentally commended and his seniority advanced.

On the 17th March, 1947, a complaint was received at the West Maitland Police Station that John Oliver Hodges had threatened to murder his wife, his father and his mother at their residence and that he had a rifle. Constable J. Stephenson was informed by the wife that Hodges had bailed up his own father and mother with the rifle and had threatened he would shoot them and himself. On going to the residence, he heard Hodges threaten to shoot someone. Entering the premises, he found Hodges in the kitchen with a .22 calibre rifle in his hand and his mother present weeping. The Constable ordered Hodges to put down the rifle and Hodges reached towards a shelf and appeared to put something in the chamber of the rifle and pushed the bolt forward; he then pointed the rifle at the head of the Constable who was then about six feet away and threatened to shoot him. The mother asked her son not to shoot and she and the Constable then disarmed Hodges, who was arrested. For his actions, Constable Stephenson was Departmentally commended, special mention being made of his good Policing and tactful handling of a difficult situation.

Following receipt of a telephone message at Rose Bay Police Station on the 30th May, 1947, that an armed hold up was being committed at Bellevue Hill, Sergeant 2nd Class W. Neary and Probationary Constable E. J. Downie went to the residence of Mr. J. Kouvelis, at 57 Victoria Road, Bellevue Hill. The Sergeant entered the house, following upon which the Probationary Constable observed two men running from the premises; he gave chase, and one of the men, a convicted criminal named John James Hall, pointed a revolver at him at about six yards range and pulled the trigger, but the cartridge failed to explode. The Probationary Constable continued the chase and arrested Hall some little distance further on. The other offender was later arrested at his home, and both men have been convicted of robbery being armed. Appeals by them have not yet been finalised. For his gallant conduct in effecting the arrest of Hall, notwithstanding that Hall was armed and had endeavoured to fire at him, the Probationary Constable was Departmentally commended and granted an advance in seniority.

On the 24th December, 1947, Detective Senior Constable C. T. Wightley and Constable 1st Class S. H. Duff, located in dense scrub at Bexley a prison escapee named Alexander Henry Mitchell, for whom they were searching and who was believed to be armed. Constable 1st Class W. E. Davis and Constable B. Phin arrived on the scene and after placing them at vantage points, Wightley and Duff proceeded to converge from opposite sides of the gully on the position where Mitchell was believed to be hiding. Wightley came on him first and Mitchell fired a shot which narrowly missed the Detective. Upon Wightley returning the fire, Mitchell disappeared into the bush and was sighted by Duff, who refrained from firing for fear of hitting Wightley or a civilian woman sitting in a garden about 50 yards away. By this time, other Police were on the scene, including Detective Sergeant D. W. Gee, Sergeant A. S. Packett, Detective Constable 1st Class J. McLean, and Constables 1st Class T. A. Mitchell and H. R. Giles. Owing to the density of the scrub, it was necessary for the Police to indicate to one another their position by calling out from time to time. Progress was necessarily slow and the searchers were compelled at times to proceed on hands and knees. During this time Constable Mitchell was fired upon at close range and the offender was subjected to a number of shots from Police weapons but escaped injury. Finally, Detective Sergeant Gee discovered the escapee standing in a hole dug at the roots of a lantana bush, whereupon the fugitive shot at the Detective Sergeant at close range, fortunately missing him, but apparently striking the barrel of his gun. The Detective Sergeant returned the fire and ordered him to throw down his gun which he did and was secured. Mitchell was subsequently sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude for shooting at Detective Sergeant Gee with intent to prevent lawful apprehension. The Police mentioned were commended for the fearless manner in which they carried out the search, Detective Sergeant Gee and Constable 1st Class Duff being specially mentioned for their forbearance in refraining from shooting at the offender when they lawfully could have done so.

Probationary Constable K. Viewey was Departmentally commended and granted advance in seniority in respect of two incidents in which he displayed courage. On the first occasion, on the 14th September, 1947, he descended the cliffs at Dover Heights (about 200 feet) to assist in recovering the body of a boy who had fallen over the cliffs; he had no previous experience, but although warned of the danger, volunteered for the duty and was lowered down the cliff face with Special Sergeant Ware, who has had much experience in this class of rescue. The two men were obliged to climb over wet and slippery rocks for about 200 yards at the bottom of the cliff to reach the body and then returned to the bottom of the cliff with the body to be raised. Special Sergeant Ware eulogised the work of this inexperienced Probationary Constable.

On the second occasion, the Probationary Constable was one of a number of Police called to a building on the 20th September, 1947, in response to a report that two small boys had climbed scaffolding erected alongside the building. One of the boys climbed down the scaffolding and told the Police that another boy, aged 6 years, was present in the building. Probationary Constable Viewey undertook the difficult and hazardous task of climbing the scaffolding to the seventh floor level where he entered the building and finally located the missing boy hiding on the first floor. The Constable's climb on this occasion was attended by considerable risk.

XIV. POLICE KILLED IN THE EXECUTION OF THEIR DUTY.

Three members of the New South Wales Police Force lost their lives in the performance of their duty during 1947. They were:—

Bloomfield, C. K. W. W., Constable, 7th February, 1947.

Malone, J. H., Constable 1st Class, 1st May, 1947.

McNeil, L. E., Constable, 25th November, 1947.

XV. SPECIAL AWARDS TO POLICE.

The George Cross.

Last year's report contained reference to the posthumous award of the George Cross to the late Sergeant E. G. Bailey. The Cross was presented by His Excellency the Governor-General to the late Sergeant's widow on 10th September, 1947.

Royal Victorian Order.

Superintendent G. W. Arnold was invested on 8/1/47 with the Royal Victorian Order (5th Class) for special services to Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and family whilst in Australia.

King's Police and Fire Services Medal.

His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales presented the King's Police and Fire Services Medal to the under-mentioned members and ex-members of the Police Service on the 27th March, 1947.

For Distinguished Services

Superintendent 1st Class McCarthy, S
Superintendent 1st Class Matthews, F.
Detective Superintendent 1st Class Wickham, T.
Superintendent 2nd Class Howard, G. B.
Superintendent 2nd Class Bowie, L. C.
Superintendent 2nd Class Sadler, B. E.
Superintendent 2nd Class Watkins, W. C.
Superintendent 2nd Class Sherringham, Wright.
Detective Superintendent 2nd Class James, N. D.
Superintendent 3rd Class Courtney, T. I.
Superintendent 3rd Class Dein, C. A.
Superintendent 3rd Class Fraser, D.
Superintendent 3rd Class Sherringham, W. E.
Superintendent 3rd Class Noonan, W. J.
Superintendent 3rd Class Dudley, W. H.
Superintendent 3rd Class McKenzie, H. G.
Superintendent 3rd Class Willis, J. T.
Inspector 1st Class Dunnet, J. T.
Special Sergeant 1st Class Armfield, Lillian M.
Sergeant 3rd Class Pender, S

Royal Victorian Medal.

For special escort duty performed during the visits to Sydney of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Detective Senior Constable E. R. Sinclair was presented with the Royal Victorian Medal on 13th January, 1947.

Imperial Service Medal

Imperial Service Medals were presented to the under-mentioned ex-members of the Police Service during 1947:—

Ex-Superintendent 2nd Class Wright Sherringham.

Ex-Superintendent 3rd Class McKenzie, H. G.

Ex-Superintendent 3rd Class Dudley, W. H.

Ex-Inspector 1st Class Deane, J. H.

Ex-Inspector 1st Class Gillam, G.

Ex-Inspector 2nd Class Jeffrey, P. S.

Ex-Inspector 2nd Class Worboys, D. A.

Ex-Inspector 2nd Class White, E. H.

Ex-Inspector 3rd Class Doalman, C. H.

Ex-Inspector 3rd Class Phillipson, J. L.

Ex-Inspector 3rd Class Ravelli, J. M.

Ex-Inspector 3rd Class Sykes, J.

Ex-Inspector 3rd Class Kinkead, T.

Ex-Inspector 3rd Class Baxter, B. H.

Ex-Sergeant 1st Class Burnes, J. H.

Ex-Sergeant 1st Class Stinson, T. B.

Ex-Sergeant 1st Class Jurd, C. C.

Ex-Sergeant 1st Class Southwell, K. C. N.

Ex-Sergeant 1st Class Jones, H. A.

Ex-Sergeant 1st Class Dowd, W.

Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class Harrison, O. F.

Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class Hughes, H. V.

Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class Clifford, E. I.

Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class Laney, B. H.

Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class McGrath, G.

Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class Plumb, G. W.

*Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class Kimber, A. T.

Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class McRae, H. H. A.

Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class Mair, R.

Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class McMaugh, A. W.

Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class Avery, B.

Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class Berger, A. F. H.

Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class Warburton, L. J.

Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class Scarfe, A.

Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class Redman, R. S.

Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class Leonard, T. W.

Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class Brady, W. C.

Ex-Constable 1st Class Crouch, S.

Ex-Constable 1st Class Gorham, F. R.

Ex-Constable 1st Class Durham, J. H.

*Ex-Constable 1st Class Tebble, A. C.

Ex-Constable 1st Class Colloghan, P.

*Deceased; medals presented to widows.

The George Lewis Trophy.

For the year 1946, the trophy (details of which are outlined in the report for 1945) was awarded to Constable 1st Class R. M. Tyson for outstanding bravery in preventing a man from jumping over the cliffs at Watsons Bay. Details of the Constable's actions are set out fully in last year's report.

The award for 1947 has not yet been decided upon.

XVI. POLICE STRENGTH, POPULATION AND PROSECUTIONS.

The following table discloses the relative strength of the New South Wales Police Force to the population of the

State and the number of persons proceeded against for the years 1928 to 1947 inclusive:—

Year.	Strength of Force. †		Persons proceeded against.		General population.
	Number.	Per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of population.	
1928	3,467	1.41	137,079	56	2,446,874
1929	3,646	1.47	132,439	53	2,479,160
1930	3,723	1.49	124,538	49	2,502,039
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	2,955,285(a)

* Including Police Cadets. † Including Trackers. (a) Census, June, 1947.

XVII. POLICE ON SICK REPORT.

One thousand five hundred and thirty-nine Police, representing 38 per cent. of the total Force (4,052) were on sick report for a total of 37,580 days, being an average of 24.4 days for each man on sick report and 9.3 days for each member of the Force. The percentage time lost from Police on sick report was thus 2.6.

This does not include 8 Women Police off duty on sick report for 204 days, 1 Matron for 128 days, 71 Cadets for 1,033 days, 1 Special Constable for 27 days and 1 Tracker for 58 days.

In addition, there were 321 Police on sick report for a total of 8,692 days, 13 Cadets for 150 days, 1 Police Woman for six days, and 1 Tracker for 61 days owing to injuries received in the execution of their duties.

Apart from the foregoing, 161 Police, 1 Police Woman and 3 Cadets sustained injuries whilst on duty, but did not report off duty as a result of such injuries.

The average daily number of Police on sick report, including those absent as a result of injuries sustained on duty, was 126.8.

XVIII. APPENDICES.

The appendices of this Report which are attached comprise the following—"A" return of cases dealt with by the Courts; and "B" return of offences committed by juveniles in the Metropolitan District.

Appendix "C" sets out the number of cases before the Courts for the years 1939 to 1947 inclusive under the various Sections into which the annual return (Appendix "A") is divided, while Appendix "D" discloses the numbers of cases before the Courts for various types of offences for the years 1936 to 1947 inclusive.

The two latter tables permit of comparison over the years and furnish a guide to the general position in regard to crime in the State.

XIX. CONCLUSION.

As indicated at the outset, I am furnishing this Report in the place of the late Mr. Wm. J. MacKay, who commanded the Force during the year under review, and who died on the 22nd January, 1948.

To the officers and men of the Force, for their attention to duty and to the public welfare, and for their loyalty under frequently difficult conditions during the year 1947, the utmost credit is due.

In addition, I would like to express appreciation for the excellent service at all times rendered by the Public Service Staff under the Secretary, Police Department.

JAMES F. SCOTT,

Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of cases dealt with by Courts in New South Wales for the year ended 31st December, 1947.

Offences	How dealt with.																Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		Summarily Convicted.										Withdrawn or Discharged.					
					Committed for Trial.															
							Fined.		Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
Offences against the Person.																				
Murder	25	8	...	...	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	33	39	...	6
Attempt to murder	15	3	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	18	35	17
Inciting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Setting fire to dwelling knowing person to be therein	6	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	3	4	...
Manslaughter	38	3	...	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	41	49	...	8
Inflicting grievous bodily harm	67	2	3	1	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	73	86	...	13
Attempt to inflict grievous bodily harm	19	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	19	1	...
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	165	11	10	1	81	6	5	...	2	13	2	74	4	157	190	...	3	
Robbery with violence	93	6	2	1	70	2	5	...	20	5	102	132	...	30	
Demanding property with menace or threat	7	5	1	...	1	...	7	23	...	16	
Assault with intent to rob	11	4	1	...	6	...	11	14	...	3	
Robbery, being armed	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	25	2	...
Assault an officer in the execution of his duty	333	17	10	...	5	...	238	11	64	4	20	2	16	...	360	494	...	134		
Assault Special Constable in the execution of his office	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	...	8
Assault with intent to prevent lawful apprehension	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	3	3	...
Assault in company	21	...	41	33	...	...	17	7	...	...	6	...	39	26	95	80	15	...
Assault a female	574	37	1,134	358	1	...	253	65	58	...	425	46	971	284	2,103	2,022	81	...		
Assault, common	834	21	1,247	223	4	...	687	27	54	...	297	44	1,039	173	2,325	2,283	42	...		
Obstructing workmen by violence or threat of violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not providing wife, child, or other dependant with necessities—endangering life	24	31	10	...	3	1	...	21	11	9	55	1	54	...	1	
Deserting wife or child—indictable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abandoning or exposing child under 2 years of age	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	3	...
Endangering railway passengers	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...
Causing bodily harm by furious or negligent driving or riding	34	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	35	45	...	10
Rape	17	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	17	30	...	13
Attempt to commit rape	19	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	19	21	...	2
Carnally knowing girl under 10 years, or attempt	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	18	...	14
Carnally knowing girl over 10 years and under 16 years, or attempt	144	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	2	...	41	...	26	...	144	119	25	...
Carnally knowing pupil or daughter, or attempt	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	5	...	...
Carnally knowing by fraud	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Indecent assault on girl under 16 years of age	131	1	1	...	57	...	...	...	1	...	54	1	20	...	133	87	46	...
Indecent assault on a female	34	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	34	44	...	10
Indecent assault on a male person	120	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	22	...	120	85	35	...
Sodomy or attempt	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	22	...	16
Bestiality or attempt	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	6	3	3	...
Abduction	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	7	...	3
Bigamy	36	13	...	...	35	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	49	83	...	34
Attempting to procure abortion	2	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	4	2	...
Supplying or procuring drug or instrument to procure miscarriage	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1
Concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempted suicide	42	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	24	15	6	9	69	117	...	48
Any other offences against the person	73	3	105	2	23	...	25	...	6	2	49	...	75	3	183	198	...	15		
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...
Totals	2,951	195	2,557	619	668	36	1,239	111	205	10	970	133	2,426	524	6,322	6,408	...	86		
Offences against Property with Violence.																				
Sacrilege	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	7	...	2
Burglary	14	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	15	...	1
Breaking and entering, or attempt	3,417	49	80	4	1,470	28	...	...	81	1	1,249	18	697	6	3,550	4,085	...	535
Malicious acts with intent to obstruct or injure railway engine or carriage	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Malicious damage to telegraph post, wire, or insulator, or attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Malicious injuries to vessel, or attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Injuries to buildings by explosive substances, or attempt	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Injuries to buildings or machinery by rioters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries to mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries to manufactures or machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuring property in museums and certain other public places	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Maliciously injuring property	812	46	213	34	23	4	624	26	13	14	157	7	208	29	1,105	1,194	...	89		
Killing cattle with intent to steal carcase, skin, or other part	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	4
Maliciously killing, maiming, or wounding cattle	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	2	...	11	4	7	...
Maliciously killing, maiming, or wounding other animals or birds	4	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	1	5	...
Any other offence against property with violence	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	10	...	4
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
Totals	4,270	95	301	38	1,508	32	633	26	97	15	1,417	25	916	35	4,704	5,338	...	634		

APPENDIX A—continued.

Offences	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.												Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.					
Offences against Property without Violence.																				
Simple larceny or attempt	7,005	941	179	48	376	32	1,951	406	1,625	106	2,405	329	827	116	8,173	7,661	512	...		
Stealing from the person, or attempt	38	7	...	...	1	...	8	1	10	1	10	3	9	2	45	69	...	24
Stealing in a dwelling	186	28	1	...	40	7	15	2	52	3	61	7	19	9	215	293	...	78		
Larceny as a bailee	25	3	6	2	9	1	1	...	3	...	7	...	11	4	30	64	...	28		
Embezzlement	48	6	4	...	12	...	6	5	6	...	15	1	13	...	58	77	...	19		
Larceny as a servant	22	5	...	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	27	28	...	1
Obtaining goods or money by false pretence	518	103	31	5	82	4	44	32	150	51	167	15	106	6	657	519	138	...		
Receiving stolen property	263	29	9	1	68	8	62	4	27	...	58	11	57	7	302	391	...	89		
Fraudulent appropriation	70	1	9	...	36	...	6	1	6	...	15	...	16	...	80	53	27	...		
Larceny by finding	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Larceny by trick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Larceny from public library	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing or destroying a valuable security	12	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	3	...	14	12	2	...
Cattle stealing	20	...	6	...	11	...	5	...	2	...	5	...	3	...	26	30	...	10		
Horse stealing	32	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	9	...	19	2	2	...	35	36	...	1		
Sheep stealing	15	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	15	10	5	...
Dog stealing	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	5	...	2
Stealing animals or birds ordinarily kept in confinement	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	47	...	42
Larceny of things attached to land	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	3	1	...
Illegally using cattle or horses	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	12	19	...	7
Fraudulently branding or altering brands on cattle	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	...
Possession of skin or carcase of stolen cattle	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Supposed stolen goods in custody	1,250	90	19	3	1	...	446	24	177	5	182	25	463	30	1,362	1,692	...	330		
Unlawful possession of trees, fence, or like material	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing from vessel in port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embezzling ship's cargo or stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Stealing from wharf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing letters or articles sent by post	18	...	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	12	6	...
Found at night with intent to commit felony	51	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	7	...	51	63	...	12
Enter dwelling-house with intent to steal at night	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	7	14	...	7
Careless use of fire	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	35	...	27
Setting fire to crops	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
" grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" fence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" house	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	...	2
" ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" dwelling, person being therein	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
" place of divine worship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" certain other buildings, or attempts	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	3	2	...	13	11	2	...
Demanding money by written menace or threat	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...
Unlawfully use another's vehicle or boat	874	6	7	1	23	...	337	1	170	...	280	5	71	1	888	913	...	25		
Any other offence against property without violence	34	...	8	5	1	...	14	2	11	...	11	...	5	3	47	49	...	2		
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	10	2	8	...
Totals	10,543	1,228	295	65	740	55	2,922	478	2,269	166	3,276	407	1,631	187	12,131	12,135	...	4		
Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																				
Forging and uttering	80	2	2	...	19	...	2	...	12	...	40	2	9	...	84	52	32	...		
Forgery	121	14	1	...	14	2	14	2	32	...	60	6	2	4	136	126	10	...		
Uttering	62	10	2	...	11	1	14	3	20	...	16	3	3	3	74	71	3	...		
Forging bank notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasing or having forged bank notes in possession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Making or having in possession implements or material for forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Making counterfeit coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possessing or uttering counterfeit coin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Making or having in possession coining tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilding or silvering coin or metal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impairing, diminishing, or defacing coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other offences against the currency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	264	26	5	...	44	3	30	5	64	...	117	11	14	7	295	252	43	...		
Offences against Good Order.																				
Idle and disorderly person	888	452	...	...	...	...	1	...	612	176	141	221	134	55	1,340	1,298	42	...
Rogue and vagabond	107	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	58	2	37	1	10	3	116	146	...	30
Incorrigible rogue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drunkenness	63,320	4,074	16	...	...	...	11,587	652	41	2	51,519	3,412	189	8	67,410	62,082	5,328	...
Drunkenness with disorderly conduct	107	2	5	...	...	...	88	2	...	...	21	...	3	...	114	129	...	15
Riot (indictable)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening, or insulting behaviour	5,587	1,419	481	28	...	...	5,518	1,377	8	...	380	50	162	20	7,515	8,022	...	507
Using threatening, abusive, or insulting words	500	72	624	266	...	...	612	80	...	2	130	60	382	196	1,462	1,486	...	24
Using profane, indecent, or obscene language	3,075	221	224	2	...	...	3,141	204	3	1	104	16	51	2	3,522	4,379	...	857
Singing obscene songs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Writing or drawing indecent or obscene word, figure or representation	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...
Throw or discharge stone or missile	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	6	7	...	1
Negligent or furious riding or driving	573	4	1,225	17	...	...	1,087	13	...	...	133	2	578	6	1,819	1,398	421	...
Cruelty to animals	19	...	63	4	...	...	66	4	...	...	5	...	11	...	86	112	...	26
Playing a game to the annoyance of passengers or residents	1,180	...	45	...	...	...	1,159	...	...	...	53	...	13	...	1,225	1,661	...	436

APPENDIX A—continued.

Offences.	How dealt with.																Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		Committed for Trial.		Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.							
							Fined.		Im- prisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
Offences against Good Order—continued.																				
Refusing to assist Police when called upon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keeping a common, ill-governed, and disorderly house and brothel	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Lewdness	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	7	13	...	...
Resist arrest	101	...	1	...	...	...	96	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	102	...	102	...
Inciting person to resist constable	44	1	2	...	...	...	41	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	47	84	...	3
Inciting to, urging or encouraging the commission of crimes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Disorderly behaviour at public political meeting (Commonwealth)	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	10	...
Carrying firearms on Sunday	2	...	132	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	134	77	57	...
Shooting for pleasure or profit on Sunday	4	...	11	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	15	17	...	...
Owner, occupier, or agent of house permitting prostitution therein	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Sedition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Assuming designation of member of Police Force	19	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	20	15	5	...
Perjury	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...
False swearing not being perjury	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Making a false declaration	8	1	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	10	2	8	...
Tampering with a witness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Conspiracy	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	3	4	...
Travel by steamer without paying fare, or attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Travel by train or tram without paying fare, or attempt	500	26	2,578	765	...	...	2,961	751	...	...	49	12	68	28	3,869	4,730	...	861
Naval deserter	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
Military deserter	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	25	...	22
Absent without leave from ship	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	1	...	26	...	70	85	...	15
Wilful disobedience on board ship	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	16	37	...	21
Drunk on board ship	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Riotous or disorderly on board ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sly grog selling	138	38	6	1	...	...	125	34	...	1	13	2	6	2	183	253	...	70
Maliciously publishing defamatory libel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disturbing a congregation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on enclosed lands	92	6	284	38	...	...	279	14	1	1	24	1	72	28	420	561	...	141
Wilfully causing animals to trespass	3	...	48	4	...	...	43	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	55	39	16	...
Contempt of Court	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	3	2	...
Escaping from custody	67	3	...	...	5	...	1	...	22	1	37	2	2	...	70	150	...	80
Absconding from bail	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	4
Consorting	124	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	9	46	14	4	2	149	89	60	...
Unauthorised procession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drive or attempt to set in motion a motor vehicle, whilst under influence of intoxicating liquor, or of a drug	1,448	10	29	...	...	...	950	5	4	...	397	2	126	3	1,487	1,483	4	...
Drive a motor vehicle in a manner dangerous to the public	379	3	48	2	2	...	87	2	...	...	33	...	305	3	432	460	...	28
Drive a motor vehicle at a speed dangerous to the public	16	...	44	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	60	75	...	15
Any other offences against good order	452	67	34	1	2	...	151	2	49	7	232	52	52	7	554	449	105	...		
All and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily	9	...	12	1	...	1	17	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	22	17	5	...		
Totals	78,895	6,431	5,924	1,129	23	2	28,236	3,146	937	202	53,383	3,847	2,240	363	92,379	89,415	2,964	...		
Branches of Acts generally, including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings:—																				
Aborigines Protection	188	1	68	18	...	...	228	17	9	...	5	1	14	1	275	184	91	...
Apprentices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Auctioneers Licensing	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...
Billiards and Bagatelle	...	...	8	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	6	...
Bankruptcy	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	2	8	...
Birds and Animals Protection	4	...	27	1	...	...	30	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	32	38	...	6
Bread	...	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	9	13	...
Business Agents	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...
Business Names	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Careless Use of Fire	4	...	6	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	13	...	...
Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat	...	...	21	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	21	34	...	13
Charitable Collections	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	5	...	...
Child Welfare	618	454	159	57	...	...	32	...	56	37	596	414	93	60	1,288	592	696	...
Coal Mines Regulation	...	...	25	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	25	32	...	7
Commons Regulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Commonwealth Crimes	39	...	1	2	4	...	15	...	12	...	7	2	2	...	42	76	...	34		
Commonwealth Electoral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	22	...	21
Crown Lands	...	...	18	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	18	19	...	1
Companies	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	14	15	...	...
Crimes	98	9	72	10	21	1	5	1	39	3	44	5	61	9	189	214	...	25		
Crimes Prevention	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Customs	14	1	4	...	...	...	11	1	4	...	1	...	2	...	19	30	...	11
Dairy Industry	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...
Dairy Supervision	...	...	28	3	...	...	27	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	31	3	28	...
Defence (Commonwealth)	45	...	4	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	49	91	...	42
Dentists	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Deserted Wives and Children	144	...	490	...	...	...	2	...	39	...	418	...	175	...	634	615	19	...
Distillation (Commonwealth)	2	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	7	...	2
Dog and Goat	1	...	420	291	...	...	410	280	...	...	2	4	9	7	712	998	...	286
Excise (Commonwealth)	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	...	14
Explosives	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Factories and Shops	...	...	238	42	...	...	216	38	...	...	17	4	5	...	280	80	200	...
Fair Rents	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	2	...	18	199	...	181
Felons Apprehension	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire Brigades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fisheries and Oyster Farms	9	...	137	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	4	...	13	...	146	194	...	48
Forestry	4	...	72	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	76	45	31	...
Gaming and Betting	6,149	630	27	6	...	...	6,056	618	3	...	67	14	50	4	6,812	8,677	...	1,865
Gas	1	...	10	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	99	...	88
Government Railways—and By-laws	163	1	925	103	...	...	980	93	4	...	45	5	59	6	1,192	1,312	...	120
Hawkers and Pedlars	69	...	9	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	78	49	29	...
Immigration Restriction	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	81	36	...
Impounding	...	...	43	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	43	58	...	15
Inebriates	31	12	12	1	...	...	1	...	27	12	8	1	7	...	56	219	...	163
Industrial Arbitration	3	...	570	54	...	...	411	35	...	...	32	...	130	19	627	539	88	...

APPENDIX A—continued.

Offences.	How dealt with.																Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.		
	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		Committed for Trial.		Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.									
							Fined.		Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings—continued.																						
Inflammable Liquid .....	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Invalid and Old Age Pensions (Commonwealth) .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Irrigation .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	2	
Jury .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
Juvenile Smoking Suppression .....	...	...	...	119	...	...	548	39	...	...	8	...	544	80	1,219	1,732	513	
Land and Income Tax .....	...	...	1,100	81	...	...	20	...	...	...	143	43	84	38	328	777	449	
Landlord and Tenant .....	...	...	247	...	...	...	1,345	47	...	...	74	9	247	16	1,738	957	...	
Liquor	181	15	1,485	57	...	...	1,639	153	...	...	46	4	180	32	2,057	2,178	121	
Local Government and Ordinances	72	2	1,796	187	3	...	49	17	...	...	1	...	1	...	68	42	26			
Lotteries and Art Unions	35	...	16	17	...	...	7	...	6	2	54	1	27	3	93	68	25			
Lunacy	86	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...			
National Security (Aliens Control) Regs.	1	...	7	...	...	...	1,378	182	5	...	300	128	313	122	2,428	1,856	572		
National Security (Other Offences) Regs.	34	12	1,962	420	...	...	1	1	...	...	26	22	15	7	72	66	6	
Marriage	1	2	41	28	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	10	37	27	
Masters and Servants .....	...	...	10	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	69	34	
Meat Industry .....	...	...	35	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	
Medical Practitioners	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	21	...	18	...	14	...	50	99	40		
Merchant Shipping	49	...	10	...	...	...	1,461	5	...	...	11	...	16	...	1,493	3,890	2,397	
Metropolitan Traffic and Regulations	1,098	1	390	4	...	...	36	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	42	99	57	
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage and By-laws .....	...	...	38	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	7	3	4	
Mining	14	...	277	1	...	...	283	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	292	163	129	
Motor Tax Management	710	7	32,673	824	...	...	32,613	812	...	...	391	11	379	8	34,214	24,931	9,283	
Motor Traffic and Regulations .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Maternity Allowance (Commonwealth) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Dogs Destruction and Poisoned Baits .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	5	1	
Navigation	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newspapers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	...	7
Noxious Trades .....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oaths .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	3	2	
Obscene and Indecent Publications	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parliamentary Electorates and Elections .....	...	...	2	1	...	...	773	27	...	...	14	...	56	3	873	851	22	...
Pastures Protection	5	...	838	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...
Pawnbrokers .....	...	...	4	...	...	...	107	3	20	1	35	1	16	...	186	234	48	
Pistol License	157	5	24	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	23	...	18
Poisons .....	...	...	5	...	...	...	240	12	10	...	29	1	62	20	374	373	1	...
Police Offences	173	2	168	31	...	...	86	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	89	181	...	92
Police Offences (Drugs)	76	1	12	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	22	15	7	...
Police Regulation	3	...	19	...	...	...	78	5	5	...	2	...	6	...	101	53	48	...	
Post and Telegraph (Commonwealth)	32	...	64	5	5	...	102	2	...	...	4	...	47	...	155	77	78	...		
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	8	...	145	2	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	19	...	1
Printing	18	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Prisons	1	...	...	...	...	...	78	11	...	...	4	1	15	7	116	114	2	...
Private Hospitals .....	...	...	97	19	...	...	493	100	...	...	160	28	210	56	1,047	1,555	...	508
Public Health .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Instruction	7	1	856	183	...	...	759	43	...	...	9	...	28	4	843	870	...	27
Public Roads .....	...	...	794	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pure Food	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarantine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural Workers' Accommodation .....	...	...	47	9	...	...	22	...	...	...	23	9	...	...	56	62	...	6
Seamen	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Second-hand Dealers and Collectors	1	...	13	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	26	...	12
Stamp Duties .....	...	5	12	7	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	43	...	19
Stock .....	...	...	24	5	...	...	17	5	...	...	1	...	6	...	29	12	17	...
Sunday Trading (Refreshment Rooms) .....	...	...	15	1	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	3	...
Sydney Corporation	7	...	338	18	...	...	340	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	552	...	191
Sydney Harbour Trust .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Sydney Water Supply .....	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	...	17
Theatres and Public Halls	29	...	137	2	...	...	159	2	...	...	5	...	2	...	168	116	52	...
Totalizer	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	
Transport Acts	43	10	789	6	...	...	767	8	...	...	47	2	18	6	848	718	130	...
Vagrancy	413	37	2	1	...	...	12	1	259	...	83	22	61	7	453	656	...	203		
Veneral Diseases	3	4	136	34	...	...	8	6	...	...	3	1	128	31	177	173	4	...
Veterinary Surgeons	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	4
Weights and Measures	10	...	219	10	...	...	226	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	239	295	...	56
Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection .....	...	...	34	1	...	...	32	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	35	8	27	...
Wine Adulteration .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Wireless Telegraphy .....	...	...	523	76	...	...	523	74	...	...	...	1	...	1	599	408	191	...
Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	5
Any other Acts	59	17	866	69	...	...	784	40	4	...	45	14	92	32	1,011	686	325	...		
Aid and abet commission of any offence under the above Acts, punishable summarily, where the same is not provided for under other headings	3	...	36	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	23	...	1	...	39	9	30	...
Totals	11,050	1,235	49,825	2,894	36	1	54,048	2,735	641	63	2,859	749	3,291	581	65,004	59,763	5,241	...				
RECAPITULATION.																						
Offences against the person	2,951	195	2,557	619	668	36	1,239	111	205	10	970	133	2,426	524	6,322	6,408	...	86				
Offences against property with violence	4,270	95	301	38	1,508	32	633	26	97	15	1,417	25	916	35	4,704	5,338	...	634				
Offences against property without violence	10,543	1,228	295	65	740	55	2,922	478	2,269	166	3,276	407	1,631	187	12,131	12,135	...	4				
Forgery and offences against the currency	264	26	5	...	44	3	30	5	64	...	117	11	14	7	295	252	43	...				
Offences against good order	78,895	6,431	5,924	1,129	23	2	28,236	3,145	937	202	53,383	3,847	2,240	363	92,379	89,415	2,964	...				
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not otherwise provided for	11,050	1,235	49,825	2,894	36	1	54,048	2,735	641	63	2,859	749	3,291	581	65,004	59,763	5,241	...				
Totals	107,973	9,210	58,907	4,745	3,019	129	87,108	6,501	4,213	456	62,022	5,172	10,518	1,697	180,835	173,311	7,524	...				

NON-COMPLIANCE with Orders, 1947.

[illegible]

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Offences committed by Juveniles (persons under the age of 18 years) in the Metropolitan District for the Year ended 31st December, 1947.

Offences.	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.	Fined Surety.	Withdrawn.	Remanded.	No Evidence Offered.	Total.	Total for Previous Year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Abscond from custody	171	72	243	...	...	18	205	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	8	6	243	...	243	...
Arson	4	...	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	9	...	5
Assault (common and assault in company)...	22	5	27	6	4	2	4	...	...	3	3	1	...	3	1	...	27	98	...	71
Assault and resist Police	5	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	4
Assault and robbery (including assault and robbery in company).	10	...	10	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	...	7
Assault (including assault on female, rape and attempts, assault with intent to rape, carnally know girl under 16).	65	3	68	39	1	...	13	4	...	6	4	...	1	...	...	...	68	47	21	...
Assault, indecent, on male	10	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	...	1
Behaviour, offensive, riotous, etc.	16	2	18	5	3	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	3	...	...	1	18	28	...	10
Bodily harm, inflict or occasion grievous or actual.	4	...	4	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	...	8
Buggery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Burglary .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
Cattle (including horses) stealing or illegally using.	15	...	15	8	...	...	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...
Child or young person, neglected or uncontrollable.	434	408	842	199	...	...	492	...	...	65	3	15	...	44	2	22	842	782	60	...
Child desertion .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cruelty to animals	4	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
Drunkenness	10	...	10	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	2
Dwelling, found in, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embezzlement	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Enclosed lands, trespass on	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	95	...	90
Enclosed yard, found in	10	...	10	3	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	7	3	...
False pretences	6	...	6	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	...	8
Forgery, uttering, or forgery and uttering...	13	1	14	7	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	22	...	8
Gaming and betting	8	...	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	3	...
Language, indecent, insulting, etc.....	13	...	13	2	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	35	...	22
Larceny as a bailee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Idle and disorderly person .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Maintenance order, disobey.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manslaughter .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misappropriation, fraudulent	5	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Missile throwing, etc.	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...
Money demanded by menaces, etc.	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	3
Motor vehicle, illegally use	160	1	161	61	15	...	67	...	2	3	11	1	...	...	...	1	161	107	54	...
Murder and attempts.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Obscenely expose person	11	...	11	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...
Playing a game to the annoyance of passengers or residents.	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2
Police Offences (Drugs) Act, 1927 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of housebreaking implements...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	11	...	8
Property, possession of stolen	32	2	34	5	...	4	14	...	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	2	34	49	...	15
Property, receiving stolen	19	...	19	10	...	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	19	34	...	15
Property, malicious injury	71	16	87	55	1	11	7	1	...	6	3	2	...	1	...	...	87	68	19	...
Recognizance, breach of	34	...	34	4	...	1	3	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	9	25	...
Release, break conditions of	36	5	41	5	...	2	26	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	41	63	...	22
Representations, false	9	...	9	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
Robbery under arms .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoot with intent	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Sly grog selling	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Stealing	1,054	97	1,151	557	13	8	393	1	2	40	87	11	...	16	...	23	1,151	1,039	112	...
Stealing, attempts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Stealing in a dwelling	27	10	37	10	...	1	20	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	66	...	29
Stealing in company .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Stealing from the person	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	...
Stealing, break, enter and steal	1,007	8	1,015	341	...	...	410	141	...	43	12	1	1	14	6	46	1,015	1,323	...	308
Stealing, found at night with intent	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Stealing, all other classes	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	76	...	74
Suspected person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Traffic, drive under influence	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Traffic, drive in dangerous, furious, negligent, reckless manner.	5	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Travel on train or tram without paying fare	234	99	333	...	289	...	4	...	...	8	...	13	...	19	...	...	333	387	...	54
Wounding, maliciously	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Any other offences not included in foregoing.	295	31	326	110	54	5	62	1	...	14	1	57	...	17	...	5	326	1,684	...	1,358
Totals	3,850	761	4,611	1,475	402	54	1,753	165	4	244	145	109	3	127	17	113	4,611	6,185	...	1,574

APPENDIX C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Crime in New South Wales during the Years 1939 to 1947, 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*	Population as at 31st December.
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†

* Metropolitan District only.

† Census figure, June, 1947.

APPENDIX D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing Principal Groups of Crime in New South Wales for the Years 1936 to 1947, inclusive.

Offences.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Murder and attempts—	33 } 61	27 } 42	24 } 43	29 } 51	26 } 40	23 } 41	27 } 30	25 } 40	31 } 55	34 } 63	39 } 74	33 } 51
Murder Attempts	28 } 61	15 } 42	19 } 43	22 } 51	14 } 40	18 } 41	3 } 30	15 } 40	24 } 55	29 } 63	35 } 74	18 } 51
Manslaughter	50	35	42	28	30	34	23	31	50	52	49	41
Inflict grievous bodily harm	68	82	82	77	71	79	68	81	78	75	86	73
Attempt to inflict grievous bodily harm	10	17	13	11	14	7	15	10	17	22	19	20
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	114	94	106	129	102	121	145	156	181	165	190	187
Robbery with violence	130	82	144	115	82	92	149	127	122	111	132	102
Demanding property with menace or threat	10	22	19	20	10	6	13	13	23	19	23	7
Robbery being armed	35	20	34	34	13	17	18	27	6	36	25	27
Assault an officer in the execution of his duty	245	204	250	247	286	251	389	325	333	364	494	360
Common assault	1,559	1,431	1,388	1,537	1,392	1,416	1,519	1,732	1,769	1,831	2,288	2,325
Rape	25	15	12	17	9	20	25	12	21	34	30	17
Attempts to commit rape	4	8	3	10	14	20	15	17	11	10	21	19
Carnally knowing a girl under 10 years	14	8	9	8	11	18	12	13	13	5	18	4
Carnally knowing a girl over 10 and under 16	86	91	74	66	66	70	82	83	62	93	119	144
Indecent assault on girl under 16	75	67	88	101	58	80	95	102	98	106	87	133
Indecent assault on female	16	23	13	26	32	34	32	18	15	31	44	34
Bigamy	14	18	19	16	20	32	19	55	66	91	83	49
Burglary	19	10	11	5	6	6	10	10	7	11	15	14
Breaking and entering or attempts	3,494	3,605	3,536	3,866	3,634	2,918	3,442	4,018	3,859	4,147	4,085	3,550
Drunkenness	31,090	29,452	29,437	32,281	34,565	34,585	34,797	24,837	34,487	43,482	62,082	67,410
Riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening or insulting behaviour	4,308	3,856	3,831	4,082	4,300	3,944	4,760	4,105	3,628	4,717	8,022	7,515
Vagrancy	892	725	662	609	569	726	1,093	862	522	686	656	453
Simple larceny	10,597	8,963	9,023	9,545	8,917	7,219	8,173	8,828	8,095	8,204	7,661	8,173
Stealing in a dwelling	335	184	350	291	355	195	250	319	340	351	293	215
Obtaining goods or money by false pretences	8,196	5,575	1,537	1,639	2,397	1,487	414	604	351	360	519	657
Goods in custody	1,040	1,054	943	1,190	1,149	928	1,524	2,267	2,528	2,455	1,492	1,362