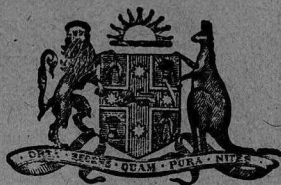


1937.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
POLICE DEPARTMENT
FOR THE
YEAR 1936.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 August, 1937.



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DAVID HAROLD PAISLEY, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

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POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936.)

The Commissioner of Police to the Honorable the Chief Secretary.

Police Department,
Commissioner's Office,
20th April, 1937.

Dear Sir,

As required by the Police Rules made under the provisions of the Police Regulation Act, 1899, (as amended), the Annual Report on the activities of the Police Department of New South Wales has been compiled for the year 1936 and is submitted for the Chief Secretary's information.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

I.—PERSONNEL OF THE POLICE SERVICE.

The actual strength of the New South Wales Police Force on the 31st December, 1936, was 3,614, distributed in the various ranks as shown hereunder:—

<i>General Police.</i>		<i>Traffic Police.</i>		<i>Criminal Investigation Branch.</i>	
Commissioner	1 ✓	Inspector, 1st Class	1 ✓	Superintendent, 3rd Class.....	1 ✓
*Superintendents, 1st Class ...	4 ✓	Inspector, 2nd Class	1 ✓	Inspectors, 3rd Class	2 ✓
Superintendents, 2nd Class ...	4 ✓	Inspector, 3rd Class	1 ✓	Acting Inspectors.....	2 ✓
Superintendents, 3rd Class ...	5 ✓	Sergeants, 1st Class	2 ✓	Sergeants, 1st Class	5 ✓
Acting Superintendents	1 ✓	Sergeants, 2nd Class.....	8 ✓	Sergeants, 2nd Class.....	4 ✓
Inspectors, 1st Class	9 ✓	Sergeants, 3rd Class	12 ✓	Sergeants, 3rd Class.....	16 ✓
†Inspectors, 2nd Class.....	19 ✓	Constables, 1st Class.....	76	Constables, 1st Class.....	47
Inspectors, 3rd Class.....	32 ✓	Constables, Ordinary	183	Constables, Ordinary.....	45
Acting Inspectors	5 ✓	Total.....	284	Constables, Probationary.....	2
Sergeants, 1st Class	95 ✓			Total	124
Sergeants, 2nd Class	159 ✓	<i>Water Police.</i>		<i>Other Detective and Plain Clothes Police employed on Detective Work.</i>	
Sergeants, 3rd Class	364 ✓	Sergeant, 1st Class	1 ✓	Sergeants, 1st Class	2 ✓
Constables, 1st Class	851	Sergeants, 3rd Class	4 ✓	Sergeants, 2nd Class	6 ✓
Constables, Ordinary	1,214	Constables, 1st Class.....	6	Sergeants, 3rd Class	31 ✓
Constables, Probationary... ..	218	Constables, Ordinary.....	18	Constables, 1st Class.....	76
Total.....	2,981	Total.....	29	Constables, Ordinary	81
				Total.....	196

Total Strength, 3,614.

* Includes Deputy Commissioner. † Includes Licensing Inspector.

On the same date there were in the employ of the Police Department, 133 Public Service Officers, 100 Police Cadets, 13 Trackers, 8 Women Special Constables and 6 Matrons (4 permanent and 2 relieving), 1 Special Constable 1st Class, 3 Special Constables and 1 Bandmaster, the full strength of the personnel of the Department being 3,879.

It will be seen from Appendix "F" that over 89 per cent. of the members of the Force were born in Australasia.

II.—ORGANISATION OF THE POLICE SERVICE.

A chart showing the organisation of the Police Service, matters attended to by Police, functions of the Public Service Staff and the co-ordination of the Police activities and duties of the Public Service officers will be found opposite this page.

III.—DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS.

With the continued increase in the population of the State and the introduction of fresh legislation placing additional responsibilities on the Police in the direction of law enforcement, there has been, inevitably, a further increase in the volume of Police business requiring attention. Reference to the criminal statistics for the State generally, under the heading "Information relating to Crime," shows that there was a substantial increase in the number of cases brought before the Courts. The number of files dealt with in the office of the Commissioner of Police during 1936 was 348,152 as against 335,883 during 1935. The mere number of files handled is not in itself an adequate measure of the volume of work involved, as it does not indicate the heavy pressure of administrative duty arising from efficient attention to important matters daily. The constant growth of population is shown in Appendix "B" of this report, and to illustrate the increased Police responsibilities in respect of law enforcement I mention the following statutes which have been passed during recent years:—Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers Act, 1935; Charitable Collections Act, 1934; Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1936; Business Agents Act, 1935; Police Offences Amendment (Drugs) Act, 1934; Firearms Act, 1936.

Under several of these Acts regulations have been introduced which also require Police services to ensure their observance by the public generally.

IV.—NECESSITY FOR KEEPING THE FORCE UP TO AUTHORISED STRENGTH.

From the foregoing remarks it will be obvious that in order to obtain the fullest measure of efficient service, the strength of the Police Force should be kept at the full number authorised. It was decided during 1935 that the full strength of the Police in this State should be 3,600 men. Subsequently, arrangements were made for the work of investigating food relief applications and relief work claims in the Metropolitan and Newcastle industrial areas, to be taken over as from the 5th February, 1936, by the Police, from the inspectors of the Department of Social Services and to enable this to be done the Government agreed to authorise the appointment of an additional 100 Police, thus raising the authorised strength of the force to 3,700 men. During the year the position in regard to the number of accidents occurring upon the public roads became so serious that it was evident that more intensive Police action would have to be taken in order to deal more effectively with offenders driving motor vehicles at a dangerous speed, and to ensure a greater degree of safety on the public thoroughfares to other drivers of vehicles and to the public generally. To meet the position authority was given by the Government for the appointment of thirty-eight additional Police, and the necessary funds to meet the cost involved in the appointment of these extra Police (together with additional motor vehicles for safety patrol work) are to be provided from the Expenditure Suspense Account. The full authorised strength of the New South Wales Police Force is, therefore, 3,738. To provide for the filling of vacancies caused by retirements, resignations, etc., during the year, and for the appointment of sufficient men to bring the force up to its proper strength, Police recruiting has been continued, and during 1936, 213 trainees were appointed.

V.—VACANCIES IN THE POLICE FORCE.

Vacancies were caused by various "casualties" during the year as set out below:—

[illegible]

CHART OF ORGANISATION OF POLICE DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

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

METROPOLITAN POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

IN CHARGE OF

The Metropolitan Superintendent and Deputy Commissioner of Police.

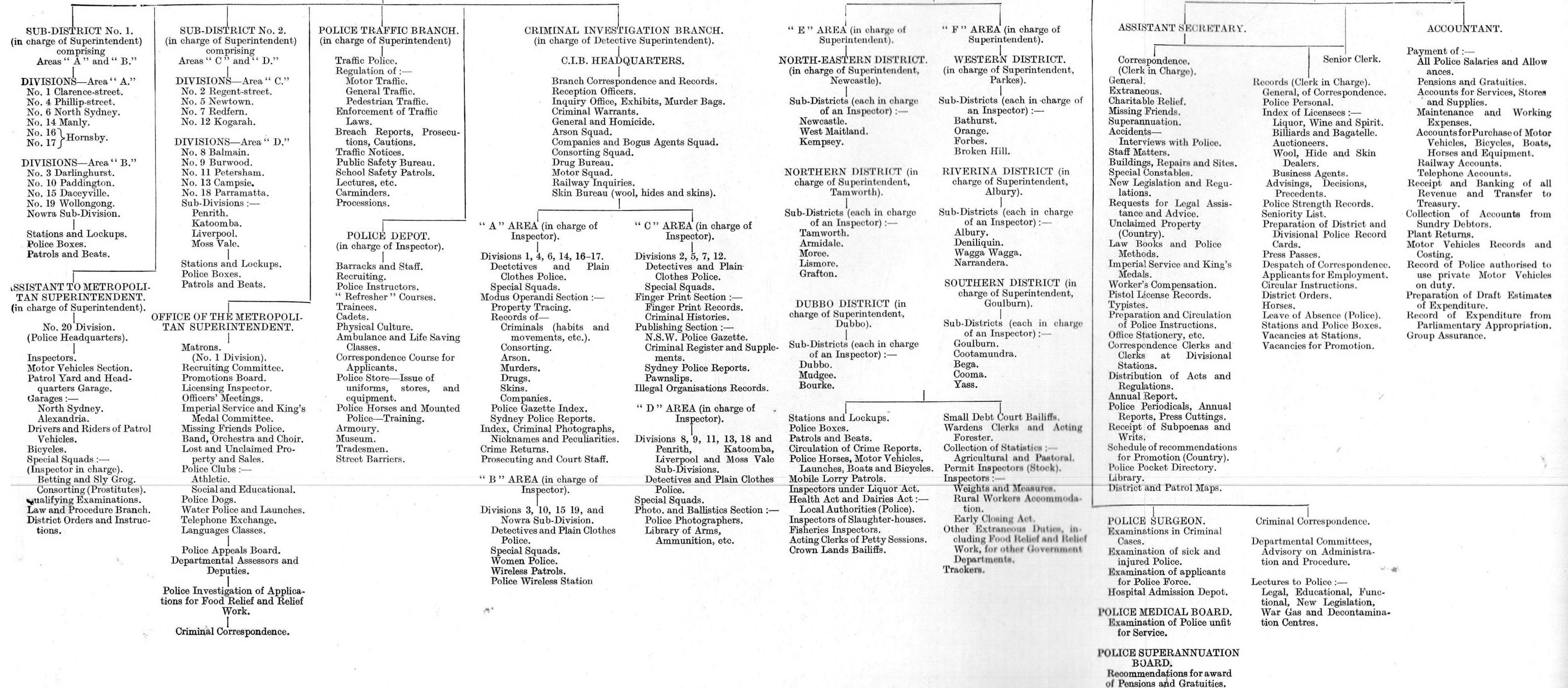
COUNTRY AREAS—E. & F.

PUBLIC SERVICE CLERICAL STAFF

IN CHARGE OF

The Secretary, Police Department.

(Secretary, Police Superannuation Board.)



INFORMATION RELATING TO CRIME.

I.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR THE STATE GENERALLY.

"The Annual Return of Cases Dealt with by the Courts" in this State discloses a heavy increase in the total number of offenders brought before the courts, the total number for 1936 being 144,707, as against 134,900 in 1935, an increase of 9,807. The following table supplies a sectional comparison in respect of the figures for these years:—

Section.	Number of Persons before the Courts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1935.	1936.		
Offences against the person	3,794	3,635	.....	159
Offences against property with violence	5,343	4,423	.....	920
Offences against property without violence	18,405	22,336	3,931	.....
Forgery and offences against the currency	162	133	.....	29
Offences against good order	42,853	44,742	1,889	.....
Breaches of Acts generally	64,343	69,438	5,095	.....
Totals	134,900	144,707	9,807	.....

Detailed statistics relating to the number of cases brought before the courts of New South Wales during 1936 are contained in Appendix "A," and the principal increases and decreases indicated in respect of the various offences referred to therein are set out hereunder:—

Principal Increases.

Principal Decreases.

Offences Against the Person.

Murder	2	Attempt to murder	15
Manslaughter	1	Assault with intent to rob	22
Robbery under arms	28	Assault an officer or special constable in the execution of his duty	18
Robbery with violence	47	Common assault	131
Rape	12	Inflicting grievous bodily harm and attempts at	14
Assault in company	18	Indecent assault on male	19

Offences against Property with Violence.

Maliciously injuring property	34	Burglary	16
		Breaking and entering (or attempts)	920
		Sacrilege	10
		Maliciously killing or wounding animals or birds	14

Offences against Property without Violence.

*Obtaining goods or money by false pretences	4,316	Simple larceny (and attempts)	532
Unlawfully using vehicle or boat	261	Larceny as a bailee	75
Fraudulent appropriation	34	Stealing animals or birds ordinarily kept in confinement	59
Found at night with intent to commit felony	12	Stolen goods in custody	221
Enter dwelling-house with intent to steal at night	12		

*The heavy increase in the number of offences under the heading "Obtaining goods or money by false pretences" has resulted from the taking over by the Police (in February, 1936) of the work of investigating claims for food relief and relief work. The Police inquiries brought to light many cases of imposition, and prosecutions were instituted accordingly.

*Principal Increases—continued.**Principal Decreases—continued.**Forgery and offences against the Currency.*

Forgery (and forging and uttering)	12	Counterfeit Coins (making, uttering, etc)	37
--	----	---	----

Offences against good order.

Drunkenness	3,072	Drunk and disorderly	139
Using threatening or insulting words	100	Idle and disorderly	132
Rogue and vagabond	20	Using profane or indecent language	338
Carrying firearm on Sunday	40	Riotous, indecent or offensive behaviour	474
Furious riding or driving	49	Travel without paying fare	344
Playing game to annoyance of residents	33	Sly-grog selling	28
Cruelty to animals	22		
False declaration	34		

Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings.

Motor Traffic and Regulations ..	4,123	Aborigines Protection	31
Metropolitan Traffic and Regulations	481	Totalizator	694
Transport	201	Vagrancy	167
Local Government	215	Pure Food	142
Public Instruction	1,892	Landlord and Tenant	80
Police Offences	78	Public Health	129
Police Offences (Drugs)	15	Weights and Measures	43
Pastures Protection	117	Irrigation	46
Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers	53	Masters and Servants	32
Government Railways and By-laws	152	Liquor	294
Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection	117	Land and Income Tax	488
Post and Telegraph	141	Dog and Goat	214
Early Closing	33	Bread	184
Cattle Slaughtering	38	Crimes	41
		Commonwealth Electoral	40
		Hawkers and Pedlars	59
		Industrial Arbitration	96

In addition to the foregoing particulars, it might be mentioned that applications for Orders of Court during 1936 decreased by 232, but prosecutions for non-compliance with Court Orders increased by 101.

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

Returns showing results of Police investigations of serious crimes reported are furnished periodically from the various Police Administrative Districts, and the following table, prepared from the information contained in those reports, indicates the result of such investigations throughout the State during 1936, and the position in this respect in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935. The figures disclose a very satisfactory position in regard to the percentage of crime cleared up.

Year.	Number of Serious Crimes Reported.	Number of Serious Crimes Cleared Up.	Percentage Accounted for.
1932	24,976	15,529	62
1933	26,611	20,791	78
1934	26,238	20,843	79
1935	23,897	19,045	80 (almost)
1936	26,726	21,754	80·5 (almost)

III.—CRIME GRAPHS.

The crime graphs prepared in this office in respect of each Police Administrative District and for the State keep me readily informed of the position in regard to crime committed and the results of efforts of the Police in their investigations of the offences. The method on which the graphs are compiled and the advantages gained therefrom are described in the Annual Report for 1935.

IV—DRUG TRAFFIC.

The police have continued to give close attention to the suppression of traffic in opium, cocaine and other dangerous drugs, and as a result in this State a stop has been put to cocaine peddling. During 1936 not one case of this class of offence was recorded. The State laws relating to dangerous drugs are now administered by the Chief Secretary's Department, and the work of inspecting drug registers kept by pharmacists, doctors and others is carried out by police officers, who hold authorities issued by the Chief Secretary under the provisions of the Police Offences Amendment (Drugs) Act, 1934, which took effect from the 1st July, 1935. In the Metropolitan Area the enforcement of the laws referred to is attended to by the officers of the Drug Bureau attached to the Criminal Investigation Branch, while in the country districts the matter is dealt with by selected members of the force. Illicit traffic in dangerous drugs generally is being kept in check, although despite the efforts of the police, certain drugs, particularly opium, continue to be smuggled into the State by the crews of vessels arriving at Port Jackson and other inter-state ports from China.

In previous Annual Reports furnished by this Department reference has been made to the difficulty experienced in dealing with drug addicts through the lack of a suitable corrective institution for the scientific treatment of such addicts. I again stress the necessity for the establishment of such an institution.

Convictions for breaches of the laws relating to dangerous drugs.—Particulars of prosecutions for trafficking in opium, cocaine, etc., and other breaches of the regulations in regard to keeping of proper records of drugs, are set out below:—

Opium in Possession.—Fifteen Chinese and one European were convicted for this offence and were fined amounts totalling £682, with alternative terms of imprisonment at the rate of one day for every 10s. of the fine imposed.

Opium Smoking.—Fifty-seven Chinese were convicted, and fines totalling £180 10s. were imposed on them, with alternative terms of imprisonment as indicated above.

Opium Pipes in Possession.—Five Chinese were convicted of this offence, and were fined amounts totalling £15, with the usual alternative terms of imprisonment.

Seizure of Drugs.—During 1936 the police seized in all 30 lb. 5 oz. (nett weight) of prepared opium and 23,572 oz. (nett weight) of opium ash, all of which was handed over to the Customs Department for destruction. In addition, the following drugs were seized from an unregistered chemist who was conducting a business at Belmont, New South Wales:—

Morph. Sulph., 111½ grains.	Diamorph. Hyd., 12½ grains.
Opium Tabloid, 140 grains.	Tinct. Chl., et Morph., 8 ounces.
Tinct. Can. Indica, 4 ounces.	Camp. Tinct. Opii, 5 ounces.
Liq. Ext. Opii, 4 ounces.	Tinct. Opii, 2½ ounces.
Tinct. Camp. Co., 1 ounce.	Liq. Morph. Hyd., 4 ounces.
Morph. Hyd., ¾ ounce.	Cocaine, 20 grains.

The offender was fined £2, in default four days' imprisonment.

Breaches of the Regulations.—The supervision exercised by the police over license holders under the Police Offences Amendment (Drugs) Act, 1934, resulted in the prosecution of sixteen persons for offences such as failing to keep proper records of drugs, and the various fines imposed in these cases amounted in all to £110. The police activities in this respect have been the means of checking any possible leakage from the legitimate source of supply of drugs.

Other drugs which are controlled under the State laws are the Barbituric Acid group and Paraldehyde. Medical men still prescribe freely the Barbituric Acid group of drugs, and the police view is that such drugs are habit-forming and should be kept under strictest control.

Indian Hemp was proclaimed a prescribed drug on the 19th September, 1930. The smuggling of this drug, however, is not prevalent here, there being no demand for it in this State.

V—MISCELLANEOUS.

Gaming and Betting Act.—Throughout the year the Special Squad dealing with unlawful gaming and betting, etc., has made special efforts to deal with persons engaged in illegal betting and in issuing tipsters advertisements, etc. The results of the police activities in this respect in the Metropolitan and Newcastle areas are indicated in the table shown on next page, which covers breaches of the Gaming and Betting Act and Totalizator Act.

Act.	Arrests.			Convictions.			Discharged.			Fines.	Forfeitures.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Gaming and betting ...	4,275	304	4,579	4,242	303	4,545	23	1	24	£ 30,764	s. d. 0 0	£ 357	s. d. 6 2
Totalizer ...	1,003	4	1,007	995	4	999	7	...	7	8,146	0 0	.....
Total ...	5,278	308	5,586	5,237	307	5,544	30	1	31	38,910	0 0	357	6 2

*NOTE.—At the end of the year there were 10 cases pending for breaches of the Gaming and Betting Act and one case for a breach of the Totalizer Act.

Suppression of Prostitution, etc.—A Special “Consorting” Squad, attached to Police Headquarters, gives particular attention to the suppression of prostitution. The “Consorting” provisions of the Vagrancy Act are of great assistance to the squad in the performance of their duties, and their work during 1936 was very satisfactory. The squad was responsible for 1,374 arrests during 1936, resulting in convictions in 1,219 cases. At the end of the year 31 cases were pending. The arrests effected occurred principally under the following headings:—Offensive behaviour 494, soliciting by females 194, arrests on commitment warrants 179, indecent language 133, consorting 17, breaking and entering 16.

Wife and Child Desertion.—The number of cases of wife and child desertion reported to the police in 1936 was 1,221, a decrease of 22 on the total for 1935. The number of offenders brought before the courts for these offences was 417.

“Shop-lifting” and Stealing from Shops.—While the modern practice of displaying goods on counters or tables for inspection is a convenient arrangement for customers of large business emporiums, it has the disadvantage of providing temptation to steal. The number of cases in New South Wales during 1936 of stealing from shops and “shop-lifting” (stealing of goods displayed in the manner referred to), and the value of the property involved in these cases are shown hereunder:—

	No. of Cases reported.	Arrests.			Convictions.			Value of Property.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Stealing from Shops	476	352	29	381	311	24	335	£ 3,894	s. d. 10 0
“Shop Lifting”	734	262	458	720	256	447	703	1,965	12 2

Pillage of Cargo.—In order to enable still more effective police action to be taken in connection with the suppression of pillage of cargo from vessels and wharves in Sydney Harbour, two additional detective police were sent to No. 4 Division. Good results are being obtained in this respect.

Stock Stealing.—The suppression of stock stealing is one of the important duties devolving upon the police, and during 1936 arrangements were made for special police patrols in various portions of the State, such as the rough, mountainous country between Armidale and Glen Innes, and in the Pilliga Scrub area. The police detailed for the work camped out where necessary and made careful investigations, during which they came into contact with settlers in sparsely-populated areas, inspected cattle, detected various offences, made several arrests and recovered a number of stolen cattle. The special patrols are of great value from a police point of view.

“Leather Ears.”—To assist police in the work of detecting stolen stock, etc., a number of “leather ears” were obtained and distributed to various police stations through the State in localities where cattle and sheep are raised or pass through. The “leather ears” are of the size and shape of a sheep’s ear and the police, in visiting owners of sheep, obtain a reproduction of the owner’s registered ear mark, in the “leather ear.” By this means a set of the various ear marks in use in each patrol is obtained, and these leather ears are found very useful when the police have to inspect sheep in the course of their duties.

Juvenile Crime.—Statistics concerning offences committed by juvenile offenders (under the age of 21 years) in the Metropolitan District during 1936 are contained in Appendix “C,” and show that there was an appreciable decrease of 509 in the total number of juveniles brought before the Courts as compared with the previous year. There were very marked decreases in the number of juvenile offenders arrested for breaking, entering and stealing (decrease 652) and stealing (decrease 311); these decreases were offset to a large extent by increases under the headings “Stealing in company” (increase 146), “Other classes of stealing” (increase 130), and “Illegally using motor car” (increase 243). The activities of the Police Authorities in regard to the question of boys’ welfare have been continued, and a club for boys in a locality where it will be of the most benefit has just been opened in East Sydney. The police efforts in the direction of welfare work are further dealt with in this report, under the heading “Police Charitable Activities and Welfare Work.”

Extraditions.—In 1936 there was one extradition case, which resulted in an offender being extradited from New South Wales to New Zealand.

Inquests.—The total number of inquests held in 1936 was 2,039, being 100 more than the total for 1935. The number of inquests on dead bodies was 1923 (the total number of bodies being 1,974). The number of inquests on fires was 116.

VI.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

The number of cases dealt with by the Courts in the Metropolitan District in 1936, and similar information for the year 1935, are set out in the following table:—

	1935.	1936.	Increase or Decrease.
Offences against the person	2,213	2,198	dec. 15
Offences against property, with violence	4,466	3,397	dec. 1,069
Offences against property, without violence	13,961	17,357	inc. 3,396
Forgery and offences against the currency	110	74	dec. 36
Offences against good order	25,436	28,255	inc. 2,819
Offences not included in the preceding	42,737	46,576	inc. 3,839
Totals... ..	88,923	97,857	inc. 8,934

NOTE.—The main increases in offences committed in the metropolitan area were as follows:—

Robbery under arms and robbery with violence, 63; assaults in company, 30; attempted suicide, 12; embezzlement, 67; larceny as a servant, 43; obtaining goods or money by false pretences, 3,435; receiving stolen property, 33; unlawfully using another's vehicle or boat, 309; drunkenness, 3,152; negligent or furious riding or driving, 45; cruelty to animals, 49; carrying firearms on Sunday, 51; and breaches of the following Acts or Regulations:—

Child Welfare, 90; Early Closing, 43; Liquor (other than sly-grog selling), 132; Local Government, 144; Metropolitan Traffic, 483; Motor Traffic, 3,757; Post and Telegraph (Commonwealth), 98; Public Instruction, 1,683; Sydney Corporation, 565; Transport, 413.

The principal decreases were—

Common assault, 24; indecent assault on a male person, 18; breaking, entering and stealing, 1,052; simple larceny, 308; larceny as a bailee, 93; stealing domestic animals or birds, 58; having stolen goods in custody, 145; counterfeit coins, etc., 30; idle and disorderly person, 38; riotous, offensive, indecent behaviour, etc., 141; using profane or indecent language, etc., 282; playing a game to the annoyance of residents, 38; travelling by train or tram without paying fare, 126; sly-grog selling, 27; and breaches of the following Acts or Regulations:—

Bread, 119; Crimes, 66; Dog and Goat, 290; Gaming and Betting, 321; Government Railways, 52; Hawkers and Pedlars, 44; Industrial Arbitration, 179; Land and Income Tax, 552; Public Health, 158; Pure Food, 83; Totalisator, 499; Vagrancy, 213; Weights and Measures, 52.

Serious Crime in the Metropolitan District.—The following information shows the position in the Metropolitan District in regard to serious crimes reported during 1936, the number cleared up and also the total value of property reported stolen, and the total value of property recovered or accounted for:—

Number of cases reported.	Number of cases cleared up.	Per-centage.	Property reported stolen.	Property accounted for.	Per-centage.	Property recovered.	Per-centage.
19,111	16,779	87·7	£ 134,742	£ 123,147	91	£ 45,648	33·8

Thefts Due to Negligence of Owners of Property.—In many instances articles of property are carelessly left in unattended vehicles and other places affording easy access to thieves. In view of the prevalence of stealing from motor vehicles, and with a view to warning the public of the necessity for taking due care of their property, a supply of suitable cards is kept on hand, and when the Police in the Metropolitan Area find motor vehicles unattended with goods therein, one of these cards is handed to the motorist, or, if he be not available, the card is left in a conspicuous place in the vehicle. The card draws attention to the risk involved in leaving valuables in unattended vehicles. The distribution of the cards has had a good effect in the direction of reducing the number of losses of property.

The following table indicates the various directions in which negligence on the part of owners of property has led to thefts in the Metropolitan District during 1936. The total number of such cases in 1935 was 2,496, and it is satisfactory to note that the total for 1936 shows a slight decrease.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Cases.
Baths (swimming), lockers left open, etc.	6
Beaches, property left on	6
Bicycles	1,295
Boats, launches, etc., property stolen from	7
Carts, theft of property from	8
Clubs and club houses, property left in	1
Dressing rooms left open, property stolen from	54
Halls (dance and other), property left in	21
Hotel bars, property left in	5
Ladies' retiring rooms, property left in	3
Land (open) and open yards, property left on	18
Lavatories (men's), property left in	3
Libraries, property left in	11
Motor cars, lorries and cycles, stealing from	868
Racecourses, property left at	2
Railway platforms, property left on	10
Railway trains, property left in	4
Reserves and parks, property left in	11
Restaurants, property left in	2
Shop counters, bags left on	16
Streets (open), property left in	50
Tennis courts, property left on	1
Tents, property left in	6
Theatres, property stolen in	7
Tram cars, property left in	4
Total	2,419

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that bicycles left unattended and goods left in unattended vehicles afford a strong temptation to thieves. The value of the stolen bicycles referred to above is estimated at £3,861 9s. 9d.; value of articles stolen from unattended motor vehicles, £3,334 6s. 2d.; value of motor accessories stolen, £1,578 7s.; and the total value of property stolen, £8,774 2s. 11d.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH.

The high standard of efficiency attained in this branch of the Department was well maintained during 1936. Reports on the various sections of the branch are set out hereunder:—

I.—FINGER PRINT SECTION.

The total number of finger prints received during 1936 in this section was 24,907, the total for 1935 being 19,907. The number of finger prints identified as those of persons previously convicted was 13,993, as compared with 11,742 in the previous year. In 13 criminal cases finger print identification constituted the principal evidence before the Court. In 53 other instances offenders charged admitted their guilt, making it unnecessary for finger print evidence to be given. The number of exhibits examined by the section in 1936 was 755 as against 644 in 1935. Visits by members of the Finger Print Staff to scenes of crime total 1,780, the number of such visits during 1935 being 1,266. In 90 instances finger prints found at the places where crimes were committed were identified after examination. The finger prints of 37 unknown deceased persons were taken and 14 identifications were made in this way, the finger prints being the only means of establishing identity. Steady progress was made in the task of transferring the Single Finger Print Collection to the Battley System as referred to in previous reports and 607 additional prints were filed in the Single Finger Print Cabinet.

II.—PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.

From the Prisons Department 960 negatives of photographs of criminals were received in 1936 and 10,500 copies of such photographs were distributed to other States of the Commonwealth and to New Zealand, for Police use. The number of criminal photographs received from other Australian States and New Zealand in 1936 was 3,117. The number of photographs taken at the Detective Office and suburban Police Stations was 1,176. In 857 cases photographs were taken of finger prints, documents, cheques, etc., and 2,678 copies of these photographs were circulated for Police information. At various scenes of crime or accidents, 509 photographs were taken. 11 unidentified bodies were photographed and 2,345 copies of photographs were used in compiling half-yearly booklets of criminals wanted.

III.—BALLISTICS SECTION.

This section makes a careful study of firearms and bullets in order that valuable evidence may be available in criminal cases, as for instance, by demonstrating beyond doubt whether a particular bullet has been fired from a certain firearm. During 1936 the number of bullets and cartridge cases received in the section from scenes of crime was 67. In 7 instances firearms were received and identification established in respect of exhibits held in connection with the investigation of crimes. 1,243 firearms confiscated or surrendered to the Police were sent to the section and tested to ascertain whether they were connected with offences committed.

IV.—MODUS OPERANDI SECTION.

The records of this section continue to be of great value in the investigation of crime. The number of modus operandi forms dealt with in the section during 1936 was 18,343, an increase of 2,632 on the total for the previous year; in 5,818 cases where offences had not been cleared up the forms were returned to the local Police with descriptions of "suspects" and by this means 4,853 offences were cleared up. In numerous other cases photographs of likely "suspects" were sent from the Modus Operandi Section to Police engaged in investigating offences and this action resulted in 238 photographs being identified as those of the guilty persons. In addition, 1,354 photographs of criminals were issued to Police for the special purpose of assisting identification. The number of classification cards recorded in the section during the year, covering names and aliases, methods of committing offences, peculiarities, etc., was 22,702, as against 16,423 in the previous year.

The Property Tracing Section has also done valuable work. By reference to the classified records of this section during 1936 property to the value of £2,562 6s. 3d. was traced. The property recovered in this way included a large quantity of jewellery (64 watches, 37 rings, 17 medals, 16 brooches, 13 sleeve-links, 10 alberts, 9 bangles, 8 cigarette-cases, and various other items), 180 bicycles, 167 articles of clothing, 93 tools, 26 motor tyres, and numerous miscellaneous items. The tracing and identification of this property directly resulted in the arrest of 47 offenders.

As further aids in the investigation and suppression of crime, the following new activities were commenced in the Modus Operandi Section during 1936:—

(a) *Introduction of "Trade-mark" Cards.*—On these cards are recorded the special characteristics or "trade-marks" noticed by the Police at the scene of a crime committed by some particular criminal. These "marks" and "signs" are many and varied, and reference to them helps in indicating particular persons who may be suspected of having been connected with the offence.

(b) *Record of Receivers of Stolen Property.*—A record is now kept in the section of all known or suspected receivers of stolen property within the Metropolitan District, together with the names and other particulars of criminals from whom they receive stolen property, and the class of property so received.

(c) *"Follow-up" Memoranda in regard to Serious Crime not Cleared up.*—A check is kept over the efforts made in connection with serious crime not cleared up, by means of the issuing at regular intervals of special memos., inquiring as to the position, the nature of the efforts made to clear the matter up, and what has been done since the last report was received on the matter, and whether any fresh facts or data are available that may be of value in dealing with future reports or investigations.

(d) *Classified Record of "Suspects" and "Suspect" Vehicles.*—Descriptions of persons seen where crimes have been committed and who are suspected, together with descriptions, if available, of any vehicles which may have been used in the commission of the offence, are tabulated for quick reference. When an offender has been arrested and is likely to have committed other offences, these records can be quickly referred to in order to assist in clearing up such other offences. A weekly list of such "suspects" is supplied to the Police Wireless Patrol cars, Mobile Squads, etc.

(e) *Antecedent Reports.*—Copies of antecedent reports furnished by the Police in respect of offenders are now filed with "dossiers" kept in the Modus Operandi Section. This arrangement will save detectives and other Police unnecessary labour in compiling antecedent reports in future, and will be particularly advantageous in respect of criminals who move from place to place and who may be unknown to the local Police.

(f) *Country Crime Returns.*—Crime returns for the country Police Administrative Districts are now prepared monthly in the Modus Operandi Section on similar lines to those furnished for the Metropolitan District. These Crime Returns for the country districts take the place of information previously supplied in returns from the Country Superintendents' Offices, and the method of compilation of these returns for the various administrative districts is now uniform.

(g) *Forged Bank Notes and Anonymous Letters.*—A useful collection in book form of forged bank notes and a number of anonymous letters are now available in the section for reference by Police, who may be investigating offences, and in which the forging of bank notes or the writing of anonymous letters is involved.

(h) *Return of Concealable Weapons in the Possession of Pawnbrokers.*—A return has been obtained from pawnbrokers within the Metropolitan District of concealable weapons coming into their possession, and this return is periodically checked and kept up to date. This enables a closer check to be kept over concealable weapons which may find their way into the hands of criminals.

V.—DRUG BUREAU.

The enforcement of the provisions of the State laws relating to the use of narcotic and other dangerous drugs is attended to within the county of Cumberland by the members of the Drug Bureau, who hold authorities issued by the Chief Secretary under the provisions of the Police Offences Amendment (Drugs) Act, 1934; similar authorities were issued in November, 1935, to selected members of the Police Force in country districts. Further information regarding Police activities in regard to the suppression of the "Drug Traffic" is contained in Item IV under the heading "Information Relating to Crime."

VI.—COMPANY AND BUSINESS AGENTS SQUAD.

The members of this Squad did excellent work in connection with the investigation of offences committed by fraudulent company promoters, business agents, etc. In all, 75 persons were arrested for various crimes, such as false pretences, forgery, misappropriation, stealing, larceny as a bailee, falsification of books of accounts, and conspiracies to cheat and defraud; the total number of charges preferred being 173, and the total value of property involved approximately £105,000. One outstanding case dealt with was that of a bogus company which attempted to work a swindle by which numerous residents of New Zealand would have been defrauded to the extent of £100,000. By the methods adopted cash and script to the value of about £46,000 were obtained within a period of six weeks by those connected with the bogus company from persons in Australia. Two executive officers of the company were arrested, and warrants issued for the arrest of others, who left the Commonwealth immediately. Police inquiries were commenced; about £10,000 worth of scrip was recovered by the Police as a result of the arrests made.

Several defaulting solicitors were apprehended by the Squad; in one case moneys misappropriated amounted to £27,000, and in another case the amount involved was about £5,000, while in a third case the amount was over £3,000. Another important case was that in which two men conducting a bogus business agency were arrested and committed for trial on a charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud. The Business Agents Act passed in 1935 will greatly strengthen the hands of the Police in exercising a strict supervision over business agents and their sub-agents.

VII.—CONSORTING SQUAD (IN RESPECT OF CRIMINALS).

This Squad gives particular attention to the enforcement against criminals of the consorting provisions of the Vagrancy Act of 1902 (as amended). During 1936 the Squad was responsible for the arrest of 48 offenders for "consorting," and in every instance convictions were obtained. The activities of the Squad are effective in keeping many criminals on the move and obliging them to leave the State. Close supervision is given by the Squad to thieves, pickpockets, tricksters, etc. at racecourses and country shows, dog meetings, and other places of public resort. Apart from the offenders dealt with for consorting, the Squad made 126 arrests for various offences, which included 34 cases of stealing from the person, and the arrest of four employees of a well-known city firm on seven charges of stealing; in this case the value of the property involved exceeded £500, and of this property valued at £276 was recovered. The four employees referred to were duly convicted and sentenced.

VIII.—ARSON SQUAD.

During the year the Arson Squad investigated the causes of a number of fires, the more important of which were:—

On the 13th January, 1936, the destruction by fire of a dwelling-house in an orchard near Griffith, N.S.W., the building and contents being insured for £1,000. The investigations of the Squad resulted in the arrest of three men, who were convicted of maliciously setting fire to the premises, and they were subsequently sentenced at the Narrandera Quarter Sessions.

The destruction of the Port Jackson and Manly Steamship Company's Deisel electric ferry "Bellubera" by fire on the 16th November, 1936. The whole of the superstructure of the vessel was destroyed, and the damage amounted to approximately £40,000. At the inquest which was subsequently held, the Coroner found that the fire was caused by sparks from an acetylene lamp which was being used by two employees in making certain repairs. Nevertheless this serious fire resulted in loss of life, five men being trapped in the engine-room of the vessel, and though a successful attempt was made by Police and firemen to rescue the men, two of the men died as a result of injuries received.

On the 20th November, 1936, a fire in the boot factory of John Hunter and Sons Limited was investigated by the Squad. The rear portion of the building was completely gutted, and the damage is estimated at £50,000. The origin of the fire was not definitely established.

IX.—MOTOR SQUAD.

A large number of thefts of motor vehicles was investigated by the members of the Squad, who also inquired into various accidents caused by "hit run" drivers. The excellent work done by the Squad and Police generally is shown by the fact that of 1,462 motor vehicles stolen during 1936, 1,387 were recovered (nearly 95 per cent.), and 234 offenders arrested.

X.—WOOL, HIDE AND SKIN SQUAD.

The members of this Squad deal particularly with the enforcement of the provisions of the Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers Act, 1935, and actively supervise the premises of dealers in wool, hides and skins. Various thefts of wool and skins from stores were cleared up. In one case the wool stolen was valued at £800, and the investigations resulted in the arrest of a man who was charged with having the wool in his possession reasonably suspected of having been stolen. The Squad also deals with illegal trafficking in skins of native animals; 1,179 opossum skins were seized, and five convictions obtained; furthermore, attention was given to the unlawful taking of eggs of protected birds, and approximately 37,000 eggs were seized and handed over to the Museum authorities. The matter of smuggling of protected birds was also given careful attention with good results.

XI.—WIRELESS SECTION.

Communication by means of wireless is one of the valuable aids to Police efficiency provided by modern science. The Police Department's Wireless Station is located at the Police Depot, Redfern, and the personnel of the Wireless Section consists of a Sergeant in charge of the Wireless Station, 18 wireless operators (Police Depot and patrol cars), and 2 Police Cadets in training. In order to obtain better reception of wireless messages transmitted from patrol cars, an auxiliary receiving station was opened during 1936 at Artarmon in the Police premises adjacent to the Police Call Box. Messages received at Artarmon are relayed to the Wireless Station at the Depot.

Receiving equipment was installed in the Water Police Launches, "Cambria" and "Osiris," and arrangements were made with a Broadcasting Station which maintains a continuous service to transmit messages when requested by the Water Police; on several occasions this arrangement has proved of value in speedily obtaining the services of the launches whilst on patrol in Port Jackson. The equipment normally used at the Police Depot for interstate wireless communication has been fitted with additional apparatus so that it may be used as a "standby" if it became necessary at any time to temporarily close down the main Police transmitter by which the Police patrol cars are communicated with.

The extreme night range of communication with the interstate transmitter was tested in co-operation with the operators of the R.M.S. "Orsova" in a westerly and southerly direction from Sydney, and it was found that all signals from the Police transmitter were read on the vessel 3,000 miles west of Sydney. Experiments are also being conducted with a telescopic aerial for the purpose of increasing transmission efficiency in the Police wireless cars.

As the suppression of electrical interference with wireless reception at the Police Depot is an important matter, this question is also receiving attention, and the co-operation of the Post and Telegraph Authorities in this respect has been of great assistance. A new type of electrical welding machine in the vicinity of the Police Depot has been the cause of most of the interference experienced, and the establishment of a relaying station is the only satisfactory solution of this difficulty.

Interstate communication is at present confined to a nightly service with Melbourne Police Headquarters, and tests are being conducted with a recently opened Police Wireless Station at Perth, Western Australia. With regard to Melbourne, tests have also been conducted which indicate that a continuous twenty-four hours' service of communication with that city is feasible.

A Morse Code class for a number of selected Police and Cadets has been formed and is making good progress.

Wireless Patrol Cars are rendering very satisfactory service. Four cars equipped with transmitters and receivers cover the city of Sydney and suburbs during sixteen hours each day, and one car covers the Metropolitan Area for the remaining eight hours. The following incidents illustrate the utility of the wireless equipment:—

Whilst the Parramatta patrol was in the vicinity of Warwick Farm a message describing a stolen car was received. Shortly afterwards the stolen vehicle was seen, and after a short chase the three occupants were arrested.

Whilst the Eastern Patrol was at Randwick a message was received stating that there was a burglar in a warehouse in the city. The patrol proceeded to the warehouse, and after searching the building (which was of six storeys) the offender was located and captured with a quantity of goods ready for removal.

The Western Patrol was at Burwood, when a message was received that a resident of Ashfield was holding a "cat" burglar. The patrol arrived just in time, as the resident, who was struggling with the burglar, collapsed from exhaustion when the Police came.

During serious bush fires which raged in the Blue Mountains in November last the continuous communication maintained by the Police Wireless Station with the patrol cars was of special value, as there was a danger of ordinary telegraph and telephone communication being interrupted by the bush fires.

XII.—CRIMINAL CASES OF OUTSTANDING INTEREST.

At about 10 p.m. on the 10th February, 1936, Norman Samuel McLaren Stead, aged 26, was shot dead whilst attending to his motor garage business in Darlinghurst-road, Darlinghurst. Two young men, James Leighton Massey (21), and Aubrey Potter (22) entered the garage, Massey being armed with a pistol, and demanded money. Stead caught Massey by the wrist and the latter fired, the bullet entering Stead's body above the heart. Massey and Potter decamped, but were arrested on the 13th February. They made statements admitting their guilt, Potter stating he was there to keep watch. Both offenders were convicted and sentenced to death, Massey being executed in the State Penitentiary on the 15th June, 1936.

John or Jack Hewitt, an old age pensioner, was found dead in his hut at Gilgandra on the 19th January, 1936. He was afflicted with partial paralysis of both legs. At a Coronial Inquiry held on the 30th January, 1936, James Earsman, caretaker of the local racecourse, was committed for trial on a charge of murder. He was convicted at Dubbo on the 23rd April and sentenced to death.

Lionel John Roberts, a youth who all his life was a ward of the State, was engaged to act as cook and general useful at the property of a grazier, George Robert King, of Limbri, near Tamworth. He arrived at the homestead on the 8th February, 1936, and while employed there found a revolver and pea rifle and found out how they worked. On the 13th February, as Roberts was loading the rifle King walked into the room. Roberts immediately raised the rifle and shot King in the chest. He then shot King again in the chest with the revolver. The latter endeavoured to run away, but Roberts fired several more shots, which missed. King collapsed, and Roberts then fired three more shots into King's chest with the rifle, ransacked the house, stole food, clothing, money, guns and ammunition and cleared out in deceased's motor car. On the 14th February the car crashed into a tree whilst Roberts was driving it at Aberdeen, and he was arrested there. Subsequently he was convicted at Armidale on a charge of murder, and sentenced to death.

On the 5th May, 1936, the residence of Charles Dawson (a retired tramway employee) at Oak Flats was visited by Constable Crowe, of Albion Park, in the course of inquiries. The Constable found no one at home; returning later he noticed that a well had been almost filled with earth, and discovered what appeared to be blood stains. The earth was removed from the well and the body of Dawson was found, with two pea-rifle wounds in the centre of the forehead. Subsequently, Francis Henry Joseph Maudlin was arrested and convicted of murder. He was sentenced to death; this sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

On the 13th May, 1936, Mary Ann Deas (70), a widow residing in a cottage at Warrawee answered a knock at her door, and was asked by Maurice Richard Auld whether he could cut some trees on the property. On being refused, Auld savagely assaulted the woman and rendered her unconscious. He stole her purse, struck her more blows and decamped. Subsequently the woman died in Hornsby Hospital. Auld was convicted on the 3rd September, 1936, of murder and sentenced to death.

On the 20th October, 1936, two brothers, Thomas Michael Ryan and Dennis Martin Ryan, brutally assaulted an old-age pensioner, Robert Andrew McKenzie (aged 73) in his hut at Campbell River, Rockley. They robbed him of money and a suit of clothes and struck him on the head with a heavy instrument, shattering the right frontal bone of his head. They threw his body into the river. The offenders were arrested, convicted on the 26th November, and sentenced to death.

TRAFFIC BRANCH.

I.—BREACH REPORTS.

There was a heavy increase in the number of "breach reports" submitted by the Police during 1936 to the Superintendent of Traffic in respect of offences against the traffic laws, the total being 84,339 as compared with 69,085 in 1935. This marked increase is considered to be mainly due to the continued special attention given by the Police to the enforcement of the traffic laws and to the heavy increases in the number of motor vehicles on the public thoroughfares. Non-observance of the Regulations dealing with parking of motor vehicles is still the most frequent traffic offence, and this is clearly shown by the following figures:—

Parking in prohibited areas	15,863
Standing contrary to notice	9,953
Failing to produce license	5,780
No rear lights on vehicles	2,642
Defective rear lights	1,710
Glaring headlights	1,154
Damaged number plates	2,163
Unattended vehicles causing obstruction	1,406
Disobeying signals of traffic constables	1,403
Not turning corner correctly	1,192
Not keeping to the left	1,183
Not destroy expired registration labels	2,046
Undue noise caused by motor vehicles	1,133
Defective brakes	1,099
No lights on bicycles	2,707
Pedestrians not crossing street at right angles	4,768
Setting up stands for the sale of goods	2,494

In dealing with offences against the traffic laws it is not the practice of the Police Authorities to institute proceedings as a matter of course or in a routine manner. The co-operation of all drivers of vehicles in observing the law is earnestly sought by this Department, which prefers to have such co-operation instead of having to prosecute respectable citizens. Perhaps they fail to realise that the principal purposes of the traffic laws are to facilitate traffic on the roads and to ensure the maximum of public safety on the public thoroughfares. When drivers are reported for a minor offence against the regulations, and it is found that over a number of years their records as drivers are good, the position is met either by the administration of a caution to the offender or by sending him a letter drawing attention to the requirements of the law and inviting his future observance. In deciding whether a caution should be administered or a letter sent due regard is given to the circumstances of the case in order that the more appropriate course may be followed. The number of cautions issued in 1936 was 45,569 and the number of letters of warning 10,883, as against 34,542 and 9,197, respectively, in 1935.

There were 546 convictions during 1936 against persons found driving motor vehicles whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Of that number 231 drivers had their licenses suspended by the Court; twenty-five were disqualified for varying periods from holding a license. The number of persons reported for driving vehicles negligently, furiously, or recklessly, or at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public, was 3,603, and 218 were reported for driving past stationary trams. For disobeying the electromatic signalling device installed at the intersection of Market and Kent streets, Sydney, 857 drivers were reported.

II.—PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU.

During 1936 the squads of Police engaged in connection with the Public Safety Bureau continued to carry out excellent work. These crews patrol the main thoroughfares leading to the city, and extend their activities during week-ends and on holidays as far as Wollongong, Katoomba and Hawkesbury River. In their efforts to render the main roads leading to the city safe for those persons who use them the Police performing duty in the Safety Bureau cars have obtained excellent results, and the following table indicates the various offences detected by the Public Safety Bureau staff. The fines imposed by the Courts in respect of these offences total approximately £12,900, and the number of offences 7,858. In 1935 the total amount of fines was approximately £6,500, and the total number of offences 5,976.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU DURING 1936.

Offences reported.	Total.
Drive at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public	1,954
Drive whilst under the influence of liquor	22
Negligent driving	42
Drive with defective brakes	568
Permit unlicensed driver to drive	34
Drive past stationary tram	26
Not turn corner in proper manner	211
Not keep to the left	370
Exceed speed limit with heavy lorry	64
Overtake on bridge	37
Not have control	28
Drive through safety zone	7
Car stealing	16
Defective and glaring headlights	88
Defective rear light	223
Unlicensed driver	82
Drive unregistered vehicle	94
Permit unregistered vehicle to be driven	17
Signalling offences	22
Create undue noise by inefficient silencer	1,564
Drive vehicle with cut out	30
Not produce license	1,400
Damaged number plate	383
Label offences	211
Not have duplicate plate	88
Have number plate obscured	37
Not have rear vision mirror	37
Not have prescribed number plate attached	33
Loading offences	23
Cause obstruction	20
Not have prescribed pillion seat or footrests	17
Illegally transfer number plate	10
Not notify change of address	10
Overload side car	7

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU DURING 1936—*continued.*

Offences reported.	Total.
Not have name and address on vehicle	6
Not have sufficient view	5
State false name	4
Have compression whistle	4
Not stop after accident	3
Drive horse with sores	3
Have number plate calculated to deceive	2
Use spot light	2
Cause undue smoke	2
Lend driver's license	1
Offensive behaviour	4
Wife desertion (by warrant)	1
Breach of bond	1
Throw missile	1
Total	7,858

The extremely dangerous speeds at which motor vehicles are in many cases driven on the public roads are indicated by the following particulars:—

One of the persons apprehended for driving a stolen car was pursued through Anzac-parade and Rainbow-street, Kensington, at a speed of 80 miles an hour. He was subsequently arrested and charged with illegally using the car, for which he was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and he was also fined £20, in default forty days' hard labour, for driving a motor car at a speed dangerous to the public, and £1 or two days' hard labour for driving a motor vehicle without a license. In another case four youths were pursued in Prince's Highway, Tempe, on a wet Saturday night. They drove at speeds as high as 65 miles an hour, and after traversing several streets went down a side street and over an 8 to 10 feet embankment and through a park. They then crossed Prince's Highway into Terry-street, and whilst the driver was endeavouring to negotiate a bend at 60 miles an hour he lost control of the vehicle, which cap-sized, and the four youths had to be extricated by the Police. They were charged with using the vehicle illegally, and were subsequently dealt with before the Children's Court. In another case, which occurred on the Pacific Highway in the vicinity of Cowan, two drivers appeared to be racing with each other. The Police car travelled 5 miles before these men were overtaken, and a speed of 88 miles an hour was attained. Both drivers subsequently appeared before the Court and were heavily fined. There were several other cases where vehicles were driven at over 80 miles an hour on the main roads leading to the City, and in one instance a vehicle was driven at 65 miles an hour in Parramatta-road on an exceptionally foggy night.

One person apprehended for driving a motor vehicle in Parramatta-road, Auburn, whilst under the influence of liquor, necessitated the Police vehicle being driven at a speed of 75 miles an hour to overtake him. It was found that the driver was very much under the influence of liquor, and while he was being pursued by the Police several serious collisions were narrowly averted by other drivers trying to get out of his way. He subsequently appeared before the Court, and a heavy penalty was imposed, and he was deprived of his driver's license for a lengthy period. On another occasion a man, who was subsequently found to be very much under the influence of liquor, drove his car at a speed of approximately 50 miles an hour in the vicinity of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, and before the Police could apprehend him a number of collisions were narrowly averted. He appeared before the Court, and was fined £15, and his driver's license was suspended for a period of twelve months.

As indicating the fact that danger to the public can be caused when a car may be driven at even moderate speed, I might mention a further case where a man who was very much under the influence of liquor drove his car at a speed of about 25 miles an hour within 1 foot of the kerb of the wrong side of the road on a day when races were being held at Rosehill and traffic was heavy.

It is evident that but for the activities of the Police of the Public Safety Bureau there would be a far greater number of accidents than actually occur on the roads.

Public Safety Campaign.—With a view to impressing upon the public, and particularly on drivers of motor vehicles, the necessity for exercising the utmost care when upon the public roads a Public Safety Campaign was undertaken in 1936. Prior to the commencement of the campaign a conference was called by the Commissioner of Police to consider the line of action to be taken. The conference was attended by representatives of Government Departments, various motorists' organisations, companies and firms concerned with the motor vehicle trade and the oil companies, senior Police officers in the metropolitan area, and Mr. Walter Jardine, commercial artist. The official opening of the campaign took place at the Sydney Harbour Bridge on the 2nd April, 1936, when the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Philip Whistler Street), assisted by the then Acting Premier (Colonel M. F. Bruxner, Minister for Transport) and the Chief Secretary (Captain F. A. Chaffey), the Lord Mayor of Sydney and many other prominent citizens, unveiled a poster which was designed by the well-known commercial artist, Mr. Walter Jardine. The intention of displaying this poster was mentioned in my Annual Report for the year 1935. It depicted an accident where a

motorist had knocked down a little girl, and showed clearly the anxiety and distress which he felt when looking upon the helpless child who had been injured. The launching of the campaign was widely featured in the daily press, and reproductions of the poster were printed. Arrangements were made for 250 large copies of the poster to be placed on hoardings in places along the principal roads where they would attract attention. One of the newspapers, the *Sunday Sun*, featured a Safety Appeal for nine consecutive weeks. The various wireless broadcasting stations in the metropolitan area readily agreed to make suitable announcements in connection with the campaign, and records, which contained three separate messages relating to safety on the roads, were prepared and the messages were broadcast every day for a period of twelve weeks. City theatres exhibited screen slides of the poster.

To assist in obtaining funds to cover the expenses of the campaign a ball was held at the Palais Royal on the 30th October, 1936, known as the "New South Wales Police Safety Campaign Ball," and a Police Safety Campaign Beauty Queen Competition was also held. By means of the ball the sum of £668 17s. 8d. was realised, while the proceeds of the Beauty Queen Competition amounted to £383 0s. 2d. Further, the campaign committee collected the sum of £153 5s. 5d., the total amount of these three items being £1,205 3s. 3d.

I am satisfied that the campaign had a beneficial effect, as during the months of April, May and June, 1936, when the campaign was at its height, there was a noticeable decrease in the number of fatal motor accidents.

Despite the traffic campaign referred to, it is to be regretted that a review of the figures for the whole year 1936 discloses a very serious increase in traffic accidents.

Extension of Activities of Public Safety Bureau to Country Districts.—In July, 1936, a Road Safety Conference was convened by the Minister for Transport. One of the conclusions arrived at by the conference was that additional Police should be appointed for traffic control work and additional motor vehicles (including three extra cars equipped with wireless) should be provided, to enable still closer Police attention to be given to traffic on the roads. The views of the conference in this respect are indicated in the following resolution which was passed:—

"That it be a recommendation to the Government that an additional thirty-eight trained Police be seconded for traffic control duty, and that three suitable motor cars, fitted with wireless apparatus, and four suitable motor cycles and side-cars, be provided for use to police the roads more intensively in the metropolitan area and to permit of the extension of road patrols to the larger country towns."

As a result of the conference, the Government in November last approved of the provision of funds to the extent of £17,829 to permit of the carrying out of the terms of the foregoing resolution. The Police authorities had been aware for some time past that the activities of the Public Safety Bureau should be extended to country districts, but the calls on the available equipment in the metropolitan area were so great that it was not practicable or advisable to weaken the supervision in the metropolitan area by extending the activities of the Bureau to the country. Steps have been taken to call up the necessary additional Police recruits, and the question of purchasing the additional motor vehicles is receiving attention. When the additional trained men and fast motor vehicles, suitably equipped, have been obtained, more intensive supervision of traffic will be possible, and the scope of the Safety Bureau patrols will be considerably extended. It is considered that such centres as Newcastle, Tamworth, Goulburn, and Bathurst should be the headquarters of one of the new motor cycle outfits together with the necessary crews, and it might also be found necessary to augment the activities of the motor cycles from time to time by a car and crews. However, I am of the opinion that it would not be advisable to lay down definitely at this stage where the equipment and personnel should be utilised, as much will depend upon the results achieved by men and machines sent to country areas and the number of accidents that occur in any specific centre. The primary object of the additional personnel and equipment is to prevent, or at least materially reduce, the number of serious accidents occurring on the public roads, and special attention will have to be given to any particular area where it is found serious accidents occur with undue frequency. It is proposed, therefore, that one cycle and two crews be sent each to Newcastle, Tamworth, Goulburn, and Bathurst, and that for the time being the three cars with personnel work from Police Headquarters, their operations to be extended as far as possible in any direction found necessary.

Prosecution of Drivers of Safety Bureau Cars.—The risks which drivers of the Police Safety Bureau Cars necessarily take in the pursuit of offenders and the difficult situations which may arise from the honest performance of their duties may be judged from the following facts:—On the 29th August, 1936, Clarence Arthur Smith was reported for driving at a speed dangerous to the public in Parramatta-road, Lidcombe and Auburn, by Constables Dawson and Chapman, who were in a Police Safety Bureau Car which was being driven by Constable J. E. Simons. The Police car followed Smith who was, it was stated, travelling at speeds of 60 and 65 miles per hour for a distance of about 2 miles along Parramatta-road, and in order to overtake him had to attain a still higher speed with the special siren of the Police car in operation for the last mile. On the 22nd September, 1936, Smith was proceeded against and

convicted on a charge of driving at a speed dangerous to the public, and on the same date he laid an information charging Constable Simons with driving in a manner dangerous to the public. The charge against Constable Simons was heard at the Water Police Court on the 20th October, 1936, and the Magistrate dismissed the information under the provisions of section 556A of the Crimes Act, 1900. In dismissing the case the Magistrate said, "The defendant stated he was the driver of one of the Safety Bureau cars which have been put on the road in pursuance of the Police Safety Campaign. The matter of Safety Bureau cars has been commended by the Citizens' Committee. These cars are on the road as a check against speeding motorists and it is an effort on the part of the authorities to in some way check speeding motorists and to try and make them comply with reasonable speeds on the road. It was also brought into being owing to the very heavy death and accident roll in evidence during the last few years. The newspapers refer to it as a 'War on Speed.' Probably that is a very apt description. Being a war we have got to remember that both sides are likely to get hurt. Safety tactics have to be discarded to some extent. The Police cars can only do their job if they are able themselves to keep up with any fast speeding cars to overtake them and check them. It is unfortunately the case that the Police in pursuing these cars are often compelled to take very serious risks which are undertaken for the public good and for the safety of other road users. I have no hesitation in saying that Constable Simons driving along there at the speed he admits, was driving in a dangerous manner and to that extent I find the information is proved. Undoubtedly there was danger in driving as the defendant did on this occasion, but he was performing a very necessary duty and instead of penalising him I propose to dismiss the charge under section 556A as it is a case which does not call for any punishment. On the other hand the constable is to be commended. The Blue Bird crews in general are to be commended on their work in connection with the Safety Campaign which has been in progress for some time. It is a very valuable service to the community. Their effort has been followed by quite a reasonable measure of success. The roll of deaths and accidents has decreased where the Blue Bird cars are operating in proportion to the rest of the State."

The proceedings against Constable Simons were the first of the kind and I am of the opinion their result is not such as would be likely to encourage other persons to take similar action against members of the Public Safety Bureau under like circumstances.

III.—RIDERS OF BICYCLES OR MOTOR CYCLES.

Supervision of Riders of Bicycles or Motor Cycles.—Owing to the danger caused by bicycles being ridden at night without proper lights or reflectors, i.e., either without a lighted lamp at the front, or without a reflector to throw red rays of light to the rear, or without both lamp and reflector, special attention was given in the metropolitan area from the beginning of March to the end of December, 1936, to this matter. The result of the Police action is shown in the following table:—

Period.	Number of Offenders Detected.
March, April and May, 1936	2,433
June, July and August, 1936	1,421
September, October, November and December	1,132
Total	4,986

NOTE.—The number of offences detected during the months of January and February, before the special Police activity in this direction was 586; the total for the year was therefore 5,572.

An analysis of the total of 1,132 offences detected during the last four months of the year revealed that the greater number of offences involving danger to the public as well as to the riders of the machines occurred under the following headings:—Riding without a light, 467; hold on to another vehicle, 275; having no bell or lamp, 111; having no rear reflector, 57; and cutting corners, 57.

Lights and Reflectors—Amendments to Regulations.—In order to ensure that in future motor cycles and bicycles ridden on the public thoroughfares at night time shall be fitted with lights and reflectors which will be thoroughly efficient for the purpose for which they are intended, viz., of drawing attention of other users of the roads to the presence of the motor cycles or bicycles, the Regulations under the Motor Traffic Act and Metropolitan Traffic Act and the Local Government Ordinances relating to traffic in country localities, were amended to provide for the use of a much improved type of rear reflector on bicycles. In the case of motor cycles the amended Regulation under the Motor Traffic Act requires that they must be equipped with a rear lamp capable of showing a clear red light to the rear unless the motor cycle was registered for the first time before the 1st November, 1936, in which case a satisfactory reflector may be used instead of a lamp. The amended Regulations and Ordinances also maintain the provisions regarding proper lamps to be used on the front of the machines. The amended laws are being strictly enforced by the Police as from the 1st January, 1937, the period of grace being allowed on account of difficulty experienced by importers in obtaining supplies of reflectors.

IV.—PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC.

It was found necessary during the year to exercise within the central part of the City of Sydney, stricter enforcement of the Regulations for pedestrian traffic. The particular Regulations adopted in 1934 in regard to the manner in which pedestrians should cross the busy streets are designed to ensure the maximum of safety to pedestrians whilst on the roadways and the Police authorities have continued to make every effort to educate the public in the requirements of the Regulations. The number of cases in which persons were reported by the Police during 1936 for failing to cross the streets in a proper manner was 4,768, and this fact indicates that there are still many citizens who fail to realise the purpose of the Regulations and the benefit to be gained by complying with them. There can be no doubt, however, that the systematic efforts of the Police in enforcing the Regulations have brought about a great improvement in conditions in respect of pedestrian traffic and the question of extending these Regulations to the near suburban areas is receiving consideration.

V.—CHILDREN'S SAFETY PATROLS.

The system of school safety patrols inaugurated in 1933 and extended between that year and 1935 to schools throughout the Metropolitan Traffic Area, has been extended to large towns throughout the State. The value of the system is amply shown by the fact that since its adoption not one child has been injured whilst under the control of the safety patrol leaders crossing the streets to or from school. Drivers of vehicles realise the usefulness of the school safety patrols and there have been no complaints received that motorists have not exercised care in localities where patrols are in operation. In the metropolitan area there are 131 such patrols in operation. In suitable localities in the metropolitan area a trial was made of the use of moveable "arms" for the purpose of regulating traffic when school children are crossing the street. The trial proved satisfactory and 14 patrols have been replaced by these moveable "arms."

In the metropolitan area competitions amongst the safety patrols at the various schools are conducted and during 1936, 10 shields were donated by the various municipal councils and a cup given by the Hon. R. B. Orchard, O.B.E. Eleven competitions were held to decide the respective school safety patrols which would be the winners of the shields, the final competition, which was open to the winning teams in each division, being held as an item of the New South Wales Police Carnival. The competition was won by the Marist Brothers' School, Mosman, and the cup was presented by the donor (Mr. Orchard) at that school on the 3rd July, 1936.

In May, 1936, an essay competition, open to children attending public and denominational schools in New South Wales, was held. For this competition the sum of £35 was donated—£29 by the New South Wales Police Carnival Committee and £6 by the Chief Secretary. School children entering the competition were given the choice of the following subjects:—(1) The duties of the Police, (2) Safety patrols and their value, (3) my friend, the Policeman. In many instances prizes were won by school children in country schools and these prizes were presented at the different schools by the officers in charge of the local Police. Prizes won in the metropolitan area were presented by Captain the Hon. F. A. Chaffey, Chief Secretary, at a function held at the Police Depot on the 29th July, 1936. At this function, which was attended by various Government officers and leading citizens, about 600 children were entertained and a display was given by the Police Cadets and Police horses and Police dogs, while music was supplied by the Police Band.

On the 11th December, 1936, the New South Wales Police Safety Patrol Sports Meeting was held at the Waitara Oval, Waitara, to which 4,400 children were conveyed by special trains. A programme of sport was conducted and the prizes distributed were donated by various city firms, the total value of same being approximately £60. The sports meeting was a great success, and was attended by various members of the Government, clergy and public bodies. The transport was provided by the National Roads and Motorists' Association.

VI.—POLICE LECTURES AT SCHOOL.

During the past few years members of the Police Force have attended at various schools, both public and denominational, and given lectures to school children on "safety first" principles. At first the lectures were restricted to schools in the Metropolitan area, but during 1936 similar action was taken at various towns throughout the State. The various directions in which experience has shown that children are subject to danger are covered by the scope of the lectures. As a result the attitude of school children towards the Police is now one of friendliness, and this attitude towards the Police Force will assist in enabling the children to become in due course worthy citizens.

In the Metropolitan District there are thirty-five members of the Police Force whose duties include the giving of lectures on safety first principles to the children attending the various schools.

The following table indicates the activities of the Police in this respect within the Metropolitan area during 1936:—

Total Number of Schools Visited.	Total Number of Visits to Schools.	Number of Lectures Delivered.	Approximate Number of Children Lectured.	Number of Broadcast Talks Delivered.
556	2,719	4,086	346,500	33

During 1936 the number of schools throughout the State visited by the Police for the purpose of giving lectures on safety first principles was 1,122, the grand total of lectures delivered was 5,137, and the grand total of broadcast talks was 145.

VII.—ACCIDENTS ON THE PUBLIC ROADS.

It is a matter of serious concern that despite the close Police attention given to traffic, and the publicity given to the necessity for exercising the utmost care and strict compliance with the requirements of the Motor Traffic Act and Regulations when driving on the public roads, there was a heavy increase during 1936 in the number of persons killed and of persons injured as a result of accidents in which *motor vehicles* were involved; the total number of such accidents was 10,012, the number of persons killed was 465, and the number of persons injured 6,554. In 1935 the number of persons killed as a result of motor accidents was 360, and the number of persons injured 5,333. The total number of accidents within the State in respect of all classes of vehicles was 10,959, the number of persons killed 533, and the number of persons injured 7,072. In 1935 there were 426 killed and 6,675 injured by this means.

In reviewing the situation allowance must be made for the fact that as economic conditions of the State have returned almost to normal, the number of motor vehicles on the roads has considerably increased, and as a matter of fact there are now more motor vehicles on the roads in New South Wales than ever before. Moreover, modern cars have greater power and speed capacity than earlier models. These two factors are to an extent responsible for the increase in the number of accidents, but the main cause, in the opinion of the Police Authorities, is the failure of drivers to keep to a reasonable speed under the traffic conditions prevailing at the time. The number of persons proceeded against in 1936 for driving motor vehicles at excessive speed or in a manner dangerous to the public was 2,339, and 1,229 offenders were dealt with for driving negligently; further, as already mentioned, 546 persons were caught driving whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor. In Appendix "E" of this report returns will be found showing, for each month of the year, and for the whole year, particulars relating to street accidents in the Metropolitan area, in the country districts and in the State generally.

VIII.—ELECTRIC TRAFFIC CONTROL LIGHTS.

During May, June and July of 1936 Police observations were taken of the manner in which drivers of vehicles complied with the electromotive signalling device installed at the intersection of Market and Kent streets, Sydney. During these three months, for two periods of eight days, a constable performed duty at the intersection in plain clothes; he performed a similar period of duty whilst in uniform. The result was that during the first period of eight days in which he carried out his duty in plain clothes he had occasion to report 293 drivers for disobeying the signals given by means of the lights. During the second period of plain clothes duty he reported 296 drivers, while during the eight days he supervised the intersection in uniform only seventy-five drivers were reported. During November, 1936, a further test was made which showed that there was practically no alteration in regard to this unsatisfactory state of affairs. From this it is evident that a large proportion of drivers disobey the automatic traffic control lights when there are no Police about, and that the best results can only be obtained from such devices when Police are in the vicinity.

IX.—EXTENSION OF THE METROPOLITAN TRAFFIC ACT AND REGULATIONS TO NEWCASTLE.

On the 13th November, 1936, the provisions of the Metropolitan Traffic Act and Regulations were extended to Newcastle and district. This will enable the Police at Newcastle to exercise better control of horse-drawn vehicles, pedestrians, riders of bicycles, persons setting up stands in the public streets, and control processions there.

WATER POLICE.

I.—SYDNEY.

Water Police engaged in patrolling the waters of Port Jackson carried out their duties efficiently. During 1936 they were responsible for the rescue of 168 persons from the harbour after capsize, etc., and thirty-three boats were towed to safety during rough weather; thirteen bodies were recovered from the harbour. The Water Police attended the arrival of 618 passenger ships and 875 departing vessels.

There was a substantial increase in the volume of shipping in the port, the total number of vessels entering Sydney Harbour (exclusive of naval vessels) during the year being 7,064, with a gross tonnage of 18,610,617. The figures for 1935 were: Vessels, 7,012; tonnage, nearly 18,000,000. The total number of passengers carried by the ferries was 21,035,910.

On the 16th November, 1936, a fire broke out on the promenade deck of the Manly ferry boat "Bellubera" whilst moored at Kurraba Point, Neutral Bay. Five men were trapped in the engine room of the blazing vessel; four of them were rescued and one succeeded in making his way to the main deck, but two of the men brought up from the engine room died. Water Police attended and assisted the firemen engaged in extinguishing the flames. The Police also assisted in resuscitation work and in bringing up the men from the engine room. The whole of the superstructure of the vessel was destroyed and the damage done was estimated at £40,000.

During the year thirty-seven accidents occurred on wharves and ships in the harbour, fifteen being fatal.

II.—NEWCASTLE.

The waters of Port Hunter were effectively patrolled and supervised. The total number of vessels which entered the port during 1936 was 4,109, with a net tonnage of 4,609,888, as against 7,702 vessels with a net tonnage of 8,915,122 in 1935.

III.—POLICE DIVER.

Constable Moulden, of the Central Police Station staff, is a qualified diver, and when necessary acts as diver on behalf of the Police Department. In 1936 there were several occasions on which his services were utilised in this direction, as follows:—

- (a) Descending into the waters of Sydney Harbour for the purpose of locating certain articles said to have been thrown into the harbour from a taxi cab.
- (b) Locating two motor cars and the bodies of six occupants thereof in Brisbane Water, near Gosford. The cars had been accidentally driven over a jetty into the water during a misty night.
- (c) Searching for the bodies of persons drowned in the Hawkesbury River on the 18th October, 1936. On that date a launch containing fourteen persons (seven men, six women and one young child) foundered during a heavy storm; twelve were drowned and two of the men succeeded in swimming ashore.

INSPECTION OF LICENSED PREMISES.

I.—METROPOLITAN LICENSING INSPECTION.

(a) PREMISES LICENSED UNDER THE LIQUOR ACTS.

Hotels.—The number of hotels in the Metropolitan Licensing District at the end of 1936 was 534, a decrease of one brought about by the refusal of renewal of the license of premises which had been allowed to become dilapidated. Steady improvement is being made in the condition of licensed premises, and during 1936 seventy-eight applications by licensees and owners for approval to make material alterations or to repair premises were granted. The approximate cost of the work involved is £178,080. Five applications for the conditional removal of publicans' licenses were made; two were granted, one was refused, and two were withdrawn. In addition eighteen applications were made by the owners of hotels to repair or bring their premises up to the standard required. Fifteen orders were made involving work to cost £35,443. In the other three cases the applications were withdrawn on adequate undertakings being given that the necessary improvements to the premises would be effected. Various extensions of permits to supply liquor with *bona-fide* meals after closing hours (section 57A of the Liquor Act), were granted by the Court, and no complaint has been received of any abuse of the privilege so granted to licensees.

Samples of Liquor.—Two complaints came under notice concerning the quality of liquor in unlabelled and unbranded bottles purchased at hotels; in one case the liquor was found to be up to standard, and in the other case the liquor did not satisfy the requirements of the Regulations made under the Pure Food Act and the offending licensee was brought before the Court and convicted. Although the Police have taken thousands of samples of liquor since a required standard of strength was laid down in November, 1901, it is interesting to note that in no instance has liquor been found to contain anything deleterious or dangerous to health.

Australian Wine Licenses.—The number of Australian wine licenses in the Metropolitan Licensing District on the 31st December, 1936, was 159. (No alteration from the previous year.)

Spirit Merchants.—There were 116 spirit merchants' licenses in operation in the Metropolitan Licensing District on the 31st December, 1936; this total being an increase of one over that for 1935.

Packet Licenses.—There was no alteration in the number of packet licenses in force, viz., four. These licenses are held by captains of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

Brewers' Licenses.—The number of brewers' licenses also remained the same as in 1935, viz., four.

Registered Clubs.—The number of registered clubs remained at forty-five.

Billiard Licenses.—There was a decrease of nine in the number of billiard licenses issued in the Metropolitan Licensing District, the total in force on the 31st December, 1936, being thirty-three, nine licenses having been allowed to lapse or be surrendered. As indicated in my report for 1935 many holders of billiard licenses have, during the past few years, converted their premises into so-called "clubs," and the question of amending the Billiards and Bagatelle Act to meet the position, is under reference to the Department of Justice.

Licenseses Disqualified.—Twelve licensees, each of whom had been convicted three times during the previous three years for breaches of the Liquor Act, were disqualified for a period of three years from holding a license of any description under the Act.

Licenseses Cautioned.—In a number of cases reports were received of alleged minor offences against the Liquor Act by licensees whose records as publicans were satisfactory and who were not regarded by the Police as being engaged in systematic after hour trade. In these cases the alleged offences were met by the administration of a caution.

Convictions of Licensees.—Appendix "D" of this Report contains particulars of convictions during 1936 for breaches of the Liquor Acts.

(b) THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS.

Regular visits at night were made throughout the year to the various city theatres. A few minor breaches of the Theatres and Public Halls Act and Regulations were observed, but the necessary action to rectify these matters was promptly taken by the responsible persons when their attention was drawn thereto. Eleven films rejected by the Commonwealth Film Censor Board, and subsequently passed by the Appeal Board, were viewed by the Licensing Inspector and an officer of the Chief Secretary's Department. In two cases films were adversely reported on and the prohibition of their exhibition in places of public entertainment in this State was recommended. The remaining nine films were considered suitable for exhibition. Nine locally-produced films were also viewed and passed for public exhibition.

II.—LICENSING INSPECTION IN THE STATE GENERALLY.

During 1936 arrangements were made for the Metropolitan Licensing Inspector to visit various country towns, where, in company with the District Licensing Inspector, he inspected local hotels. The towns concerned were: Mungindi, Kiama, Wollongong, Tamworth, Dubbo, Orange, Coonamble, Murrumburrah, Blackheath, Katoomba, Wentworth Falls, Springwood, Lawson, Narrandera, Wellington, Mudgee and Lucknow. By this arrangement uniformity of Police action throughout the State in regard to the keeping of hotels in a satisfactory condition will be ensured.

As a result of these visits to country towns the Licensing Court, in thirty-nine cases, made orders for work to be carried out at licensed premises, and the approximate total cost of such work is £253,375.

WOMEN POLICE.

There are eight women Special Constables in the employ of the Police Department, one of whom holds the designation of Special Sergeant. They performed very useful work, giving particular attention to females (including young girls) who frequent the city streets and places of public resort, such as picture shows, theatres, railway stations, dance halls, wine bars, etc. There is no doubt that the activities of the women Special Constables have resulted in the rescue of many girls from downfall. They give protection to many lost children at the Royal Agricultural Show and large carnivals, and have paid regular attention to imposters such as fortune tellers and tea-cup readers, ten of whom were convicted during the year. The women Special Constables were associated with the detective police in all cases of crime against women and children and rendered valuable assistance. In 255 sex cases they took necessary statements. During the year they were responsible for bringing 169 juvenile offenders before the courts and arranged for others to be placed in homes, thus obviating the necessity for court proceedings. They also made numerous inquiries for missing girls, 291 being reported missing, 191 of whom were located and returned home.

GENERAL MATTERS.

I.—STATIONS CLOSED

The following Police Stations were closed during 1936:—

Berrima.
 Broadmeadow (converted into Call Box).
 Burrinjuck.
 Coff's Harbour Jetty (absorbed in Coff's Harbour patrol).
 Cundletown (now used as Police quarters)
 Dundas.
 Earlwood (replaced by Call Box).
 East Moree (temporarily).
 Hillgrove (temporarily).
 Islington (converted into Call Box)
 Lambton (converted into Call Box).
 Merewether (converted into Call Box)
 New Lambton (converted into Call Box)
 North Stockton.
 Tighe's Hill (converted into Call Box).
 Tilpa (temporarily).
 Tinonee (now used as Police quarters)
 Waratah (converted into Call Box).
 Wickham (converted into Call Box).

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

II.—POLICE CALL BOXES ESTABLISHED

The value of the Police Call Box system has been amply demonstrated since the system was introduced in 1931. By means of the Call Boxes the public can get into immediate communication with the nearest Police Station, and this ensures prompt Police attention to any matter brought under notice.

The following is a list of the Police Call Boxes in use in the Metropolitan Area as at the 31st December, 1936:—

List of Call Boxes in the Metropolitan Police Administrative District.

Division.	Location of Box.	Remarks.
No. 1	King and Sussex streets, Sydney	Call-box.
	Pymont Police Station, Pymont-street, Pymont ...	Used as Call-box from 11.30 p.m. to 7.30 a.m.
No. 2	Annandale-street and Collins-street, Annandale	Call-box (formerly Police Station).
	Wattle and McArthur streets, Ultimo	Call-box.
	City-road and Broadway, Sydney	Call-box.
	Camperdown Police Station (Parramatta-road)	Used as Call-box from midnight to 8 a.m.
No. 3	Old Surry Hills Police Station, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.	Call-box.
	Foveaux and Belmore-streets, Sydney	Call-box.
	Bourke and Fitzroy streets, Sydney	Call-box.
	Campbell and Riley streets, Sydney	Call-box.
	Stanley and Riley streets, Sydney	Call-box.
	Cathedral-street (old Woolloomooloo lockup)	Call-box.
	Victoria-street, Kings Cross	Call-box.
	New South Head road, Rusheutter's Bay	Call-box.
	Cleveland and Elizabeth streets, Sydney	Call-box.
	Campbell-street and Wentworth-avenue, Sydney ...	Call-box.
	Glenmore-road and Brown-street, Paddington	Call-box.
No. 4	George-street North Police Station, Sydney	Used as Call-box from midnight to 8 a.m.
	Erskine and Clarence streets, Sydney	Call-box.
	Southern approach of Harbour Bridge	Call-box.
	Government Domain, at rear of Sydney Hospital.....	Call-box.
No. 5	Cook's River Lockup, 858 Princes Highway, St. Peters	Used as Call-box when Resident Constable not on duty.
No. 6	Mosman Police Station, 129 Bradley's Head road, Mosman.	Used as Call-box from midnight to 6 a.m.
	Neutral Bay Police Station, 129 Military-road, Neutral Bay.	Used as Call-box from midnight to 6 a.m.
	Miller and Abbott streets, North Sydney	Call-box.
	Bellambi-street and Sailor Bay road, Northbridge, North Sydney.	Call-box.
	Alfred-street and Ennis-road, Milson's Point.....	Call-box.

Division.	Location of Box.	Remarks.
No. 7	Mascot Police Station.....	Used as Call-box from midnight to 8 a.m.
	Botany Police Station.....	Used as Call-box from 11-30 p.m. to 7-30 a.m.
No. 8	Perry-street and Wharf-road, Lilyfield	Call-box.
	Rozelle Lockup	Used as Call-box from midnight to 8 a.m.
	Drummoyne Police Station	Used as Call-box from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.
	Five Dock Police Station	Used as Call-box from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.
No. 9	Concord Police Station	Used as Call-box from midnight to 8 a.m.
	Granville Police Station	Used as Call-box from midnight to 8 a.m.
	Lidcombe Police Station	Used as Call-box from midnight to 8 a.m.
	Burwood and Liverpool roads, Enfield	Call-box.
No. 10.....	Punchbowl and Plymouth roads, Enfield	Call-box.
	George's River road, Croydon Park	Call-box.
	Sydney and Woodville roads, Granville	Call-box.
	Parramatta-road, Flemington	Call-box.
	Edgecliff-road and Ocean-street, Edgecliff	Call-box.
	Knox-street, Double Bay	Call-box.
	New South Head road and Newcastle-street, Rose Bay	Call-box.
No. 11.....	Victoria and Bellevue Park roads, Bellevue Hill	Call-box.
	Edgecliff-road and Queen-street, Woollahra	Call-box.
	New Canterbury road, Dulwich Hill	Call-box.
	Marrickville Police Station.....	Used as Call-box from midnight to 8 a.m.
No. 12.....	Princes Highway and Forest-road, Arncliffe	Call-box.
	Forest and Wollongong roads, Arncliffe	Call-box.
	Forest-road and Albyn-street, Bexley	Call-box.
	General Holmes Drive, Brighton-le-Sands	Call-box.
	Railway-street, Carlton	Call-box.
	Rocky Point road, Sans Souci	Call-box.
	George-street, Mortdale	Call-box.
	George's River Bridge, Sylvania	Call-box.
	Homer-street, Earlwood	Call-box.
	South-parade, Campsie	Call-box.
No. 13.....	Burwood-road, Belmore	Call-box.
	The Boulevarde, Lakemba	Call-box.
	The Boulevarde, Punchbowl	Call-box.
	Canterbury Police Station	Used as Call-box from midnight to 8 a.m.
No. 14.....	Sydney-road, Balgowlah	Call-box.
	Albert-street, Harbord	Call-box.
No. 15.....	Pittwater-road, Dee Why	Call-box.
	Anzac-parade, Kensington, opposite Darling-street ...	Call-box.
	Anzac-parade and Maroubra Bay road, Maroubra Junction.	Call-box.
No. 16.....	Marine-parade and McKeon-street, Maroubra Bay ...	Call-box.
	Clovelly-road and Beach-road, Clovelly	Call-box.
	Clovelly-road and Lowe-street, Clovelly	Call-box.
	Alexander-street, Hunter's Hill	Call-box.
	Church and Durham streets, Hunter's Hill	Previously Station, now used as Call-box with residence attached.
	Victoria-road, Gladesville	Previously Station, now used as Call-box, with residence attached.
	Pacific Highway, Pymble	Previously Station, now used as Call-box, with residence attached.
	Redleaf-avenue, Wahroonga	Call-box.
	St. John's avenue, Gordon	Call-box.
	Rohini-street, Turramurra	Call-box.
	Greengate-road, Killara	Call-box.
	Tryon-road, Lindfield	Call-box.
	Penshurst-street, Willoughby	Call-box.
	Penshurst-street and Mowbray-road, Willoughby ...	Call-box.
	Julian-street, Willoughby	Call-box.
	Public School Grounds, Longueville	Call-box.
	Pacific Highway, near Palmer-street, Artarmon	Call-box.
	Gale-street and Woolwich-road, Woolwich	Call-box.
	Rowe-street, Eastwood	Call-box.
	High-street, Epping	Call-box.
	Hannah-street, Beecroft	Call-box.
	Yurard-street, Pennant Hills	Call-box.
	Pacific Highway (Hookham's Corner), Hornsby	Call-box.
	Hill-street, Roseville	Call-box.
	Roseville, East, at Municipal Baths near bridge over Middle Harbour.	Call-box.
	Uhr's Point Bridge (north end), Ryde	Call-box.
No. 18.....	Church and Junction streets, Parramatta	Call-box.
	Church-street and Pennant Hills road, Parramatta ...	Call-box.
	Windsor-road, Northmead.....	Call-box.
	Windsor-road, Model Farms, near Parramatta	Call-box.
	Windsor-road, Baulkham Hills	Call-box.
	Western-road, Prospect	Call-box.
	Targo-road, Girraween	Call-box.
	Wentworthville, at Railway Station	Call-box.

Division.	Location of Box.	Remarks.
No. 18.....	Westmead, at Railway Station.....	Call-box.
	Marion and Station streets, Harris Park.....	Call-box.
	Military and Guildford roads, Guildford.....	Call-box.
	Military and Merrylands roads, Merrylands.....	Call-box.
	Carlingford, Mobb's Hill.....	Call-box.
Liverpool	Fairfield, at Railway Station.....	Call-box.
	Cabramatta, at Railway Station.....	Call-box.
	Railway Gates, Warwick Farm.....	Call-box.
Penrith ...	High-street, Penrith, at Castlereagh-road.....	Call-box.

The provision of Police Call Boxes in connection with the reorganisation of the North-eastern Police Administrative District has been completed and hereunder is a list of the Call Boxes now established in that district.

Location of Box.	Remarks.
Telford-street and Newcastle Beach, Newcastle.....	Call-box.
Anzac-parade and Bingle-street, Newcastle.....	Call-box.
Marine Drive and Bar Beach avenue, Newcastle.....	Call-box.
Ridge and Frederick streets, Merewether.....	Call-box.
Corlette and Kenrick streets, Junction.....	Call-box.
Tourle and Maitland roads, Mayfield.....	Call-box.
Ingall and Crebert streets, Mayfield.....	Call-box.
Turton-road and Station-street, Waratah.....	Call-box.
Elizabeth-street and Maitland-road, Tighe's Hill.....	Call-box.
Fullerton and Roxburgh streets, North Stockton.....	Call-box.
Lambton-road, New Lambton.....	Call-box.
Howe and Moorehead streets, Lambton.....	Call-box.
Newcastle West.....	Previously Police Station, now used as Call-box.
Darby-street, Cook's Hill.....	Previously Police Station, now used as Call-box.
Islington.....	Previously Police Station, now used as Call-box.
Wickham.....	Previously Police Station, now used as Call-box.
Tighe's Hill.....	Previously Police Station, now used as Call-box.
Waratah.....	Previously Police Station, now used as Call-box.
Broadmeadow.....	Previously Police Station, now used as Call-box.
Merewether.....	Previously Police Station, now used as Call-box.
Young-street, Carrington, near Tramway Waiting Shed.....	Call-box.

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

New Police premises were erected at several centres during the year, while a number of existing Police premises were added to, repaired and renovated. There are, however, still a number of centres throughout the State, chiefly in country districts, where new Police buildings are necessary either to replace existing unsuitable premises or to replace rented premises, thus reducing expenditure. Before any action is taken to erect new Police premises, care is taken to ascertain whether Police Stations are likely to be required at the centres concerned for many years to come. A valuable site adjoining the Central Police Court, Liverpool-street, Sydney, is available for the erection of a new building to house various branches of the Police and Justice Departments. The erection of a building on this land at an early date would be in the public interest and would result in increased efficiency in Police administration, as it would enable a number of branches of the Department now established in various parts of the city to be brought together. Approval has been given for the purchase of additional vacant land adjoining the Police Depot, Bourke-street, Redfern, having in mind future requirements, also for the erection of additional Police Boxes in the Metropolitan Area. During the year a number of Police Boxes were erected at Newcastle. Particulars of these boxes will be found under the heading "Police Boxes Established."

IV.—TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.

The maximum amount of Police protection cannot be given the community without constant patrols by the Police. To enable patrols to be carried out efficiently satisfactory means of transport must be available at all times. The transport facilities utilised in the Police Service vary according to the requirements of any particular locality. The equipment available in this respect on the 31st December, 1936, is indicated below.

Departmental Motor Vehicles.—The number of motor vehicles under the control of this Department on the 31st December, 1936, was 288, comprising: In the Metropolitan District, 20 motor cars, 37 divisional patrol cars, 5 area cars, 1 motor lorry, 6 patrol

vans, 2 omnibuses, 117 motor cycles, and 1 car at the Police Depot; in the country districts, 25 motor cars, 4 patrol vans, 64 motor cycles and 6 motor lorries. To replace worn-out vehicles and to meet urgent requirements in the direction of additional transport facilities where urgently needed, new vehicles were purchased during the year as follows:—18 motor cars, 56 motor cycles and side-cars and 3 lorries. Those vehicles are included in the total of 288.

Bicycles.—In various localities throughout the State ordinary bicycles are also used for Police patrol work; the number available at the end of 1936 was 321.

Police Horses.—It is still necessary to utilise horses for patrol work in places where the roads are too bad for motor vehicles or the country is otherwise inaccessible or other circumstances make the use of a horse preferable. The total number of troop horses located at Police Stations in this State on the 31st December last was 353; of these 30 were at the Police Depot, Redfern.

V.—LICENSING OF PISTOLS.

A Pistol License Register is maintained at Police Headquarters to record the names of all persons holding licenses under the Pistol License Act, 1927, the number of every pistol in respect of which a license is issued, and the name of the person or body authorised to have such pistol. Particulars as to classes of licenses issued, pistols held by Government Departments, and confiscated pistols are available in the Register. The following table gives particulars of pistol licenses issued from 1930 onwards:—

Year.	Ordinary.	Dealers.	Special Constables.	Total.
1930 ...	13,148	89	192	13,429
1931 ...	16,360	85	240	16,685
1932 ...	16,559	95	411	17,065
1933 ...	15,888	94	316	16,298
1934 ...	15,232	72	287	15,591
1935 ...	14,561	67	282	14,910
1936 ...	14,532	57	270	14,859

The total revenue derived from pistol licenses for the year 1936 was £7,323.

The number of inquiries made by Police from the Pistol License Record at Police Headquarters during the year was 277; in forty-two instances information was available from the register.

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

Representations made by the Police authorities in regard to the necessity for amending the Pistol License Act to strengthen the hands of the Police in dealing with the possession of concealable firearms by criminals or persons unsuitable to have or use such weapons have been met by the passing of the Firearms Act, 1936; this Act amends the Pistol License Act by providing a new definition of "pistol," thus removing the difficulty previously experienced through the inclusion in such definition of a specified length of barrel (9 inches), and provides heavier penalties for the illegal use of pistols. All weapons designed for aiming and firing from the one hand, and which are ordinarily capable of being concealed about the person, are now required to be licensed. The defacing or altering of numbers on pistols is also dealt with by the new Act, and provision is made for the issue of permits in respect of pistols held by persons temporarily in New South Wales; furthermore, the Police now have greater power to deal with the possession of "trophy" pistols, pistols used at sports meetings, etc., and pistols kept for scientific, historical, or educational purposes. The surrender to the Police of pistols when licenses are revoked or not renewed is also provided for. The regulations under the Pistol License Act No. 10 of 1927 have been repealed, and a complete set of new regulations brought into operation. Important new regulations have been included requiring license holders to notify the Police in the event of loss of a pistol, and of change of address, etc.

VI.—FIREARMS ACT, 1936—CONTROL OF POSSESSION OF FIREARMS GENERALLY.

Besides amending the Pistol License Act, 1927, the Firearms Act of 1936 regulates in certain respects the sale, use and possession of firearms generally and air guns, and imposes restrictions on the use by children (persons under 14) of such weapons. The Act only permits the use of a firearm or air gun by a person under 14 years of age when such person is under the personal supervision of a responsible

adult; otherwise the possession or use of firearms or air guns by such young persons is prohibited. Further, the selling, letting or hiring, giving or lending of firearms or air guns to any person under 14 years of age, or to any person who is intoxicated or of unsound mind, is also prohibited, and it is now an offence for any person who is intoxicated to use, carry or have in his possession any firearm or air gun. Restrictions are also imposed on the sale of ammunition to young persons, and the use of Maxim silencers is made a serious offence. Other important provisions of the Act deal with the possession of firearms or air guns (except for a lawful purpose) by convicted criminals, or persons who consort with such criminals, or women of ill-fame, the possession of "gas pencils," power of Police to search for firearms or air guns, and the disposal of firearms seized by the Police.

VII.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES OR REFORMS, NEW LEGISLATION, ETC.

Travelling Police Stations.—In view of the highly satisfactory results obtained from the introduction of "Travelling Police Stations," as described in my Report for 1935, four additional motor lorries have been equipped and put into use, making six in all. At the end of 1936 these lorries were located at Lockhart, Gundagai, Yass, Cooma, Young and Mudgee. They patrol considerable distances and establish touch with farmers, graziers, and settlers generally. Their activities are of great value in the suppression of stock stealing, etc.

Reorganisation of Police Districts.—The scheme for the reorganisation of the Police Administrative Districts approved by the Chief Secretary in December, 1935, duly came into operation on the 1st January, 1936. The country districts are now included in two country areas, viz.:—Area "E," which covers the Northern, Dubbo, and North-eastern Districts, and Area "F," in which are the Western, Southern, and Riverina Districts. Thus, with the Metropolitan District, there are seven Police Administrative Districts. Each Area is supervised by an Area Superintendent located at Police Headquarters. This arrangement brings the Area Superintendents into daily touch with the Commissioner and the Superintendents and Senior Police Officers in the Metropolitan District, and makes for uniformity in Police action and procedure. During the year, in the light of experience gained, a few minor adjustments were made by transferring several stations from one Country Administrative District to another. With these slight alterations the reorganisation scheme is working satisfactorily.

Reorganisation of North-eastern District.—The reorganisation of the North-eastern Police Administrative District commenced in 1934 was completed during 1936 by the closing of a number of stations (Lambton, New Lambton, Wickham, Islington, Broadmeadow, Merewether, Waratah, Tighe's Hill, and North Stockton), the provision of various call boxes as indicated under the heading "Police Boxes Established," the provision of several motor vehicles for use in the Newcastle Sub-district, the formation of five new Subdivisions (Adamstown, Carrington, Hamilton, Mayfield, and Wallsend), and the transfer of four Police cadets to Newcastle. This reorganisation will give the advantages of the Police Call Box system to the North-eastern District and enable more effective Police patrol work to be carried out in the Newcastle Sub-district.

Introduction of "Visible Record" System.—The Roneodex system of visible records has been established in this office in connection with the seniority list of members of the Police Force. This system makes for increased efficiency, and saves much time and labour in referring to the seniority list.

Review of Forms, Books, etc., in Police Use.—The review of forms, books, etc., in Police use, as referred to in my report for 1935, has been continued. A duty roster form has been adopted for use at Police stations, and these forms will take the place of the duty books at present in use when those books have been filled. This arrangement will effect an economy by discontinuance of the books and the new forms will be more convenient.

Economies Effected.—(a) New duty roster form introduced as referred to above; (b) In May, 1935, I made arrangements for the cutting of all full sheets of blotting paper into four parts before issue to Police stations, the object of the arrangement being to reduce the consumption of blotting paper by half, if possible. The result was that for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1936, an actual saving was made of 45 reams of blotting paper, or approximately 37 per cent. less than the usual rate of consumption, and the net saving effected amounted to £37 16s. The matter was brought under the notice of the Government Stores Department, which has taken similar action in connection with the supply of blotting paper to Government Departments generally.

Business Agents Act, 1935.—This Act came into operation on the 2nd November, 1936, and provides for the licensing of business agents and their sub-agents. The regulations under the Act were gazetted on the 30th October, 1936, and particulars of business agents (and sub-agents) are now included in the scope of the Card Index of Licensees, kept at Police Headquarters for reference in connection with inquiries by Police with regard to applicants for licenses. The provisions of the Act should enable the Police to keep an effective check on the activities of business agents.

Charitable Collections Act, 1934.—Section 3 of this Act has been proclaimed, and a register of charitable organisations is kept at the Chief Secretary's Office.

Aborigines Protection (Amendment) Act, 1936.—This Act makes it an offence to supply methylated spirits to aborigines for the purpose of drinking, and also provides the Police with more effective powers in regard to the removal of undesirables from Reserves for Aborigines.

Factories and Shops (Amendment) Act, 1936.—Under the provisions of this Act (which amends the Tobacco Act) the issue of tobacco licenses has been taken over by the Department of Labour and Industry. The same Act provides for the registration of shops, and a certain amount of work will devolve upon the Police in regard to the checking of renewals of licenses, etc.

Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1936.—Under this Act each member of the Police Force has *ex officio* the powers of an Inspector under the Act. This will strengthen the hands of the Police in dealing with illegal fishing, etc.; provision is also made for the formation of vigilance committees, and this will enable more effective action to be taken in regard to thefts from oyster leases, etc. The cancellation of leases is also provided for in this Act.

Metropolitan Traffic Act, 1900.—The Act has been extended to Newcastle. Two Traffic Police from Sydney were sent specially to Newcastle for four months to instruct the local Police in regard to the enforcement of the Act and regulations. An improvement in traffic conditions in the Newcastle District has been effected as a result.

Enforcement of Traffic Laws—Handling of "Breach Reports."—In January, 1936, arrangements were made for all "breach reports" furnished in Country Districts to be sent to the Superintendent of Traffic for consideration. This arrangement is working satisfactorily, and ensures uniformity of action in dealing with traffic offences throughout the State.

Activities of the Police in connection with Investigation of Food Relief and Relief Work Claims.—In February, 1936, at the direction of the Government, the Police took over the investigation of claims for food relief and relief work in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Industrial areas. To enable this new work to be carried out the Government approved of the enlistment of 100 additional constables. Operations were commenced in the Metropolitan District, and were extended as opportunity offered, a commencement being made in the Newcastle District in March. From time to time new localities were taken over, and eventually the inspection work throughout the whole of the Metropolitan District, including Wollongong, and the Newcastle and Northern Coalfields District, embracing Maitland, Kurri Kurri, and Cessnock, was absorbed by the Police. Some idea of the work involved is shown by the fact that up to the end of December, 1936, a total of 110,888 claims were inspected (46,194 being food relief and 64,694 relief work claims). So far as relief work applicants are concerned, it is not the function of the Police to determine whether or not these are eligible, but in regard to the total of 46,194 food relief claims investigated, 37,332 were considered by the Police to be eligible and 788 entitled to reduced scales, making a total of 38,120 cases in which the issue of food relief was warranted. In 5,241 cases the claimants were not considered eligible, and 2,147 applicants had left the addresses supplied. In addition, the Police brought under the notice of the Food Relief Branch officers no less than 2,236 cases where imposition had apparently been practised, and further, on inspection being made by the Police, 676 applicants were not known at the addresses given by them, the great majority of these claims therefore being probably bogus.

VIII.—VISIT BY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THE CONTINENT, AND AMERICA.

On the 13th April, 1936, with the approval of the Government, I left this State on a visit to Great Britain, the Continent, and America, for the purpose of studying matters concerning Police control, transport and traffic matters, organisation and relative subjects, and thereby obtaining full information in regard to the latest developments in Police methods in the various countries visited. I returned to New South Wales on the 11th December last.

During my absence abroad I studied closely Police methods in operation, especially in Great Britain, Germany and the United States, and gathered a great deal of useful information. I also obtained much literature on Police activities, and this is being carefully examined with a view to ascertaining whether any ideas are contained therein which could be adopted here to the public benefit, from a Police point of view. Owing to the dislocation of shipping, caused by industrial troubles in the United States, the despatch of much of the literature referred to was delayed, and it has only recently been received in this office. My attendance at the Royal Commission on Starting Price Betting has prevented my developing the ideas I have gained abroad, but as opportunity offers I will submit to the Minister reports covering the major matters of importance which came under my notice.

IX.—STATIONS VISITED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE DURING 1936.

Alstonville	Dunedoo	Mullumbimby
Armidale	Fernmount	Murwillumbah
Ballina	Forster	Nabiac
Bangalow	Frederickton	Newcastle
Baradine	Gilgandra	Orange
Barraba	Glen Innes	Portland
Bellingen	Grafton	Port Macquarie
Boggabri	Gulargambone	Raymond Terrace
Bowraville	Gulgong	Smithtown
Broadwater	Gunnedah	Taree
Brushgrove	Guyra	Tea Gardens
Bullahdelah	Harwood Island	Tenterfield
Burringbah	Kempsey West	Tooraweenah
Byron Bay	Kendall	Tumbulgun
Capertee	Kew	Tweed Heads
Cassilis	Kingstown	Ullmarra
Coff's Harbour	Lawrence	Uralla
Coff's Harbour Jetty	Leadville	Urbenville
Coolah	Lismore	Urunga
Coonabarabran	Lithgow	Wardell
Coonamble	Macksville	Wauchope
Coopernook	Macleay	Wilson's Downfall
Cudgen	Manilla	Wollar
Cullen Bullen	Mendooran	Woodburn
Cundletown	Merriwa	Woodenbong
Deepwater	Mudgee	Woolgoolga
Denman	Mullaley	Yamba.

X.—POLICE TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION.

The curriculum of training at the Police Depot is thorough and comprehensive, every recruit receiving careful tuition in regard to the duties imposed on Police by important statutes (including criminal law and procedure), physical culture, drill, Mounted Police duties, etc., and a complete course of instruction in First Aid and Life Saving methods. On the 31st December, 1936, the number of Police in this State who held Ambulance Certificates was 3,150, and 1,097 were in possession of certificates, medallions, etc., awarded by the Royal Life Saving Society.

XI.—POLICE SPORTS, RECREATION, ETC.

Participation in athletic sports is of great value in keeping Police physically fit for duties of an arduous nature, and this Department encourages Police in that direction. The N.S.W. Police Amateur Sports Federation, which has a fine club house at Glebe Point, embraces the following affiliated Clubs:—

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

In many instances these clubs regularly competed in tournaments and competitions against other clubs outside the Service with very satisfactory results.

The Police Tennis Association governs all tennis teams within the Service. Competitions and tournaments are conducted regularly, as well as championships in all grades. The club has a large membership, and some of its players are quite up to the standard of many outside clubs.

The N.S.W. Police Athletic Club during the year had two teams, "A" and "C" grade, in the Metropolitan Interclub Competition, and each team was successful in winning several matches. The club also took part in the Dunn Shield Competition, gaining sixth place; practically the whole of the points scored were in the field games. In the State championships a member of the Police Club, Constable Plummer, won the shot putt title, making his eighth successive win in that event. Other members of the club performed very creditably in various branches of athletics.

The N.S.W. Police Swimming and Life Saving Club continues to render excellent service to the Department and the public generally in the training of Police in life saving. The club has a membership of forty-two, and during the year both the club and individual members won distinction in competitions.

The N.S.W. Police Cricket Association is one of the strongest clubs in the Federation, and comprises eight affiliated clubs, with a membership of 125 players. The club engaged in competition cricket with considerable success. Individual members of the teams have distinguished themselves both at batting and bowling. During the season a Police cricket team from this State visited Melbourne and played against the Victorian Police. The meeting of members of both Police Forces in clean, healthy sport should help considerably to maintain the spirit of comradeship between the Services.

The N.S.W. Police Golf Club has a membership of forty-two, and conducts regular competitions, in addition to competing with other clubs outside the Service, and has won many of the matches. The club has recently affiliated with the N.S.W. Civil Service Golf Association.

The N.S.W. Police Rowing Club is a very active unit of the sporting branch of the Service and regularly competes in regattas. The club has made rapid progress in acquiring boats and increasing its membership. While they did not meet with the same success this season as during the last season, it is anticipated that the club will not be long in again forcing its way to the front. An item of special interest was the sending of the Police Senior Rowing Crew to take part in the Olympic Games held at Berlin in 1936. Although the crew did not succeed in winning the events in which they took part at the Games, they gained an experience which should be of very great benefit to them. By arrangements made with the Police Authorities in England, the members of the Police team served for a brief period whilst abroad in one or more of the British Police Forces, thereby gaining knowledge and Police experience which will be of great value to them and to the Department.

The N.S.W. Police Football Association won a midweek Ruby Union competition, beating the N.S.W. Fire Brigades team in the final. Out of ten matches played the Police Club only lost two. All members of the club displayed a keen interest in the sport and trained regularly, which is not only in the interests of the club, but in the interests of the Police Service. Two of the members of the club represented Australia during last season in New Zealand.

The N.S.W. Police Boxing and Wrestling Club consists of a number of very enthusiastic members, who meet regular at the Police Depot gymnasium for tuition in the arts of boxing and wrestling. In the State wrestling championships one member of the club was runner-up in the middle-weight division, and another was eliminated only in the semi-finals of the heavy-weight division.

The N.S.W. Police Officers' Bowling Club has a membership of eighteen, consisting of officers and ex-officers of the Police Service. The club has engaged in competition with other clubs in the Metropolitan District, and the form of the members has been such that if they continue to improve as they have done in the past twelve months the club will soon be a force to be reckoned with in this particular branch of sport.

The N.S.W. Police Rifle Club is one of the most active sporting bodies in the Service. Some of the members are excellent rifle shots, and invariably meet with marked success in outside competitions. During the year the members of the club visited Adelaide, and were successful in winning several trophies against all other States.

The N.S.W. Police Soccer Club competed during last season in the Sydney and District Soccer League Competition, and although not the winners, gave a very good account of itself. In the midweek competition the club was runner-up to Balmain with only one point separating the two teams. The club has met with considerable success in outside competitions, and now holds many valuable trophies.

The sporting bodies within the Police Service are making very satisfactory progress, and with the passing of each year it is expected the clubs will be more successful.

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

(a) THE POLICE BAND.

With the reorganisation in 1935, when a commissioned Police officer was placed in charge of the Police Band, and the supply in 1936 of a complete new set of "low-pitch" instruments, there has been a marked improvement in all phases of the work of the band; its services are much sought after in connection with functions of a national, charitable, or patriotic nature. The total number of performances of the Police Band at public functions during 1936 was fifty-one, including a recital at the Sydney Town Hall on the 23rd September in conjunction with the Police Choir, performances at the Prince of Wales (Military) Hospital, Randwick; Graythwaite Red Cross Home, North Sydney; Children's Hospital, Camperdown; Royal North Shore Hospital (annual fete), Waitara Foundling Home, and similar functions; attendances at presentations of

Imperial Service Medals at Government House, and attendance at the Annual Police Carnival, Police Sports, etc. The public appearances of the band also include nine attendances at funerals of deceased members of the Police Service, viz.:—Sergeant 1st Class M. Morris, Sergeant 2nd Class E. S. Hayes, Sergeant 2nd Class H. N. Ferris, Sergeant 2nd Class H. Lewis, Constable 1st Class J. Bentley, Constable 1st Class O. F. Warner, Constable A. E. Harding, Constable C. N. Gearside, and Police Cadet L. W. Chappell.

On the 31st December, 1936, the number of members of the band was thirty-seven.

(b) POLICE ORCHESTRA.

The activities and organisation of the Police Orchestra were carefully reviewed towards the end of last year, and definite conditions have been laid down to ensure that the orchestra's operations will be on a proper basis.

During the year the orchestra played at eighty-three functions. The most important of these were the annual Police Balls at Cooma, Orange, Manildra, Wollongong, Nowra, and Lithgow, whereby substantial sums were raised for charity. The Police Orchestra consists of eleven members, ten of whom are members of the Police Force, while the other (pianist) is an employee of another Department.

(c) POLICE CHOIR.

Under the training of Mr. R. Thew the Police Choir has reached a high standard of musical accomplishment. On the 23rd September, 1936, the Choir, in association with the Police Band, gave a recital at the Sydney Town Hall, which was well attended and much appreciated. At the Armistice Day Service in Martin-place on the 11th November, 1936, the Choir performed very creditably in leading the singing of hymns, etc.

XIII.—POLICE CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES AND WELFARE WORK.

(a) FUNCTIONS IN AID OF HOSPITALS AND OTHER CHARITABLE CAUSES.

The fine work by the Police from time to time in the cause of charity is of great value in increasing public esteem and in bringing the Service into co-operation with worthy citizens engaged in charitable and social work generally. In various localities throughout the State the Police conducted functions such as balls, etc., in aid of hospitals, crippled children, nursing bodies, and other charitable and philanthropic causes, and the total amount raised by the Police in this way during 1936 was approximately £3,150.

(b) BOYS' CLUBS.

With a view to providing a healthful avenue of recreation for the youth of sections of the community, arrangements made during 1936 have now been completed for furnishing and equipping the old Police premises, situated at Cathedral-street, Woolloomooloo, for use as a Boys' Club. The building became available owing to its discontinuance as a Police station and conversion to a Police Box. This required only the use of one room, leaving the rest of the premises vacant. The Government arranged for the renovation of the building, and an up-to-date gymnasium has been added to it. Money for the provision of furniture and equipment was raised by the Rotary Club and Police by public appeal, and the club was opened on the 1st April, 1937.

Boys' Clubs have also been established at Tamworth and Cooma by the efforts of the local Police and public-minded citizens, and they are proving very successful in their operation. The clubs assist Police work in keeping youths off the street. A club similar to those at Tamworth and Cooma is at present in process of formation at Mortdale.

A further advantage, from a Police point of view, of the formation of Boys' Clubs is that they will no doubt have the effect of fostering a more friendly attitude between the Police and the public, and this will be appreciated more fully in years to come, when the lads grow to manhood.

(c) BOY SCOUTS' MOVEMENT.

The Police interest in this movement has been well maintained during 1933, and in various instances members of the Force have accepted positions as Scoutmasters. The Police generally are encouraged to assist in the progress of the Boy Scouts. At Kurri Kurri the local Police organised a ball held on the 6th October, 1936, as a result of which the sum of £60 was handed over to the Scouts Group Committee at that town.

XIV.—POLICE SERVICES IN CASE OF PUBLIC EMERGENCY—BUSH FIRES.

In November, 1936, very serious bush fires broke out on the Blue Mountains. The towns of Springwood, Glenbrook, Woodford, and other holiday resorts on the Mountains were seriously menaced. Police and Firemen were sent from the Metropolitan Area to assist the local residents in quelling the fires. The members of both Forces rendered valuable assistance in this connection.

2,636,460
2,657,666
2,681,736

XV.—ACTS OF BRAVERY.

In the execution of their duty Police frequently run the risk of injury or loss of life, and in many instances members of the Force have from time to time exhibited great courage. The following are brief particulars of cases in which acts of bravery were performed by the Police during 1936, or only came under my notice during 1936:—

On the 10th November, 1935, Constable C. A. Jordan, when patrolling in Ultimo had occasion to speak to six men in Bay-street. Whilst the constable was so engaged one of the men picked up a large piece of concrete and threw it at the constable, striking him on the head and causing him to fall to the roadway in a dazed condition. The constable was then set upon by all the men, and brutally kicked about the face, head and body. He bravely struggled to his feet, and drawing his baton struck one of the men on the head with it. The attack then ceased, and one of the men accompanied the constable to a Police call box, where he summoned assistance. The constable was conveyed to hospital and admitted suffering from a fractured frontal bone of the skull, lacerations, abrasions, and broken teeth, twenty-three stitches being inserted in his head injuries. He was 101 days off duty through the injuries received. Five of the men were arrested; four of them received sentences ranging from three to five years, whilst the man who went to the call box with the constable was bound over for a period of three years. At the conclusion of the trial the presiding Judge commended the constable for his bravery against great odds. The constable was promoted to the rank of constable 1st Class as on and from the date of the assault upon him.

On the 19th December, 1935, the Imperial Hotel, Walgett, caught fire, and Sergeant 2nd Class J. Sykes and Constable F. H. E. M. Chalker of that town entered the burning building for the purpose of saving inmates. At the inquest the Coroner commended the conduct of the sergeant and constable.

Early in the evening of 31st December, 1935, an argument arose at a card party at a house in Redfern, and a youth named Penrose fired two shots at another youth. Penrose left the house and fired three more shots in a laneway. Later the same night Penrose and three others were seen by a visitor to a house in the same street, and they were on the footpath drinking out of a bottle. A broken beer bottle was lying on the footpath. The visitor remonstrated with the youths, and a shot was fired in his direction by Penrose. Two other men joined the visitor and the three of them walked towards Penrose, who ran a short distance and then turned around and fired five shots in their direction. He then went behind an electric light pole and fired another shot. Before the three men lost sight of him Penrose fired again. Later in the night Penrose and several other youths boarded a tram and were overcarried. Penrose then pulled the tram pole off the wires. When the conductor went to the rear of the tram the youths jumped off the footboard and ran away. Constables H. C. V. Archinal and E. W. L. Blackman pursued Penrose, who fired a shot at Constable Archinal when the latter was only 4 or 5 feet away. The constable sprang towards Penrose, who, after eluding the constable, fired another shot at him from a short distance and ran away again. Constable Archinal loaded his revolver, but was unable to fire because of the danger to other persons in the vicinity. Constable J. Terbutt, who was driving in a car in the locality at the time, was attracted by the firing and hastened to the scene. He alighted from the car and, drawing his pistol, joined in the pursuit of Penrose, on whom he gradually gained. The constable fired two shots into the ground to induce Penrose to surrender, but the latter kept on running. Constable Terbutt followed, pulling down the safety catch of his pistol. He succeeded in overtaking the offender, who, when the constable was within a few feet of him, turned and fired a shot, which struck the constable in the forehead, causing him to fall to the roadway unconscious. Penrose committed suicide a few days later when he was located by Police in a cellar at premises in Waterloo. Fortunately, Constable Terbutt did not die, but as a result of his injury he had to be discharged on superannuation. Constable Terbutt and Constable Archinal have both been awarded the King's Police Medal for their bravery on this occasion.

On the 5th January, 1936, in the early hours of the morning, detectives went to an empty house in Waterloo to effect the arrest of a dangerous criminal named Penrose, who was wanted for shooting at Constable J. Terbutt with intent to murder. In the darkness Detective-sergeant S. McCarthy approached the basement, where Penrose, who was known to be armed, was hiding. The sergeant flashed a torch into the basement and called upon Penrose to put up his hands, at the same time firing a shot as a warning. Penrose immediately committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver which he had been holding in his right hand. The conduct of the detective-sergeant was recognised by his promotion on the 4th June, 1936.

On the 14th February, 1936, a car driven by Lionel John Roberts crashed into a tree on the New England Highway a short distance from Aberdeen Police Station. Roberts had shot dead his employer at Limbri, near Tamworth, and had stolen the car. He had boasted that he would shoot any Police who attempted to apprehend him. On learning of the accident to the car driven by Roberts, Constable 1st Class A. H. James, of Aberdeen, displayed shrewdness and courage in approaching Roberts and interro-

gating him in regard to the accident. The constable discerned the butt of a revolver inside the pocket of the offender's overcoat and immediately disarmed and arrested him. There were two loaded rifles in the rear of the car at the time. A suitable entry was made on the constable's record sheet regarding his commendable action.

On the 1st May, 1936, at 11.30 p.m., Constable T. W. L. Shipton jumped into Darling Harbour at the Newcastle Steamship Company's wharf to rescue a man who had fallen from the wharf as the S.S. "Hunter" was moving out to depart for Newcastle. The constable ran the risk of sharks as well as being injured by the ship's propeller or crushed against the wharf. He was awarded the King's Police Medal, also the Bronze Medallion of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society.

On the 16th November, 1936, the ferry boat "Bellubera" caught fire whilst berthed at Kurraba Point, Port Jackson. Five men were trapped in the engine room of the burning vessel, and Constables C. S. Baxter and A. S. Anderson, as well as Sergeant T. R. Holby, arrived on the scene soon after. The Police mentioned rendered excellent service in assisting to extinguish the fire on the vessel and in connection with the rescue of four of the men referred to. One of the men managed to make his way to the deck whilst rescue work was in progress, and two died. The question as to whether the Police, firemen, or other persons acted in a manner calling for special recognition is at present being inquired into.

XVI.—KING'S POLICE MEDAL AND IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL.

The King's Police Medal, which was awarded to Constable J. T. Arthurson for bravery in attempting to arrest two armed offenders at Bargo, as mentioned in my Report for the year 1935, was presented to the Constable at a function held at the Police Depot on the 29th May, 1936. The presentation was made by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in the presence of senior Police officers, Police trainees, recruits, cadets and other visitors.

On the 25th November, 1936, at Government House Grounds, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor presented Imperial Service Medals awarded by His Majesty the King to the following retired members of the New South Wales Police Force:—

Ex-Inspector 1st Class Edwin Arthur Hinde
 Ex-Inspector 2nd Class Frank Oswald Richmond Brandon
 Ex-Inspector 2nd Class Wilfred Goodwin.
 Ex-Inspector 3rd Class James Michael Grady
 Ex-Inspector 3rd Class Alfred Robert Small.
 Ex-Sergeant 1st Class George Bell
 Ex-Sergeant 1st Class Herbert Corbett
 Ex-Sergeant 1st Class James Knox
 Ex-Sergeant 1st Class Christopher Joseph MacRae
 Ex-Sergeant 1st Class Richard Phillpott
 Ex-Sergeant 1st Class Albert Henry Taylor
 Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class Allan James Robert Bruce
 Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class William Ernest Drew
 Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class Friedrich Christian Emil Geyer
 Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class William Oscar Hargrave
 Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class James Thomas Manns
 Ex-Sergeant 2nd Class John Thomas Strong
 Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class Sylvester Kelly
 Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class Henry John Spencer.
 Ex-Sergeant 3rd Class Richard Swan.
 Ex-Constable 1st Class Arthur Crossley Crisp
 Ex-Constable 1st Class George John Freeman

An appropriate parade of Police was arranged for this occasion, and the Police Band attended and rendered suitable music. The Chief Secretary was present as well as other prominent citizens.

XVII.—TRANSFERS TO BETTER CLIMATES.

From time to time transfers of Police in outback localities to more congenial climates are granted. During 1936 the number of such transfers was twenty from the Riverina District, thirteen from the Dubbo District, and six from the Western District—thirty-nine in all.

XVIII.—CONDUCT OF POLICE.

The conduct of the Police in this State during 1936 was, generally speaking, excellent, and the standard attained in the investigation of crime, the apprehension of offenders, and performance of Police duties generally is high. On numerous occasions, letters expressing appreciation of the conduct and service of members of the Force have been received by the Department.

XIX.—MISSING FRIENDS.

The number of inquiries attended to by this Department in 1936 regarding missing friends or relatives was 1,768, as compared with 1,696 in the previous year. In 1,257 cases the missing persons were located as a result of the Police inquiries, the number located in 1935 being 1,165. Of the total of 1,768 inquiries, 904 originated from countries within the British Empire (including Australian States except New South Wales), and 111 were received from foreign countries or the consular representatives thereof.

XX.—POLICE DOGS.

Seven Alsatian dogs are kept in training at the Police Garage Yard, Alexandria, and during the past few years two of the dogs ("Tess" and "Kaspar") have been of great assistance to the Police on various occasions. The following are examples of the use made of these dogs in connection with Police work in this State:—

On the 22nd April, 1936, a boy was reported missing from his home at Hurlstone Park. The dog "Kaspar" tracked the boy from where he was last seen to Cook's River and the boy's body was recovered in the river.

On the 14th July, 1936, the Police at the garage yard were informed that two men had stolen an overcoat from a motor car in Bourke-road, Alexandria. Two men were seen running along Shea's Creek. "Tess" and "Kaspar" were taken into Bourke-road and the two men, on seeing the dogs, laid down on the ground and were easily arrested.

On the 19th August, 1936, a woman left her home at Eastwood. The dog "Kaspar" was taken to the house and allowed to smell clothing which had been worn by the woman. "Kaspar" then trailed the woman for about a mile to Brush Farm Park. The park was then searched by a party of men, and the woman was found, very weak from loss of blood caused by a self-inflicted wound.

XXI.—PUBLIC EVENTS.

A Memorial Service in connection with the death of His late Majesty King George V was held in the Sydney Domain on the 28th January, 1936. There was a large assemblage of people, and the necessary Police arrangements were made for the occasion. The Police Band attended and rendered appropriate musical items.

The death of the late Governor of New South Wales on the 30th October, 1936, was followed by a State funeral on the 2nd November, 1936. Along the route of the funeral through the City many citizens assembled to show their respect, and the manner in which the Police arrangements in connection with the funeral obsequies were carried out called forth many expressions of eulogy.

XXII.—INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES.

A number of industrial disturbances occurred in this State during 1936, but most of them were of a minor character, and, generally speaking, good order prevailed. The only industrial disturbances of a serious nature so far as New South Wales is concerned were:—The seamen's strike, which commenced in 1935 and terminated about the 21st February, 1936; the shearers' strike in the Bourke, Brewarrina, Walgett, Collarenebri, Moree, Coonamble and Condobolin districts; and a strike at the Iron and Steel Works at Port Kembla. As a precautionary measure additional Police were sent in these instances to the localities affected. At a shearing shed a number of shearers at work were forcibly removed by strikers, and a man was subsequently convicted for knowingly joining an unlawful assembly; apart from this episode there was no serious incident requiring Police intervention.

XXIII.—APPENDICES, ETC.

This report contains the following Appendices, compiled for the year 1936, as referred to hereunder:—

Appendix A.—Return of cases dealt with by the Courts in the State of New South Wales for the year 1936.

Appendix B.—Graph showing total number of persons prosecuted, total population at the end of the year, and the strength of the Force between 1905 and 1936, inclusive.

Appendix C.—Return of crime committed by juveniles (persons under the age of 21 years) in the Metropolitan Police Administrative District for the year 1936.

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

Appendix E.—Return of street accidents month by month within the State, in respect of all classes of vehicles, return of street accidents in the Metropolitan Traffic Area in respect of all classes of vehicle, return of motor vehicle accidents month by month within the State, and return showing motor vehicle accidents in the country districts and the Metropolitan Traffic Area, also the result of inquests subsequently held for the year 1936.

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

XXIV.—CONCLUSION.

In concluding this Report I cannot let the opportunity pass of expressing my hearty appreciation of the loyalty and fine service rendered by the Police Force generally during the year under review. The Police Service is undoubtedly regarded with respect by all law-abiding citizens. I also strongly commend the services of the Public Service Staff of this Department, particularly the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and senior Public Service Officers, from whom I receive valuable assistance in carrying out the administrative duties connected with this office.

Yours faithfully,

Wm. J. MACKAY,

Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of cases dealt with by Courts in State New South Wales for the year ended 31st December, 1936 .

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.	
					Committed for trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.							
	Fined.	Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.															
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Offences against the Person—																			
Murder	25	8	..	..	22	4	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	33	31	2	..	..
Attempt to murder	25	3	..	..	16	3	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	28	43	..	15	..
Inciting to murder	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Setting fire to dwelling knowing person to be therein.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	4	..
Manslaughter	49	1	..	..	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	50	49	1	..	..
Inflicting grievous bodily harm	59	9	..	..	26	5	..	..	..	6	..	27	4	68	78	..	10	..
Attempt to inflict grievous bodily harm ..	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	10	14	..	4	..
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm....	104	4	5	1	38	4	..	1	..	10	..	60	1	114	111	3	..	..
Robbery with violence	119	11	..	..	66	4	..	2	..	2	1	49	6	130	83	47	..	..
Demanding property with menace or threat	10	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	10	11	..	1	..
Assault with intent to rob	32	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	5	..	18	..	32	54	..	22	..
Robbery, being armed	34	1	..	..	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	35	7	28	..	..
Assault an officer in the execution of his duty.	224	12	9	150	7	46	1	22	3	15	1	245	260	..	15	..
Assault special constable in the execution of his office.	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	3	..
Assault with intent to prevent lawful apprehension.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..
Assault in company	44	2	20	4	..	..	9	..	5	13	..	37	6	70	52	18	..	..
Assault a female	264	11	315	120	3	..	82	23	30	159	25	304	83	710	712	..	2	..	
Assault, common	495	14	922	128	4	..	462	27	52	174	21	725	94	1,559	1,690	..	131	..	
Obstructing workmen by violence, or threat of violence.	3	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	5	..	8	1	7	..	..
Not providing wife, child, or other dependent with necessities—endangering li e.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..
Deserting wife or child—indictable	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	10	22	..	12	..
Abandoning or exposing child under 2 years of age.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Endangering railway passengers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Causing bodily harm by furious or negligent driving or riding.	34	..	3	..	19	..	2	..	..	1	..	15	..	37	39	..	2	..
Rape	24	..	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	25	13	12	..	..
Attempt to commit rape	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	7	..	3	..
Carnally knowing girl under 10 years, or attempt.	14	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	14	10	4	..	..
Carnally knowing girl over 10 years and under 16 years, or attempt.	85	..	1	..	44	..	..	1	..	14	..	27	..	86	88	..	2	..
Carnally knowing pupil or daughter, or attempt.	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	8	..	2	..
Indecent assault on girl under 16 years of age.	75	..	..	..	28	..	..	3	..	14	..	30	..	75	67	8	..	..
Indecent assault on a female	15	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	16	17	..	..	..
Indecent assault on a male person	51	..	1	..	24	..	..	1	..	13	..	14	..	52	71	..	19	..
Sodomy, or attempt	11	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	11	7	4	..	..
Bestiality, or attempt	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..
Abduction	13	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	13	10	3	..	..
Bigamy	11	3	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	14	14	..	..	..
Attempting to procure abortion.....	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	1	..
Supplying or procuring drug or instrument to procure miscarriage.	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..
Concealment of birth .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	1	..
Attempted suicide	74	39	1	1	20	10	25	15	30	13	115	119	..	4	..
Any other offences against the person ..	23	2	7	..	3	1	2	..	..	11	..	14	1	32	74	..	42	..
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies.	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	1	..
Total	1,958	127	1,297	253	435	29	712	58	164	11	491	68	1,453	214	3,635	3,794	..	159	..
Offences against Property with Violence—																			
Sacrilege	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	15	..	10	..
Burglary	19	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	19	35	..	16	..
Breaking and entering, or attempt	3,458	17	18	1	628	8	2	..	22	531	5	2,293	5	3,494	4,414	..	920	..	
Malicious acts with intent to obstruct or injure railway engine or carriage.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	5	..	3	..
Malicious damage to telegraph post, wire, or insulator, or attempt.	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	5	2	2	..	..
Injuries to buildings by explosive substances, or attempt.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Injuries to Manufactures or Machinery...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Injuring property in museums and certain other public places.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maliciously injuring property	628	35	186	14	5	1	367	33	35	135	5	272	10	863	829	34	..	..
Killing cattle with intent to steal carcase, skin, or other part.	6	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	7	8	..	1	..
Maliciously killing, maiming, or wounding cattle.	3	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	2	..	8	16	..	8	..
Maliciously killing, maiming, or wounding other animals or birds.	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	10	..	6	..
Any other offence against property with violence.	12	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	3	..	13	7	6	..	..
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.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Total	4,126	53	218	16	648	9	379	33	58	..	688	11	2,581	16	4,423	5,343	..	920	..

APPENDIX A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.												Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.					
Offences against Property without Violence—																				
Simple Larceny, or attempt	9,287	963	319	28	92	6	1,536	549	1,298	60	2,517	225	4,163	151	10,597	11,129	..	532		
Stealing from the person, or attempt	135	19	..	..	3	..	17	3	27	..	14	1	74	15	154	118	36	..
Stealing in a dwelling	303	30	2	..	12	..	9	..	66	1	39	3	179	26	335	316	19	..		
Larceny as a bailee	105	1	13	..	26	..	18	..	15	..	22	1	37	..	119	194	75	..		
Embezzlement	164	3	11	..	24	1	31	..	19	..	29	1	72	1	178	116	62	..		
Larceny as a servant	80	1	15	..	11	..	6	..	20	..	40	1	18	..	96	66	30	..		
Obtaining goods or money by false pretence	6,373	1,573	181	69	62	3	514	29	187	..	1,349	301	4,442	1,309	8,196	3,880	4,316	..		
Receiving stolen property	156	25	10	4	28	1	33	5	17	..	46	20	42	3	195	105	..	..
Fraudulent appropriation	94	16	42	2	58	..	13	1	6	..	16	1	43	16	154	120	34	..		
Larceny by finding	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	1
Larceny by trick	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	11	11	..	..
Stealing or destroying a valuable security	32	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	14	3	16	..	35	32	3	..
Cattle stealing	25	..	6	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	13	..	12	..	31	31	..	..
Horse stealing	65	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	32	..	9	..	17	..	66	70	..	4		
Sheep stealing	31	..	10	1	4	..	5	1	13	..	5	..	14	..	42	45	..	3		
Dog stealing	15	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	17	16	1	..
Stealing animals or birds ordinarily kept in confinement.	43	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	26	..	44	103	..	59
Larceny of things attached to land	15	..	11	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	26	28	..	2
Illegally using cattle or horses	25	..	11	..	..	..	10	..	7	..	9	..	10	..	36	21	15	..
Fraudulently branding or altering brands on cattle.	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	..	1
Possession of skin or carcase of stolen cattle.	1	..	22	1	..	..	11	..	3	..	..	..	9	1	24	29	..	5
Supposed stolen goods in custody	925	54	50	11	..	..	265	27	154	2	125	12	431	24	1,040	1,261	..	221
Unlawful possession of trees, fence, or like material.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Stealing from vessel in port	10	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	10	5	5	..
Embezzling ship's cargo or stores	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	11	2	9	..
Stealing from Wharf	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	5	..
Stealing letters or articles sent by post	66	..	1	..	13	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	6
Found at night with intent to commit felony.	27	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	16	..	27	15	12	..
Enter dwelling-house with intent to steal at night.	1	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	13	..	6
Careless use of fire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Setting fire to crops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do grass	7	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Do house	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	9	4	5	..
Do ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Do dwelling, person being therein.	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	7	..	..
Do certain other buildings, or attempts.	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	4	..
Demanding money by written menace or threat.	715	1	12	..	1	..	150	..	87	..	259	..	230	1	728	467	261	..		
Unlawfully use another's vehicle or boat.	33	1	10	3	3	..	4	..	7	..	8	..	21	4	47	58	..	11		
Any other offence against property without violence.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies.	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	6	..	3
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	18,785	2,691	741	119	362	11	2,684	615	1,994	63	4,565	570	9,921	1,551	22,336	18,405	3,931	..		
Forgery and Offences against the Currency—																				
Forging and uttering	39	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	9	..	15	..	13	2	41	39	2	..		
Forgery	57	1	2	1	21	..	1	..	11	..	13	1	13	1	61	51	10	..		
Uttering	22	1	1	..	9	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	10	..	24	25	..	1
Making or having in possession implements or material for forgery.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Making counterfeit coin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Possessing or uttering counterfeit coin	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	34	..	27
Making or having in possession coining tools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Any other offences against the currency	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	125	3	3	2	25	..	2	1	21	..	31	1	39	3	133	162	..	29		
Offences against Good Order—																				
Idle and disorderly person	556	127	1	..	..	..	5	..	284	46	48	25	220	56	684	816	..	132
Rogue and vagabond	152	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	61	2	44	..	160	140	20	..
Drunkenness	28,801	2,215	74	..	..	..	15,399	835	469	3	12,037	1,266	970	111	31,090	28,018	3,072	..
Drunkenness, with disorderly conduct	273	7	13	..	..	..	255	7	14	..	12	..	5	..	293	432	..	139
Riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening, or insulting behaviour.	2,971	491	812	34	..	..	3,342	462	39	..	183	28	219	35	4,308	4,782	..	474
Using threatening, abusive, or insulting words.	404	42	477	187	..	..	440	78	12	3	107	29	322	119	1,110	1,010	100	..
Using profane, indecent, or obscene language.	3,120	304	567	22	..	..	3,460	301	91	..	66	12	70	13	4,012	4,401	..	388
Singing obscene songs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Writing or drawing indecent or obscene word, figure, or representation.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1
Throw or discharge stone or missile	7	..	22	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	29	20	9	..
Negligent or furious riding or driving	21	..	83	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	4	..	16	..	104	55	49	..
Cruelty to animals	26	2	93	10	..	..	83	4	4	..	11	1	21	7	131	109	..	..
Playing a game to the annoyance of passengers or residents.	278	..	110	..	..	..	354	..	..	..	31	..	3	..	388	37	..	..
Keeping a common, ill-governed, and disorderly house and brothel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lewdness	10	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

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 Good Order—continued.																		
Inciting person to resist constable	53	4	6	..	..	..	47	3	1	..	5	1	6	..	63	69	..	6
Inciting to, urging, or encouraging the commission of crimes.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Disorderly behaviour at public political meeting (Commonwealth).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Carrying firearms on Sunday	3	..	96	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	34	..	2	..	99	59	40	..
Shooting for pleasure or profit on Sunday	3	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	1
Owner, occupier, or agent of house permitting prostitution therein.	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	..
Sedition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assuming designation of member of Police Force.	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	18	..	10
Perjury	3	2	3	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	9	..	..
False swearing not being perjury	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..
Making a false declaration	19	4	23	3	2	3	26	1	..	..	7	1	7	2	49	15	34	..
Tampering with a witness	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	3	..
Conspiracy	47	3	2	..	33	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	13	..	52	52	..	..
Travel by steamer without paying fare, or attempt.	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
Travel by train or tram without paying fare, or attempt.	540	8	607	129	..	..	1,006	128	55	..	14	2	72	7	1,284	1,628	..	344
Naval deserter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Military deserter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Absent without leave from ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Willful disobedience on board ship	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	4	..
Drunk on board ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riotous, or disorderly on board ship	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Sly-grog selling	58	7	12	1	..	..	65	8	..	..	..	..	5	..	78	106	..	28
Maliciously publishing defamatory libel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disturbing a congregation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trespass on enclosed lands	149	1	153	6	..	..	224	2	2	..	21	..	55	5	309	310	..	1
Willfully causing animals to trespass	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	2	..	3
Contempt of Court	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Escaping from custody	23	3	..	..	3	..	2	..	7	..	9	3	2	..	26	23	3	..
Absconding from bail	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	15	..	11
Consorting	52	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	12	19	10	3	1	75	69	6	..
Unauthorised procession	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Any other offences against good order	194	54	44	9	7	..	120	17	53	21	19	7	34	18	301	285	16	..
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily	10	..	14	6	..	..	18	5	1	..	1	1	4	..	30	15	15	..
Total	37,802	3,307	3,225	408	57	9	25,031	1,851	1,124	85	12,709	1,390	2,106	280	44,742	42,853	1,889	..
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings—																		
Aborigines Protection	110	1	32	4	..	..	129	5	3	..	2	..	8	..	147	116	31	..
Apprentices	..	..	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	13	5	8	..
Auctioneers Licensing	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	6	1	..
Billiards and Bagatelle	1	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	2	..	23	20	3	..
Bankruptcy	..	..	67	2	..	..	106	2	8	..	9	..	7	..	132	119	13	..
Birds and Animals Protection	63	..	144	3	..	..	128	3	..	..	7	..	9	..	147	331	..	184
Bread Act	..	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	2
Careless Use of Fire	3	..	77	2	..	..	60	1	..	..	3	..	14	1	79	41	38	..
Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat.	162	94	205	35	..	..	34	4	28	23	220	86	85	16	496	467	29	..
Child Welfare	..	..	52	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	52	36	16	..
Coal Mines Regulation	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	2	5	..
Commons Regulation	..	..	8	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	1	1	1	12	15	..	3
Commonwealth Crimes	2	..	23	11	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	1	10	8	34	74	..	40
Commonwealth Electoral	..	..	43	1	..	..	44	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	48	50	..	2
Crown Lands	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Companies	84	1	47	5	10	..	45	..	7	..	31	2	38	4	137	178	..	41
Crimes	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Crimes Prevention	10	1	27	..	..	..	22	1	4	..	..	..	11	..	38	48	..	10
Customs	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	..	11
Dairy Industry	..	..	29	3	..	..	28	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	32	44	..	12
Dairies Supervision	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..
Defence (Commonwealth)	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	6
Dentists	..	..	355	1	..	..	2	..	12	..	255	1	137	..	407	455	..	48
Deserted Wives and Children	51	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	30	..	25
Distillation (Commonwealth)	3	..	1,023	264	..	..	973	249	..	..	3	..	50	15	1,290	1,504	..	214
Dog and Goat	..	..	221	50	..	..	211	49	..	..	1	..	9	1	271	238	33	..
Early Closing	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	21	..	17
Excise (Commonwealth)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Explosives	..	..	88	7	..	..	63	..	..	..	2	..	23	7	95	100	..	5
Factories and Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Fair Rents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Felons Apprehension	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fire Brigades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	48	..	284	1	..	..	306	1	..	..	8	..	18	..	333	321	12	..
Forestry	..	..	91	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	91	136	..	45
Gaming and Betting	4,978	271	91	4	..	..	4,877	245	23	..	21	9	148	21	5,344	5,364	..	20
Gas	1	..	7	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	3	..
Government Railways, and By-laws	3,479	10	359	16	..	..	3,654	19	75	2	52	4	57	1	3,864	3,712	152	..
Hawkers and Pedlars	142	4	26	..	..	..	147	4	7	..	3	..	11	..	172	231	..	59
Immigration Restriction	23	..	22	4	..	..	22	4	14	..	3	..	6	..	49	37	12	..
Impounding	..	..	19	1	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	20	37	..	17
Inebriates	7	1	17	1	..	..	2	..	7	1	12	1	3	..	26	28	..	2
Industrial Arbitration	20	..	1,808	140	..	..	1,398	109	..	..	85	6	345	25	1,968	2,064	..	96
Inflammable Liquid	..	..	13	1	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	9	5	..
Invalid and Old Age Pensions (Commonwealth).	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	..	..
Irrigation	..	..	15	2	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	17	63	..	46
..																	

APPENDIX A—continued.

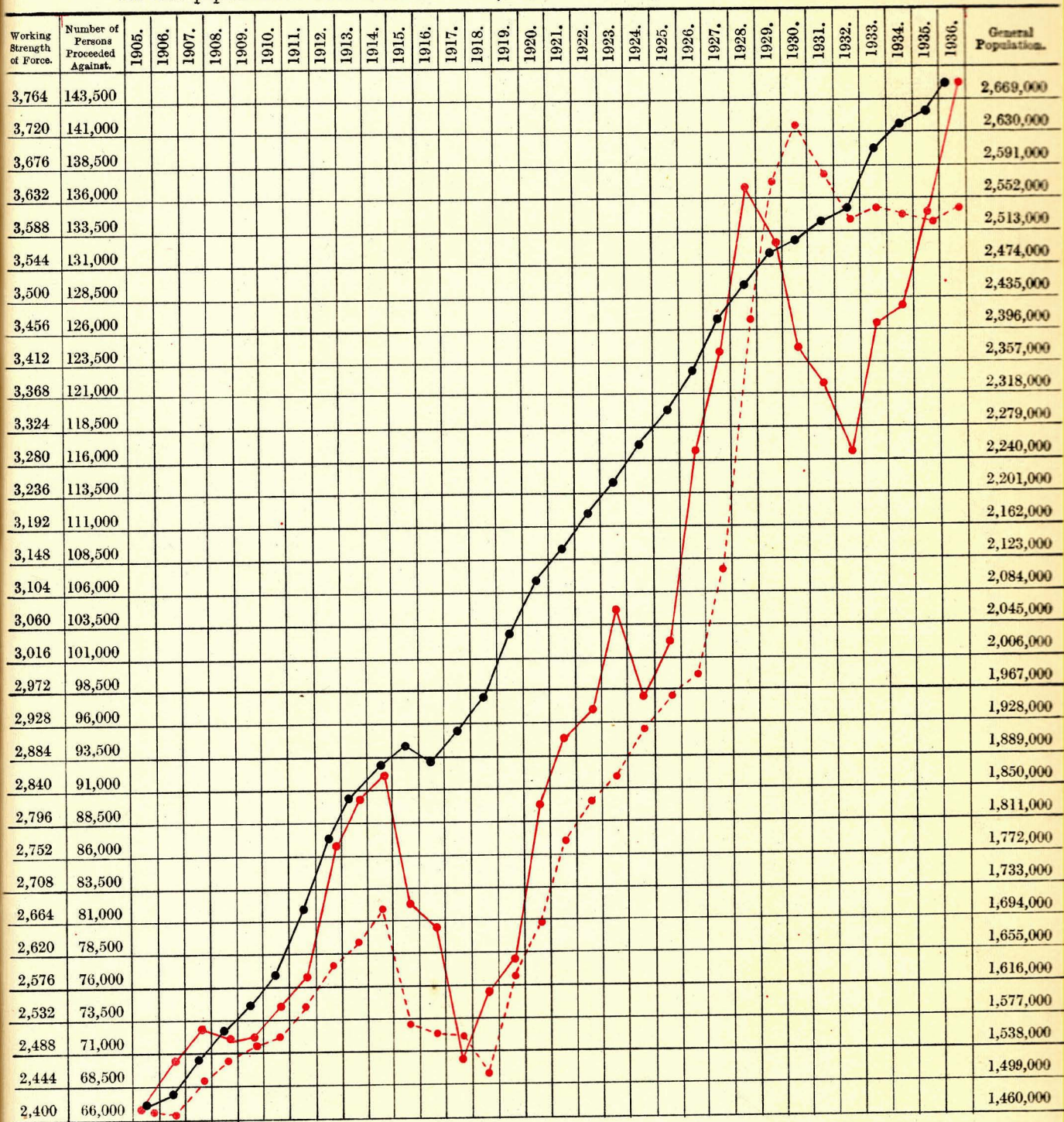
Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.						
	Fined.	Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.														
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings—continued.																		
Lunacy	126	24	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	74	16	50	8	150	155	..	5
Marriage	2	..	13	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	9	..	17	13	..	1
Masters and Servants	1	..	92	4	..	..	11	1	..	..	49	1	33	2	97	129	..	32
Meat Industry .....	..	..	11	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	7	4	..
Medical Practitioners	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3	..
Merchant Shipping	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	12	..	7
Metropolitan Traffic and Regulations	194	2	2,447	8	..	..	2,551	8	..	..	19	..	71	2	2,651	2,170	481	..
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage and By-laws.	..	..	15	4	1	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	19	9	10	..
Mining .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	..	2
Motor Tax Management	22	..	247	2	..	..	249	2	..	..	4	..	16	..	271	298	..	27
Motor Traffic and Regulations	1,079	10	25,961	910	..	..	25,481	856	5	..	390	11	1,164	53	27,960	28,837	4,123	..
Maternity Allowance (Commonwealth) ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Native Dogs Destruction and Poisoned Baits.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Navigation	3	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	22	..	15
Newspapers .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Noxious Trades .....	..	..	9	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	6	3	..
Oaths .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Obscene and Indecent Publications	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	3	5	..
Parliamentary Electorates and Elections ..	..	..	19	6	..	..	11	1	..	..	1	1	7	4	25	34	..	9
Pastures Protection .....	..	..	1,084	13	..	..	887	10	..	..	26	1	171	2	1,097	980	117	..
Pawnbrokers	1	..	10	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	1	5	1	13	1	12	..
Pistol License	135	..	67	7	..	..	136	5	8	..	43	2	15	..	209	214	..	5
Poisons .....	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	19	..	11
Police Offences	323	1	156	11	..	..	392	5	17	..	32	2	38	5	491	413	78	..
Police Offences (Drugs)	80	1	15	..	1	..	86	..	..	1	2	..	6	..	96	81	15	..
Police Regulation	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	7	..
Post and Telegraph (Commonwealth)	11	..	148	22	9	..	146	21	2	..	1	..	1	1	181	40	141	..
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	8	..	67	6	..	..	53	3	1	..	9	..	12	3	81	91	..	10
Printing	15	..	4	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	19	13	6	..
Prisons .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Private Hospitals .....	..	..	..	4	..	..	66	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..
Public Health .....	..	..	78	5	..	..	628	4	..	..	3	..	9	1	83	212	..	129
Public Instruction	6	..	2,367	224	..	..	..	45	..	..	80	13	1,665	166	2,597	705	1,892	..
Public Roads .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Pure Food .....	..	..	668	50	..	..	615	41	..	..	12	2	41	7	718	860	..	142
Quarantine .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Registration of Firms .....	..	..	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	2	4	..
Rural Workers' Accommodation .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
Seamen	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	13	..	11
Second-hand Dealers and Collectors	15	..	35	..	..	..	45	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	50	62	..	12
Stamp Duties .....	..	..	297	16	..	..	164	6	..	..	13	2	120	8	313	314	..	1
Stock .....	..	..	26	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	26	60	..	34
Sunday Trading (Refreshment Rooms) .....	..	..	39	5	..	..	38	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	44	27	17	..
Sydney Corporation	6	..	685	10	..	..	677	8	..	..	6	..	8	2	701	136	565	..
Sydney Harbour Trust .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sydney Water Supply .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Theatres and Public Halls	13	..	242	2	..	..	229	..	..	..	4	2	22	..	257	223	34	..
Tobacco .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	7	..
Totalizator	889	3	6	..	..	..	880	3	..	..	8	..	7	..	898	1,592	..	694
Transport	91	17	1,740	20	..	..	1,636	29	..	..	46	2	119	6	1,868	1,667	201	..
Vagrancy	559	232	59	2	1	..	13	3	385	74	86	119	173	38	892	1,069	..	167
Venerical Diseases .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Veterinary Surgeons .....	..	..	10	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	10	..
Weights and Measures .....	..	..	188	15	..	..	185	15	..	..	..	..	3	..	203	246	..	43
Wine Adulteration .....	..	..	27	4	..	..	18	4	..	..	7	..	2	..	31	9	22	..
Any other Acts	103	1	2,094	277	..	..	1,739	221	11	..	87	16	360	41	2,475	2,767	..	292
Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection.	3	..	80	34	..	..	75	30	..	..	..	1	8	3	117	..	117	..
Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers.	8	..	48	2	..	..	41	2	..	..	2	..	8	..	53	..	53	..
Aid and abet commission of any offence under the above Acts, punishable summarily, where the same is not provided for under other headings.	10	1	15	3	..	..	22	3	..	..	1	1	2	..	29	38	..	9
Total	13,649	756	52,435	2,598	25	..	56,439	2,321	639	103	2,224	354	6,757	576	69,438	64,343	5,095	..
RECAPITULATION.																		
Offences against the person	1,958	127	1,297	253	435	29	712	58	164	11	491	68	1,453	214	3,635	3,794	..	159
Offences against property with violence.	4,136	53	218	16	648	9	379	33	58	..	688	11	2,581	15	4,423	5,343	..	900
Offences against property without violence.	18,785	2,691	741	119	362	11	2,684	615	1,994	63	4,565	570	9,921	1,561	22,336	18,405	3,931	..
Forgery and offences against the currency.	125	3	3	2	35	..	2	1	21	..	31	1	29	3	133	162	..	29
Offences against good order	37,802	3,307	3,225	408	57	9	25,031	1,851	1,124	85	12,709	1,390	2,196	389	44,742	42,853	1,889	..
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not otherwise provided for.	13,649	756	52,435	2,598	25	..	56,439	2,321	639	103	2,224	354	6,757	576	69,438	64,343	5,095	..
Total	76,455	6,937	57,919	3,396	1,562	58	85,247	4,879	4,000	262	20,708	2,394	22,867	2,740	144,707	134,900	9,807	..

NON-COMPLIANCE with Orders, 1936.

[illegible]

APPENDIX B.

CHART showing number of persons proceeded against for crimes and offences in each of the years 1905 to 1936, inclusive, the total population at 31st December in each year, and the strength of the Force during the same period.



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

Year.	* Strength of Force.		Persons proceeded against.		General Population.	Year.	* Strength of Force.		Persons proceeded against.		General Population.
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of mean Population.			Number.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of mean Population.	
1905	2,413	1.64	66,096	45	1,469,153	1921	2,768	1.30	94,870	45	2,129,693
1906	2,409	1.61	70,777	48	1,498,609	1922	2,829	1.31	96,989	44	2,174,688
1907	2,446	1.60	73,408	48	1,531,980	1923	2,852	1.29	104,519	47	2,211,106
1908	2,483	1.59	72,204	47	1,560,026	1924	2,923	1.23	98,101	43	2,256,649
1909	2,502	1.57	72,223	46	1,596,685	1925	2,968	1.29	102,377	44	2,300,081
1910	2,510	1.53	74,830	46	1,638,220	1926	2,997	1.26	116,675	49	2,349,401
1911	2,551	1.50	76,318	46	1,701,651	1927	3,136	1.30	124,030	51	2,401,884
1912	2,610	1.46	86,957	50	1,786,770	1928	3,467	1.41	137,079	56	2,446,874
1913	2,635	1.43	90,264	50	1,846,151	1929	3,646	1.47	132,439	53	2,479,160
1914	2,677	1.42	92,467	49	1,882,471	1930	3,723	1.49	124,538	49	2,502,039
1915	2,526†	1.33	82,454	44	1,895,671	1931	3,667	1.45	121,743	48	2,519,300
1916	2,514†	1.33	80,915	43	1,886,990	1932	3,602	1.42	116,341	46	2,542,034
1917	2,503†	1.30	70,697	37	1,921,612	1933	3,608	1.38	126,134	48	2,613,776
1918	2,452†	1.25	75,929	39	1,963,492	1934	3,606	1.37	127,960	49	2,636,460
1919	2,585†	1.27	78,376	39	2,039,904	1935	3,599	1.35	134,900	51	2,657,666
1920	2,663	1.27	89,871	43	2,093,217	1936	3,614	1.35	144,707	54	2,681,736

* Including trackers.

† Exclusive of men on military service.

¶ Including police cadets.

APPENDIX C.

Return of Crime committed by Juveniles (persons under the age of 21 years) in the Metropolitan Police Administrative District for the Year 1936.

Offence.	Males.	Females.	Number of Cases.	Released on Probation.	Fined.	Sent to Prison.	Committed to a Home.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Trial.	Discharged.	Bound Over.	Admonished.	Fine Surety.	Withdrawn.	Bail Forfeited.	Pay Compensation.	Remanded.	No evidence offered.	Totals.	Totals for 1935.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Arson	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1
Assault (including assault in company).	34	1	35	7	12	1	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	35	48	...	13
Assault and resist Police	4	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	...	8
Assault and robbery (including assault and robbery in company).	17	...	17	...	...	1	2	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	7	10	...
Assault, indecent on female (including rape and attempts, and assaults with intent to rape).	51	...	51	20	1	1	7	9	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	51	21	30	...
Assault, indecent, on male	6	...	6	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	9	...	3
Behaviour, offensive, riotous, &c.	132	15	147	2	131	...	...	...	...	6	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	161	...	14
Bodily harm, inflict on occasion grievous or actual.	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	22	...	17
Buggery	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Burglary	13	...	13	...	...	1	2	1	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	13	5	8	...
Cattle (including horses) stealing or illegally using.	11	...	11	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	4	7	...
Child, neglected or uncontrollable.	352	197	529	133	12	1	196	...	...	21	8	11	...	13	...	...	8	126	529	551	...	22
Child desertion .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cruelty to animals	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1
Drunkenness	213	11	224	1	82	...	...	...	...	9	18	8	...	...	105	...	...	1	224	255	...	31
Dwelling—found in etc.	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...
Embezzlement	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...
Enclosed lands, trespass on	63	1	64	1	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	64	22	42	...
Enclosed yard, found in	21	...	21	5	...	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	21	15	6	...
False pretences	73	23	96	4	11	...	1	2	3	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	66	96	52	44	...
Forgery, uttering, or forgery and uttering.	13	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	...	13	...
Gaming and betting	176	4	180	...	173	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	180	238	...	58
Language, indecent, insulting, etc.	91	6	97	1	88	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	92	5	...
Larceny as a bailee	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	5
Idle and disorderly person	18	9	27	...	...	5	1	...	9	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	27	53	...	26
Manslaughter	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	4
Murder and attempts	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	9
Missappropriation—fraudulent ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Missile-throwing, etc.	4	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...
Money demanded by menaces, etc.	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...
Motor-car, illegally use	401	1	402	57	81	46	37	...	14	13	1	8	3	...	5	1	136	402	159	243	...	...
Maintenance order, disobey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Obscenely expose person	89	...	89	3	...	2	1	83	89	9	80	...
Property, possession of stolen ..	69	1	70	2	11	3	1	...	5	8	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	33	70	84	...
Property, receiving stolen	15	...	15	7	1	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	3	...
Property, malicious injury	89	1	90	49	10	1	7	...	7	3	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	6	90	143	...	53
Possession of housebreaking implements.	15	...	15	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	15	2	13	...
Robbery under arms	14	...	14	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	3	11	...
Representations, false .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Release, break conditions of	8	1	9	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	14	...	5
Recognisance, breach of	9	1	10	...	...	6	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	2
Stealing	1,976	198	2,174	546	188	128	166	9	111	175	35	15	71	...	26	6	698	2,174	2,485	...	311		
Stealing, attempts	21	...	21	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	17	...
Stealing in a dwelling	36	5	41	4	2	5	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	40	1	...
Stealing in company	148	...	148	83	6	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	2	146	...
Stealing from the person	35	...	35	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	27	8	...
Stealing, break, enter, and steal	944	9	953	133	...	13	71	123	3	14	8	...	...	18	...	3	10	557	953	1,605	...	652
Stealing, found at night with intent.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Stealing, all other classes	456	7	463	161	22	30	29	12	...	2	23	1	...	1	...	4	19	159	463	333	130	...	
Shooting with intent	6	...	6	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
Suspected person	33	1	34	4	2	5	...	3	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	34	17	17	...
Sly grog selling .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Travel on train or tram without paying fare.	58	6	64	1	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	64	89	...	25
Two-up playing	26	...	26	10	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	24	...
Wounding, maliciously .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Police Offences (Drugs) Act, 1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other offences not included in foregoing.	290	15	305	45	131	12	8	5	...	17	20	4	3	20	2	...	2	36	305	411	...	106	
Total	6,042	513	6,555	1,295	1,119	280	571	197	8	252	319	73	30	151	107	41	52	2,060	6,555	7,064	...	509	

APPENDIX D.

Statement of General Convictions Against Licensees under the Liquor Act in the Metropolitan Licensing District for the Year 1936.

Permitting persons on licensed premises during prohibited hours	76
Failing to close and keep closed to the public every bar of licensed premises during prohibited hours	37
Permitting liquor to be consumed on licensed premises during prohibited hours	5
Delivering liquor on licensed premises during prohibited hours	35
Supplying liquor on licensed premises during prohibited hours	7
Selling liquor not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser	13
Using premises for the purpose of betting	1
Allowing licensed premises to be used in contravention of the Gaming and Betting Act	5
Carrying away liquor from licensed premises during prohibited hours ..	1
Wilfully delaying admittance to a Sergeant of Police	3
Permitting drunkenness on licensed premises	2
Selling short measure of beer	2
Driving a motor vehicle whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor ..	2
Total	189

Fines and costs aggregating £726 10s. were imposed.

In addition to the abovementioned convictions, the presiding Magistrate at the Metropolitan Licensing Court in fifty-nine cases found the charges proven, but without proceeding to conviction dismissed or discharged the defendants under the provisions of section 556A of the Crimes Act, No. 40 of 1900.

Particulars of Convictions Against Holders of Australian Wine Licenses in the Metropolitan Licensing District for the Year 1936.

Permitting persons on licensed premises during prohibited hours	5
Delivering liquor on licensed premises during prohibited hours	8
Supplying liquor on licensed premises during prohibited hours	6
Permitting drunkenness on licensed premises	3
Failing to close and keep closed to the public every bar of licensed premises during prohibited hours	3
Selling wine not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser	1
Permitting premises to be used in contravention of the Gaming and Betting Act	1
Supplying liquor to a person then in the state of intoxication	1
Failing to securely lock away all wines during prohibited hours	1
Drunkenness	1
Breach of the Bankruptcy Act	1
Total	34

Fines and costs aggregating £109 10s. were imposed.

In addition to the above convictions, the presiding Magistrate at the Metropolitan Licensing Court in seven cases of breaches of the Liquor Act found the charges proven, but without proceeding to conviction dismissed or discharged the defendants under the provisions of section 556A of the Crimes Act No. 40 of 1900.

Convictions against Spirit Merchants in the Metropolitan Licensing District for the year 1936.

Selling liquor in quantities not authorised by license ... 10

Fines and costs aggregating £484 imposed.

RETURN showing the number of Licenses in existence in the Metropolitan Licensing District on the 31st December of each year, 1892 to 1936.

Description of License.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Publicans'	833	808	797	793	789	789	790	792	792	790	786	783	755	745	719	711	694	666	665	648	642	629
Spirit Merchants'	117	115	106	116	100	104	106	112	106	111	107	109	104	95	101	99	98	97	96	95	97	99
Australian Wine	215	242	231	279	266	292	308	345	349	343	348	364	343	325	315	298	289	283	269	247	248	245
Brewers'	11	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	7	7	6	5	4	4	5	4	3	3
Packet	26	20	19	19	18	21	16	21	20	19	23	27	23	23	24	27	29	24	23	24	23	21
Billiards	173	163	161	170	142	122	89	105	109	102	113	112	110	109	109	109	114	119	114	130	131	140

Description of License.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Publicans'	640	639	638	628	612	603	601	581	578	543	529	528	530	531	530	536	537	538	537	537	537	535	534
Spirit Merchants'	96	92	94	88	86	87	112	130	133	131	125	127	122	119	118	127	124	113	108	111	112	115	116
Australian Wine	245	239	229	223	216	215	215	213	212	211	174	165	165	165	165	160	160	160	160	160	159	159	159
Brewers'	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Packet	19	20	20	19	19	13	15	13	13	12	12	10	10	9	8	7	6	5	5	5	4	4	4
Billiards	152	149	141	137	119	120	125	135	159	162	155	157	162	156	148	147	142	119	110	101	61	42	83

APPENDIX E.

RETURN of number of Accidents and number of persons killed and injured in Public Streets in the State of New South Wales for the Year 1936, where all classes of vehicles were concerned.

Month.	Metropolitan Area.			Country Districts.			State of New South Wales.		
	Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
January	654	25	399	159	24	157	813	49	556
February	673	31	397	148	23	125	821	54	522
March	757	25	482	186	32	192	943	57	674
April	756	32	479	166	21	123	922	53	602
May	820	25	509	192	15	158	1,012	40	667
June	763	17	403	171	16	128	934	33	531
July	716	18	372	181	14	161	897	32	533
August	751	24	439	172	17	169	923	41	608
September	712	22	402	156	16	150	868	38	552
October	770	25	475	155	16	154	925	41	629
November	689	23	426	135	16	130	824	39	556
December	877	30	463	200	26	179	1,077	56	642
Total	8,938	297	5,246	2,021	236	1,826	10,959	533	7,072

RETURN of Accidents reported by Police, which occurred in Public Streets within the Metropolitan Traffic Area, showing the number of Persons Killed or Injured, from 1st January, 1936, to 31st December, 1936.

Division in which Accident Occurred.	Total number of					Description of Vehicle to which Accident is Attributed.																Pedestrians & Passengers where vehicles not blamed.		Accidents caused by Animals (Loose, Led, or Bladen).		Improper riding upon, or getting on or off Trams and other Vehicles whilst in motion.		Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.								
	Accidents.			Persons.		Tram.		Motor Bus.		Motor Van or Lorry, Fire Engine		Taxi Cab.		Motor Car.		Motor Cycle.		Bi-cycle.		Horse Drawn.								Under 14.		Over 14. Under 60.		Over 60.		Not Stated.		
	Fatal.	Causing Injury.	No. Persons Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.							
1	10	345	929	10	373	2	19	1	2	...	36	...	26	1	87	...	19	...	40	...	2	5	119	...	1	23	1	28	6	285	3	51	...	9		
2	16	422	676	16	458	...	20	...	1	1	38	2	14	3	99	1	14	1	68	...	5	6	134	...	1	2	38	3	52	6	315	7	69	...	22	
3	23	379	622	23	428	2	28	...	1	3	29	2	35	7	144	2	30	1	26	1	2	5	117	...	...	16	1	44	14	252	8	61	...	71	
4	1	147	503	1	160	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	11	...	38	...	10	...	10	...	2	1	42	...	1	...	14	...	10	1	112	...	23	...	15
5	10	257	129	12	295	...	2	...	...	...	27	...	4	5	76	2	37	1	57	1	1	3	85	...	3	...	3	1	72	7	193	4	17	...	13
6	13	213	185	13	263	2	2	...	3	1	28	...	4	4	92	1	34	3	37	...	3	1	57	...	...	1	3	1	49	7	187	5	20	...	7
7	17	200	97	19	223	...	4	...	...	2	21	2	9	5	58	3	24	4	47	...	6	3	44	...	2	...	8	3	47	15	162	1	8	...	6
8	6	169	78	6	207	1	22	...	...	1	20	...	8	1	60	1	22	...	36	...	1	1	30	1	...	...	8	1	33	4	138	1	19	...	17
9	25	393	150	27	484	...	9	...	2	1	57	1	10	7	173	5	70	3	71	1	4	9	78	...	5	...	5	2	72	18	367	7	27	...	18	
10	20	301	266	20	354	1	27	...	...	1	24	...	19	5	119	...	26	1	50	...	...	9	76	...	2	3	11	2	60	11	252	5	34	...	8
11	15	236	91	17	270	...	11	...	...	...	22	1	6	7	69	3	50	2	53	...	...	4	47	...	1	...	11	1	44	12	199	4	20	...	7
12	19	292	91	22	356	...	1	...	1	2	27	1	3	7	135	2	69	5	72	...	1	4	41	1	4	...	2	4	54	16	266	2	24	...	12	
13	22	175	42	23	219	...	1	...	1	4	22	...	2	3	70	3	39	9	40	...	4	2	37	2	2	...	1	1	34	18	169	4	10	...	6	
14	12	128	47	13	158	...	3	...	1	...	13	...	2	8	62	2	30	...	25	...	2	3	19	...	...	1	2	25	9	126	2	4	...	3	
15	15	168	138	15	189	2	9	...	...	...	7	1	7	4	67	...	25	2	34	1	...	4	27	...	4	1	9	4	33	7	133	3	13	...	10
16	17	281	116	17	343	2	2	...	...	1	38	...	2	2	118	...	59	3	59	1	2	7	52	...	5	1	6	4	47	8	272	5	18	...	6
Other	37	290	104	43	466	...	...	...	...	6	46	...	7	17	239	6	79	7	35	1	9	6	44	...	7	...	...	3	45	33	381	7	20	...	20
Totals	278	4,396	4,264	297	5,246	12	176	1	12	23	471	10	169	86	1,706	31	663	42	760	6	44	73	1,049	4	37	9	159	34	749	192	3,809	68	438	3	250	
	8,938			5,543																																
	Total Number of Accidents.			Total number of persons killed & injured.																																

RETURN of number of accidents and number of persons killed and injured in Public Streets in the State of New South Wales for 1936, in which motor vehicles were concerned.

Month.	Metropolitan Area.			Country Districts.			State of New South Wales.		
	Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
January	596	19	348	158	22	156	754	41	504
February	605	27	363	144	21	123	749	48	486
March	670	18	408	181	32	192	851	50	600
April	687	29	421	166	20	123	853	49	544
May	742	23	465	193	15	158	935	38	623
June	582	14	385	171	14	128	753	28	513
July	664	13	341	184	13	161	848	26	502
August	692	22	401	167	13	166	859	35	567
September	650	16	384	153	15	149	803	31	533
October	683	20	442	153	15	152	836	35	594
November	623	20	392	145	15	131	768	35	523
December	809	25	412	194	24	153	1,003	49	565
Total	8,003	246	4,762	2,009	219	1,792	10,012	465	6,554

Return of Motor Vehicle Accidents reported by Police, which occurred in Public Streets outside the Metropolitan Traffic Area, showing the number of persons killed or injured, from 1st January, 1936, to 31st December, 1936:—

District.	No. of Accidents.	No. of Persons.		Accidents in which no Persons were Injured.
		Killed.	Injured.	
Metropolitan Police District (outside the Metropolitan Traffic Area)	265	27	242	95
Northern	413	41	310	189
North Eastern	564	73	561	156
Western	224	15	216	77
Southern	182	22	171	69
Dubbo	132	17	93	64
Riverina	229	24	199	81
Total	2,009	219	1,792	731
Persons killed and injured in motor vehicle accidents in the Metropolitan Traffic Area		246	4,762	.....
Total number of persons killed and injured in motor accidents in the State of New South Wales		465	6,554	.....

Result of Inquests held and Police action taken in connection with fatal motor accidents which occurred *outside* the Metropolitan Traffic Area from 1st January, 1936, to 31st December, 1936:—

Accidental Deaths.	Inquest Pending.	Open Verdict.	Drivers Committed for Trial.				Total No. of Fatal Accidents.
			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	No Bill Filed.	
187	8	1	1	10	4	4	219
(Four inquests dispensed with.)							

Result of Inquests held and Police action taken in connection with fatal motor accidents which occurred *inside* the Metropolitan Traffic Area from 1st January, 1936, to 31st December, 1936:—

Accidental Deaths.	Inquest Pending.	Open Verdict.	Drivers Committed for Trial.				Total No. of Fatal Accidents.
			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	No Bill Filed.	
216	13	2	...	12	2	1	246

APPENDIX F.

NATIONALITIES of Police in the State of New South Wales on the 31st December 1936, showing the percentage of nationalities to the total strength.

Actual Strength.	Australian States and New Zealand.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Welsh.	Other parts British Empire.	Other Countries.	Total.
3,613	3,225 89·26 %	205 5·67 %	84 2·32 %	74 2·06 %	4 ·108 %	15 ·416 %	6 ·166 %	3,613

[1 Chart, 1 Folder.]