

1945.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT OF
THE POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

FOR THE YEAR 1944.

Police Department,
Commissioner's Office,
Sydney,
3rd May, 1945.

The Commissioner of Police to the
Honourable the Premier.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the Police Rules, I submit my Annual Report on the New South Wales Police Force and on the general activities of the Police Department for the year 1944. As in previous years during the war every endeavour has been made to economise on space without omitting essential information. In the event of the printing of the report being ordered, only a limited number of copies will be sought for departmental use.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

1. PERSONNEL OF THE POLICE SERVICE.

The actual strength of the New South Wales Police Force on the 31st December, 1944, was 3,431, distributed in the various ranks as indicated in the following table:—

	Commissioner.	Deputy Commissioner.	Superintendent 1/C.	Superintendent 2/C.	Superintendent 3/C.	Acting Superintendent.	Inspector 1/C.	Inspector 2/C.	Inspector 3/C.	Acting Inspector.	Sergeant 1/C.	Sergeant 2/C.	Sergeant 3/C.	Constable 1/C.	Constable (Ord.)	Constable (Pro.).	Trainee.	Totals.
General Police	1	1	2	4	9	10	26	31	11	121	220	513	1,400	361	27	2	2,739	
Criminal Investigation Branch			1				1		5		9	16	26	104	42		204	
Other Detectives and Plain Clothes Police employed on detective work											3	13	53	150	31		250	
Traffic Police					1		1		1		2	5	9	108	91		218	
Water Police												2	2	15	1		20	
Totals	1	1	3	4	10	12	26	37	11	135	256	603	1,777	526	27	2	3,431	

There were in the employ of the Police Department also as at the 31st December last, 294 Public Service Officers (including general division and female staff), 152 Police Cadets, 15 Trackers and 2 Cadet Trackers, 19 Women Police, 6 Matrons, 1 Special Sergeant 2nd Class, 1 Special Sergeant 3rd Class, 26 Special Constables and 1 Bandmaster, the full strength of the personnel of the Department being 3,948.

II. DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS.

The business of the Department continued to increase during the year. Despite the improved war position in the Pacific, several factors tended to increase the heavy burden of duties

borne by the Police, e.g., lack of normal recruiting to the Police Service, and the release of over 100 young Police and Cadets for service with the R.A.A.F. air-crew. As stated in the Annual Report of this Department for last year, the Police have cheerfully borne that burden. A continuance of petrol restrictions, too, of course, considerably hampered Police in the efficient discharge of their duties. Co-operation with Commonwealth and State Departments in implementing legislation arising out of war conditions was again extended by the Police Authorities.

(a) *General Activities.*—The number of files dealt with in the Commissioner's Office during 1944 was 245,305, as against 239,359 in 1943. The upward trend is a reflection of the general increase in the business of the Department.

The working of additional half-shifts by Police, referred to in the Annual Report for last year, was made compulsory in March in order that the maximum amount of Police duty practicable might be performed, to meet exceptional conditions arising in city divisions, and certain other areas.

Civilian vehicular traffic during 1944 showed an increase which is reflected in the number of motor vehicles registered—293,607, as against 278,441 for the year 1943. The number of drivers also increased to 428,041 as compared with 414,701 in the previous year.

The living quarters at the Police Depot, Redfern, are still occupied by the Army. In this and in other respects the Department has continued to co-operate with the Military Authorities, and the Provost Corps of the Allied Forces generally.

During the year a number of foot Constables and Cadets who were already good horsemen, were trained at the Police Depot to carry out mounted ceremonial duties usually performed by the Mounted Troop attached to the Depot. These foot Police and Cadets now comprise the Depot Ceremonial Mounted Troop and enabled the Mounted Constables previously retained for this purpose to be transferred to country areas for normal mounted Police duties.

Largely as a result of the severe drought conditions prevailing throughout the State, 1944 was marked by numerous bush fires in both the metropolitan and country areas. These fires not only required the attendance of large numbers of police to fight them, but generally added to the volume of their duties in the furnishing of reports, etc. Reference to these fires is made later in this report.

(b) *War Activities.*—The withdrawal of police from small centres in the State to enable police personnel to be used to the best possible advantage, was continued. A list of the stations from which police were withdrawn is furnished on page 6 of this report.

The training of police reservists was continued, but no occasion arose necessitating a call upon their services to any great extent. Police at stations near the coast received training in cliff rescue work under the direction of officers of the National Emergency Services, special apparatus being used.

This training is being extended to the Blue Mountains and to Newcastle.

Several military, naval and air force marches, mostly in support of Commonwealth war loans, were conducted through City streets, necessitating the attendance of large numbers of police.

Co-operation with the military authorities was continued in respect of the supervision of military, air force and internment camps.

In August a large number of Japanese prisoners-of-war escaped from a compound at a country centre. Police from adjoining districts assisted in the recapture of the prisoners and the work of two constables in this regard is referred to under the heading "Acts of Bravery" later in this report.

Members of the Vice Squad co-operated fully with Customs officers in the detection of "black marketing" offences, particularly in relation to the sale of liquor. Similar assistance was afforded to the Health Department by the police in regard to discovered cases of venereal disease. Members of the Vice Squad and the women police were particularly active in this regard. Several hundred women suspected of suffering from venereal disease were contacted and instructed to seek medical treatment. Further particulars in this regard are set out later in this report under the heading "Women Police".

Information in regard to funds raised by police for patriotic purposes is furnished on page 8 of this report.

III. MAINTENANCE OF STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

The authorised strength of the police force as at 31st December, 1944, was 3,800. The actual strength as indicated in the table on page 1 of this report was 3,431. The difficulties experienced in maintaining the strength of the police force were accentuated by the number serving with other activities. Of these latter as at 31st December last, seventeen were attached to security service, on special duty with the military forces, as well as many police on active service as members of the armed services (127 with the R.A.A.F., 10 with the Army and 8 with the Navy).

Because of the extraordinary activities of the police as the result of war conditions, the police authorities were compelled to take a serious view of the rapid increase in the number of vacancies, and the consequent reduction in the staff essential for the carrying on of important police duties. The Premier, who is the Minister in control of the police force, has made special endeavour throughout the year to obtain the necessary personnel for the purpose of making good some of the deficiencies. Under the existing difficult manpower conditions, however, the only practicable source of replenishment was by discharges from the other services, and up to the present the other service authorities have not been able to meet the demands which have been made for the discharge of all the police required from active service.

IV. VACANCIES IN THE POLICE FORCE.

Vacancies caused by resignations, retirements, deaths, etc., during the year totalled 139.

INFORMATION RELATING TO CRIME.

I. CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR THE STATE GENERALLY.

The annual return of cases dealt with by the courts in New South Wales during 1944 (Appendix "A") shows a decrease (9,002) as against the figures for the previous year, the only increase being in respect of offences against the person. The number of convictions under the Motor Traffic Act and regulations showed a marked decrease on the corresponding figures for the previous year. There were increases, however, in respect of driving a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of a drug, and driving a motor vehicle in a manner or at a speed dangerous to the public.

The table set out hereunder provides a sectional comparison of the figures for 1943 and 1944 in respect of cases dealt with by the Courts in New South Wales.

Section.	1943.	1944.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person	4,594	4,985	391	.....
Offences against property with violence...	5,161	4,935	.....	226
Offences against property without violence	14,107	13,320	.....	787
Forgery and offences against the currency	137	101	.....	36
Offences against good order	52,071	51,295	.....	776
Breaches of Acts generally	59,433	51,865	.....	7,568
	135,503	126,501	Nett.	9,002

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

The following is a table showing the results of police investigations of serious crimes throughout the State during 1944 and similar information for the five previous years:—

Year.	No. of serious crimes reported.	No. of serious crimes cleared up.	Percentage accounted for.
1939	20,207	13,886	68.72
1940	18,070	13,882	76.82
1941	15,114	10,833	72.00
1942	15,953	11,659	73.08
1943	17,191	12,407	72.17
1944	15,976	11,654	72.94

III. CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

The number of cases dealt with by the courts in the metropolitan district and similar information for the year 1943 is set out in the following table:—

	1943.	1944.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person	3,287	3,571	284	.....
Offences against property with violence	3,964	3,860	...	104
Offences against property without violence	9,558	9,701	...	157
Forgery and offences against the currency	90	70	...	20
Offences against good order	37,058	37,101	43	.....
Offences not included in the preceding (breaches of Acts generally)	44,913	39,994	...	4,919
Nett decrease .....	...	...	...	4,873

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

Gaming and Betting and Sly Grog Selling.—As in former years police were active in the suppression of starting price betting and sly grog selling. The Vice Squad, which operates in the metropolitan district and at Newcastle, was particularly successful during the year under review, as the following information with regard to gaming and betting and sly grog selling indicates:—

Act.	Arrests.			Convictions.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Gaming and Betting	6,305	341	6,646	6,225	336	6,561
Liquor (Sly Grog Selling)	366	46	412	332	43	375

Act.	Discharged.			Pending.		Fines.	Forfeitu es.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Gaming and Betting	1	1	2	55	3	£ 26,312 1 9	£ 1,185 11 10
Liquor (Sly Grog Selling)	12	2	14	15	1	15,245 0 0	.....

The above table includes 257 raids on common gaming houses in which games such as two-up, baccarat, etc., were being played. In these raids 5,259 persons were arrested and fines imposed totalled £7,961 4s. 9d. The table also includes thirty-one prosecutions against persons for offences such as tipping, exhibiting betting odds, conveying betting odds and kindred offences; fines imposed in these cases amounted to £254.

As the result of action by the members of the Vice Squad ten premises were declared to be common gaming houses under section 21 of the Gaming and Betting Act, three of these premises being in the City and seven in the country. On one occasion only was it found necessary to invoke section 3 (1) (b) of the Disorderly Houses Act. More than 14,000 bottles of various intoxicants were seized by the squad in respect of the illegal sale of liquor and ordered by the court to be forfeited.

In addition to their work in connection with illegal betting and sly grog selling, the members of the Vice Squad were very active insofar as arrests for other types of offences were concerned, over 8,000 arrests being effected for miscellaneous offences and in respect of which fines totalling £4,309 8s. 6d. were imposed.

Country police were encouraged, with marked success, to deal with gaming and betting offences on their own initiative, with the result that members of the Vice Squad were required

to visit country centres on only four occasions during the year under review. As a consequence of these visits, 152 persons were arrested and fines amounting to £519 imposed.

Continued attention was given to starting-price betting in hotel premises and on ferry steamers following sailing races on the harbour. Generally speaking, the position in these matters is considered satisfactory.

Prostitution on the streets is at a minimum, the principal difficulty in this regard experienced by the Vice Squad being from young girls of the vagrant type found in compromising circumstances with servicemen in low-class residential and similar places. The offence of "gingering" (stealing from the person by a prostitute) has been practically eliminated, due to the main offenders in this respect being successfully prosecuted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

STOCK STEALING.

A total of 1,255 head of stock was reported stolen during 1944, as against 1,030 for the previous year, the total value being £2,048 19s. 0d. Eight hundred and seventy-two head of these stock, representing a value of £721 5s. 0d., was subsequently cleared up, "not stolen as reported;" 268 head were cleared up by arrests, and 115 remain outstanding.

WOOL AND WHEAT STEALING.

During the year under review only six lots of wool, valued at £62 10s. 0d., and 55 bags of wheat, valued at £30 9s. 0d., were reported stolen. Of these, one lot of wool, valued at £3, and 12 bags of wheat, valued at £6 9s. 0d., were cleared up by arrests.

JUVENILE CRIME.

Appendix "B"—return of crime committed by juveniles in the metropolitan district—discloses a slight decrease in the total of offences for 1944 as against the previous year. The principal decreases were in respect of travelling on trains or trams without paying fare, breaches of recognizance, neglected or uncontrollable children, stealing in company, drunkenness, idle and disorderly person, receiving stolen property, illegally using motor car and malicious injury to property. On the other hand, there were increases in respect of murder and attempts, indecent assaults on females (including rape and attempts and assaults with intent to rape), assault and robbery, trespassing on enclosed lands, false pretences, forgery, uttering, forgery and uttering, throwing missile, possession of stolen property, and breaking, entering and stealing. There is no doubt the slackening or absence of parental control is still in evidence and is a potent factor in relation to crime committed by juveniles.

EXTRADITIONS.

There were no extraditions during 1944 outside the Commonwealth of Australia, to or from New South Wales.

INQUESTS.

The total number of inquests held during the year was 1,648, a decrease of 34 on the total for the previous year. The number of inquests on dead bodies was 1,619, the total number of bodies being 1,891. Inquests held in respect of fires numbered 29.

THEFTS MADE POSSIBLE BY NEGLIGENCE OF OWNERS OF PROPERTY.

In the metropolitan area there were 1,206 cases in which thefts were made possible by the negligence of owners of property, a decrease of 132 on the figures for the previous year. Of the 1,206 cases mentioned 881 were in respect of bicycles and 98 in relation to articles stolen from motor vehicles.

SERIOUS CRIME IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Information in relation to serious crime reported during 1944, the total number of cases cleared up, the total value of property reported stolen, and the total value of property recovered or accounted for, is set out in the table hereunder:—

No. of cases reported.	No. of cases cleared up.	Percentage.	Property reported stolen.	Property accounted for	Percentage.	Property recovered.	Percentage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
11,599	8,486	73	234,673 14 4	178,234 19 5	76	51,186 7 0	22

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH.

The system of interchange of detectives between this and other States was continued during the year with satisfactory results.

Essential particulars in relation to the operations of the various sections of the Criminal Investigation Branch are set out hereunder, including a brief description of the more outstanding cases dealt with during the year.

I. FINGERPRINT SECTION.

During the year 54,822 fingerprints were received as against 46,890 received during 1943. The number of fingerprints identified as those of persons previously convicted was 30,015, as compared with 22,978 in 1943. Evidence of fingerprint identification was given in 31 cases, and in 227 other cases the accused admitted their guilt; the figures for the previous year were 19 and 191, respectively. Fingerprint exhibits brought to the Criminal Investigation Branch during 1944 totalled 782, as against 620 for the previous year, 262 prints from the scenes of crime being identified, and 1,628 visits paid by members of the Fingerprint Section to the scenes of crime. The fingerprints of 29 unknown deceased persons were taken, 17 of which were subsequently identified. Checks made of the fingerprint records in relation to applications for various types of licenses, appointments of special constables, and on behalf of the authorities of the fighting services, totalled 41,354.

The Central Fingerprint Bureau, inaugurated in April, 1941, continues to progress satisfactorily.

II. PHOTOGRAPHIC, BALLISTIC AND MODUS OPERANDI SECTIONS.

Photographic.—Twenty-six thousand copies of 1,477 photographic negatives received from the Prisons Department were printed and circulated; 13,000 criminal photographs were circulated in book form; 1,474 prisoners were photographed, and 10,318 copies of the prints circulated; 556 fingerprints, documents, cheques, etc., were photographed, and 1,217 photographs taken at the scenes of crime, fire and serious accidents; eight unidentified dead bodies were photographed, and 1,721 copies of photographs of 117 suspects were printed and circulated. The shortage and irregular supply of photographic material experienced in 1943 continued during last year and resulted in a serious curtailment in the work of this section.

Ballistics.—One hundred and eighty-two firearms, fired bullets and cartridge cases were received from the scenes of crimes for examination. Two hundred and sixty-two firearms were examined and tested in connection with crimes in which firearms were used, and evidence of identification was given in 14 cases. Three hundred and eighty-seven surrendered and confiscated firearms were received during the year.

Modus Operandi.—Twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-four Modus Operandi Forms were received in the section, classified and dealt with, of which 1,907 were forwarded to police who had likely suspects under arrest, and of the latter number 1,365 were definitely connected with offenders charged. There were 9,970 new cards placed on record in the section. Property to the value of £3,350 was traced on the records at the Property Tracing Section and returned to owners; as a result of the tracing of this property, 126 charges were preferred against offenders. Approximately 1,300 files in relation to property in possession of the police were dealt with in the section during the year.

III. DRUG BUREAU.

The smoking of opium still continues and is confined to Chinese. One Chinese arrested by police in conjunction with Customs officers was found to have 213.5 ozs. of raw opium in his possession; he was fined £100, in default 200 days' hard labour. Three other Chinese were also arrested during the year for having opium in possession. A number of other Chinese were arrested and charged with various offences (frequenting places used for opium smoking, etc.) and all were convicted. There were three prosecutions during the year for having morphine in possession, one for stealing morphia, seven for obtaining morphia by false representation, and one for obtaining morphine by means of forged prescription. There was one prosecution for having cocaine in possession. No cases of the unlawful possession of or trafficking in Indian hemp came under notice. Drug trafficking generally has been kept well in check as a result of the combined efforts of the police and Customs Authorities. The members of the Drug Bureau also supervise the activities of doctors and chemists by virtue of authorities under the Police Offences Amendment (Drugs) Act, and proceedings were taken during the year against 28 chemists and one doctor for breaches of the Act.

IV. WIRELESS SECTION.

During 1944 an additional 22 police stations in the metropolitan area were fitted with wireless receiving equipment for the receipt of all messages broadcast from the main police radio station, making a total of 53 stations so equipped. In addition, two police prison vans were fitted with complete reply-back systems. The communication service to police sta-

tions and police mobile units (60 vehicles and two launches) previously rendered was continued. Radio service to branches of the provost units attached to the Australian and Allied Armed Services was also provided in respect of 25 Military, Naval or Air Force vehicles. The 24-hour wireless telegraph service to Melbourne, Brisbane and Newcastle police was also continuously maintained. Thirty thousand three hundred messages were broadcast from the main transmitter to the various mobile units and police stations in the metropolitan area during the year, representing a substantial increase on the corresponding figures for the previous year.

A feature of the work of the Police Wireless Section during 1944 was the service rendered in connection with serious bush fires on the Blue Mountains. On more than one occasion police mobile units fitted with two-way radio equipment were despatched to the mountains, patrolling the fire areas and making contact with the police radio service van situated at a central point in the fire area. This innovation proved of inestimable value in accelerating the despatch of fire fighters to areas where they were urgently needed. At times the police radio was the only means of communication when the trunk line telegraph system was dislocated owing to telegraph poles being burned down. The Portable Wireless Station also afforded an efficient means of communication between the Police Officers directing the fire fighting operations and Police Headquarters.

V. SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION BUREAU.

One hundred and ninety-nine visits were paid by members of this Bureau to the scenes of crime and fatal accidents during the year; 74 photographs of such scenes were taken; 8 tool marks, 3 footprints and 3 tyre marks were reproduced. Of 38 cases in which metals, leather, wood or rubber articles were treated to restore obliterated numbers or brands, the treatment was successful in 28 instances, and 19 prosecutions resulted. In 199 cases documents were examined, of which 125 disclosed information of value and resulted in 44 prosecutions. Examinations were made also of clothing, textiles, counterfeit coins, fractures of glass, etc. Expert evidence was given before the Court in 75 cases.

VI. THE COMPANY AND BUSINESS AGENTS SQUAD.

The activities of this Squad resulted in 90 persons being brought before the Courts by way of arrests or summonses, involving 257 charges and property to the total value of £31,950. The offences comprised mainly false pretences, stealing and fraudulent misappropriation. The Squad is called upon to review all applications made under the Business Agents Act, Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act, and the Money Lenders and Infants Loans Act, for the entire State.

One satisfactory feature of the work of this Squad during 1944 was the outstanding success achieved in a number of instances where offenders were arrested for the commission of clever and ingenious frauds involving large sums of money. Particulars of one of such cases are given elsewhere in this report.

VII. THE CONSORTING SQUAD.

The operations of this Squad are particularly directed to the policing of the amendment of the Vagrancy Act relating to the consorting of reputed criminals and checking the movements and associates of criminals generally. The Squad also observes the activities of confidence men, and members attend all race and coursing meetings in the Metropolitan Area, City and Country shows, auction sales, etc., for the purpose of maintaining close surveillance over the movements of pick-pockets, spiliers, etc. During the year under review 75 persons were arrested by members of the Squad for consorting and 257 other persons for various offences.

VIII. THE ARSON SQUAD.

Owing to the shortage of Police the Arson Squad was amalgamated during 1944 with the Drug Bureau. Five persons were arrested and charged in connection with fires, also 2 juveniles, the latter being committed to institutions. The Squad inquired into the causes of 54 fires in the Metropolitan and Country Districts. For security reasons particulars of all fires are not given. However, in the case of one major fire investigated by the Arson Squad, premises at Botany-road, Mascot, were damaged to the extent of £80,000.

Two deaths resulted from fires during the year and in each case the Coroner returned a verdict of accidental death.

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

Prosecutions under the Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers Act were instituted during the year by members of the Skin Bureau against licensed dealers for failing to keep correct records of purchases. There was no activity during the year in illegal trafficking in skins of protected birds or animals. Supervision

was maintained over the premises of dealers in wool, hide and skins.

X. THE GOLD BUYING SQUAD.

This Squad effected the arrest of 243 persons during the year, involving a total of 324 charges. The total value of property recovered in consequence of these arrests was £8,462, the greater portion of which was returned to the rightful owners.

XI. THE MOTOR SQUAD.

One thousand six hundred and thirty-eight motor vehicles were reported stolen during 1944, of which 21 remain to be recovered. Of 216 motor cycles reported stolen, all but 34 have been recovered. Eighty-eight persons were arrested by the members of this Squad for various offences, principally in connection with the theft of motor vehicles and accessories. In addition, 5 persons were reported for alleged breaches of the National Security (Liquid Fuel) Regulations.

XII. CO-OPERATION WITH RAILWAY DETECTIVES.

Members of the Criminal Investigation Branch working in conjunction with Railway Detectives were successful in obtaining 542 convictions for various offences.

Compensation claims for goods stolen on the Western and Illawarra lines resulted in a watch being kept on those lines, culminating in the arrest of an interstate offender against whom 14 charges were preferred. Stolen property valued at £3,000 was traced to this offender, who, it is considered, was responsible for the theft of goods valued at more than twice that sum.

The arrest of a railway watchman at Darling Harbour Goods Yard was responsible for the clearing up of a large number of thefts, some dating back two years. During the year 10 railway employees were convicted for various offences, some of the offenders having many years' service with their department.

XIII. WOMEN POLICE.

The activities of the Women Police cover a wide field of duties. One thousand five hundred and ninety-eight women and young girls were spoken to by the Women Police during the year in respect of their conduct and advised of the dangers of associating with servicemen, and accompanying them to places of bad repute. In the course of the patrols of the Women Police several young girls of tender years found in parks and amusement arcades were taken to the Women Police Office and later handed over to their parents.

The Women Police also accompanied members of the Vice Squad and Allied Provost units in early-morning visits to City residentials, parks, waterfront and underground railways. These patrols achieved excellent results in locating young girls who had left home and in placing before the Courts a large number of young women charged with vagrancy, for whom employment was subsequently found.

Co-operation has also been afforded to the Health Department in connection with the contacting of several hundred women suspected to be suffering from venereal disease and instructing them to seek medical treatment. The work of the Women Police was responsible in the year under review for 298 girls under the age of 18 years being charged as neglected or uncontrolled. The Women Police were also concerned in 503 cases in which women were charged with vagrancy, abortion, stealing, false pretences, etc. Assistance was also given by the Women Police in connection with the arrest of 119 men for various criminal offences. In all these cases the Women Police attended Court and also assisted Police with juvenile witnesses. All medical examinations (128) held during the year of women and girls at the Board of Health and Hospitals following alleged carnal knowledge, rape, etc., were attended by the Women Police.

A feature of the work of the Women Police in the year under review was in relation to the number (801) of young women and girls who had been reported missing from their homes. Of these 714 were located by the various sections of the Police Force, in co-operation with the Women Police.

Twelve country and interstate escorts were carried out during the year. Six hundred and twelve persons were interviewed in connection with reports of girls and women missing, neglected children, complaints, etc. Three hundred and eighty statements were taken, in conjunction with Detectives, in regard to cases of murder, rape, indecent assault and other serious offences. Four hundred and fifty reports were furnished by the members of the Women Police in the course of the year.

In addition to the activities of the Women Police at Sydney, the work of the Women Police at Newcastle was carried out in a very creditable and satisfactory manner. Fifty-eight arrests were effected, 18 escorts conducted, 19 statements taken, 15 medical examinations attended, and numerous miscellaneous duties peculiar to Women Police and similar to those carried out by the Women Police at Sydney, were performed.

XIV. OUTSTANDING CRIMINAL CASES.

On the 1st September, 1934, the body of a woman badly battered about the head and partially burned, clad only in pyjamas, and contained in a potato bag, was found in a culvert on the Howlong-road, about five miles from Albury. The finding of this body was referred to in the Annual Report of the Department for the year 1934. A description of the victim and particulars of the crime were circulated throughout the Commonwealth and indeed throughout the world. The matter received considerable publicity in the newspapers in many countries, English-speaking and foreign. The body was preserved in formalin in the hope that at some time in the future the crime would be solved. Eventually information was obtained which provided a clue to the identity of the victim and later the body was identified as that of an Englishwoman named Linda Agostini. Antonio Agostini, the husband of the murdered woman, who had been interned for a portion of the war period as an enemy alien, was interrogated and subsequently made a lengthy statement in which he admitted that his wife had met her death during an argument and a struggle between them for possession of a revolver whilst in bed in a house at Carlton, Victoria, in which they then resided. Agostini also stated he had placed the body in a potato bag and conveyed it by motor car to the place where it was found; he admitted attempting to dispose of the body by pouring petrol over it and setting it on fire. Agostini was conveyed by car to Melbourne, where the City Coroner conducted an inquiry into the death of an unknown woman; the accused, Agostini, was present at the inquest in custody, charged with the murder of his wife. After a sitting lasting twenty days, the Coroner found that the body of the woman discovered on the Howlong-road in 1934 was that of Linda Agostini, and committed Antonio Agostini for trial on a charge of murder. Subsequently at the Criminal Court, Melbourne, a jury found Agostini guilty of manslaughter and he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

It is safe to assert that the "Pyjama Girl" case, as it was known, attracted more public attention than any previous criminal case in the history at least of New South Wales. The case was distinguished by reason of a number of extraordinary features, viz., transportation of a corpse approximately 200 miles from one State to another by an offender; the preservation of a body for nine and a half years for purposes of identification; although an accused person was present in custody on a charge of murder of the subject of the inquest, such inquest was conducted on the body of an unknown woman; rival claimants as to the identity of the murdered woman appeared in the case; the inquest, occupying twenty sitting days and involving the examination of sixty-two witnesses and the production of 172 exhibits.

During the course of inquiries to establish the identity of the deceased, a woman resident of a South Coast town communicated on several occasions with the Police Authorities, claiming that the victim was her daughter, who had been missing since 1931 and reported to the Police as a "missing friend." In 1941 the woman referred to caused a Supreme Court action to be brought against the Commissioner of Police, claiming the body as that of her daughter. The action was unsuccessful. In May, 1943, the same woman made application to the Full Court of the Supreme Court to have an inquest held at Albury in 1934 reopened with the object of proving her claim that the deceased was her daughter. This application was also refused by the Court. The woman, supported by a medical practitioner, was called as a witness at the inquest held at Melbourne in 1944, but her claim to the identity of the deceased as her daughter was again denied. The body of the deceased was subsequently buried in Melbourne.

On the night of the 22nd June, 1942, Sevestiano D'Andrea, 45 years of age, a naturalised British subject of Italian origin, was sitting in his fruit and vegetable shop in King-street, Newtown, when an armed man entered the shop. D'Andrea attempted to retreat to the residential portion of the premises, but was shot in the stomach by the armed man, lapsed into unconsciousness and died in the ambulance on his way to hospital. Before succumbing to his injuries deceased was heard to mutter "Masked men" and "Money." Extensive inquiries by Detectives and other Police met with failure until early in July, 1944, when information was received that a youth of 17 employed timber cutting at a South Coast town in New South Wales could supply material information in regard to the matter. The youth was subsequently interrogated by senior Detectives and on being charged with the murder admitted his guilt. At the Central Criminal Court on the 5th September, 1944, the accused was found guilty of the murder of D'Andrea and, owing to his age at the time of the commission of the offence, was sentenced to imprisonment for life. An appeal against the sentence was lodged, but subsequently withdrawn.

At about 5.30 a.m. on the 29th March, 1944, the bullet-riddled body of George Arthur Morris, 43 years of age, a well-known criminal, was found lying on its left side in the

front seat of a sedan motor car at Miller's Point. A post-mortem examination revealed six bullet wounds in the head and six in the body, all having entered on the left side. Spent shells and cartridges recovered at the scene and from the body disclosed that two automatic pistols of .32 calibre had been used in the shooting. According to information obtained by the Police, deceased had left his home on the night before his death with three associates, attended a picture theatre in the City, leaving the theatre before 9 p.m. for the purpose of keeping an appointment. Several residents of Miller's Point heard the firing of a number of shots at about 9.30 p.m., but none of them had made any inquiries. A Government reward of £200, later increased to £500, was offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for Morris' death. At an inquest at the City Coroner's Court, Sydney, concluding on the 8th November last, a verdict of murder was returned against two persons, one unknown. One of the offenders was committed for trial to the Central Criminal Court, Sydney, but the Attorney-General subsequently declined to file a bill.

During the early hours of the morning of the 21st August, 1944, Joan Minnie Jenkins, a single woman, 20 years of age, was found in her room at a hotel at Moree, at which she was employed as a waitress, unconscious and suffering from head injuries. Only the upper portion of the body was clothed. She was taken to the local district hospital, where an operation was performed, but she died shortly after midnight without regaining consciousness. A post-mortem examination disclosed the death was due to the effects of a heavy blow in the left temporal region of the skull, resulting in two depressed fractures. A Government reward of £200 was offered in connection with this case. On the 12th November, 1944, as a result of information received, a man was interviewed at Grenfell and freely admitted his guilt, stating he had visited the deceased twice in her room in the early hours of the morning of the crime; that on the second visit he had gone armed with a leaf from a sulky-spring (which he was carrying for the purpose of committing a shopbreaking), climbed through the open window into the room and was about to attempt intercourse with the deceased when she awoke and objected to his presence, when he struck her twice on the head with the sulky-spring leaf. The man made a written statement, setting out the facts in regard to the crime and giving particulars of his movements. He was then charged with the murder of Miss Jenkins. At an inquest held on the 12th December last at Moree the accused was committed for trial and was later escorted to Sydney and lodged in the State Penitentiary, Long Bay, awaiting trial.

On the afternoon of the 10th October, 1944, the body of a woman named Mary Gwendoline Bakewell, aged 55 years, was found lying in a pool of blood in a room at her residence in East Sydney. Death had taken place some hours previously. A post-mortem examination revealed a stab wound in the throat, head injuries and comminuted fractures of the facial bones. A bloodstained table knife and drawer were found at the scene of the crime and later presented to the Assistant Government Microbiologist, who found that blood on both articles was of human origin. Extensive inquiries by a large number of detectives has so far failed to bring to light any substantial information which would assist in bringing the investigation of this murder to a successful conclusion.

The members of the Company Squad were responsible for the arrest of a number of offenders on various charges. One outstanding case was that of two offenders, a man and a woman, who obtained approximately £7,000 in connection with the alleged manufacture of Australian films. The moneys received by these persons were converted to their own use and no films were completed. Both offenders were committed for trial on charges of false pretences and fraudulent misappropriation. Another case was that of the credit manager of a City firm who was arrested on a charge of embezzlement involving the sum of £6,500; he also was committed for trial. A female offender, carrying on business as a real estate agent, was arrested by this Squad and committed for trial on charges of fraudulent misappropriation involving approximately £7,000.

TRAFFIC BRANCH.

During 1944 the total number of breach reports dealt with in the Traffic Branch was 36,083, a decrease of 16,183 on the number for the previous year. This reduction is the result chiefly of the depletion of the strength of the Police Force following on the cessation of recruiting during the war years, loss of Police to the armed services and the relaxing of the enforcement of parking and other less important traffic regulations.

A total of 7,237 road accidents occurred, an increase of 5.4 per cent. on the number for the previous year. As a consequence of these accidents in 1944, 369 persons were killed and 4,950 injured. In 1943, 392 people were killed and 4,639 injured. Particulars in regard to the more serious types of

traffic offences dealt with by *breach reports* during the year are as follow:—

Drive a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of a drug	29
Drive a motor vehicle in a manner dangerous to the public	114
Drive a motor vehicle at a speed dangerous to the public	62
Drive a motor vehicle negligently	1,326
Fail to stop after accident	98
Exceed speed limit (National Security (Land Transport) Regulations)	2,896
Exceed speed limit (Motor Traffic Act)	489
Illegally use a motor vehicle	14
Not keep to left	301
Unlicensed driver	780
Pass stationary tram	61
Cross centre of road at grade or curve	149
Not give way on right	470
Not turn with safety	142
Defective brakes	246
Permit defective brakes	40
Taxi-cab offences generally	451
Taxi-cab offences under the Taxi-cabs Control Order	202

The foregoing figures do not include cases where the offenders were *arrested*.

Of 443 drivers successfully prosecuted for driving whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of a drug, 347 were convicted and disqualified from holding a driver's license for periods of one and three years. In eighty-five cases the charges were found proven and the offenders dealt with in accordance with the provisions of section 556A of the Crimes Act. Eleven cases were dealt with wherein additional periods of disqualification were imposed by the Court.

Children's Safety Patrols.—Despite difficulties in respect of the depleted strength of the Police Force, restrictions on transport, etc., due to war conditions, the lecturing of children in schools in relation to safety-first principles was continued. In the Metropolitan District 1,947 visits were paid to 526 schools, the total number of lectures delivered being 5,099. In country districts a number of schools were visited and lectures delivered. "Safety First" broadcasts were made each week during the year with the co-operation of Radio Station 2UW. The annual New South Wales Police Essay Competition was continued, the Bush Fires Advisory Committee also offering prizes in respect of essays dealing with bush fires. One safety patrol competition was held during the year.

WATER POLICE.

Sydney.—There are six Departmental motor launches in the Metropolitan Police Administrative District, three of which are used in the waters of Port Jackson, the other three being at Blakehurst, Cronulla and Brooklyn.

Of ten boats reported stolen, eight were recovered, and of eighty-six reported missing, fifty-three were recovered.

Thirteen bodies were recovered from the Harbour and seven persons were killed on board ships and wharves in the Harbour. One hundred and fifty-five persons were rescued from the water as a result of the capsizing of thirty-nine boats; the boats were towed to shore and the persons concerned taken to a place of safety. In addition to policing the waterfront, the Water Police paid particular attention to the arrival and departure of vessels, of which a large number entered and left the Port, and were also active in connection with the overloading of ferry boats, a number of checks on the loading of ferries being carried out. Co-operation was afforded the Officers of the Maritime Services Board in enforcing the provisions of the Manning Regulations under the New South Wales Navigation Act, as applying to ferry boats in Sydney Harbour. Attention was also given by the Water Police to such occurrences as fires occurring on board ships and launches, escape of petrol on the waters of the Harbour and other similar items. Details of these occurrences are not furnished for security reasons.

Newcastle and District.—Four motor launches are in use for police purposes in the North-eastern Police Administrative District, two at Newcastle, one at Forster and one at Tea Gardens. The launches are used to patrol Port Hunter, Wallis Lake and Port Stephens respectively. The nature of the industries conducted in the Newcastle district has resulted in a decided increase in activity at the port, with a corresponding increase in the work of the water police in the locality.

INSPECTION OF LICENSED PREMISES.

1. *Metropolitan Licensing District—Licences under the Liquor Act.*—The total number of hotels in the Metropolitan Licensing District (533) is the same as during the past four years. Again due to the restrictions imposed by the National Security (Building Control) Regulations, only eleven applications for permission to effect material alterations to premises licensed under the Liquor Act were granted by the court during 1944, the cost of the work approved being £450 15s. There were no applications in terms of section 40A of the Liquor Act, 1912, during the year.

As at 31st December, 1944, there were in the Metropolitan Licensing District, in addition to the hotels referred to above, the following licenses:—Spirit merchants, 114; Australian wine, 158; brewers, 4; packet, 1; and billiard, 8. One billiard license was surrendered during the year, this being the only variation from the figures in relation to these types of licenses from those of the previous year. As at the end of the year there were forty-six registered clubs in the Metropolitan Licensing District.

2. *Convictions of Licensees.*—Seventy-four convictions entailing fines and costs amounting to £804 were obtained against the holders of publicans' licenses in the Metropolitan Licensing District. One licensee was disqualified from holding a license of any description under the Liquor Act for a period of three years, consequent upon his being convicted three times during the previous three years for breaches of the Liquor Act. Eleven convictions were obtained against the holders of Australian wine licenses involving fines and costs amounting to £113 8s. 6d., and six convictions entailing fines and costs to the extent of £461 14s. were obtained against the holders of spirit merchants' licenses.

Fifteen samples of unbranded liquor were procured for analysis; four were found to be below the standard required by the regulations made under the provisions of the Pure Food Act, No. 31 of 1908, and proceedings were instituted in each case. Three convictions were recorded, fines and costs amounting to £31 5s. 9d. As intimated in last year's report, owing to liquor rationing it has been frequently found difficult to procure the required quantity of unbranded liquor for analysis; however, the quantity has now been reduced by the Director-General of Public Health to 15 ozs. Since the standard of strength of liquor was fixed in 1901, 8,464 samples of liquor have been taken from licensed premises in the Metropolitan Licensing District, but in no case has any sample been found to contain anything deleterious or dangerous to health.

3. *Licensing Inspection in the State Generally.*—The Metropolitan Licensing Inspector and his assistant, in addition to supervising premises licensed under the Liquor Act, also visited City theatres nightly and suburban theatres at intervals. Minor breaches of the Theatres and Public Halls Act where observed were immediately corrected upon being brought to the notice of the theatre managers concerned. Theatre managers generally conduct their houses in a very satisfactory manner. During the year one locally produced film was reviewed and passed for public exhibition in this State.

At the request of the Licensing Magistrates one inspection, that of a septic tank at a hotel at Ettalong, was made by the Metropolitan Licensing Inspector outside the Metropolitan Licensing District.

GENERAL MATTERS.

I. STATIONS ESTABLISHED, Etc.

The police station at Lawson, which was temporarily closed during 1943, was re-opened during the year. Police were withdrawn from the following stations for duty at more important centres during 1944:—

Smithtown.	Goolagong.
Tullibigeal.	Delungra.
Nevetire.	Weabonga.
Cargo.	Pokataroo.
Bribbaree.	Sofala.
Wallendbeen.	Kootingal.
Bellata.	Attunga.
Jennings.	Lightning Ridge.
Bodalla.	Quambone.
Poonearie.	Cudal.
Ebor.	Daysdale.
Collie.	Tooraweenah.

II.—POLICE CALL BOXES.

The position in regard to police call boxes as at the 31st December last was virtually the same as at the end of the previous year.

III. POLICE BUILDINGS, SITES, RESERVES. ETC.

New premises for use as a police wireless station were erected at Waratah, and a new police station with accommodation for a single man was erected at Glen Davis. A new and modern police station was erected at Pyrmont to replace the old Pyrmont police station, the building and site of which have been transferred to the Sydney County Council. The new building was provided at the cost of the County Council. Owing to war conditions the Public Works Department has been in a position to undertake only work of an absolutely imperative character in connection with the maintenance of police buildings. The police authorities appreciate the continued co-operation received from that department under abnormal circumstances.

IV. TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.

Departmental motor vehicles.—The number of motor vehicles under the control of this department as at 31st December, 1944, was 381, comprising (a) in the metropolitan district, 40 motor cars, 33 divisional patrol cars, 7 area cars, 16 motor lorries, 1 panel van, 7 patrol vans, and 132 motor cycles; (b) in country districts, 23 motor cars, 34 motor lorries, 4 patrol vans, 1 panel van and 83 motor cycles. To replace worn-out vehicles 5 new motor cars, 8 new motor lorries and 3 new motor cycles were purchased during the year. These vehicles are included in the total of 381.

Bicycles.—Police patrols are carried out in various localities throughout the State by means of bicycles. The number available at the end of 1944 was 391, including a reserve stock of twenty-two held for use as required.

Police Horses.—Two hundred and fifty-one troop horses were in use at police stations throughout the State as at the 31st December last, including twenty-seven at the Police Depot.

V. LICENSING OF PISTOLS.

The following licenses were issued during the year ended 31st December last:—

Ordinary licenses	9,089
Free licenses	387
Dealers' certificates	36
Duplicate licenses	2
Visitors' permits	—
Total	9,514

The total revenue received in respect of the issue of these licenses was £4,580 12s.

During 1944, 155 telephone inquiries were made by police in relation to information contained on the pistol license register; in twenty-five instances information of a positive nature was supplied. No applications for permits to import pistols were received. A total of 1,295 files of official correspondence was handled in the pistol license section. Three hundred and sixty-seven weapons, including twenty-four rifles, were received at the Criminal Investigation Branch for destruction or other disposal. No pistols were destroyed during the year. Nothing of outstanding interest occurred during 1944 in regard to the licensing of pistols.

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

The Premier approved of police and cadets being permitted to enlist in the Royal Australian Air Force as members of air crews and, if accepted, of their being granted leave of absence from the police service, any difference in pay between their air force salary and police salary to be made up by the Government. Approximately 150 police and cadets were released accordingly, a number of whom, however, subsequently resumed police duties, having been found unsuitable for training as members of air crew.

The Premier approved of (a) a new weekly wage scale for police cadets ranging from £1 10s. (under 16 years of age) to £4 (at age 20), and (b) a living-away-from-home allowance to bring the wage up to £3 10s. per week. The new scale took effect as on and from the 27th October, 1944.

Approval was given by the Premier for the following additional appointments to the police force to take effect as from the 1st March, 1944:—One superintendent 2nd class, 1 superintendent 3rd class, 4 inspectors 1st class, 6 inspectors 2nd class, 6 inspectors 3rd class, 20 sergeants 1st class, 35 sergeants 2nd class and 80 sergeants 3rd class.

The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Amendment Act, 1944, provides for the payment of gratuities or allowances where members of the police force are disabled whilst travelling to or from duty, and also for payment of allowances or gratuities to dependants where members of the police force

have been killed or have died from injuries received whilst travelling to or from duty.

The Police Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1944, made statutory provision for the granting of extended leave to members of the police force and provided for payment of the monetary value of extended leave in the case of a deceased member of the force.

A conference of the Commissioners of Police of the various States of the Commonwealth was held at Adelaide between the 9th and 13th October, 1944. Problems touching matters of mutual interest to police throughout the Commonwealth of Australia were discussed, and it is anticipated much good will result from the conference.

The following new legislation affecting police responsibilities in the direction of law enforcement was passed during 1944:—Noxious Trades (Amendment) Act, No. 9, 1944, in relation to the regulation and control of the slaughtering of animals on premises licensed under the Act; Pure Food (Amendment) Act, No. 5, 1944, which amended the Pure Food Act, 1908, and certain other Acts; Public Health (Amendment) Act, No. 16, 1944, being a further amendment of the Public Health Act, 1902, imposing restrictions on the use of dangerous substances for the purposes of fumigation; Government Railways (Amendment) Act, No. 36, 1944, which makes certain provisions for preventing thefts of goods from railway carriages, trucks or vehicles or from railway premises.

VII. POLICE TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION.

Recruiting for the Police Force is still in abeyance, and apart from the appointment of ex-cadets, no new members of the Police Force were recruited during 1944. Two hundred and fifty-three applicants for employment as police cadets were examined by the Government Medical Officer, eighty-five of whom were classified as fit. Sixty-one were subsequently appointed to the police cadet service. Twenty ex-cadets were admitted to the Police Force proper during the year. Twenty-five cadets enlisted for active service in the Royal Australian Air Force.

VIII. POLICE SPORTS AND RECREATIONS.

As during the previous year police sporting bodies functioned only on a limited scale owing to the general shortage of police and increased duties.

IX. POLICE BOYS' CLUBS.

The Police-Citizens Boys' Club Movement continued to progress and expand during 1944, in spite of difficulties presented by war-time conditions. During the year the membership of the clubs reached 10,000 and the attendances at all the clubs continued at high levels. On the 31st May, 1944, the North Sydney Police-Citizens Boys' Club was officially opened and within a short time the attendances at that club were amongst the highest of the branches of the Federation. Committees were formed for the purpose of establishing additional branches of the movement at Paddington, Redfern, Canterbury, Lithgow and Gunnedah, and the projects are progressing satisfactorily. The Burwood club commenced operations on a part-time basis in premises which have yet to be renovated and made suitable for the purpose. Gratifying success was achieved by representatives of the clubs in the New South Wales amateur boxing and wrestling championships held at the Rusheutter's Bay stadium during November, when eleven championships were won by members of police boys' clubs. In six of those eleven events the runners-up were also club members. In addition to the physical education of the members of the clubs, a committee was formed with the object of catering for the cultural and educational advancement of the boys. Over £2,000 was raised during the year for the movement. It is anticipated that sum will be augmented by some thousands of pounds as a result of the international rodeo held at Sydney on the 30th December and 1st January last.

X. NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE BAND, ORCHESTRA AND CHOIR.

The police band made many public appearances during 1944, including marches through the City on Anzac Day, Empire Day, etc. The services of the band were utilised also in connection with charity functions at Government House and in connection with patriotic and charitable occasions such as Red Cross fetes, Australian Comforts Fund appeals, etc. The band attended thirteen police funerals, and thirty-five performances were given at various allied naval and military hospitals. Twenty-nine musical recitals were rendered in Hyde Park.

After a lapse of over two years, a temporary Police Orchestra was formed for the purpose of providing music at a function early in the year, and the services of that temporary orchestra, which proved highly efficient and satisfactory, were availed of considerably during the Anzac House Appeal.

and later in respect of functions in aid of the Federation of the Police Boys' Clubs. This orchestra is now regarded as a permanent organisation to replace the original Police Orchestra.

The Police Choir appeared in 19 concerts and 23 broadcasts, and made three records for broadcasting on country stations. All appearances of the choir were in connection with patriotic or charitable functions.

XI. POLICE PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES.

At the request of the Premier the Police undertook to assist in connection with the "Miss Sydney Competition" in aid of the R.S.S.A.I.L.A. Anzac House Appeal. The Police candidate was Miss Joan Read, of Broadcasting Station 2CH. The grand total as a result of the competition was slightly more than £325,000. The Police effort resulted in over £100,000 being collected. The Department's candidate gained second place, being only defeated by a very small margin. Right throughout the State the Police worked assiduously for the success of this appeal and earned the commendation of the sponsors and organisers of the effort. In addition, the following approximate amounts were raised in the Police Administrative Districts mentioned in aid of the Police Boys' Club Movement: Northern, £1,840; Riverina, £1,800; Western, £1,000; Southern, £508; and North-eastern, £700. Police also raised a total of over £4,300 for other patriotic funds, whilst charities, including hospitals, ambulances, etc., benefited to the extent of over £14,000 as a result of police efforts.

XII. POLICE SERVICE IN CASE OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY, BUSH FIRES AND FLOODS.

Owing to the severe dry conditions which obtained throughout the State during the year, bush fires were very prevalent, both in the metropolitan district and at many centres in the country. Police were active both in fighting the fires and in the organisation of bush fire brigades. Fires on the Blue Mountains during November and December were particularly bad, much destruction and damage resulting to property. A feature of the fire fighting on the mountains was the use of police wireless transmitting and receiving units—particulars in this connection are set out under the heading, "Police Wireless Section," earlier in this report. Whilst the Police generally deserve great praise for the manner in which they co-operated in fighting the bush fires, but for the assistance rendered by Australian and United States military personnel, the National Emergency Services and Red Cross units (including members of the W.A.N.S. who attended many fires with mobile canteens for the purpose of dispensing refreshments), and a very large number of civilians, the results of the fires must have been much more serious.

XIII. ACTS OF BRAVERY.

At about 6 p.m. on the 6th January, 1944, Constable First-class W. M. Mowbray, attached to Regent-street Police Station, who was off duty and in plain clothes, entered a hotel at Glebe. The constable saw a man go behind the bar and take a quantity of bank notes from the cash register. An employee at the hotel endeavoured to stop the man who, when the constable approached him and informed him that he was a constable, threw the money away and commenced to struggle with the constable. A number of other men came to the assistance of the offender and one of them struck the constable over the head with a bottle. Notwithstanding the constable's repeated assertion that he was a member of the Police Force, the offender was wrested from the constable's grasp. The struggle continued out on the footpath where some of the men threw missiles at the constable and made their escape. The offender was subsequently arrested and convicted. The constable was commended for his courage and determination.

About 11 a.m. on the 5th April, 1944, Constable W. E. Green, of No. 10 (Paddington) Division, who was off duty and at Bondi Beach, was informed that a body was floating in the water some distance off McKenzie Point. Despite a rough sea and a strong gale, five members of the North Bondi Surf Life Saving Club volunteered to assist the constable by launching a life boat. The constable acted as "sweep" and after considerable difficulty the crew got the boat away from the beach. The body was eventually located near rocks on which the sea was breaking. A member of the surf boat crew donned a lifebelt and the body was eventually recovered. The actions of the constable and the other members of the boat's crew were suitably recognised by the Police Authorities.

On the 20th June, 1944, at about 4.30 p.m., Constable First-class Anido, attached to No. 1 (Clarence-street) Police Station, whilst performing traffic duty at the intersection of Elizabeth and Liverpool-streets, Sydney, noticed a waggon drawn by two horses without a driver and packed with empty crates pass over a man. The horses, it was stated, were travelling at a hand-gallop; a civilian estimated the speed at 10 miles per hour. As the horses came abreast of the constable he ran

alongside, caught the nearside horse by the rein and hung on. He was dragged along by the horses for some distance before he brought them to a standstill. The driver of the vehicle was found to be suffering from alcoholism and was charged and convicted for driving a horse-drawn vehicle whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The constable was commended for his actions and a suitable entry inserted on his Record Sheet.

On the afternoon of the 7th July, 1944, a fire broke out in the Duplicating Room at Police Headquarters. The room contained two electrical duplicating machines and a quantity of inflammable material. Constable F. E. Popplewell, attached to Police Headquarters, entered the room with a fire extinguisher and played the contents on the fire. But for the constable's prompt and courageous action the fire might have had very serious results. The constable was highly commended for his actions.

A fire broke out on a wharf at Circular Quay about 11 a.m. on the 2nd August, 1944. The whole of the wharf shed was ablaze and three ships on the northern side of the wharf were in danger of being destroyed. Sergeant Second-class Thornber, Sergeant Third-class Van Wouwe and Constable First-class McGee, Water Police, manned the police launch and went alongside a tug and oil lighter at the wharf. Sergeant Van Wouwe boarded the tug and assisted in cutting the mooring lines and electric cables attaching the tug to the wharf. The sergeant made fast to the tug a tow line thrown to him by Sergeant Thornber from the Police launch. The fire by this time was at its peak with flames leaping across the tug and the oil lighter, and thick, oily, suffocating smoke and blazing embers blanketed that portion of Sydney Harbour. The tug and lighter were then towed by the Police launch away from the wharf, and whilst passing the third ship mentioned the launch was manoeuvred alongside and members of the crew of the vessel who were clinging to ropes on the side of the ship were taken on to the launch. The actions of the Police concerned were responsible for the saving of valuable ships from destruction, and no doubt also the lives of a number of workmen and crew of the third vessel. The three Police named have been officially commended.

Following the escape of Japanese prisoners of war from a compound at a country centre on the 5th August, 1944, Constables First-class A. P. McGovern, Mandurama, and C. H. R. Cooper, Woodstock, immediately notified all residents and outlying settlers in their respective patrols and worked for several days, performing long hours of continuous duty in search of the escapees. Despite the fact that it was known the escaped prisoners had killed their military guard and were fanatical, Constable 1st Class Cooper succeeded in arresting, single handed, eight, and Constable 1st Class McGovern, in company with Constable 1st Class Cooper, three of the Japanese. The wives of the Constables also performed very valuable service in attending to the telephones at the respective stations and keeping in touch with the District Superintendent. The actions of the Constables were recognised by a notation on their Record Sheets, and letters of appreciation written to their wives.

On the 20th September, 1944, about 12.30 p.m., two bolting horses attached to an unattended delivery van crossed the pedestrian lines in George-street, City, in front of Wynyard Railway Station entrance. Constable 1st Class Still, who was performing traffic duty in the vicinity, endeavoured to grasp the reins of the passing horses, but failed. He then hailed a passing motorist and, standing on the running board of the car, followed the bolting horses and signalled to Constable 1st Class Paton, who was performing traffic duty at the intersection of George-street and Martin Place. Constable Paton noticed the bolting horses, waited until they were abreast of him, and then threw himself and caught hold of the reins of the near side horse. The progress of the animals was thus slowed and Constable Still then alighted from the car, took hold of the off-side horse and the horses and van were brought to a standstill. The actions of the Constables in the face of great personal danger undoubtedly averted serious accident and possible loss of life. The actions of the Police concerned have been officially recognised.

On the 18th September, 1944, Constable 1st Class L. Liddy, attached to the Vice Squad, was on Bondi Beach with a man named Harry Woods when he observed a man in difficulties in the surf about fifty yards from the baths. A heavy sea was running and the man was being carried out to sea by the strong current. Constable Liddy dived from the rocks and swam to the man, supporting him until Mr. Woods arrived. The Constable then attempted to return to the shore to secure a lifeline, but found the current too strong. He signalled to the men at the baths that a lifeline was required and then swam back to where Woods was supporting the swimmer. With the assistance of three other men the patient was brought to shore and taken to hospital for treatment. The actions of the Constable and the other four men were recognised by the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society.

About 11 a.m. on the 13th November, 1944, two horses attached to a waggon took fright in the absence of the driver and bolted from Castlereagh-street into King-street, City, galloping downhill. Before reaching Pitt-street they collided with another horse-drawn waggon. Constable Bloomfield (No. 1 Clarence-street, City, Police Station), who was performing traffic duty at the intersection of Pitt and King streets at the time, realising the danger to pedestrians and others, ran to meet the horses. As the animals drew level with him they veered back to the southern side of King-street, but the Constable succeeded in running with them and getting hold of the collar and rein of one of the horses. By this time the horses and vehicle had mounted the footpath on the south-western corner of Pitt and King streets. They attempted to turn off the footpath, but collided with a County Council electrical transformer box, causing the horses to fall. The Constable was thrown to the roadway, but managed to hold the head of one of the horses until he received assistance. For his actions in connection with this matter the Constable was commended and a suitable entry made on his Record Sheet.

The following are particulars of acts of bravery on the part of Police which occurred during 1943, but were not included in the Annual Report for that year:—

About 8.30 p.m. on the 30th October, 1943, Detective-Constables 1st Class R. C. E. Ranch and E. C. Canacott, attached to No. 10 (Paddington Division), were performing special motor cycle duty at Bellevue Hill when they saw a well-known criminal acting in a suspicious manner. As the Constables went to arrest him the man drew a revolver and threatened to shoot. Canacott and Ranch attempted to draw their firearms and Ranch made a jump towards the criminal, who pulled the trigger of his revolver, but it failed to detonate. The offender immediately turned, jumped the fence into Cooper Park and the Police lost sight of him. At 2.10 a.m. the following morning the offender was arrested by Detective-Constables Ranch and Canacott at Paddington. On the 2nd February, 1944, he was convicted of maliciously attempting to discharge a loaded firearm and sentenced to ten years' hard labour. The presiding Judge commended the Detective-Constables for their bravery and a suitable entry has been made upon their Record Sheets.

At about 6 p.m. on the 2nd December, 1943, Constable H. E. Barkwith, attached to Darlinghurst Police Station, whilst patrolling Oxford-street, Darlinghurst, saw a man backing out of a door of the Beauchamp Hotel, holding an attache case against his chest. The man was closely followed by a Philippino seaman who was striking blows at him. Constable Barkwith observed a knife in the right hand of the Philippino, who continued to strike at the other man. The Constable approached the Philippino from behind and caught hold of the hand which held the knife. After a struggle the Philippino was thrown by the Constable to the ground face downwards with arm extended. The Philippino tried to raise the hand with the knife in it, but a bystander placed his foot on the hand and the Constable was able to take the knife away and handcuff the Philippino, who was under the influence of liquor. It was ascertained that a number of persons had received stab wounds inflicted by the Philippino. The Constable was commended for his courage and devotion to duty.

XIV. SPECIAL AWARDS TO POLICE.

Under the will of the late Alfred Edward, a former Superintendent of Traffic in the New South Wales Police Department, a legacy of £100 was bequeathed to the Commissioner of Police for New South Wales to be invested and the income arising therefrom to be paid each year to the Traffic Constable or Constables who in the opinion of the Commissioner does or do the pluckiest or most commendable act during the year. The amount of £100 has been invested in a war bond, and from the interest accruing from time to time it is proposed to purchase a trophy to be presented to the Traffic Constable selected for the award.

In December last Mr. George Lewis, a prominent Sydney business man, presented to the Department a handsome clock, a replica of which it is proposed to present each year to the member of the Police Force performing the most meritorious rescue act on land involving human life.

XV. POLICE STRENGTH, POPULATION AND PROSECUTIONS.

The table hereunder shows the strength of the New South Wales Police Force, the population of the State and the number of persons proceeded against for the years 1925 to 1944, inclusive:—

Year.	Strength of Force†.		Persons proceeded against.		
	Number.	Per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of population.	General population.
1925	2,968	1.29	102,377	44	2,300,081
1926	2,997	1.36	116,676	49	2,349,401
1927	3,136	1.30	124,030	51	2,401,884
1928	3,467	1.41	137,079	56	2,446,874
1929	3,646	1.47	132,439	53	2,479,160
1930	3,723	1.49	124,538	49	2,502,039
1931	3,667	1.45	121,743	48	2,519,300
1932	3,602	1.42	116,341	46	2,542,034
1933*	3,608	1.38	126,134	48	2,618,776
1934*	3,606	1.37	127,960	49	2,686,460
1935*	3,599	1.35	134,900	51	2,657,666
1936*	3,727	1.39	144,707	54	2,681,736
1937*	3,818	1.40	125,791	47	2,710,738
1938*	3,803	1.40	115,521	42	2,735,695
1939*	3,905	1.42	144,848	52	2,770,343
1940*	3,904	1.42	149,421	53	2,793,321
1941*	3,851	1.37	133,470	47.7	2,797,027
1942*	3,763	1.31	154,531	55	2,828,639
1943*	3,676	1.29	135,503	47	2,858,273
1944*	3,598	1.25	126,501	44	2,870,956

* Including Police Cadets.

† Including Trackers.

XVI. POLICE ON SICK REPORT DURING 1944.

During 1944 a total of 1,527 Police, representing 44.5 per cent. of the total strength of the Force (3,431), were on sick report for a total number of 31,957 days, being an average of 20.9 days for each man on sick report and 9.3 days for each member of the Force. The average daily number of Police on sick report throughout the State was 87. This does not include ten Women Police who were off duty on sick report for 211 days, one Matron who was off duty for twenty-one days, one Special Constable who was off duty for forty-six days, and seventy-two Cadets who were off duty for 734 days. In addition there were 307 men on sick report for a total of 8,327 days as a result of injuries received in the execution of their duties. There were also twenty-two Cadets off duty for 539 days and two Women Police off duty 253 days owing to injuries similarly received. Apart from the foregoing, 213 Police, four Cadets and one member of the Women Police sustained injuries whilst on duty, but did not report off duty on sick report as a result of such injuries.

XVII. APPENDICES.

The Appendices of this report are tabled 'A,' Return of Cases dealt with by the Courts, and 'B,' Return of Crime Committed by Juveniles in the Metropolitan District.

XVIII. ADMINISTRATION AND CONCLUSION.

As previously pointed out in this report, the lack of recruiting and the release of many Police and Cadets for service with the fighting forces have increased the burden of duties required to be carried out by the remaining members of the Force. Notwithstanding these disabilities, all ranks of the Force have continued to give loyal and devoted service, for which I record my deepest pleasure and gratification.

Mr. E. J. Baldwin, I.S.O., the Secretary of the Department, who had served almost his entire forty-five and a half years of Public Service in the Police Department, retired on the 18th October, 1944. I desire to place on record my personal appreciation for the work of Mr. Baldwin. The Public Service Staff of this Department once more rendered loyal and efficient service in spite of the absence of sixty-five of their members with the armed Forces and a number of others on loan to various Commonwealth and State Departments.

(Sgd.) WM. J. MACKAY,

Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of cases dealt with by Courts in New South Wales for the year ended 31st December, 1944.

Offencer.	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 the Person.																				
Murder	28	3	...	...	24	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	31	25	6	...
Attempt to murder	20	4	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	24	15	9	...
Inciting to murder	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Setting fire to dwelling knowing person to be therein	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	3	...
Manslaughter	47	3	...	...	35	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	1	50	31	19	...
Inflicting grievous bodily harm	73	4	1	...	37	1	...	...	2	1	12	...	23	2	78	81	...	3
Attempt to inflict grievous bodily harm	15	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	17	10	7	...
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	169	1	10	1	102	1	...	...	1	...	14	...	62	1	181	156	25	...
Robbery with violence	109	13	...	...	70	10	...	...	2	1	13	...	24	2	122	127	...	5
Demanding property with menace or threat	21	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	11	...	23	13	10	...
Assault with intent to rob	21	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	21	29	...	8
Robbery, being armed	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	27	...	21
Assault an officer in the execution of his duty	305	20	8	...	2	...	205	11	45	6	43	2	18	1	333	325	8	...		
Assault Special Constable in the execution of his Office	8	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	6	...
Assault with intent to prevent lawful apprehension	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	...
Assault in company	15	1	18	14	...	...	6	3	1	...	8	6	18	6	48	37	11	...
Assault a female	382	28	884	327	5	...	224	79	33	1	365	67	639	208	1,621	1,321	300	...		
Assault, common	689	33	857	190	9	...	518	33	43	4	276	43	700	143	1,769	1,732	37	...		
Obstructing workmen by violence or threat of violence .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not providing wife, child, or other dependent with necessities—endangering life .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Deserting wife or child—indictable .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abandoning or exposing child under 2 years of age .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Endangering railway passengers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Causing bodily harm by furious or negligent driving or riding	14	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	17	16	1	...
Rape	21	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	21	12	9	...
Attempt to commit rape	11	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	11	17	...	6
Carnally knowing girl under 10 years, or attempt	11	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	13	13	...	...
Carnally knowing girl over 10 years and under 16 years, or attempt	61	...	1	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	...	62	83	...	21
Carnally knowing pupil or daughter, or attempt	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	...	5
Carnally knowing by fraud .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indecent assault on girl under 16 years of age	97	...	1	...	49	...	1	...	2	...	30	...	16	...	98	102	...	4		
Indecent assault on a female	15	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	15	18	...	3
Indecent assault on a male person	58	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	6	...	58	81	...	23
Sodomy or attempt	14	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	14	11	3	...
Bestiality or attempt	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	3
Abduction	7	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	9	13	4	...
Bigamy	44	22	...	...	36	20	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	66	55	11	...
Attempting to procure abortion	4	11	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	15	16	...	1
Supplying or procuring drug or instrument to procure miscarriage .....	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	7	...	3
Concealment of birth	31	25	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	11	13	11	9	56	70	...	14
Any other offences against the person	74	6	87	8	13	2	26	2	3	...	48	3	71	7	175	125	50	...		
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...
Total	2,385	182	1,877	541	590	52	992	128	143	16	893	143	1,644	384	4,985	4,594	391	...		
Offences against Property with Violence.																				
Sacrilege	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	15	24	...	9
Burglary	7	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	10	...	3
Breaking and entering, or attempt	3,736	63	60	...	1,252	19	4	...	82	2	1,742	30	716	12	3,859	4,018	...	159		
Malicious acts with intent to obstruct or injure railway engine or carriage	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	7	...	...
Malicious damage to telegraph post, wire, or insulator, or attempt .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Malicious injuries to vessel, or attempt	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Injuries to buildings by explosive substances, or attempt .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries to buildings or machinery by rioters .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries to mines .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuries to manufactures or machinery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injuring property in Museums and certain other public places .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maliciously injuring property	707	37	157	41	13	...	434	33	12	2	242	5	163	38	942	1,084	...	142		
Killing cattle with intent to steal carcase, skin, or other part	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1
Maliciously killing, maiming, or wounding cattle	3	...	7	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	7	3	...
Maliciously killing, maiming, or wounding other animals or birds .....	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	1	5	...
Any other offence against property with violence	54	9	15	7	1	...	46	6	2	...	6	3	14	7	85	6	79	...		
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total	4,527	109	251	48	1,275	19	493	39	96	4	2,016	38	898	57	4,935	5,161	...	226		

APPENDIX A—continued.

Offences.	How dealt with.																Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		Committed for Trial.		Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.							
							Fined.		Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Offences against Property without Violence.																				
Simple larceny or attempt	6,891	936	231	37	262	19	1,801	349	1,408	115	2,497	372	1,154	118	8,095	8,828	...	733		
Stealing from the person, or attempt	93	8	2	...	3	...	7	1	34	3	20	3	31	1	103	146	...	43		
Stealing in a dwelling	302	34	3	1	45	2	15	4	83	5	102	12	60	12	340	319	21	...		
Larceny as a bailee	44	7	7	1	5	...	5	...	8	...	14	...	19	8	59	38	21	...		
Embezzlement	64	7	3	...	8	3	2	...	5	...	42	1	10	3	74	95	...	21		
Larceny as a servant	42	28	...	...	11	...	15	27	1	...	9	...	6	1	70	86	...	16
Obtaining goods or money by false pretence	298	38	14	1	32	22	27	...	126	...	68	13	59	4	351	604	...	253		
Receiving stolen property	370	70	10	3	64	14	122	8	49	1	74	36	71	14	453	472	...	19		
Fraudulent appropriation	35	20	2	3	17	18	4	1	1	...	5	...	10	4	60	54	6	...		
Larceny by finding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Larceny by trick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larceny from public library	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing or destroying a valuable security	34	2	...	...	11	...	7	...	...	...	15	1	1	1	36	18	18	...
Cattle stealing	19	1	5	1	2	...	11	2	...	...	4	...	7	...	26	33	...	7
Horse stealing	47	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	4	...	27	...	8	...	48	39	9	...		
Sheep stealing	49	...	2	...	9	...	15	...	...	...	5	...	22	...	51	27	24	...
Dog stealing	7	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	9	9	...	...
Stealing animals or birds ordinarily kept in confinement	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	4
Larceny of things attached to land	2	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	6	...	...
Illegally using cattle or horses	34	2	4	...	...	...	13	...	6	...	15	2	4	...	40	57	...	17
Fraudulently branding or altering brands on cattle	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	7	...	6
Possession of skin or carcase of stolen cattle	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
Supposed stolen goods in custody	2,257	223	40	8	16	1	754	62	339	14	367	52	821	102	2,528	2,267	261	...		
Unlawful possession of trees, fence, or like material	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
Stealing from vessel in port	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Embezzling ship's cargo or stores	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	5
Stealing from wharf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Stealing letters or articles sent by post	7	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	...
Found at night with intent to commit felony	55	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	11	...	10	...	17	...	55	50	5	...
Enter dwelling-house with intent to steal at night	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	10	14	...	4
Careless use of fire	6	...	17	1	...	...	13	1	1	...	4	...	5	...	24	12	12	...
Setting fire to crops	...	7	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	8	3	5	...
" grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" fence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" house	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	8	5	3	...
" ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" dwelling, person being therein	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
" place of divine worship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" certain other buildings, or attempts	7	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	8	12	...	4
Demanding money by written menace or threat	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Unlawfully use another's vehicle or boat	769	10	30	2	8	...	264	2	124	...	262	9	141	1	811	842	...	31		
Any other offence against property without violence	15	...	6	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	6	...	4	...	21	37	...	16		
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
Total	11,481	1,390	391	58	533	82	3,099	457	2,206	138	3,564	502	2,470	269	13,320	14,107	...	787		
Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																				
Forging and uttering	33	3	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	24	3	3	...	36	10	26	...
Forgery	41	5	...	1	13	2	3	1	2	...	18	3	5	...	47	76	...	29		
Uttering	12	3	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	6	2	...	...	15	47	...	32
Forging bank notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasing or having forged bank notes in possession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Making or having in possession implements or material for forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Making counterfeit coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possessing or uttering counterfeit coin	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Making or having in possession coining tools	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Gilding or silvering coin or metal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impairing, diminishing, or defacing coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other offences against the currency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	87	13	...	1	18	4	11	2	2	...	48	8	8	...	101	137	...	36		
Offences against Good Order.																				
Idle and disorderly person	522	1,221	...	...	...	...	1	...	322	382	84	595	115	244	1,743	1,415	328	...
Rogue and vagabond	81	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	44	1	12	3	24	1	87	96	...	9
Incorrigible rogue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Drunkenness	31,329	3,147	11	...	...	...	8,379	568	57	2	22,892	2,576	12	1	34,487	34,837	...	350
Drunkenness with disorderly conduct	85	1	2	1	...	...	79	2	3	...	4	...	1	...	89	92	...	3
Riot (indictable)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening, or insulting behaviour	2,576	534	443	75	...	...	2,608	504	7	8	260	45	144	52	3,628	4,105	...	477
Using threatening, abusive, or insulting words	368	50	571	282	...	...	425	98	2	...	161	58	351	176	1,271	1,179	92	...
Using profane, indecent, or obscene language	2,429	272	238	16	...	...	2,487	266	2	...	133	14	45	8	2,955	3,322	...	367
Singing obscene songs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Writing or drawing indecent or obscene word, figure or representation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Throw or discharge stone or missile	1	...	15	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	16	10	6	...
Negligent or furious riding or driving	87	...	864	29	...	...	711	17	...	...	54	4	186	8	980	853	127	...
Cruelty to animals	19	...	35	1	...	...	42	1	4	...	6	...	2	...	55	87	...	32
Playing a game to the annoyance of passengers or residents	1,480	...	247	...	...	...	1,490	...	7	...	210	...	20	...	1,727	1,721	6	...

APPENDIX A—continued.

Offences.	How dealt with.																Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		Summarily Convicted.										Withdrawn or Discharged.					
					Committed for Trial.															
							Fined.		Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
Offences against Good Order—continued.																				
Refusing to assist Police when called upon	1	...	1	1	2	...	1		
Keeping a common, ill-governed, and disorderly house and brothel	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	
Lewdness	7	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	7	8	...	...	
Inciting person to resist constable	59	1	7	1	...	...	57	2	...	...	7	...	2	68	77	...	9
Inciting to, urging or encouraging the commission of crimes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	4	...	1
Disorderly behaviour at public political meeting (Commonwealth)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	6
Carrying firearms on Sunday	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2
Shooting for pleasure or profit on Sunday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owner, occupier, or agent of house permitting prostitution therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sedition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assuming designation of member of Police Force	13	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	1	13	12	1	...
Perjury	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
False swearing not being perjury	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Making a false declaration	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Tampering with a witness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiracy	27	...	4	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	31	34	...	3
Travel by steamer without paying fare, or attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travel by train or tram without paying fare, or attempt	292	17	1,120	286	...	...	1,344	283	...	...	36	9	32	11	1,715	2,283	568
Naval deserter	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
Military deserter	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	102	131	29
Absent without leave from ship	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	5	...	2	35	61	...	26
Wilful disobedience on board ship	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	12	...	1	19	30	...	11
Drunk on board ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Riotous or disorderly on board ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sly grog selling	343	61	7	...	...	...	320	56	...	...	15	1	15	4	411	205	206
Maliciously publishing defamatory libel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	
Disturbing a congregation	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Trespass on enclosed lands	43	2	274	49	...	...	207	17	...	...	30	3	80	31	368	183	185
Wilfully causing animals to trespass	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...
Contempt of Court	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Escaping from custody	172	3	...	...	4	...	3	...	102	2	53	1	10	...	175	151	24	
Absconding from bail	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Consorting	85	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3	51	1	...	2	91	68	23
Unauthorised procession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drive a motor vehicle under influence of intoxicating liquor, or of a drug	514	9	21	...	1	...	370	7	3	...	105	1	56	1	544	438	106			
Drive a motor vehicle in a manner dangerous to the public	255	7	46	1	...	...	67	...	...	...	23	2	211	6	309	274	35
Drive a motor vehicle at a speed dangerous to the public	15	1	42	3	...	...	42	1	...	...	6	2	9	1	61	55	6
Any other offences against good order	229	20	19	3	3	...	112	8	56	3	42	3	35	9	271	286	15			
Aid and abet the commission of any of the above offences punishable summarily	1	1	5	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	3
Total	41,203	5,360	3,985	747	36	...	18,790	1,831	680	402	24,311	3,319	1,371	555	51,295	52,071	776			
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings:—																				
Aborigines Protection	91	4	71	13	...	...	134	10	4	...	11	2	13	5	179	205	26	
Apprentices	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3
Auctioneers Licensing	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2
Billiards and Bagatelle	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6
Bankruptcy	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Birds and Animal Protection	5	...	11	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	16	20	...
Bread Act	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
Business Agents	1	1	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	11	4
Business Names	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3
Careless Use of Fire	...	...	13	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	16	...
Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat	1	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	28	15
Charitable Collections	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	9	13	4
Child Welfare	200	113	135	45	...	...	18	2	23	45	201	65	80	46	483	844	361	
Coal Mines Regulation	...	...	32	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	7	...	13	...	32	112	80
Commons Regulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commonwealth Crimes	80	1	23	2	5	...	47	2	13	...	29	...	9	1	106	141	35			
Commonwealth Electoral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
Crown Lands	...	...	10	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	10	...	3
Companies	...	...	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	15	5
Crimes	110	24	52	4	9	2	14	1	43	14	47	4	49	7	190	145	45			
Crimes Prevention	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Customs	10	...	8	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	9	9
Dairy Industry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairies Supervision	...	...	9	2	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	3
Defence (Commonwealth)	196	3	204	...	...	...	275	3	43	...	33	...	49	...	403	1,422	1,019
Dentists	...	...	21	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	21	1	20
Deserted Wives and Children	50	...	239	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	184	...	98	1	290	237	53
Distillation (Commonwealth)	18	...	5	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	23	12	11
Dog and Goat	...	...	599	578	...	...	588	556	...	...	2	7	9	15	1,177	1,238	61
Excise (Commonwealth)	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	13	8
Explosives	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
Factories and Shops	...	...	35	15	...	...	29	15	...	...	...	...	6	...	50	91	41
Fair Rents	...	...	81	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	18	14	2	101	162	61
Felons Apprehension	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Fire Brigades	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fisheries and Oyster Farms	5	...	131	...	...	...	124	...	1	...	2	...	10	...	136	115	21
Forestry	...	...	48	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	1	...	23	...	48	51	3
Gaming and Betting	7,952	448	52	10	...	...	7,722	445	10	...	140	9	132	4	8,462	5,698	2,764	
Gas	...	...	5	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	4	...
Government Railways—and By-laws	136	...	533	75	...	...	569	70	...	...	54	2	46	3	744	817	73
Hawkers and Pedlars	19	...	3	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	22	31	9
Immigration Restriction	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	22	14
Impounding	...	...	13	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	13	23	10
Inebriates	27	10	7	...	...	...	1	...	27	10	6	...	...	...	44	27	17
Industrial Arbitration	...	...	565	29	...	...	274	24	...	...	46	...	245	5	594	540	54

APPENDIX A—continued.

Offences.	How dealt with.														Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Arrests.	Summons Cases.	Summarily Convicted.										Withdrawn or Discharged.					
			Committed for Trial.															
					Fined.		Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings—continued.																		
Inflammable liquid .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2
Invalid and Old Age Pensions (Commonwealth) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Irrigation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jury .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juvenile Smoking Suppression .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,136	72	9	...	54	2	718	85	2,076	2,251	...	175
Land and Income Tax	2	...	1,915	159	...	...	2	...	...	...	227	60	90	25	404	628	...	224
Landlord and Tenant .....	...	...	319	85	...	...	952	69	...	...	41	5	202	13	1,282	2,090	...	808
Liquor	104	11	1,091	76	...	...	1,797	164	...	...	67	13	199	36	2,276	1,648	628	...
Local Government and Ordinances	8	...	2,055	213	...	...	23	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	32	48	...	16
Lotteries and Art Unions	20	2	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	5	23	4	50	69	...	19
Lunacy	40	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Security (Aliens Control) Regulations	47	7	43	...	...	...	56	4	16	2	5	1	13	...	97	229	...	132
National Security Regulations (Other Offences)	409	66	1,668	118	...	...	1,328	127	124	4	108	23	517	30	2,261	4,337	...	2,076
Marriage .....	...	...	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	8	4	30	35	...	5
Masters and Servants .....	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	1	14	12	2	...
Meat Industry .....	...	...	12	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...
Medical Practitioners	2	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	...
Merchant Shipping	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	10	13	...	3
Metropolitan Traffic and Regulations	1,021	...	1,514	30	...	...	2,486	15	...	...	27	10	22	5	2,565	2,891	...	326
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage and By-laws .....	...	...	11	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	12	7	5	...
Mining .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	5	...	2
Motor Tax Management	9	...	100	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	109	96	13	...
Motor Traffic and Regulations	394	2	16,552	508	2	...	16,471	475	1	...	221	12	251	23	17,456	21,594	...	4,138
Maternity Allowance (Commonwealth) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Dogs Destruction and Poisoned Baits .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Navigation	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	...	16
Newspapers .....	...	...	9	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	16	...	7
Noxious Trades .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	2	...
Oaths .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	3	2	...
Obscene and Indecent Publications	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parliamentary Electorates and Elections .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pastures Protection	4	...	588	14	...	...	525	14	1	...	17	...	49	...	606	380	246	...
Pawnbrokers .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	2
Pistol License	145	9	19	2	...	...	99	5	12	3	40	2	13	1	175	167	8	...
Poisons .....	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	4	...
Police Offences	223	11	71	10	...	...	234	13	2	...	32	2	26	6	315	339	...	24
Police Offences (Drugs)	51	4	24	1	...	...	60	1	...	...	15	4	...	...	80	68	12	...
Police Regulation	4	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	3	3	...
Post and Telegraph (Commonwealth)	8	1	7	1	4	...	6	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	17	14	3	...
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	6	...	49	11	...	...	35	3	1	...	9	3	10	5	66	86	...	20
Printing	36	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	36	35	1	...
Prisons	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Private Hospitals .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Health .....	...	...	25	5	...	...	18	3	...	...	...	2	7	...	30	45	...	15
Public Instruction	1	...	1,683	546	...	...	653	195	3	...	174	60	854	291	2,230	2,562	...	332
Public Roads .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pure Food	1	...	849	65	...	...	782	60	...	...	19	2	49	3	915	968	...	53
Quarantine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rural Workers' Accommodation .....	...	...	18	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	18	29	...	11
Seamen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Second-hand Dealers and Collectors	6	1	22	3	...	...	23	4	...	...	2	...	3	...	32	58	...	26
Stamp Duties .....	...	...	48	25	...	...	28	20	...	...	1	...	19	5	73	73	...	...
Stock .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	15	...	13
Sunday Trading (Refreshment Rooms) .....	...	...	21	10	...	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	31	20	11	...
Sydney Corporation .....	...	...	56	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	55	89	...	34
Sydney Harbour Trust .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sydney Water Supply .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theatres and Public Halls	3	...	122	1	...	...	94	1	...	...	...	...	31	...	126	87	39	...
Totalizator .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transport Acts	20	1	611	8	...	...	566	7	...	...	33	1	32	1	640	1,346	...	706
Vagrancy	446	73	3	...	...	...	26	...	252	29	102	20	69	24	522	862	...	340
Veneral Diseases	1	24	22	54	...	...	3	25	...	1	1	7	19	45	101	65	36	...
Veterinary Surgeons .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...
Weights and Measures .....	...	...	293	1	...	...	279	1	...	...	2	...	12	...	294	267	27	...
Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection .....	...	...	19	16	...	...	15	14	...	...	...	...	4	2	35	32	3	...
Wine Adulteration .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Wireless Telegraphy .....	...	...	265	25	...	...	265	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	290	798	...	508
Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...
Any other Acts	67	8	2,922	154	...	...	2,585	104	5	...	59	13	340	45	3,151	2,860	291	...
Aid and abet commission of any offence under the above Acts, punishable summarily, where the same is not provided for under other headings	8	...	15	1	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	24	41	...	17
Total	12,015	834	36,057	2,959	20	2	40,822	2,565	611	108	2,161	370	4,458	748	51,865	59,433	...	7,568
RECAPITULATION.																		
Offences against the person	2,385	182	1,877	541	590	52	992	128	143	16	893	143	1,644	384	4,985	4,594	391	...
Offences against property with violence	4,527	109	251	48	1,275	19	493	39	96	4	2,016	38	898	57	4,935	5,161	...	226
Offences against property without violence	11,481	1,590	391	58	533	82	3,099	457	2,206	138	3,564	502	2,470	269	13,320	14,107	...	787
Forgery and offences against the currency	87	13	...	1	18	4	11	2	2	...	48	8	8	...	101	137	...	36
Offences against good order	41,203	54360	3,985	747	36	...	18,790	1,831	680	402	24,311	3,319	1,371	555	51,295	52,071	...	776
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not otherwise provided for	12,015	834	36,057	2,959	20	2	40,822	2,565	611	108	2,161	370	4,458	748	51,865	59,433	...	7,568
Totals	71,698	7,888	42,561	4,354	2,472	159	64,207	5,022	3,738	668	32,993	4,380	10,849	2,013	126,501	135,503	...	9,001

APPENDIX B.

Return of Crime committed by Juveniles (persons under the age of 18 years) in the Metropolitan District
District for the Year ended 31st December, 1944 and previous year.

Offences.	Males.	Females.	Number of Cases.	Released on Probation.	Fined.	Sent to Prison.	Committed to a Home.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Trial.	Bail Estreated.	Discharged.	Bound Over.	Admonished.	Find Surety.	Withdrawn.	Remanded.	No evidence offered.	Total.	Total for previous year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arson	9	...	9	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	2	...
Assault (including assault in company)	66	14	80	8	17	12	2	5	...	...	21	6	1	...	16	...	2	80	89	...	9
Assault and resist Police	5	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...
Assault and robbery (including assault and robbery in company)	19	...	19	1	1	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	19	12	7	...
Assault, indecent on female (including rape and attempts, and assault with intent to rape)	38	...	38	24	...	1	5	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	38	27	11	...
Assault, indecent, on male	10	...	10	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	...	4
Behaviour, offensive, riotous, etc.	25	2	27	5	12	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	27	29	...	2
Bodily harm, inflict or occasion grievous or actual.	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	6	...	3
Buggery	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Burglary .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cattle (including horses) stealing or illegally using.	16	...	16	7	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	16	23	...	7
Child, neglected or uncontrollable.....	610	753	1,363	128	...	...	600	...	...	...	191	4	26	...	255	142	17	1,363	1,438	...	75
Child desertion .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cruelty to animals	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	2
Drunkenness	21	1	22	5	8	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	22	35	...	13
Dwelling—found in etc.	9	...	9	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	12	...	3
Embezzlement	11	...	11	1	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...
Enclosed lands, trespass on	129	9	138	9	103	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	21	...	1	1	...	138	15	123	...
Enclosed yard, found in	11	...	11	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	12	...	1
False pretences	25	...	25	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	3	...	6	25	...	25	...
Forgery, uttering, or forgery and uttering... ..	13	...	13	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	13	7	6	...
Gaming and betting	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	7
Language, indecent, insulting, etc.....	28	6	34	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	6	...	...	34	35	...	1
Larceny as a bailee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Idle and disorderly person	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	9	...	7
Manslaughter	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Murder and attempts	5	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	1	4	...
Misappropriation—fraudulent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missile throwing, etc.	17	...	17	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	...
Money demanded by menaces, etc.	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Motor car, illegally use	164	...	164	30	24	15	70	...	...	...	8	5	1	...	...	...	11	164	221	...	57
Maintenance order, disobey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obscenely expose person	9	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	1
Property, possession of stolen	87	6	93	23	1	2	11	2	...	15	4	...	...	18	...	...	17	93	81	12	...
Property, receiving stolen	37	1	38	18	1	3	3	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	6	1	1	38	83	...	45
Property, malicious injury	137	...	137	84	14	6	19	2	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	...	2	137	150	...	13
Possession of housebreaking implements... ..	5	...	5	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Robbery under arms .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Representations, false .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Release, break conditions of	38	5	43	1	...	...	25	...	...	3	3	...	...	10	1	...	...	43	61	...	18
Recognisance, breach of	12	...	12	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	33	...	21
Stealing	1,498	120	1,618	582	97	56	543	10	3	...	39	84	26	17	65	4	92	1,618	1,752	...	134
Stealing, attempts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Stealing in a dwelling	84	9	93	27	...	...	43	5	3	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	7	93	51	42	...
Stealing in company .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	51
Stealing from the person	7	...	7	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	19	...	12
Stealing, break, enter and steal	1,668	17	1,685	613	2	1	648	142	...	...	22	48	1	18	78	27	85	1,685	1,558	133	...
Stealing, found at night with intent	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	5
Stealing, all other classes	25	...	25	9	2	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	14	11	...
Shooting with intent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspected person	4	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4
Sly grog selling	7	...	7	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	...
Travel on train or tram without paying fare	307	31	338	5	303	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	13	...	8	...	1	338	978	...	640
Playing a game to the annoyance of passengers or residents.	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	6
Wounding, maliciously .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Offences (Drugs) Act, 1927	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1
Any other offence not included in foregoing.	1,042	160	1,202	69	220	81	357	2	...	...	29	10	11	6	394	10	13	1,202	1,216	...	14
Totals	6,218	1,135	7,353	1,705	835	174	2,359	175	7	2	359	205	117	45	883	187	260	7,353	8,091	...	738