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PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

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REPORT
OF THE
POLICE DEPARTMENT
For 1960

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REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

For the Year 1960

Police Department,
Commissioner's Office, Sydney,
2nd June, 1961.

The Premier of New South Wales.

Dear Sir,

I submit hereunder the Annual Report of the New South Wales Police Department during the year 1960.

GENERAL REVIEW

Perhaps outstanding among the events of 1960, so far as the Police Force was concerned, was the kidnapping and death of an 8 year old boy, Graeme Frederick Hilton Thorne, on the 7th July, 1960. This crime aroused great interest and condemnation by the public. The successful result of the Police investigations, in the extradition and subsequent sentence to life imprisonment of the perpetrator, has earned very wide commendation from all sections of the community for the excellent work done by the Police.

I take this opportunity of expressing the sincere appreciation of the Police Authorities for the co-operation and assistance extended to the Police in the investigation of this crime by the Press, Radio and TV Stations, picture theatres and all sections of the community. It has been a source of satisfaction to read the various letters of appreciation which have been received from all States of the Commonwealth and from overseas in regard to the work of the Police in this case.

The final chapter of what might be regarded as one of the first major disasters in Australia involving a Civil Airline passenger carrying aeroplane was written during 1960 with the interment at the Cooma-Mittagang Cemetery, Cooma, of the remains of occupants of the plane which were recovered by the Police.

It will be recalled that on the 21st March, 1931, the "Southern Cloud", a three engine Fokker Monoplane disappeared whilst on a flight from Sydney to Melbourne with 8 persons aboard. An extensive search at the time, in which Police played an active part, failed to establish what had happened to the aeroplane.

The explanation for its disappearance remained a mystery until the 26th October, 1958, when the wreckage of a 'plane was observed by an employee of the Snowy Mountains Scheme in dense timbered mountain country near Tooma Deep Creek on the Snowy Mountains. Immediately advice of the discovery became known to the Police a party set out for the scene.

Accumulated silt covering portion of the wreckage was removed and a small quantity of human bones, two badly burned and corroded wristlet watches, one pocket watch, two finger rings and a tag from a key ring engraved with the name "Clyde C. Hood" were recovered and taken into the possession of the Police.

From observations it was clear that the aeroplane had burned, following its crashing into the mountain-side, and there was evidence that the metal remains of the 'plane had been subjected to intense heat. A severe bush fire was known to have swept the area in 1939 and it has been assumed that any human remains not destroyed in the fire following the crash would in all probability have been destroyed in the bush fire. There is also the possibility that wild animals prevalent in the area could have removed some bones from the vicinity of the crashed aircraft. However, the precipitous nature of the country and the very heavy undergrowth rendered futile any search other than in the immediate vicinity of the wreckage.

The observations made at the scene and the personal articles recovered by the Police enabled positive identification to be made that the wreckage was that of the missing aircraft VH-UMF or the "Southern Cloud" as it was named.

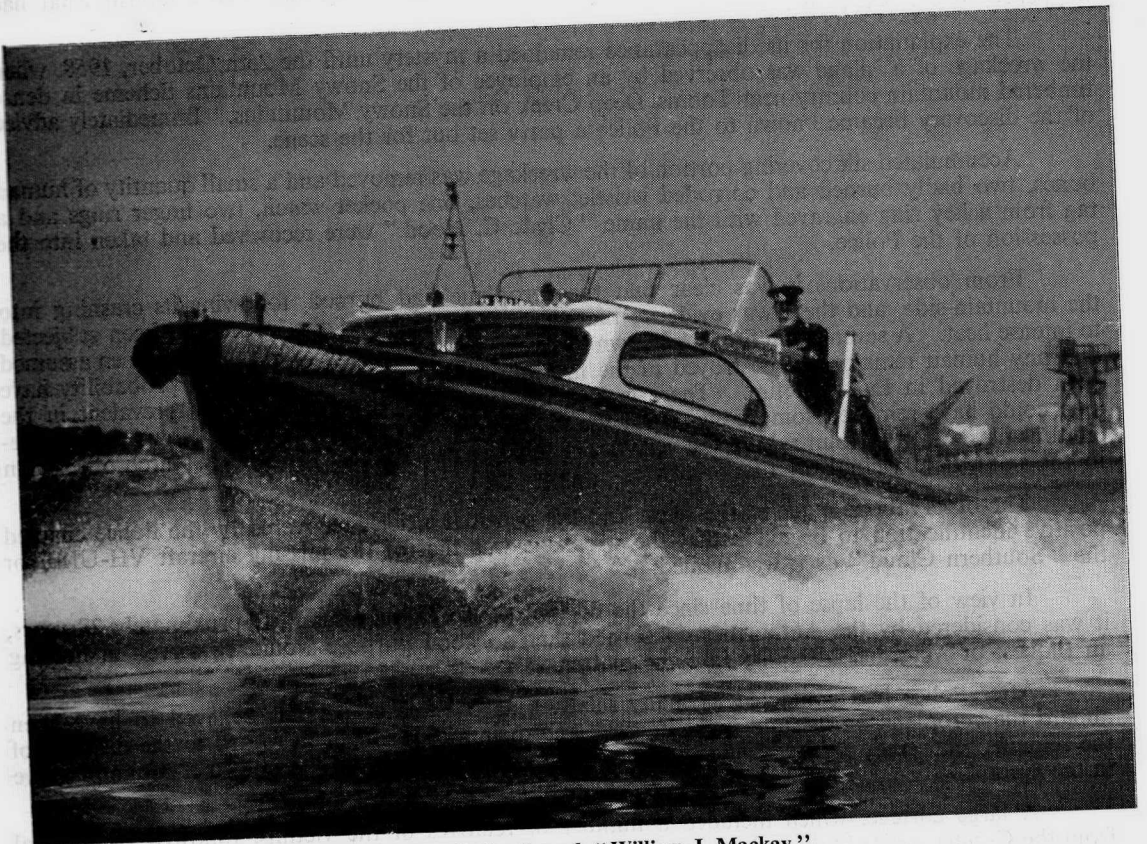
In view of the lapse of time since the disappearance of the aircraft, approximately 28 years, it was considered by the Authorities concerned that no good purpose would be served in holding an Inquest or Magisterial Inquiry into the matter.

After Police had contacted as many relatives as possible of persons believed to have been aboard the aeroplane on its fatal flight in 1931, and their wishes sought in regard to the disposal of the remains recovered, arrangements were made for the remains to be interred in a common grave in the Church of England portion of the Cooma-Mittagang Cemetery, Cooma.

A large cortege, which included a number of relatives of the victims, followed the funeral from the Cooma Police Station to the cemetery on the 10th December, 1960, where Catholic, Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist Ministers administered the last rites.



The Police Military Band on Parade at Government House, Sydney



The New Police Launch "William J. Mackay"

Developments in the Force

New Agreements were completed during the year providing for increased salaries of Officers and non-commissioned Officers and Constables in the Police Force.

Approval was given for the authorised strength of the Police Force to be increased by 133 to 5242 during 1960-1961 with an appropriate re-distribution of the strength of the ranks of the Service to retain the previously existing ratio of Officers and non-commissioned Officers to Constables.

The authorised strength of the Women Police was increased by 4 to 58. The authorised strength of the Parking Police was also increased from 102 to 109.

The radio network of the Department continued to grow, new radio equipment to the value of £26,000 being provided during the year. Extensions took place both in the Sydney Metropolitan area and in the Country network, while the Department's radio equipped fleet was strengthened. The Australian Capital Territory Police joined in the network covering the Country Superintendent's Stations in New South Wales by the establishment of a two-way radio telephone Station at Canberra.

A new record of stolen motor vehicles was established in conjunction with the Police Radio Communication Centre, to provide up-to-the-minute information in regard to stolen motor vehicles and plates. This will prove very valuable to Police when dealing not only with the theft of vehicles but cases of hit-run collisions and crimes in which motor vehicles are used.

The Premier has approved of Departmental motor cars being provided at 84 Police Stations where Police have hitherto been using their privately-owned vehicles on Police duty and for which they receive mileage allowance. The proposed replacement is to be brought into operation over a period of over three years, subject to funds being made available by the Government Stores Department, 30 new vehicles being supplied in each of the years 1960 and 1961 and 24 in 1962. The Departmental motor fleet was actually increased by 58 units during 1960 and a further 27 four wheel vehicles were obtained to replace motor cycles and sidecars. Ordinary replacements totalled 605 units.

Later in this Report under the heading "General Matters", details are given of New Police buildings completed during the year and the progress made in regard to urgent repairs and renovations of existing Police buildings.

It is very pleasing to report that the Government has approved of the purchase of a large building in Campbell Street, Sydney. It is hoped that this building, when remodelled and renovated, will accommodate the Headquarters and Criminal Investigation Branch staffs and will do much to relieve the problems which have confronted the Department over the years due to the crowding and dispersal of staffs. The Department will, of course, lose the use of the present Police Headquarters building at the corner of Phillip and Hunter Streets, Sydney.

Mr. N. T. W. Allan who was appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, following the entry on leave prior to retirement of Mr. G. L. Smith in 1959, was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police as from the 1st August, 1960.

Traffic Control

This Department's annual report for 1959 contained an extract from the statistical statement of road accidents in New South Wales for the year ended 31st December, 1959, as published by the Department of Motor Transport (which is the authority in this State for the registering of vehicles, the licensing of drivers and the compilation of statistics respecting accidents). The statement showed the trend over the past seven years in relation to the number of vehicles registered, the number of road accidents in New South Wales and the rates per 10,000 motor vehicles registered. Similar figures for the years 1953 to 1959 are shown hereunder, together with the figures furnished by the Commissioner for Motor Transport in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1960:—

Year ended 31st December	Vehicles Registered (Average)	Accidents		Killed		Injured	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1953	662,773	26,921	406	704	10.6	13,454	203
1954	710,070	32,621	459	754	10.6	15,711	221
1955	771,137	37,379	485	820	10.6	16,437	213
1956	831,919	38,885	467	801	9.6	17,059	205
1957	886,416	41,938	473	765	8.6	18,131	204
1958*	859,413	46,639	543	824	9.6	19,951	232
1959*	912,962	50,016	548	859	9.4	20,910	229
1960*	971,677	51,316	528	978	10.1	22,655	233

*Note :—As all States of the Commonwealth do not require the registration of trailers, tractors and Traders' vehicles, it was agreed in March, 1958, at a conference of Police Commissioners in Melbourne, that these registrations should be omitted from the total registrations figure for the purpose of comparison of road casualties. Accordingly, in the accident rates, as shown above from 1958 the registrations for these classes of vehicles have been excluded.

The tables quoted show that the upward trend both in regard to motor vehicles registered and accidents, deaths and persons injured has continued. It should be pointed out that the rate per 10,000 of accidents shows a slight decrease, but this could be explained by the fact that Police now do not report accidents where the amount of damage done is estimated to be less than £25 and where no persons are injured.

As indicated in my last Report, following agitation for relaxation of speed limits on the grounds that such were unrealistic, approval was given in 1959 for a section of the Epping Highway to be designated as a 40 m.p.h. speed limit area on trial. During 1960 approval was given for the intermediate speed limit of 40 m.p.h. to be extended to additional areas including parts of general Holmes Drive, Joyce Drive and Wentworth Avenue in the Botany Area, and portions of Epping Road, Mona Vale Road, New Windsor Road, Pacific Highway, Wakehurst Parkway, Windsor Road, Great Western Highway and the Hume Highway.

Details of the activities of the Police Department in relation to Traffic Control are set out later in this Report under the heading "Police Traffic Branch."

Special Functions and Tasks for the Police

There were no public functions in 1960 which call for special mention here except perhaps the Waratah Festival conducted by the Civic Authorities in Sydney and the Boy Scouts' Jamboree held at Lansdowne between the 29th December, 1960, and the 9th January, 1961. There were a number of military, naval and air force processions through the City streets and the usual Australia Day, Anzac Day, Six Hour Day, Apprenticeship Week and Health Week processions, all of which passed off satisfactorily.

On the 29th November, 1960, there was a general Government Transport Strike of all buses, trams and trains which lasted 24 hours and necessitated special Police arrangements to control the resultant tremendous increase in road traffic. Special transport was organised by many business houses, and an enormous number of motor vehicles entered the City to provide emergency transport. Police were able to handle the traffic and no insuperable difficulties occurred from the traffic point of view.

A number of small bush fires occurred in the North-Eastern and North Coast districts but once again there was no serious damage or loss of life.

Floods on the Lachlan River caused some damage at Forbes on 4th August, 1960, but fortunately no loss of life.

Local floodings also occurred with minor damage of crops and fencing on the South Coast during November and December, and there were minor floodings of the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers in the Riverina District in September, 1960, but there was no loss of life or stock in either of these districts.

Annual Conference of Commissioners of Police

The Annual Conference of Commissioners of Police of the South Pacific Region was held at Adelaide from 4th to 8th April, 1960. I attended with the Secretary and many problems affecting Police administration were discussed.

Police Conduct and Discipline

As I have previously reported, I am satisfied that the great body of members of the Service are well conducted and that discipline and efficiency are adequately maintained by Officers of the Department. This view is confirmed by the number of letters of appreciation and commendation which continue to be received from members of the public.

It was necessary during the year to take Departmental disciplinary action against 106 Police. As a result 18 were dismissed, 53 had other penalties imposed, 10 had no penalty imposed after a period of probation, 7 were permitted to resign, and in the remaining 15 cases punishment was deferred. There were 3 cases which had not been finalised at the end of the year. Proceedings were taken in the Courts against 6 Police for criminal offences (not including minor traffic breaches) and of these 5 were convicted and one was found "Not Guilty".

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT

(1) Scope and area of Operation

Area of the State = 309,428 square miles. (The Police Force covers the whole State.)

Estimated population (as at 30th September, 1960) = 3,847,549.

(2) Personnel of the Police Department

The following figures show the strength of the Police Force and of the ancillary staffs as at 31st December, 1960 :—

Police Force Proper :—

Authorised strength	5,242
Actual strength	5,203
Vacancies then existing	39
(Ratio of Police to population = 1 to 739 or 1.35 per 1,000.)	
Ancillary Staffs	776
Total of all employees as at 31st December, 1960	5,979

(3) Distribution in Ranks and Duties of Police

The distribution of the Police in the authorised ranks and duties performed as at 31st December, 1960, was as shown in the following table :—

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Metropolitan Superintendent	Superintendent 1/C.	Superintendent 2/C.	Superintendent 3/C.	Acting Superintendent	Inspector 1/C.	Inspector 2/C.	Inspector 3/C.		Sergeant 1/C.	Sergeant 2/C.	Sergeant 3/C.	Senior Constable	Constable 1st Class	Ordinary Constables	Probationary Constables	Total
General	1	1	1	2	7	10	2	13	30	64	..	155	275	517	533	698	1,024	281	3,614
Criminal Investigation Branch .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	12	19	77	49	82	38	1	285
Other Detectives and Plain Clothes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police employed on Detective work*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	29	154	103	205	148	..	650
Traffic Police .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	4	..	9	26	71	72	144	247	46	623
Water Police .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	7	13	4	1	31
Totals	1	1	1	4	7	12	3	14	36	68	..	187	350	823	764	1,142	1,461	329	5,203

* Includes Police attached to Pillage Squad, Vice Squad and Mobile Section.

(4) Ancillary Staffs

The employees of the Department (other than members of the Police Force proper) as at 31st December, 1960, were as follows :—

Special Parking Police	99
Police Cadets	170
Women Police	57
Matrons	4
Special Constables (employed on various duties)	28
Bandmaster	1
Choirmaster	1
Cliff Rescue Instructor	1
Aboriginal Trackers	6
	367
Clerical Staff employed under the Public Service Act—	
Males	223
Females	150
	373
General Staff employed under the Public Service Act (motor mechanics, testers, farrier, grooms, attendants, lift drivers, gardener and night watchman)	36
	36
Total	776

(5) Variations of strength of the Police Force

As indicated earlier under the heading "Developments in the Force" the Premier approved of the authorised strength of the Force being increased by 133 units.

The authorised strength of the various ranks of Officers and non-commissioned Officers was also increased, without overall increase in the strength of the Force as follows:—

Additions—

- 1 Inspector 1st Class
- 2 Inspectors 2nd Class
- 1 Inspector 3rd Class
- 5 Sergeants 1st Class
- 9 Sergeants 2nd Class
- 21 Sergeants 3rd Class

The authorised strength of Women Police was increased from 54 to 58 and the authorised strength of the Parking Police was increased from 102 to 109.

Variations in Police strength during 1960 are summarised as follows :—

Vacancies existing 1st January, 1960	34
Casualties—	
Discharged on pension or gratuity	95
Dismissed (including 4 men subsequently reinstated on appeal)	18
Resigned	72
Died	13
Discharged (Trainee)	1
	<hr/>
	199
Increased authorised strength	133
Total vacancies during 1959	366
Appointments (Including 4 men dismissed and reinstated on appeal)	327
Vacancies unfilled at 31st December, 1960	39

Recruiting.—Notwithstanding the high standard insisted upon for appointment to the Police Force, regular advertising in the Sydney Press enabled sufficient recruits of a suitable type to be obtained to meet requirements during 1960. Of 1,427 applicants for appointment to the Police Force submitted for medical examination during 1960, only 460 were passed as fit. In addition 632 applicants for the Cadet Service were examined and 218 passed as fit. A total of 898 Police applicants and 534 Cadet applicants who applied personally at the Recruiting Office did not meet the required physical standards and were not submitted for medical examination.

Resignations during 1960, totalling 72, showed a slight upward trend on recent years, but not of such magnitude as to cause concern or to call for special comment.

(6) Police Stations

As at the 31st December, 1960, there were 505 Police Stations in the State, including 15 call boxes to which Police are permanently attached and which are, to all intents and purposes, Police Stations.

Police Stations and Call Boxes established during 1960. Khancoban, Goolgowi, Unanderra, Somerton and call-box at Rooty Hill.

Police Station closed during 1960. Keepit Dam.

INFORMATION RELATING TO CRIME

A return showing the numbers of different types of serious crimes reported to the Police during the years 1959 and 1960, for comparison purposes, and the crimes cleared up during 1961 is published as Appendix "A" of this report. This return is usually regarded as the best index to the state of crime and indicates that there has been an increase of approximately 4.1 per cent. in the number of serious crimes known to the Police during 1960 as compared with 1959. I am pleased to report that Police were successful in clearing up 25,522 or 80 per cent. of such crimes, a result which reflects creditably on the general efficiency of the New South Wales Police, and particularly on the criminal investigation staffs.

For comparison purposes, the following table shows the number of serious crimes reported to the Police and the number cleared up for the six years 1955 to 1960.

Year	No. of Serious Crimes Reported	No. of Serious Crimes Cleared Up	Percentage Accounted for
1955	23,199	17,679	76
1956	27,119	21,124	77
1957	27,809	21,992	79
1958	29,092	23,759	82
1959	30,696	25,447	83
1960	31,968	25,522	80

Property Stolen during 1960 (Excluding Motor Vehicles)

	£
Value of property reported stolen	1,805,999
Value of property accounted for by Police action	1,336,668 (74 per cent).
Value of property actually recovered	138,751 (8 per cent).

Motor Vehicle Thefts

Four-wheeled vehicles—							
Stolen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,409
Recovered ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,183
Motor Cycles—							
Stolen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	544
Recovered ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	483

Once again these figures show an upward trend and as in previous years a large percentage of the vehicles recovered were in a damaged condition and had parts missing.

Murders

There were 53 murders committed in New South Wales during the year. Three of these cases had not been cleared up at the close of the year namely:—

- (1) Isobel May Thomas, 48 years of age, who was found on 1st May, 1960, battered to death in a house at 5 Gray's Lane, Waterloo. A person is wanted by the Police for this crime.
- (2) Cecil Ernest Woodley, 35 years of age, who was found shot dead in a laneway at Surry Hills on 11th August, 1960.
- (3) Mary Jane Cardilini, 82 years of age, found strangled on the lawn in front of her residence at Union Street, North Sydney, on 3rd October, 1960.

Annual Return of Cases dealt with by the Courts of Petty Sessions in New South Wales during 1960.

This return, published as Appendix "B" of this Report, includes all cases brought before the Courts of Petty Sessions during the year. The total number of cases of all kinds for 1960 was 332,728, an increase of 1,533 over the corresponding figure for the previous year. The above figure includes 155,089 traffic cases, and to this figure must be added 351,685 cases where persons elected to pay fines to the Police Department under the "Fines by Post" system for parking and other minor traffic offences, without Court attendance.

For comparison purposes, the following figures set out the number of cases of drunkenness brought before the Courts each year from 1951 to 1960, inclusive:—

1951	..	..	..	..	..	83,178
1952	..	..	..	..	..	79,217
1953	..	..	..	..	..	72,765
1954	..	..	..	..	..	72,591
1955	..	..	..	..	..	81,199
1956	..	..	..	..	..	77,867
1957	..	..	..	..	..	76,700
1958	..	..	..	..	..	69,085
1959	..	..	..	..	..	69,516
1960	..	..	..	..	..	69,259

During 1960 there were 5,095 cases of Driving under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor before the Courts, an increase of 278 over the 1959 figures.

Offences Committed by Juveniles

No statistics in relation to these offences are published by the Police Department, as the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare is the authority in New South Wales specially charged with matters relating to juvenile welfare and publishes figures in regard to juvenile offenders.

Thefts of Stock, Wool and Wheat

The following table sets out information respecting Stock, Wool and Wheat reported stolen to the Police during 1960, and the result of Police efforts to deal with the offence:—

			Reported Stolen		Cleared Up by Arrest		Not Stolen as Reported		Outstanding	
			No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
				£		£		£		£
Cattle .. ..	..	..	439	13,214	103	3,135	63	1,050	273	9,029
Horses .. ..	..	..	23	808	7	350	3	110	13	348
Sheep .. ..	..	..	2,673	8,172	39	113	110	260	2,524	7,799
Wool (Bales) ..	..	..	42	2,322	10½	743	..	..	31½	1,579
Wheat (Bags) ..	..	..	673½	864	206½	332	..	..	467	532

Extraditions

During January, 1960, a member of the Detective staff of this Department proceeded to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for the purpose of seeking the extradition of a man named Thorpe on a charge of "False Pretences". An order for extradition was granted, but Thorpe appealed against the Magistrate's order and the Salisbury High Court reversed the decision. He was again arrested on an additional charge of "False Pretences", and the Magistrate's order for extradition was again set aside on appeal to the Salisbury High Court. His arrest on four further charges of "False Pretences" was then sought. However, he had left Southern Rhodesia and efforts to locate him were unsuccessful; the Detective concerned returned to Sydney on the 12th September, 1960.

In August, 1960, a man was extradited from Wellington, New Zealand, to answer three charges of "breaking, entering and stealing" and two of "larceny".

Stephen Leslie Bradley was extradited from Ceylon, charged with the murder of Graeme Frederick Hilton Thorne, who was kidnapped from near his home at Bondi on the 7th July, 1960. This extradition presented some very unusual and difficult features and I take this opportunity of placing on record appreciation of the assistance rendered by State and Commonwealth Authorities and the Authorities in Ceylon in the preparation and presentation of the extradition proceedings before the Court in Ceylon.

Inquests

A total of 2,195 Inquests were held in 1960 compared with 2,152 in 1959. They comprised 2,166 Inquests on 2,210 dead bodies and 29 into fires.

Crimes Presenting Outstanding Features

Set out hereunder are brief details of some of the many serious crimes investigated during 1960, which presented features of outstanding public interest:—

- (1) On the morning of the 7th July, 1960, a crime of a nature fortunately not previously experienced in this country was reported to Bondi Police—the kidnapping of an 8 year old boy, Graeme Frederick Hilton Thorne.

The boy had left his home at Edward Street, Bondi as usual, at 8.30 a.m. to walk a short distance to the corner of Wellington and O'Brien Streets, where he was in the habit of awaiting a lady to convey him and other children to school by car. When the lady arrived he was not at the usual pick-up place and inquiries failed to disclose his whereabouts.

At about 9.45 a.m. the same day a telephone call was received at his parents' home demanding £25,000 ransom for the return of the boy with a threat "to feed him to the sharks" if the money was not paid. The boy's father had, a short time previously, won £100,000 in the New South Wales State Lottery.

Attempts to parley with the speaker were unsuccessful and although subsequent appeals were made to the kidnapper, or kidnappers, to make contact, either direct to the parents or through intermediaries no success was achieved in that direction.

In the meantime, a most extensive and thorough Police investigation was commenced. In the first instance inquiries were mainly directed to tracing and identifying a man who had called at the Thorne residence a few days prior to the kidnapping, representing himself to be a private inquiry agent.

Later, information was received respecting a man, seen in the locality from which the boy disappeared, who possessed an iridescent-blue Ford Customline car similar to one seen in the locality on the morning of 7th July, 1960. Extensive inquiries were made to trace the owners of all vehicles of this description and amongst the many persons having such a vehicle was one Stephen Leslie Bradley, a native of Hungary, but a naturalised Australian citizen. When interviewed he gave an account of his movements, which could not be disproved at the time.

On the 9th July, 1960, the missing boy's schoolbag, raincoat and cap were found near the Wakehurst Parkway in French's Forest, evidently having been thrown from a motor car. A most extensive search then ensued over the rough bush country in the vicinity, but it was not until the 16th August, 1960, that the body of the boy was found, wrapped in a rug and lying on vacant land at Seaforth, a suburb of Sydney not far from French's Forest. Post mortem examination revealed that the boy had met a violent death, caused either by a fractured skull or asphyxiation, or both.

In the investigation which followed the finding of the body, Police made use of the most highly developed scientific aids. Meticulous examinations were made of the body itself, the clothing, the rug in which it was wrapped and traces of soils, vegetable and other foreign matter found therein. Most valuable assistance was freely given to the Police by scientific authorities at the two Universities in Sydney and at the laboratories of Government Departments and other organisations.

The collation and classification of the findings of these scientists, as well as those of the Police Department's own scientific investigation officers and detectives, directed the efforts of Detectives towards locating premises possessing certain features—brickwork

in red coloured lime mortar, with a substantial space between the floor and ground levels, at least sufficient to allow the body of the boy to be carried or dragged under, a pekinese dog, at least two human beings with different coloured hair and the presence in close proximity of each of two shrubs of different species. The search for such a house was necessarily protracted, involving a house-to-house examination over a very wide area, but ultimately such a dwelling was located at Clontarf (some short distance from where the body was found).

It was discovered that this house had recently been owned and occupied by Stephen Leslie Bradley, already mentioned as the owner of an iridescent-blue Ford Customline car. Examination by scientific experts linked the rug in which the boy's body had been found with one which had been given to Mrs. Bradley, the dog hairs with a dog owned by the Bradleys and the human hairs with hairs removed from a lounge suite, a vacuum cleaner and a carpet sweeper, traced by the Police, which had formerly been the property of Bradley and in use in the Bradley home.

By the time the scientific examinations and search for the house had been completed Bradley and his wife and children had left Australia by ship for England. Hurried extradition proceedings were commenced and Bradley was ultimately extradited from Ceylon on a charge of murder. His trial concluded on the 29th March, 1961, at the Central Criminal Court, Sydney, where he was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

This was a most shocking crime, which excited the greatest public indignation and sympathy for the parents of the child. The Police investigations were a model, not only of patient and painstaking inquiry and research by the investigating detectives, but of the use of scientific aids and the co-operation of scientists and other experts. The greatest credit is due to all of the Police who were engaged in the case. Their work has deservedly received very wide acclaim locally and has much enhanced the prestige of the Force in the eyes of the people of this State.

The case has been reported on a world wide basis and in the history of criminal investigation it will undoubtedly go down as a classic example of the manner in which scientific assistance can and should be used as a practical aid to the work by the detectives in the elucidation of crimes.

I would like again publicly to express the very deep appreciation of the Police Authorities for the wonderful assistance rendered in the investigation of this crime by the many scientific, technical and other experts who, by so freely and ungrudgingly giving of their time and skill, have unquestionably played a major part in the successful outcome of the investigation.

- (2) About 9 a.m. on the 23rd April, 1960, two male relatives received no reply to their knockings at the home of Sydney Sylvester Shelley, 34 years of age, and his wife Elva Elaine Shelley, 21 years of age, at Turton Street, East Maitland. A spent .32 calibre pistol shell was found near the entrance and blood was on the steps. On looking through a side window the headless body of Sydney Sylvester Shelley could be seen.

The Police were called and the decapitated bodies of Shelley and his wife were found in the dwelling, and their daughter was found in a cot in the kitchen, covered with blankets, a suitcase and a carton containing clothing. She appeared unharmed with the exception of a minor injury to the head, but spent some days in hospital for observation. No trace could be found of the heads of the victims or of any instrument used in the offence, but a large knife was missing from the kitchen.

Investigations revealed that Shelley had given an automatic pistol to a man named John Vile Russell and that they had both fired shots into a post near the Shelley residence. Bullets were removed from the post for examination. The pistol was given by Russell to Terence Patrick O'Connor alias Harry Lambert alias Eric Francis Bowles by whom it was stated to have been thrown into the sea.

On the 30th April, 1960, the head of Elva Elaine Shelley was recovered from Newcastle Harbour. Two bullets removed from the head were found upon scientific examination to have been fired from the same weapon as were the bullets recovered from the post near the Shelley home.

The head of Sydney Sylvester Shelley was not located.

Terence Patrick O'Connor, 32 years of age, was subsequently arrested, charged with having murdered Shelley and his wife and at the Newcastle Criminal Court on 22nd August, 1960, was found "Guilty" and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

- (3) About 12 noon on the 26th July, 1960, a number of persons at the Port Kembla beach saw a man running in and out of the surf and behaving strangely on the sand. They investigated, and found the body of an 8 year old boy, subsequently identified as Jerzy Tadeusz Krawczyk, buried in the sand. Police were called to the scene and Zygmunt Krawczyk, father of the boy, was arrested when he came back to where the boy had been buried. Inquiry showed that Krawczyk, who was stated to have been estranged from his wife, had taken his son from a school earlier in the day to the beach to do some fishing, but instead had taken the boy into the surf where he held him in the water until he drowned. He then took the body to the beach and buried it in the sand where it was found. Krawczyk attempted to commit suicide by cutting both his wrists with a pocket knife, but ran away when other people came on the scene. At the Supreme Court at Wollongong, Krawczyk was found "Not Guilty" of murder on the grounds that he was mentally unbalanced at the time of the offence and was ordered to be detained for psychiatric treatment.

- (4) At about 5 a.m. on Thursday, 15th September, 1960, the dead body of Dr. James Macrae Yeates, aged 50 years, an honorary assistant surgeon at Sydney Hospital, was discovered lying fully clothed on the floor of the garage at his home at 66 Village High Road, Vacluse. His wife, Mrs. Diana Yeates, who found the body, had received a telephone call shortly before from a neighbour living opposite to their home who had observed the doctor's motor car standing outside the garage with the lights on and the engine running. A medical practitioner was called to the garage and was unable to satisfy himself about the cause of death and the Police were notified.

Detectives, including scientific bureau and fingerprint experts, made a thorough search at the scene. Deceased had suffered a head wound on top of the scalp. There was no evidence of a struggle having taken place and personal belongings including money found in the doctor's clothing negated robbery as a motive for his death.

Prior to the removal of the body from the garage Police found a minute punctured hole in deceased's chest in the region of the heart but there were no corresponding holes in the shirt or vest on the body. The Government Medical Officer's attention was drawn to this chest wound. The subsequent post mortem examination revealed an extensive fracture to the skull and the track of some instrument in the chest which commenced at the punctured hole mentioned and penetrated to the wall of the aorta, consistent with an intra cardiac injection prior to death. A prolonged post mortem examination of the heart revealed findings consistent with the presence in the heart at the time of the finding of the body of an abnormally high quantity of adrenalin.

A Coroner's Inquest, occupying six days, at which over forty witnesses gave evidence and a large number of exhibits were produced, concluded at the Central Court of Petty Sessions Court House, Sydney, on 19th January, 1961, when the City Coroner found that Dr. James Macrae Yeates died on or about 14th September, 1960, at 66 Village High Road, Vacluse, from the effects of a fractured skull and/or injection of adrenalin into the region of the heart feloniously inflicted upon him at that place and on the same date, and that in the manner stated the deceased was feloniously slain by a person or persons unknown.

Extensive Police inquiries in all sections of the community have not, as yet, established the identity of the person or persons responsible for this crime and the Government of New South Wales has offered a reward of £1,000 in the case for information leading to such person's arrest.

VICE SUPPRESSION

Gaming, Betting and Sly Grog Selling

The result of Police efforts to suppress illegal gaming, betting and sly grog selling during 1960 is shown in the following table:—

Offence	Arrests	Fines	Money Seized and Forfeited
Betting Offences	4,062	£ 67,675	£ 219
Gaming Offences*	1,993	6,557	272
Selling liquor without license and allied offences	853	9,648	....

* These were persons charged with gaming offences at places where organised gambling was carried on.

Police made raids on 71 premises where gambling was being conducted.

Machines Seized

Although the law now permits poker machines to be operated under license at Clubs which are registered under the Liquor Act, or for which a license to operate poker machines is obtained, Police seized 12 poker machines and one retail merchandising machine which were unlicensed. Seven of the machines were ordered to be forfeited and it was ordered that the retail merchandising machine be returned to the owner. The case in respect of the remaining 5 machines seized is still pending.

Liquor Seized

In connection with prosecutions for selling liquor without a license, the following quantities of liquor were seized by Police:— 287 gallons, 7,000 bottles and 294 cans of beer, 23½ gallons and 2,658 bottles of wine, and 415½ bottles of assorted spirits. Upon conviction this liquor is automatically forfeited and is handed over to the Government Stores Department for sale, or in country districts sold by Police on instructions from the Government Stores Department.

Premises Declared

During the year there was only one case of premises being declared a Common Gaming House. Four applications for the declaration of premises are still pending.

Other Forms of Vice

Members of the Vice Squad are specially engaged in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Districts in the prevention of all forms of vice. Members of No. 21 Division are also specially engaged on similar duty in the Metropolitan and Newcastle areas.

A total of 31,221 charges for all types of offences were preferred by members of the Sydney Vice Squad during 1960, an increase of 6,785 over the previous year. 7,660 charges, including 734 charges for gaming and betting in the City area and 360 in Country Districts, were preferred by members of No. 21 Division.

The incidence of offences denoting homosexuality and other forms of perversion still gives cause for concern. This type of offence receives the utmost attention from members of the Vice Squad by the constant supervision of places where homosexuals are known to congregate and any information received in relation to this class of offence is immediately investigated.

The following figures show arrests by Sydney Vice Squad for certain classes of this offence during 1959-1960:—

	1959	1960
Indecent assault on male person	113	123
Buggery	33	1
Wilfully and obscenely expose person	165	258
Male person attempting to procure male person for immoral purposes	71	85
	<hr/> 382	<hr/> 467

The following table shows the total number of cases before the Courts throughout the State during the past 5 years for offences of buggery, indecent assault on male person and bestiality:—

1956	422
1957	475
1958	482
1959	416
1960	458

Vice Squad

The strength of the Vice Squad in Sydney has remained unchanged at 76, and there is a squad of 4 men at Wollongong and 9 at Newcastle. The Squad continues to act in close liaison with the Criminal Investigation Branch and there is regular interchange between members of the two staffs.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH

The organisation of this Branch of the Service has remained unchanged during the year; as previously reported the staff is largely decentralised, Detectives being attached to Police Stations throughout the City and Country where their services are most needed, with a comparatively small number of investigation staff, the indoor staffs and specialised squads at Criminal Investigation Branch Headquarters.

Brief particulars of the work performed by some of the special sections of the Criminal Investigation Branch are set out hereunder.

Fingerprint Section

This Section operates as the Central Fingerprint Bureau for the Commonwealth. The figures quoted indicate the volume of work carried on :—

	1959	1960
Total prints received	81,735	86,729
Number of those identified	50,926	53,299
Prints received from other Forces in Australia (included in above figures)	33,499	34,159
Fingerprint exhibits brought to office for examination	817	809
Visits to scenes of crimes	4,438	5,368
Prints from scenes of crimes indetified	544	552
Fingerprints taken of unknown deceased persons	75	59
Names checked against records for miscellaneous purposes (Applications for licenses and other non-criminal matters) ..	101,888	103,976

As indicated by the figures the work the Section continues to show an upward trend.

An increase in information transmitted per medium of radio and teleprinting machine to and from all parts of New South Wales and the Commonwealth, emphasises the great value of these services. During 1960, 6,682 messages were dealt with by radio compared with 5,930 in 1959.

Modus Operandi Section

Modus Operandi forms received, classified and dealt with totalled 20,727. Of these forms, 2,076 in connection with offences which had not been cleared up, were forwarded to Police who had likely suspects under arrest, and 1,478 of these were linked with offenders who were later charged with the offences set out in the forms. As a result of photographs of likely suspects being forwarded to investigating Police, following searches of the classified records, 457 of such photographs were identified as the offenders responsible. Excluding the Weekly Wanted List, 153 Special Circulars relating to crime were circulated. 22,244 new cards were added to the indices.

Property Tracing Section

A total of 1,324 articles of property valued at £22,009 were traced through the records of the Section and 125 charges were preferred against offenders in respect of such property.

Scientific Investigation Bureau

Document Examination—There were 234 cases in which 2,985 documents were submitted for examination, and in 100 cases information of value was revealed by the examination. Handwriting specimens filed increased to 118,072 following receipt of 7,219 additional specimens during 1960.

Firearms Examinations—Firearms received totalled 1,300 comprising 297 confiscated, 83 found and 900 surrendered. The weapons received included 1,059 pistols and revolvers, 5 machine and sub-machine guns, 4 Verrey pistols, 39 sawn-off rifles and shotguns, 37 air pistols and 6 gas pistols, the remainder being rifles, shotguns, etc.

Of a further 257 firearms received, 142 were examined in connection with crimes, illegal possession, etc., and 67 in connection with shooting offences. Firearms were identified with cartridge cases or bullet exhibits in 57 cases, and in 48 cases firearms were examined for evidence purposes on aspects incidental to identification.

Criminal Photographs—"Special Photographs" of 3,700 persons in custody were taken and 2,400 photographs taken in gaols were circulated to Police in other States and New Zealand. This latter figure represents an increase of 300 over the number distributed for each of the past five years.

Miscellaneous Photographs—(exhibits, documents, fingerprints, etc.) taken totalled 9,500.

Scenes of Crimes and Accident visited for photographing and examination for physical evidence reconstruction totalled 2,079. At 63 scenes tool marks were reproduced, tyre marks at 28, footprints at 53 and fingerprints at 333. In 180 cases exhibits were submitted for scientific examination of the Government Analyst or other laboratory.

Miscellaneous Examinations—In 51 cases treatment of metals to restore obliterated numbers or brands was undertaken, examination of clothing in 71 cases, footprint comparisons in 20 cases and examination of tool marks in 32 cases. In 105 cases information of value was disclosed. There were also 250 unclassified examinations and investigations made.

Exhibits—404 Exhibits were submitted to the Government Analyst for scientific examination and 251 to other experts.

Court Attendances by members of the Bureau totalled 269.

Police Photographers—Draftsmen are attached to nine Country centres. By their availability in the District they are able to give speedy assistance when required. During the year they appeared in Court on 147 occasions.

The installation of Colour Film Processing Equipment at the Bureau was completed during the year. The installation of this equipment has enabled the extension of the use of colour transparencies in the general work of the Scientific Investigation Bureau. This was found to be of particular value during the investigations into the death of Graeme Frederick Hilton Thorne, mentioned earlier in this report.

The identification of two bullets found in the head of Elva Elaine Shelley as having been fired from the same .32 colt automatic pistol which had been used to fire several bullets into a post near the Shelley home before the murder, played a major part in the conviction of Terrence Patrick O'Connor for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Shelley (referred to under the headings "Crimes Presenting Outstanding Features").

The services of the chief handwriting expert of this Department were made available to the Queensland Police Department in June, 1960, to give evidence at the trial of Mrs. Enid Ethel Pressler in connection with a confession alleged to have been written by the alleged victim of the crime.

Drug Bureau

Working in co-operation with other members of the Service, members of the Drug Bureau are responsible for the enforcement of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, relating to dangerous drugs, the Poisons Act and the prevention of illegal trafficking in or the use of dangerous drugs and other offences.

During the year members of the Bureau were responsible for the prosecution of 63 persons on a total of 126 charges. These included 9 cases of addiction, two of receiving stolen drugs, 8 of stealing drugs, 13 of uttering forged prescriptions for drugs, 9 of unlawful possession of drugs, 12 of obtaining drugs by false representation, 13 of possession of forged prescriptions and 1 of offer to procure and supply drugs. The remaining offences related principally to failure to comply with the Regulations regarding the recording, custody, dispensing, etc., of drugs. Following evidence obtained by members of the Drug Bureau prosecutions were also undertaken in relation to 3 cases of unregistered medical practitioners and one breach of the Veterinary Surgeons Act.

As a result of convictions recorded against them for breaches of the Drug Laws, action was taken by the Medical Disciplinary Tribunal against medical practitioners in five cases.

During the year members of the Bureau worked in close co-operation with Customs Officers and other Police, with the result that 11 persons were arrested on charges relating to the distribution and possession of marihuana and opium.

Special Squads working from the Criminal Investigation Branch

Company Squad—Members of the Squad were responsible for bringing 217 persons before the Courts on 990 charges, involving property valued at £213,450. As has been previously reported the Company Squad undertakes investigations into business frauds of all kinds, and the policing of various Acts dealing with certain classes of business activities. Once again numerous inquiries were carried out by members of the Squad at the request of the State Government Departments.

Consorting Squad—Members of the Squad continued to pay special attention to racecourses, showgrounds and other places where large numbers of the public gather, with a view to preventing the activities of spielers, pick-pockets and other undesirables. As a result of their activities approximately 4,550 "bookings" for consorting were made during 1960. Members of the Squad assisted in the inquiries concerning many murders and other very serious crimes and were responsible for the arrest of many offenders. A total of 1,400 charges was preferred.

Arson and Safe Squad—This Squad consists of 13 members of the Detective Staff who during the year investigated 208 cases classed as the work of safe breakers with the result that 111 offenders were charged with 133 offences. Many cases of suspected arson were investigated; in the majority of cases it was established that the fires had been of innocent or accidental origin. However, 12 offenders were arrested and 11 charges preferred arising from these investigations.

Wool, Hide and Skin Bureau—Members of this Bureau have continued to closely watch the activities of Skin Dealers, etc., with a view to ensuring compliance with the law in regard to the skins of protected fauna, etc., and preventing unlawful practices in connection with wool and sheep skins. A number of offences were reported.

Pawnbroking Squad—This Squad of 12 men is engaged in the regular checking of the records and activities of secondhand dealers and pawnbrokers and of articles pledged. During the year the Squad was responsible for the arrest of 271 persons on 646 charges relating to property valued at £37,731.

Motor Squad—This Squad is particularly concerned in investigations into thefts, fraudulent disposal, etc., of motor vehicles and "hit run" collisions. Members of the Squad were responsible during 1960 for the arrest of 135 persons on 455 charges covering a wide variety of offences. Investigations were conducted into 275 "hit run" accidents resulting in a large percentage of the offenders being located and appropriate charges laid.

Steal from Cars Squad—As the name implies this Squad specialises in the suppression of thefts of property from unattended motor vehicles. Members of the Squad were responsible for 557 charges before the Courts during the year.

Railway Investigation—The practice of seconding Detectives to co-operate with and assist Railway Investigation Officers in connection with offences relating to Railway property has been continued. The facilities of the Police Department are made freely available to the Railway Investigation Staff.

Pillage Squad—The Staff of the Pillage Squad, numbering 15, work in close co-operation with the Customs and State Authorities in the enforcement of the Customs laws and Port Regulations. They pay special attention to the wharves, ships and cargoes at the 110 deep sea and the interstate wharves of the Sydney waterfront, which extends for a distance of approximately 17 miles, in the investigation and suppression of pillaging and other types of offences associated with the waterfront.

Members of the Squad in Sydney were responsible for 356 arrests on a total of 447 charges. Approximately 100 cases of pillaging and other offences affecting shipping were reported involving property to the value of £14,417 and Police action accounted for property valued at £3,714.

Two experienced Detectives are engaged on similar duties at each of the Ports of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

WOMEN POLICE

As indicated earlier in this Report the authorised strength of the Women Police was increased during the year from 54 to 58.

At 31st December, 1960, the actual strength was distributed as follows:—

On Plain Clothes Duty—

Criminal Investigation Branch Headquarters	..	..	..	..	10
Darlinghurst	..	..	..	..	1
Two each at North Sydney, Balmain, Bankstown, Parramatta, Daceyville, Sutherland, Newcastle and Wollongong	..	..	..	..	16

On Uniform Duty—

Police Traffic Branch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Newcastle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wollongong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total								57

Work by the Women Police among young people is regarded as most important. The staff have done much in the way of counselling and assisting girls who have been brought to them in connection with leaving home, falling into bad associations and other difficulties of the kind as well as many family problems brought to them. Interviews by members of the Women Police in the Metropolitan District in these and other matters during 1960 totalled 6,158.

The Women Police performing plain clothes duty and working in association with Detectives, were concerned in 718 cases in the Metropolitan area where juvenile girls and young boys were charged before the Special Children's Courts. As in previous years many girls charged with being neglected or exposed to moral danger were found by the "Dawn Patrol" of women Police and Vice Squad Detectives in residential, parks, railway stations and places of doubtful repute. In addition there were many cases where young girls, found living under undesirable conditions, were counselled and assisted in returning to their homes, or found suitable employment and accommodation.

In 294 cases where women were charged with offences, assistance was given by Women Police to Detectives.

Statements totalling 1,332 were taken from women and girls for Court purposes and Women Police attended 418 medical examinations of women and juveniles.

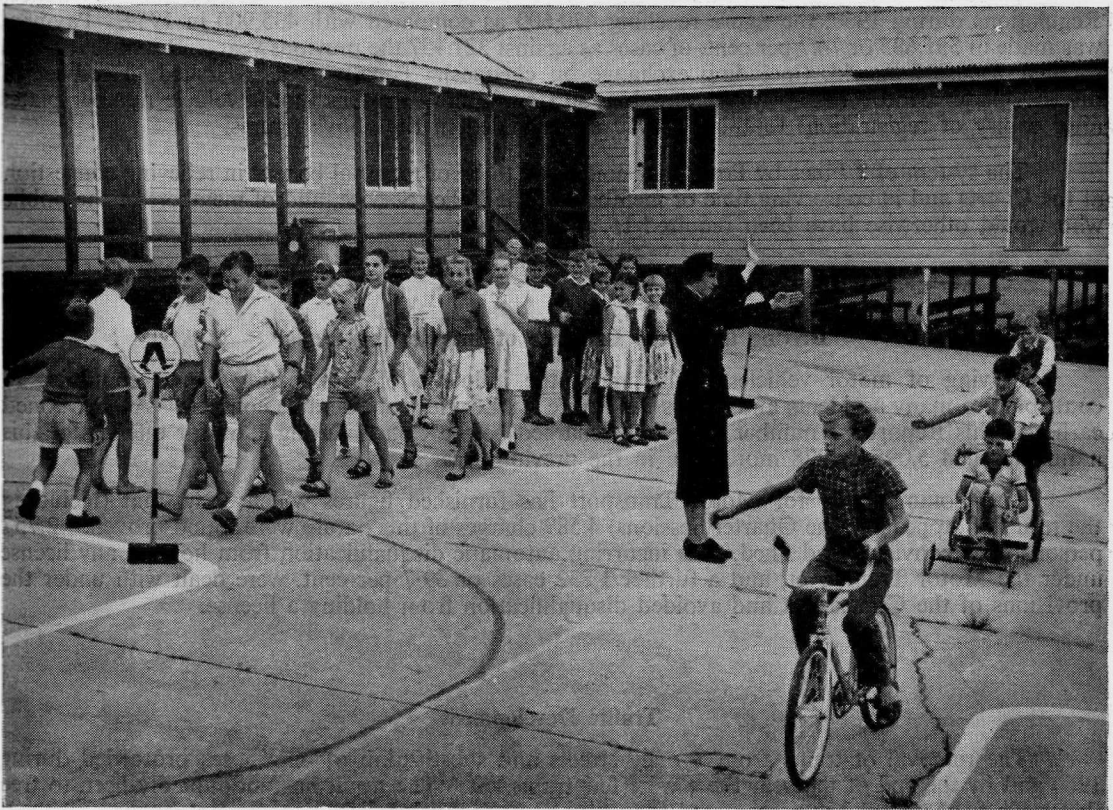
Escorts of women and children to country Courts totalled 526 and one extradition of two juveniles from Brisbane was undertaken. In addition 1,427 juveniles were escorted to and from various Metropolitan Courts and Institutions.

Once again a feature of the work of the Women Police has been the number of girls reported missing from other States or located in other States after having been reported missing in New South Wales. A total of 74 juvenile girls were returned to their homes in other States and in New South Wales. Of these 34 arose from inquiries in Melbourne, 28 from Brisbane, 8 from Adelaide, 2 from Hobart and 2 from Canberra. During the year a total of 1,060 females were reported missing of whom 860 were subsequently reported as having been located.

At Newcastle Women Police were associated with 176 cases before the Courts, undertook 51 escorts from the district to Sydney, were present at 50 medical examinations and assisted in taking 155 statements for Court purposes. They were in attendance at the Newcastle, Maitland and Cessnock Annual Shows, particularly caring for lost children.

The four women at Wollongong were concerned in 162 cases before the Courts, attended 30 30 medical examinations, assisted in taking 129 statements for Court purposes and undertook 60 escorts.

The Women Police employed on uniform duty are engaged particularly on School Safety activities, traffic control, etc. Further particulars in regard to this work are included in the following section relating to the Police Traffic Branch.



Special Constable Suchy instructing Class of Migrant Children at Scheyville Migrant Hostel on Road Conduct and Road Safety.

(Photograph by courtesy of Department of Immigration)

POLICE TRAFFIC BRANCH

Whereas motor vehicle registrations in New South Wales totalled 516,000 in 1950 the number of vehicles registered at 31st December, 1960, had reached a total of 1,120,000.

The following figures furnished by the Department of Motor Transport show the growth in the number of licensed drivers and vehicles on the road in 1960 compared with 1959:—

		Calendar Year		Percentage Increase
		1959	1960	
Vehicles registered as at 31st December	..	1,046,000	1,120,000	7
Total licensed drivers and riders	.. ..	1,253,000	1,313,000	4.8

Figures relating to accidents are published earlier in Report under the heading of "Traffic Control" on page 5.

Traffic Offences

During 1960 Police reported 880,101 offences of all types against the traffic Laws, including 315,869 cases in which the driver was spoken to (mostly driving offences) and 564,232 in which the driver was not contacted (mainly parking and allied offences). The figures for 1959 were 766,095 breaches reported (285,325 where drivers were spoken to and 480,770 where drivers were not contacted).

The increase in the number of breach reports submitted is indicative of the active enforcement of the Traffic Laws during the year by all members of the Police Force, which, as I have indicated in previous Annual Reports, is perhaps the most effective contribution of the Police towards road safety.

Arising from the breach reports submitted, Court proceedings were instituted in 174,157 cases, representing an increase of 10,302 over the figures for 1959.

System of Fines by Post

There was an increase in the number of Penalty Notices issued under the Minor Traffic Offences Regulations during 1960, the figure reaching 470,600 as compared with 435,900 in 1959. Payment was made in 351,685 or 74.7 per cent. of cases as against 321,157 the previous year. Revenue received totalled £350,237 9s. 4d. (including exchange on cheques). Penalty Notices issued in respect of offences under Motor Traffic Regulation No. 30 (for failure to return motor vehicle number plates after expiry of registration) totalling 21,050 are included in the above figures.

The system of "Fines by Post" has continued to be of material benefit in relieving congestion at the Courts and in conserving time of members of the Police Service, and of members of the public who would otherwise have been required to attend Court.

Driving under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor

Driving of motor vehicles whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor continues to contribute to many accidents and causes the Police Authorities considerable concern. As mentioned earlier in this Report the number of persons charged before Courts during 1960 for offences of this nature totalled 5,095 or 278 more than in the previous year.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport has furnished figures which show that (including the result of Appeals to the Quarter Sessions) 4,589 charges of this nature were found proven. 2,757 persons were convicted and fined, thus incurring automatic disqualification from holding any license under the Motor Traffic Act, and a further 1,832 cases or 39.7 per cent. were dealt with under the provisions of the Crimes Act and avoided disqualification from holding a license.

Traffic Development

The removal of trams from Sydney streets and substitution of omnibuses proceeded during 1960 and by the end of the year there were few trams left. The result has undoubtedly been to free the traffic further, but has necessitated the utilisation of additional Police on point duty.

The matter of inconvenience and congestion allegedly caused by the presence of heavy transports on roads leading to and from the City at weekends has been the subject of complaint by private motor car drivers and during the year an intensive survey was carried out by members of the staff of the Police Traffic Branch to determine the effect of the movement of heavy transport vehicles on traffic using major highways leading to and from Sydney on Sundays and public holidays. The results of the survey have been made available to the Commissioner for Motor Transport for consideration by the Minister for Transport.

Police proposals for the re-organisation of the movement of traffic in the City of Sydney and City of Parramatta were prepared during the year and submitted to the Authorities concerned for consideration. The proposals in regard to Parramatta had been partly implemented at the close of 1960.

As indicated under the heading "Traffic Control" earlier in this Report intermediate speed zoning of 40 miles per hour was introduced during the year in Joyce Drive, Mascot, General Holmes Drive and Wentworth Avenue, Botany, sections of Epping Road, Mona Vale Road, New Windsor Road, Pacific Highway, Wakehurst Parkway, Windsor Road, Great Western Highway and the Hume Highway. Police experience to date has indicated that no special difficulties have been experienced with the intermediate speed zoning on the selected portions of main roads and highways mentioned.

The matter of compliance with the Regulations relating to yielding of the right of way to pedestrians using marked footcrossings has continued to receive special attention with the result that during 1960, a total of 1,622 breach reports were submitted by Metropolitan Police against motorists for failing to comply with the regulations.

Parking

During the year the three tow trucks in connection with the "tow-away" system operated up to 6 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays, and to 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays. After these times, the enforcement of the parking restrictions in the City area is undertaken by Traffic Police. A total of 6,184 illegally parked vehicles were removed from the City streets to the Impounding Centre, which was moved during the year from its previous location in Phillip Street to Day Street, Sydney.

The number of parking meters installed in the City streets was increased from 1,813 in 1959 to 2,088.

An additional Parking Advisory Committee was constituted for the City of Greater Wollongong.

Special Road Traffic Patrols

Experience has shown that the greatest single factor in encouraging compliance with the Traffic Laws by road users is the presence of uniformed Police patrolling the highways. Accordingly, the largest possible number of Police is made available for the duty of patrolling the major roads throughout the State. All members of the Service are expected, of course, to be on the alert to detect offences against the Traffic Laws, but it is the particular function of members of the Public Safety Bureau stationed at various centres throughout the Metropolitan District and Country Districts to patrol the roads supervising traffic with a view to preventing dangerous driving practices and enforcing the Traffic Laws generally. In the Metropolitan area alone 141,373 breaches were reported by members of the Public Safety Bureau. In addition, 1,535 arrests were effected, including 163 for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, 64 driving at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public, 3 for manslaughter, 175 involving stealing or illegally using motor vehicles and 86 for exceeding the speed limit.

The Microwave Vehicle Speed Indicator made available during 1959 was used to good effect, and during 1960, 6,013 cases of exceeding the speed limit were detected by the use of this equipment. The matter of the acquisition of additional equipment of this nature is still under consideration.

Special Escorts and Oversize Loadings

Police from the Public Safety Bureau, Sydney, provided 649 escorts for loadings of excessive size. Permits issued for the transportation of loadings in excess of normal limits during 1960 totalled 14,223. During the year 780 permits under Motor Traffic Regulation No. 116 were issued in connection with the operation of tow-trucks and 435 permits for the carriage of loads in excess of aggregate weights as provided under Regulation No. 120A of the Motor Traffic Act.

Testing of Applicants for Licenses

The Police Authorities are responsible for the testing of applicants for motor drivers' and riders' licenses throughout the State. The tests consist of practical trials of the candidates' driving ability and an oral examination of their knowledge of the traffic laws. Of the 82,334 persons subjected to tests at the 10 Testing Centres in the Metropolitan area 23,402 were found to be not up to the required standard and 58,932 were passed as competent drivers or riders.

Pedestrian Traffic

At the 1960 Conference of Commissioners of Police, South Pacific Region, it was decided that a pedestrian Education Enforcement Campaign be conducted in all States in conjunction with the Road Safety Council. The campaign commenced on the 18th July, 1960, with the first week devoted to educating and advising pedestrians in the observance of the Regulations. An "enforcement" campaign followed and Police were instructed to rigidly enforce the Pedestrian Traffic Regulations with the result that a considerable number of offences were detected, reported and dealt with under the Minor Traffic Offences Regulations. The object of the campaign was to endeavour to reduce the toll of the road so far as pedestrians are concerned and subsequent observations have indicated an improvement in pedestrian behaviour.

During the year the practice of marking pedestrian crossings with "zebra" markings was introduced. This has resulted in better observance by drivers of the Regulations relating to the right of way of pedestrians.

On the 25th November, 1960, amendments of the Regulations for Pedestrian Traffic were gazetted prohibiting persons from crossing the carriageway, if within 60 feet of a marked crossing, except at such footcrossing. It was further provided that, where at a marked footcrossing there is an illuminated sign which displays at successive intervals the word "Walk" and the words "Don't Walk" no person shall commence to cross the carriageway towards the sign while it is displaying in his direction the words "Don't Walk". These Regulations operate only in the Metropolitan Traffic Area and the Newcastle and District Traffic Area as defined under the Metropolitan Traffic Act.

Courtesy Lectures

The system of Courtesy Lectures in the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong areas for persons reported for traffic offences of a less serious nature was continued to good effect during the year. During 1960 the policy was adopted of requiring juveniles, who had been officially cautioned for a traffic offence, to attend Courtesy Lectures at Newcastle and Wollongong.

Attendances at Courtesy Lectures during 1960 were as follows:—

Lecture Centre	No. of Lectures delivered	No. responding to Official Invitation	Visitors attending	Learner Drivers attending	Juveniles attending after "Caution"	Total Attendances
Police Training Centre, Redfern	48	3,329	500	..	..	3,829
Parramatta ..	43	1,244	300	..	..	1,544
Newcastle ..	19	460	139	182	92	873
Wollongong ..	19	353	91	31	56	531
Total ..	129	5,386	1,030	213	148	6,777

In last year's Report I indicated that in view of the success of these lectures, consideration was being given to the extension of the system to additional country centres. However, after review it was decided not to extend the system at present.

Children's Safety, School Patrols, School Lecturing, etc.

The programme for the installation of electromatic traffic control lights in the vicinity of schools advanced considerably and at the end of the year there were 91 sets installed as compared with 39 at the close of 1959. At 50 sites the lights operate only during periods before and after school while school children are crossing the streets, and the remaining 41 sets are in full time operation. It is anticipated that a further 25 sets of lights will be installed during 1961.

As has been previously pointed out it is impractical to provide Police to control traffic in the vicinity of all schools, and the installation of these lights is the most effective practical means of providing protection for school children from the ever increasing traffic dangers.

During the year uniformed Cadets, Mounted Police and members of the School Lecturing Staff performed duty at school crossings in addition to supervision provided by local Police.

Whilst there has been a falling off in the number of active School Safety patrols as a result of the installation of traffic control lights in the vicinity of schools, additional patrols were inaugurated during the year in the Merrylands-Liverpool area where new schools have been established. This necessitated the conduct of an elimination contest at Fairfield to select teams to represent the area in the finals of the Lord Mayor's Competition conducted in Hyde Park on the 10th October, 1960. The shield was won by St. Joseph's Convent, Enfield, with St. Brendan's, Annandale, being judged the best primary girls' team and Neutral Bay Public School, the best primary boys' team. Clovelly Primary Boys Public School won the Eastern Suburbs Shield Competition.

Members of the School Lecturing Staff regularly visited 1,677 schools and 11,183 lectures were delivered. All Metropolitan schools were visited at least once and 620,000 pupils were contacted.

Visits to Country districts continued during 1960, funds being again made available by the Road Safety Council of New South Wales. 116 schools were visited, 381 lectures delivered to 23,055 pupils and 2,595 attending public meetings.

Country Police visited 2,015 schools, displayed films at 270, gave 7,680 lectures to pupils, gave 114 bicycle demonstrations and inspected 1,245 bicycles. They also made 1,223 radio broadcasts and delivered 122 lectures to Clubs and other bodies.

Safety First broadcasts given over Sydney radio stations totalled 306 and 22 telecasts were presented on ATN Channel 7, 1 on ABN Channel 2 and 1 interview with two female members of the School Lecturing Staff was presented over the same channel. Special lectures were also delivered to a number of Clubs and organisations and a Police woman visited Scheyville Migrant Centre on 22 occasions to establish contact with New Australian children.

Police lecturers were also provided at Owner-Driver Training Courses conducted by the Railways Institute, Driver Training Courses organized by the Port Hacking Youth Club, and the Driver-Instructor Training Courses at the Sydney Technical College.

Once again I desire to extend the sincere thanks of the Police Authorities to the Television and Broadcasting Stations in the City and Country who have made time available to the Police, to the proprietors of newspapers and journals, and to all persons and organisations who have assisted the Police in their endeavours to obtain the co-operation of the public in observing the simple rules of Safety First and thus playing their part in reducing the tragic "toll of the road".

General

Two members of the staff of the Police Traffic Branch were nominated to attend, and successfully completed, a special course in Traffic Planning and Control at the University of New South Wales during 1960.

During the year the New South Wales Police Department was granted representation on the Australian Uniform Traffic Code Committee, which was formed some years ago for the purpose of drawing up a draft Uniform Traffic Code for adoption in all States. Uniformity in Traffic Regulations has much to commend it and achievement of the Committee's objects would prove a major contribution to road safety and possibly assist in reducing the number of accidents occurring on our roads.

The Department was also represented on the Committee formed by the Standards Association of Australia to formulate an Australian standard for motor vehicle safety belts and safety harness assemblies. Tests of various types of equipment were conducted but agreement on an Australian Standard has not yet been finalised.

WATER POLICE

In addition to attendance on the arrival and departure of overseas vessels, the supervision of ferry wharves and ferries, regattas and other functions on Sydney and Newcastle harbours, the Water Police work in close co-operation with the Customs Authorities in the prevention of smuggling, the Fisheries Department in the enforcement of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act and Maritime Services Board in the enforcement of maritime laws and Port Regulations.

On 31st December, 1960, the strength of the Sydney Water Police was 24 units and at Newcastle 7.

New equipment provided for use of the Water Police during the year included:—

8 Power Line Detectors supplied on permanent loan by the Electricity Commission for use by the Flood Rescue Squad in detecting live power wires in flood waters.

Two 18 h.p. outboard motors to replace two 10 h.p. motors originally provided for the Flood Boats maintained at the Water Police Section.

A four wheeled drive Station Waggon which, when a trailer under construction is delivered will be utilised for transporting the Flood Rescue Squad and Flood Boat.

A modern design 28 ft. long, 10 ft. beam launch named "William J. MacKay" and powered with a 180 h.p. Diesel engine, capable of a speed of over 19 knots.

On the 24th May, 1960, Water Police launches attended the Middle Harbour area and salvaged 15 yachts and motor cruisers washed from their moorings by the effects of a tidal wave. It was estimated that the Water Police were operating in whirlpools and currents of approximately 12-14 m.p.h. and it is considered they displayed excellent boatmanship in the performance of this duty.

In conjunction with the training of new Flood Boat crews, two Flood Boats were utilised in patrolling Tuggerah Lakes during the Ampol Fishing Contest in May, 1960. Adverse weather conditions prevailed at the time and the Flood Boat crews rescued 38 persons, including 7 children, who undoubtedly would have been drowned.

In appreciation of the efforts of the Police concerned, the Managing Director of Ampol made a donation of £500 to the Police Department towards the cost of construction of a new type aluminium Flood Boat which is expected to be delivered during 1961.

Training exercises were held in conjunction with the Army D.U.K.W. crews on three occasions during the year. Three additional Police were issued with Army Licenses for the driving of amphibians, bringing the number of Police on the Police Rescue Squad in possession of these licenses to 12.

Water Police conducted a search of the Southern Pacific Ocean from Botany Bay to Broken Bay and for a distance of 13 miles to sea, for a period of three days, following the crash of a Douglas D.C. 3., Aircraft on a training flight from Kingsford Smith Aerodrome. The crew of three were apparently killed in the crash and their bodies have not been recovered.

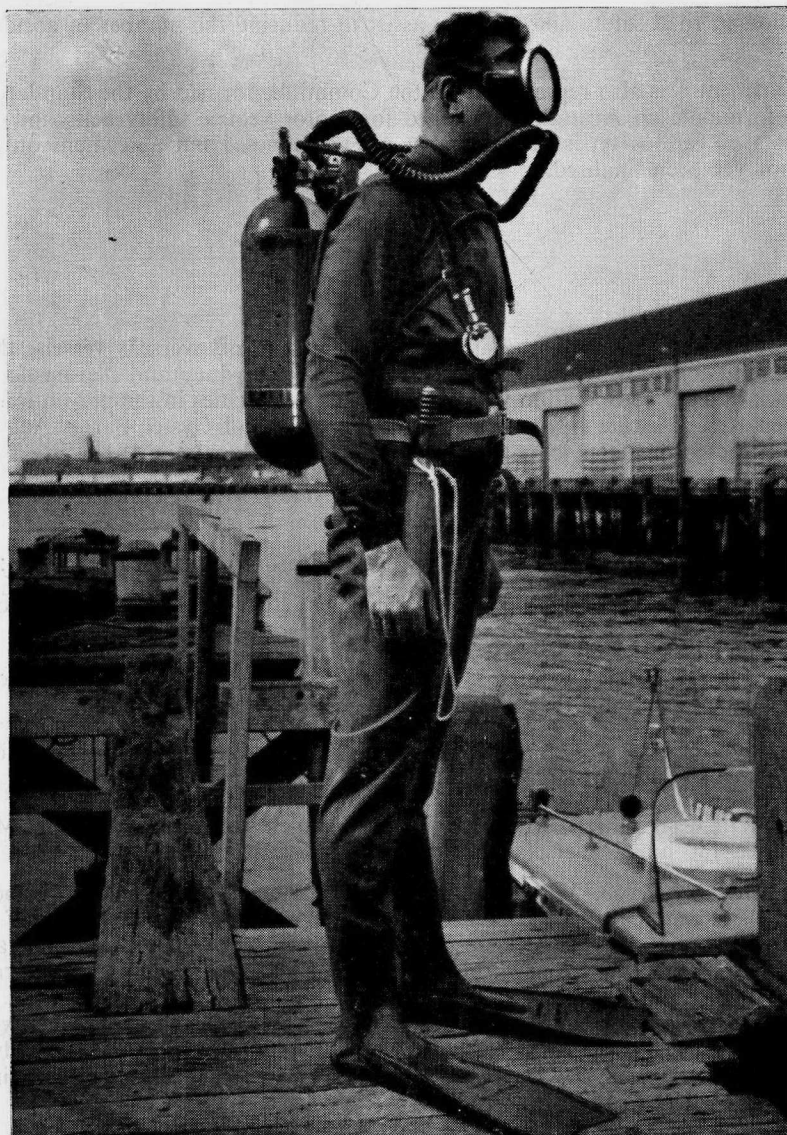
Police Diving Section

Members of the Police Diving Squad carried out 35 diving operations. Three dead bodies were recovered and 13 exhibits in criminal cases, including one of murder, were located by members of the Squad. An underwater survey of section of Parramatta River was also made for the information of the Parramatta Coroner.

Many requests are received from Clubs, charity groups and other organisations for lectures to their members regarding the Diving Squad's activities and during the year the Officer in Charge delivered 41 lectures to groups of this nature.

An additional 7 Police were trained in the use of self-contained breathing equipment at two training classes for aqualung divers conducted during the year. Three members of the staff of each of the Department of Labour and Industry and the Maritime Services Board were included in these classes for refresher courses.

A new high pressure Recompression Pump was provided for use by this Section during the year and has greatly facilitated the charging of aqualung gear used by the Squad.



Member of the Police Diving Squad in Shallow Water Diving Equipment

INSPECTION OF PREMISES LICENSED UNDER THE LIQUOR ACT

Set out hereunder are particulars of the number of licenses of different types under the Liquor Act in operation at 31st December, 1959 and at 31st December, 1960:—

Type of License	Existing		Increase or Decrease
	31st December, 1959	31st December, 1960	
Publicans	2,018	2,019	+ 1
Australian Wine	347	346	— 1
Spirit Merchants	582	580	— 2
Brewers	8	8	..
Packet	15	17	+ 2
Canteen Permits	16	15	— 1
Restaurant Permits	212	230	+ 18
Club Registrations	1,174	1,225	+ 51

The number of licenses granted and transferred during 1960 were as follows:—

Type of License	New Licenses	Licenses Transferred
Publicans	2	530
Australian Wine .. .. .	..	51
Spirit Merchants	5	57
Packet	4	..
Restaurant Permits	32	44
Club Registrations	52	..

The two new Publicans Licenses were granted under the provisions of Section 168 of the Liquor Act and were in respect of the "Man From Snowy River" Hotel, Perisher Valley, Kosciusko State Park, and the "Park Beach" Hotel, Coff's Harbour.

The following Licenses were surrendered, allowed to lapse or cancelled during the year:—

Publicans	1
Australian Wine	1
Spirit Merchants.. .. .	7
Packet	2
Restaurant Permits	14
Club Registrations	1
Canteen Permit	1

The Publican's License referred to was that in respect of the "Grand Central" Hotel, York Street, Sydney, which was not renewed by 30th June, 1960, and lapsed. The Australian Wine License allowed to lapse was in respect of premises at Nyngan. The Spirit Merchant's Licenses and Restaurant Permits were either surrendered or not renewed and the Certificate of Registration of a Club was cancelled by the Court.

During 1960 a total of 19 new hotel buildings, either rebuildings or the result of removals were completed at the following centres:—

Wiley Park	Waterloo
Riverwood	Colyton
Lalor Park	Orange
Potts Point	Wallerah Creek
Seven Hills	Gateshead
Pendle Hill	Norries Head
Berala	Bemboka
Peakhurst	Moruya
Wentworthville	Burrumbuttock
Perisher Valley	

The new hotel at Perisher Valley was completed during 1959, destroyed by fire early in 1960 and rebuilt during the year.

Police have continued their efforts to raise the standard of accommodation and facilities of licensed premises and Orders were obtained under Section 40A of the Liquor Act for improvement of Licensed premises and numerous Licensees and owners of licensed premises made application to the Court for permission to carry out material alterations to their premises. The total cost of work involved in material alteration applications approved and Section 40A Orders amounted to £3,504,793 which does not include the cost of building licensed premises as a result of removal applications.

A total of 241 objections were lodged by District Licensing Inspectors to the granting of various applications made to the Licensing Courts for new licenses, transfers of licenses, renewal of licenses, removal of licenses, grants of Section 57A permits, etc. Of this number 109 applications were granted 55 were refused and 77 were withdrawn or were still pending at the close of the year.

As the result of Police supervision of licensed premises the following prosecutions against the holders of licenses under the Liquor Act were taken during the year:—

After hour trading and similar offences	389
Refusing to supply meals and accommodation	3
Breaches of the Pure Food Act	57
Other Offences	78

GENERAL MATTERS

Police Buildings

The approval of the Premier has been given for acquisition of buildings located on a site bounded by Campbell Street, Smith Street, Reservoir Street and Batman's Lane, Surry Hills. The purchase of portion of the premises had been completed at the close of the year. It is anticipated that the remainder of the premises will be acquired during 1961. It is intended to remodel the premises to provide accommodation for the staffs of Police Headquarters, and the Criminal Investigation Branch. The completion of this project should eliminate the cause for complaint which has existed for many years regarding the inadequacy of existing accommodation, necessitating the housing in separate buildings of important sections of the Department, which should be centred in one building.

During the year the following building operations were completed:—

- Brewarrina—New cell accommodation, offices and residence.
- Cudal—Police residence, office and Court room.
- Dudley—Police Station and residence.
- Howlong—Police residence, office and Court room.
- Inverell—New Police Station and two residences.
- Jerilderie—Police residence.
- Kingscliffe—Police residence, office and cell.
- Unanderra—Police residence, office and cell.
- Molong—Sergeant's residence.



New Police Station Premises at Inverell

Additional accommodation was also provided at the following Stations:—

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| Bulli | Taree |
| Hornsby | Wyong |
| Sutherland | Kogarah |

Residences were purchased at Penrith, Sawtell and Glenreagh and sites for the erection of Police premises were acquired at Merrylands, Dee Why, Revesby and Wangi Wangi.

At the close of the year work was in progress in providing additional accommodation for Police at the following centres:—

- Austinmer, Canowindra, Casino, Coonabarabran, Coonamble, Goodooga, Kandos, Lightning Ridge, Muswellbrook, The Police Communications Centre at Redfern, Port Kembla and Warren.

A special allocation of £75,000 was again provided from Consolidated Revenue Fund for repairs to Police buildings in country areas, over and above what would have been spent normally by the Department of Public Works on Police buildings, repairs and renovations during the financial year 1960—1961. Similar action taken in the last four years has resulted in much improvement in the condition of many of the Police buildings.

An amount of £425,000 was made available from Loan Funds for new Police buildings, including £180,000 to be expended during the current financial year for the acquisition and remodelling of the premises referred to earlier in this section for the accommodation of the staffs of Police Headquarters and the Criminal Investigation Branch. Notwithstanding the progress made in the provision of new Police buildings and the renovation and extension of existing premises in recent years, there is still a long list of new building requirements for Police purposes.

To facilitate the transfer of Police, a further amount of £40,000 has been made available to be expended in the financial year 1960-1961 for the erection and/or purchase of residences for occupation by Police on payment of an economic rental.

Communications

As indicated under the heading "Developments in the Force" earlier in this Report, the value of new radio equipment delivered to the Department during 1960 was approximately £26,000. This enabled 63 additional vehicles to be added to the radio equipped fleet operating in the Sydney Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong areas, bringing the total of radio equipped Police mobile units operating in all areas to 289.

Additional two-way radio base Stations for the Police mobile radio service were installed at Katoomba, East Maitland and The Entrance, and a temporary Police mobile radio system was established at Albury Police Station, pending the development of a permanent operation site on Black Range Mountain, Albury.

With the establishment of a new high frequency radio telephone station at Lismore during the year, the Country Superintendents' Wireless Network now covers all districts except the South Coast Administrative District with Headquarters at Wollongong. During 1960 the Australian Capital Territory joined this network by establishing a two-way radio telephone station at Canberra Police Station operating on the same frequency as the New South Wales Superintendents' Network, thus providing a very useful communication link between the State and Federal Police services on a 24 hours per day basis.

The Stolen Motor Vehicles Bureau commenced operation at the Radio Communications Centre in August, 1960. The Bureau is an entirely new Section set up to provide a complete and accurate record of all stolen and recovered motor vehicles of all types and including number plates. The records include all New South Wales stolen and recovered motor vehicles and number plates, since 1951, and all motor vehicles stolen in other States and the Federal Capital Territory, and still outstanding, since 1959. Although the Bureau has been operating for only a few months its facilities have been of considerable assistance to Police dealing with stolen vehicles and allied matters.

In the Newcastle District, departmental vehicles attached to Abermain, Boolaroo, Dungog Forster, Morisset, Muswellbrook (second vehicle) Napiac, Newcastle Pillage Squad, Newcastle Stock Squad, North Eastern District Traffic Inspector, Paterson, Taree (two vehicles), Toukley, Weston, Wangi Wangi and Wingham were fitted with F.M. two-way wireless equipment making a total of 59 vehicles so equipped in that District.

Two additional satellite base stations established at The Entrance and East Maitland Police Stations brought the total in the district to 9. A temporary base station has been placed also at Taree Police Station, enabling a reply-back service to be maintained to vehicles attached to Taree and Nambucca. Forster and Wingham. A receiver was also installed at Toronto Police Station.

Although Wollongong is not yet included in the Country Superintendents' Network a radio base Station is established at Wollongong Police Station. Additional Police vehicles in the Wollongong area were fitted with two-way radio equipment during the year, bringing the total of vehicles so equipped to 18. Departmental vehicles in the Area from Scarborough in the north to Albion Park and Shellharbour in the South are now radio equipped. The provision of reply back equipment in these Police vehicles has proved of great benefit to the general efficiency of Police operations and economy in the operation of motor vehicles.

Transport Equipment

The fleet of motor vehicles actually in service at the 31st December, 1960, was as follows :—

Motor cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	562
Patrol vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Lorries, utility trucks, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Panel vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Trailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Station sedans	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tow truck	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Omnibus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Motor cycles with sidecars	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
Motor cycles with side boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Motor cycles solo (ordinary patrol)	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Motor cycles solo (high speed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,168

New vehicles obtained during 1960 comprised the following :—

Additions to the Department's Fleet—

Motor Cars	45
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	4
Utilities	2
Panel vans	2
Motor cycles with sidecars	3
Motor cycles solo (high speed)	2
Total.. .. .	58

Vehicles to replace motor cycles and sidecars—

Motor cars	24
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	3
Total.. .. .	27

Vehicles to replace solo motor cycles Nil

Ordinary replacements—

Motor cars	346
Utilities and trucks	50
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	24
Panel vans	4
Station sedans	2
Motor cycles with sidecars	106
Motor cycles with side boxes	2
Motor cycles, solo (High Speed)	71
Total.. .. .	605

In addition, a number of Police continue to use their private motor vehicles for transport on official business for which they are paid mileage allowance. Earlier it has been reported that approval has been given to purchase a number of Departmental motor vehicles to be used at places where privately owned motor vehicles are at present being used.

Other forms of transport available to the Department are:—

Launches—12

Horses—36 comprising 33 in the Troop maintained at the Police Training Centre for traffic control and ceremonial purposes and 3 which are in use at 3 country Police Stations.

Licensing of Pistols

During 1960 a total of 11,052 Pistol Licenses were issued, representing an increase of 567 as compared with 1959. The Licenses issued comprised 10,604 original and renewal Licenses, 291 free Licenses, 142 Dealers' Certificates, 9 duplicate Licenses and 6 Visitors' Permits. Applications for permits to import pistols totalled 95.

There has been no relaxation of the policy of restricting the issue of Pistol Licenses to those cases where it is established there is a definite need for the applicant to hold a license.

Following a recommendation from the Police Department the Premier announced on the 21st October, 1960, that the Government had decided that if persons who held firearms illegally, surrendered them to the Police before the 31st December, 1960, the weapons would be accepted and no proceedings would be instituted.

In pursuance of this amnesty 818 pistols, 9 machine and sub-machine guns, 71 rifles and 70 war souvenirs were surrendered to the Police by 31st December, 1960, as well as a quantity of ammunition.

In view of the fact that the bulk of the weapons surrendered were handed to the Police during December, together with the fact that many people were on holidays at this time of the year and may not have had an opportunity of taking advantage of the amnesty to surrender illegally held firearms without fear of prosecution, the Premier approved of the amnesty being extended until 30th April, 1961. It is hoped that additional weapons and dangerous war souvenirs will be surrendered.

Administrative Changes or Reforms, New Legislation, etc.

Under the heading "Developments in the Force" at the commencement of this Report, I have given details of increases approved in the authorised establishment of the Police Force proper, the Women Police, and the Parking Police.

Mention has already been made also of the establishment at the Radio Communications Centre of the Stolen Motor Vehicles Bureau, and the approval for the provision of Departmental motor cars at 84 Police Stations where up to the present Police have been authorised to use their privately owned vehicles on Police duty, and for which they were paid mileage allowance.

As indicated under the heading "Police Establishment" Police Stations were established at Khancoban, Goolgowi, Unanderra and Somerton and a Call Box at Rooty Hill. The Police Station at Keepit Dam was closed.

Section VI of the Police Rules was amended to provide that where a non-commissioned officer or Constable is medically unfit at the date his promotion would be normally approved, the Commissioner of Police may approve his promotion, without loss of seniority.

- (1) If the member concerned has been classed as "hurt on duty" and is certified medically fit within a period not exceeding 12 months of the date his promotion would have been normally approved, and
- (2) Where the medical unfitness has been due to other causes, if the member concerned is certified medically fit within a period not exceeding six months from the date his promotion would have been normally approved.

The Police Regulation and Superannuation (Amendment) Act No. 57 of 1960 was assented to on the 1st December, 1960. Briefly the Act provides:—

- (1) Police Pensions up to £456 per annum to be increased by amounts ranging from £13 to £65;
- (2) Police are permitted to continue on active duty up to their sixtieth birthday (or sixty-fifth birthday in the case of the Commissioner of Police), be paid as a gratuity the monetary value of extended leave due and enter upon pension from the date such extended leave, if taken, would have commenced.
- (3) Certain adjustments in regard to rates and commencing dates of pensions of Police retired medically unfit.

Police Stations visited by the Commissioner of Police during 1960

Aberdeen	Macleay
Abermain	Mullumbimby
Alstonville	Murrumbidgee
Armidale	Murwillumbah
Ballina	Nambucca Heads
Bangalow	Newcastle
Bendemeer	Nimbin
Boolaroo	Quirindi
Branxton	Sawtell
Broadwater	Scone
Brunswick Heads	Tabulam
Byron Bay	Taree
Casino	Tenterfield
Cessnock	Teralba
Coopernook	Toronto
Deepwater	Tweed Heads
Drake	Uralla
Guyra	Urunga
Inverell	Wallsend
Kew	Wardell
Kingscliff	Wauchope
Kootingal	Werris Creek
Kurri Kurri	West Tamworth
Kyogle	Weston
Lismore	Willow Tree
Macksville	Woodburn

Police Training and Instruction

No material alteration was made during 1960 to the system of training Police Recruits and Probationary Constables.

As foreshadowed in last year's Report experience has shown that the introduction of a system of allotting registered numbers to Trainees in the order of results and capabilities as shown at the termination of Initial Training, has achieved the object of providing an incentive for study and assisted in obtaining compliance with training requirements during the Initial Training Period.

In the Section of this Report dealing with the Police Traffic Branch, it has been indicated that two members of the staff of the Police Traffic Branch attended and successfully completed a special course in Traffic Planning and Control at the University of New South Wales during 1960.

It has been reported earlier that members of the Water Police Section held training exercises for flood rescue boat crews in conjunction with the Army D.U.K.W. crews on three occasions during the year and that three additional Police were issued with Army Licenses for the driving of amphibians, bringing the number of Police on the Police Flood Rescue Squad in possession of these Licenses to 12.

During the year a class for training Public Safety Bureau members was commenced which provides for two weeks' instruction from experienced members of the Service in the care and maintenance of motor cycles, road behaviour and courtesy, and comprehensive lectures on the relevant Acts and Regulations relating to Traffic and the presentation of evidence at the Courts.

During April, 1960, a Potential Officers Course was conducted for the purpose of training senior non-commissioned officers in administration and leadership, to fit them for appointment to commissioned rank.

With the approval of the Premier five Police Cadets commenced a course of training in February, 1960, at the Marconi School of Wireless with a view to obtaining a Second Class Commercial Wireless Operator's Certificate of Proficiency. Previously only members of the Police Force had undergone this class of training. However, it was considered that Police Cadets might prove more receptive to instruction in this technical subject by reason of their age. The training of Cadets as Wireless Operators will be less expensive than the training of Police.

Police Sports and Recreations

Police Sports Clubs cater for Police interested in Rugby League, Rugby Union, Soccer and Australian National Football, cricket, golf, tennis, swimming, rifle and pistol shooting.

Police Cadets Teams also participated in Rugby League, and Soccer football, tennis, cricket, basketball and swimming.

Individual performances by members of Police Sporting Clubs worthy of mention were the inclusion of:—

Constable 1st Class R. Flockton in the New South Wales Sheffield Shield Cricket Team and in the State Team which played the West Indies.

Constable Ellis Noack, Captain Coach of the Police Soccer Team in the State Championship Carnival and his being judged "Best and Fairest Player" in the match against the Australian Capital Territory.

Sergeant 3rd Class R. Sutherland of the Police Pistol Club in the State Team to compete in the 1961 National Championships in Melbourne at Easter.

The Police Force was also honoured by the inclusion of Constable Peter N. Macken and Police Cadet Richard N. Thornett in the Australian Team for the Pentathlon and Water Polo events, respectively, at the Rome Olympics in September, 1960.

Sergeant 2nd Class Leslie M. Beuzeville represented the Australian Lawn Tennis Umpires Association and officiated at the 1960 Davis Cup Challenge Round between Australia and Italy at the White City Tennis Courts from 26th to 28th December, 1960, inclusive.

Federation of New South Wales Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs

Although no new clubs were opened, the Federation of Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs continued to expand. Fund raising branches at Fairfield, Bankstown and Griffith made excellent progress and sites were acquired at all three centres. It is expected building operations will commence at these localities during 1961. Approval was given to the establishment of a new club at Wagga Wagga.

At Parramatta a site was acquired for the erection of new premises following on a decision to dispose of the old club building—a converted double storeyed colonial-style residence purchased on advantageous terms many years ago and no longer suitable for boys' club activity. A site was also obtained for a new club at Newcastle. Work commenced on a new club building at East Sydney to be known as the City of Sydney Police-Citizens Boys' Club to cost £75,000. It is being erected on the site of the first branch of the Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs' Movement founded in 1937 at the corner of Cathedral and Riley Streets. A special feature will be a section for the older boys—squash court, reference library and canteen for the service of meals. It will serve young men from other suburbs working in Sydney, especially those who have leisure time during the period between business closing hours and evening education classes, as well as boys residing in the East Sydney area.

A matter for regret was the closing of the Bega Police-Citizens Boys' Club due to the lack of suitable premises and diminishing public support.

At the close of the year the Federation's branches numbered 36—29 actively functioning; 5 fund-raising and 2 dormant. Membership totalled 48,336.

Musical activities showed marked progress. These included brass, pipe and drum and fife bands and several choirs. The Burwood Band attended no less than 42 public engagements, and the Federation's combined choir gave a number of public recitals. The annual eisteddfod and concert revealed commendable talent among the members.

Sporting activities embraced the various codes of football, hockey, cricket, tennis, cycling and swimming. Table tennis, bowls, boxing, wrestling, judo, gymnastics, etc., were popular indoor pastimes. Interclub activity in judo, boxing and wrestling was arranged to suit the needs of all interested members. Some reached a high standard and took part in State and National titles in boxing, wrestling and judo, with three going on to the Rome Olympic Games as official Australian representatives.

A special Police-Citizens Boys' Club Week was organised during August. About 1,800 boys marched through the city streets on the opening day and functions such as concerts, interclub boxing tournaments, open air exhibitions and band competitions were held to give the public an insight into the activities of the Clubs.

The Federation's health resort at Camp MacKay, Kurrajong, attracted record numbers, no less than 7,000 boys being accommodated there during school holidays and at weekends. Facilities include playing area, sports oval, theatre, swimming pool, recreation hall and farming pursuits such as stud piggery, dairy herd, apple and citrus orchards, vegetable gardens and poultry farming. During the summer months many boys were taught to swim by Police Instructors. School pupils from neighbouring schools were granted the use of the pool.

The beneficial effects of boys' clubs in the community has become widely recognised. During the year many requests were received for the establishment of branches, but due to lack of finance and pre-contracted commitments it was not possible to meet demands.

Assets of the Federation and its branches at the end of the year were approximately £1,150,000. £20,000 was contributed by the State Government during the financial year which will end on 30th June, 1961, to be used in connection with capital expenditure.

Once again on behalf of the Federation I extend most sincere thanks and appreciation to those members of the business community, the public and the Police Force, who have so generously given their time, money, skill and support in the maintenance and extension of the activities and objects of the Federation of New South Wales Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs. Without this support it would be impossible for the Federation to continue its activities.

Police Musical Activities

The Police Military Band—Full membership of the Band now stands at 39 and there are four probationary members attending rehearsals and engagements to gain necessary experience. During the year the Band gave 95 performances at State and other functions, including the Civic Welcome to his Excellency the Governor General the late Lord Dunrossil, and broadcasts on three occasions for 2FC in the "Band Parade" Programme.

The Police Pipe Band—The strength of this unit is 28; it attended 53 functions during the year.

The Police Choir—The Choir again won the City of Sydney Eisteddfod and was invited to take part in the final night of the Eisteddfod known as "Night of Champions". The choir attended 28 public functions including two broadcasts and two Television appearances for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. In addition a special recording of a Road Safety song was made for the Australian Road Safety Council.

Police Charitable Activities

The main efforts of Police to raise money have continued to be on behalf of the Police-Citizens Boys' Club Movement. However, an amount of over £10,000 was raised by Police efforts throughout the State for various charitable purposes, including hospitals, ambulances, the Sub-Normal Children's Welfare Association and other organisations.

Police Services in Connection with National Emergencies—Bush Fires, Floods, etc.

Although a number of small bush fires occurred in the North Eastern and North Coast Districts, it is pleasing to report once again that there was no serious damage or loss of life from this cause.

Under the heading "Special Functions and Tasks for the Police" I have referred to floods on the Lachlan River at Forbes. Some flooding also occurred on the South Coast and on the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers in the Riverina District. There was no loss of life and none of these floods call for special mention from a Police point of view.

In the Section dealing with the Water Police, reference is made to the part played by Police in salvaging small craft washed from their moorings in Middle Harbour, Sydney on 24th May, 1961, by a tidal wave.

Police Rescue Squad

The Police Rescue Squad was called out on 35 occasions during the year. Ten persons were rescued and 8 bodies recovered. On 12 occasions the Squad assisted and directed in searches of missing persons.

The Mobile Canteen maintained at the Police Training Centre again proved its worth and was used on 11 occasions to provide sustenance for Police, Cadets and civilians, etc., engaged in organised searches.

During the year two classes totalling 45 members of the Service were trained for Cliff Rescue Work and 407 Probationary Constables in the Metropolitan area and 30 Police from the Country were trained for Civil Defence.

Acts of Bravery by Police Personnel

Sergeant 3rd Class John A. Priest was departmentally commended for brave actions at Waitara on the 25th February, 1960, when he protected Hugh Richmond Taylor, who had been seriously injured and trapped in a damaged motor vehicle, from fire and other dangers associated with a burning semi-trailer which had been involved in an accident. He was also awarded the Bronze Medal and Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society.

Constable Kenneth Steel was departmentally commended for meritorious conduct in the rescue of Leslie Arthur Tull from the cliff edge overlooking Memorial Drive, Newcastle, on the 17th September, 1960, and awarded the Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society.

Constable Peter A. Myers was departmentally commended for meritorious conduct displayed in the rescue of John Ross Dunphy from a very heavy surf in darkness at Nobby's Beach, Newcastle, on the 6th March, 1960. He was also awarded the Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society.

Constable 1st Class Maxwell C. Coughlan and Constable 1st Class Neville J. McNeil were departmentally commended for the part played by them in the rescue of four persons from an aircraft which crashed at Coonabarabran on the 7th May, 1960. Both Police also received the Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society.

Constable 1st Class K. Bryant was departmentally commended for his actions in diving into an earthen dam at Charlestown where a youth had disappeared and subsequently with a civilian locating and recovering the body.

Constables George Allan and Roy Broadbent were departmentally commended for their actions at Cowra on the 6th February, 1960, when they gained entry to burning premises through a window and made repeated attempts to rescue persons from the premises until further efforts were impossible due to the intense heat and thick smoke. They also received letters of commendation from the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society.

Detective Constable 1st Class Michael A. Coleman was departmentally commended for courage and devotion to duty in attempting to effect the arrest at Watson's Bay on 27th February, 1960, of a man armed with a revolver who, when spoken to, fired on the Detective Constable and wounded him. The Detective Constable was also awarded the George Lewis Trophy and the Peter Mitchell Trust Award for the most courageous act by a member of the New South Wales Police Force during 1960. Detective Constable 1st Class Wm. C. Benden and Constable Wm. C. T. Davies were also commended for their courage and devotion to duty in pursuing and subsequently effecting the arrest of the offender, and Constable Kevin E. McDonald was also commended for the part played by him with other Police in attempting to effect the arrest of the armed man.

Probationary Constable Owen J. Layburn and Constable Thomas R. Northrop were departmentally commended for meritorious conduct in the rescue of William George Gray who had attempted to jump from the Sydney Harbour Bridge on the 15th August, 1960. They were also awarded the Bronze Medal and Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society.

Sergeant 2nd Class Jack Deacon and Constable John W. Marheine were departmentally commended for courage and good policing at Wyong on 27th January, 1960, in disarming and arresting a man who had fatally shot his brother and threatened another brother. Constable Marheine was also awarded The Alfred Edward Award for the pluckiest or most commendable act during the year by a Traffic Constable.

Police Killed in the Execution of Their Duty

Constable William Thomas Green of Gosford. About 6.15 p.m. on 1st October, 1960, Constable Green was proceeding to the scene of an accident at Terrigal, when at the intersection of Victoria and Adelaide Streets, Gosford, the Departmental motor cycle he was riding came into collision with a panel van travelling west in Victoria Street and on the incorrect side of the roadway about to turn into Adelaide Street. The Constable was thrown to the roadway sustaining injuries from which he died on the 2nd October, 1960.

Senior Constable Clarence Roy Pirie of Capertee. Whilst performing duty on the 13th October, 1960, the Senior Constable received advice that two youths in a stolen motor car were in the District. At about 5.20 p.m. he questioned two 14 year old boys in a stolen motor car at a camping area at Jew's Creek (between Capertee and Cullen Bullen). He instructed one of the boys to get into the passenger seat of the Police Land Rover and the second boy to drive the stolen motor car to Capertee.

Police Station. The boy who had been directed to drive the stolen vehicle was sitting in the driver's seat and Senior Constable Pirie was standing at the Land Rover when the boy in the stolen car fired a shot from a .22 calibre rifle through the broken windscreen of the car. The bullet struck the Senior Constable in the chest and he died as a result of the wound. A second shot was fired but did not strike the Senior Constable. The two youths decamped but were arrested at Capertee Railway Station at 3 a.m. on the 14th October, 1960. One of the youths was charged with murder and both were charged with stealing a motor car, escaping from custody at the Yasmar Children's Centre and breaking, entering and stealing at Ashfield.

Special Awards to Police

The following awards were made to Police Personnel during 1960:—

British Empire Medal

Senior Constable Rupert James Cairncross.

Special Constable John Brayshaw (Parking Police).

The Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

Superintendent 2nd Class Sidney John Sellers.

Superintendent 3rd Class John Henry Aldridge.

Superintendent 3rd Class Sylvester George Bourke.

Superintendent 3rd Class Hector Arnold Crampton.

Superintendent 3rd Class John McMenamin Parmeter.

Inspector 1st Class Thomas Austin Schuback.

Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct

Constable Brian Kevin Norman Bullow.

The Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

During 1960, the Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was presented to 147 Police.

The George Lewis Trophy

Presented each year by Mr. George Lewis, a Sydney businessman, for the most courageous act by a member of the New South Wales Police Force.

For 1960 the award was made to Detective Constable 1st Class M. A. Coleman.

The Alfred Edward Award

This award is made under the Will of the Late Alfred Edward, a former Superintendent of Traffic, for the pluckiest or most commendable act during the year by a Traffic Constable or Constables.

For 1960 the award was made to Constable J. W. Marheine.

Peter Mitchell Trust Awards

Under the Will of the late Peter Stuckey Mitchell funds are provided for the making of certain awards to civilians, personnel of the Armed Services and of the Police Force. The following were the awards made to members of the Police Force for the year 1960:—

Most Courageous Act

Detective Constable 1st Class M. A. Coleman.

Most Outstanding Performance of any phase of Police Duty

Detective Sergeant 1st Class J. H. Bateman.

Most Outstanding Police Sportsman of the Year

Constable J. W. Raper.

Most Outstanding Cultural Achievement

Constable M. H. Chadban.

Members of the Police Force Obtaining Highest Marks in the Qualifying Examinations

(i) Examination for confirmation of appointment—

Constable M. C. Moy.

(ii) Examination for Constable 1st Class—

Constable E. J. Stubbs.

(iii) Examination for Sergeant 3rd Class.—

Detective Constable 1st Class H. P. W. Johnston.

- (iv) Examination for Sergeant 1st Class—
Detective Sergeant 2nd Class R. E. Lendrum.
- (v) Examination for Inspector—
Detective Sergeant 1st Class R. W. Kelly.
- (vi) Examination for Designation of Detective—
Detective Senior Constable H. J. Small.

Cavalry Trophy

This is an award donated by Brigadier F. H. Hinton and Mrs. R. Johnson, widow of the late Brigadier Johnson, for presentation to the most consistent member of the N.S.W. Police Mounted Troop for the year ending on 30th June.

The trophy for the year 1959/1960 was awarded to Constable A. J. Cleal.

John Dynon and Sons Award

This annual award presented by Messrs. John Dynon & Sons is one for the most outstanding Police or Cadet Athlete or Sportsman participating in organised Police sport or representing the New South Wales Police Force in competition.

The winner of this award was Cadet B. W. Beavis.

Police on Sick Report

(a) *Absences where sickness not due to injury on duty*—Male Police on sick report during 1960 totalled 2,239 representing 43.03 per cent. of the total strength of the Force (5,203) for a total of 47,335 days. This represents an average of 21.14 days for each man on sick report or 9.09 days for each member of the Force.

Police Women on sick report totalled 45 absent from duty for 604 days.

Police Cadets on sick report numbered 111 for a total of 1,557 days.

One Police Matron was off duty sick for 75 days and a Special Sergeant for 8 days.

(b) *Injuries suffered on duty*—347 Male Police were on sick report for a total of 11,316 days. Police Cadets off duty numbered 20 for a total of 406 days.

In addition, 302 Police, 3 Police Women and 1 Cadet sustained injuries whilst on duty but did not report off duty sick.

(a) and (b) combined—The average daily number of Police on sick report was 153.21 or 2.94 per cent. of the total strength of 5,203.

Appendices

Attached to this Report as appendices are:—

“A”—Return of serious crimes known to the Police during 1959 and 1960 and number of such crimes cleared up during 1960.

“B”—Return of cases dealt with by Courts of Petty Sessions in New South Wales during 1960.

“C”—Table showing the Police strength, population and number of prosecutions during each of the years 1941 and 1960.

Appreciation

During the year 1960 the general standard of conduct and attention to duty of members of the Force has been good and the Police Force as a whole has functioned in a very satisfactory and efficient manner. This has been due in no small measure to the assistance rendered to me by Senior Police Officers in maintaining efficiency and discipline and to the general spirit of loyalty and attention to duty by Police generally.

As I have stated in previous Annual Reports, the Department is much indebted to Mr. C. L. Gentle, Secretary of the Department, and the Public Service Staff under his control for the assistance they rendered to myself and my Officers in the administration of the Department.

I extend my thanks to the Police Officers and men and to the Public Service Staff for their co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

In conclusion I reiterate that the assistance which has been so willingly extended to the Police and the Department generally during the year by members of the Public, the Press, Radio and Television Authorities and other Organizations and Departments both State and Commonwealth is most deeply appreciated.

C. J. DELANEY, Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX "A"

Serious Crime for the State of New South Wales
1959-1960

Type of Offence	Offences known to the Police		Offences Cleared Up
	1959	1960	1960
Abduction	7	19	18
Abortion and Attempts	9	4	4
Actual Bodily Harm—Occasioning	205	197	192
Arson	24	28	27
Assault and Robbery	134	175	137
Bestiality	10	4	4
Bigamy	24	12	12
Break and Enter	6,478	7,940	4,625
Carnal Knowledge	541	630	630
Conspiracy	17	3	3
Demand Money with Menace	16	8	8
Embezzlement and Larceny as Clerk or Servant	735	408	407
False Pretences and Steal by Trick	3,745	3,443	3,336
Forge and Utter	888	1,179	1,174
Grievous Bodily Harm (including Malicious Wounding)	200	211	207
Indecent Assault on Females	373	407	397
Indecent Assault on Males	364	333	332
Larceny (all types of Thefts not otherwise listed)	15,032	15,267	12,435
Larceny of Animals	100	71	51
Larceny from Persons	27	36	30
Larceny in Dwellings	246	241	167
Manslaughter	85	101	99
Misappropriation	693	408	406
Murder	57	53	51
Murder—Attempts	38	36	34
Perjury and False Swearing	1	1	1
Rape and Attempts	50	82	71
Receiving Stolen Property	581	648	648
Robbery being Armed	16	23	16
Total of Serious Offences	30,696	31,968	25,522 80 per cent.

APPENDIX "B"

Return of Cases dealt with by Courts of Petty Sessions, New South Wales, for the Year ended 31st December, 1960

Offences	Total	Total for Previous Year	In- crease	De- crease	Arrests		Summons Cases		How dealt with									
									Committed for Trial		Disposed of Summarily						Withdrawn or Discharged	
					Fined		Imprisoned				Otherwise dealt with							
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Offences Against the Person—																		
Abduction	15	8	7	...	11	3	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1
Abortion, attempts, etc.	15	9	6	...	3	12	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1
Assault and rob or with intent to rob	304	204	100	...	287	15	2	...	211	6	10	...	12	...	39	4	17	5
Assault, common, female or in company	5,213	5,140	73	...	2,074	49	2,670	420	32	...	1,046	68	196	1	1,083	80	2,387	320
Assault Constable or Special Constable in execution of duty	317	391	...	74	302	11	3	1	3	...	186	11	49	1	44	...	23	...
Bigamy	23	33	...	10	16	7	...	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
Bodily harm, causing actual or grievous and malicious wounding (excluding cases arising from driving).....	375	353	22	...	345	20	10	...	195	7	5	...	5	...	56	4	94	9
Concealment of birth	3	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Demand property by menaces or threat	11	16	...	5	11	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
Manslaughter (excluding cases arising from driving)	10	27	...	17	9	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Murder	60	47	13	...	47	13	...	...	35	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	2
Murder, attempt or inciting	23	38	...	15	23	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...
Railways, endangering passengers	5	2	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Setting fire to dwelling, person being therein.....	6	1	5	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suicide, attempted	29	73	...	44	22	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	16	6	4	...
Other offences against the person	18	4	14	...	9	1	8	...	2	1	6	...	1	...	6	...	2	...
Sexual Offences—																		
Rape and attempts	123	50	73	...	123	...	...	...	78	...	1	...	1	...	20	...	23	...
Bestiality and attempts	6	11	...	5	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Buggery and attempts	74	56	18	...	74	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	22	...
Carnal knowledge	828	621	207	...	828	...	...	...	429	...	...	...	30	...	234	...	135	...
Indecent assault on females	484	382	102	...	483	...	1	...	252	...	2	...	19	...	155	...	56	...
Indecent assault on males	378	349	29	...	378	...	...	...	238	...	1	...	31	...	89	...	19	...
Other sexual offences	107	62	45	...	101	6	...	...	8	4	...	...	42	...	43	...	8	2
Offences Arising from Driving—																		
Bodily harm by wanton or furious driving.....	27	30	...	3	26	1	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
Bodily harm by negligent act or omission	76	71	5	...	75	...	1	...	41	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	30	...
Culpable driving	21	15	6	...	20	1	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
Manslaughter	57	60	...	3	56	1	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	1
Total	8,608	8,055	553	...	5,336	153	2,697	422	1,679	45	1,259	79	393	3	1,825	104	2,877	344

Appendix "B"—continued

Offences	Total	Total for Previous Year	In- crease	De- crease	Arrests		Summons Cases		How dealt with									
									Committed for Trial		Disposed of Summarily						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—																		
Burglary, break and enter, attempts, etc.	7,183	6,320	863	...	7,056	127	...	...	2,782	35	25	...	1,208	17	2,826	66	215	9
Cattle, unlawfully kill, maim or wound	9	13	...	4	7	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	2	...
Malicious injury to property	1,496	1,550	...	54	1,245	40	181	30	40	...	774	33	65	1	306	16	241	20
Maliciously setting fire to property of any kind and attempts...	36	31	5	...	35	...	1	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	18	...	1	...
Sacrilege	6	11	...	5	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Any other offences against property	38	12	26	...	30	1	7	...	5	...	24	1	1	...	6	...	1	...
Total	8,768	7,937	831	...	8,379	168	191	30	2,842	35	831	34	1,278	18	3,159	82	460	29
Larcenies, Frauds and Kindred Offences—																		
Embezzlement and larceny as clerk or servant	477	1,053	...	576	434	38	5	...	163	6	99	13	69	1	82	14	26	4
False pretences and attempts	3,867	3,590	277	...	3,415	354	89	9	733	35	709	76	1,085	61	690	171	287	20
Forgery or uttering	1,321	931	390	...	1,197	123	1	...	293	13	110	16	191	48	597	45	7	1
Found at night with intent to commit felony	69	36	33	...	68	1	...	...	22	...	7	...	17	...	18	...	4	1
Found in enclosed yard with intent to commit felony	51	91	...	40	51	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	17	...	17	...	10	...
Goods in custody suspected stolen	960	910	50	...	892	58	8	2	39	...	321	19	124	2	234	22	182	17
Illegally using animal	32	6	26	...	29	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	2	1
Larceny of or illegally using vehicle or boat	2,959	2,983	...	24	2,897	46	16	...	648	6	362	3	513	1	1,280	35	110	1
Larceny as bailee	13	21	...	8	13	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	2	...
Larceny of animals	115	162	...	47	113	1	...	1	28	...	43	...	7	...	30	...	5	2
Larceny from person	95	149	...	54	88	7	...	...	2	...	36	3	27	...	19	3	4	1
Larceny in dwelling	465	308	157	...	401	63	1	...	60	3	112	47	78	1	134	12	18	...
Larceny (all thefts not specially listed)	15,551	15,810	...	259	13,815	1,679	44	13	1,051	18	5,133	876	2,501	159	4,653	583	521	56
Misappropriation	436	647	...	211	424	4	4	4	113	1	20	...	7	...	85	2	203	5
Receiving	751	786	...	35	711	38	2	...	111	6	267	11	76	3	195	13	64	5
Other offences under this heading	83	47	36	...	70	7	5	1	22	2	9	1	10	1	30	3	4	1
Total	27,245	27,530	...	285	24,618	2,421	175	31	3,292	90	7,232	1,065	4,724	277	8,096	905	1,449	115
Offences Against the Currency.....	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Offences Against Good Order—																		
Indictable Offences—																		
Conspiracy	4	12	...	8	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Contempt of court	2	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Incite to commit crime	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escape from custody.....	45	52	...	7	45	...	...	...	26	...	1	...	11	...	7	...	...	...
Lewdness	9	7	2	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perjury and false swearing	11	8	3	...	8	3	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public mischief	3	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riot and unlawful assembly .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sedition and treason .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other indictable offences against good order	16	25	...	9	15	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	2	...	7	...	1	...

Appendix "B"—continued

Offences	Total	Total for Previous Year	In- crease	De- crease	Arrests		Summons Cases		How dealt with									
									Committed for Trial		Disposed of Summarily						Withdrawn or Discharged	
					Fined		Imprisoned				Otherwise dealt with							
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Summary Offences—																		
Absconding from bail	9	7	2	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...
Beg or gather alms	169	176	...	7	166	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	139	1	16	2	2	...
Behaviour—riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening or insulting	14,433	11,052	3,381	...	7,761	6,335	288	49	...	...	4,389	4,897	9	...	3,469	1,455	182	32
Betting	3,078	3,003	75	...	2,948	100	30	...	...	...	2,750	98	1	...	212	1	15	1
Bribery and attempts	50	45	5	...	28	...	22	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
Common gaming house, keeper, etc.	92	64	28	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Common gaming house, found therein	1,675	1,153	522	...	1,653	22	...	...	...	...	1,465	21	...	...	170	1	18	...
Consorting	191	273	...	82	119	72	...	...	...	...	1	...	64	47	54	25	...	...
Constable, assume designation of	37	34	3	...	36	...	1	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	7	...	2	...
Cutting instrument in possession	42	57	...	15	41	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	13	...	19	1	2	...
Deserters, Military, Naval or Air Force	4	7	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Drunk, drunk and disorderly	69,259	69,516	...	257	65,764	3,495	...	...	...	...	11,750	1,056	367	34	53,042	2,342	605	63
Evade fare on public vehicle	3,129	3,643	...	514	179	17	2,060	873	...	...	2,091	812	5	...	57	21	86	57
Firearms, or machine gun, etc.—unlawful possession	84	79	5	...	61	1	22	...	4	...	49	...	9	...	14	1	7	...
Firearms—shoot or carry on Sunday	234	189	45	...	22	1	211	...	...	...	201	1	...	...	19	...	13	...
House breaking implements in possession	101	88	13	...	100	1	...	...	39	...	4	...	24	1	22	...	11	...
Idle and disorderly person (vagrants)	2,689	2,763	...	74	2,143	546	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,368	185	582	310	192	50
Language—profane, indecent, obscene, insulting or threatening	5,844	5,379	465	...	4,892	507	328	117	...	...	3,418	439	18	...	1,570	112	214	73
Pistol, unlicensed, in possession	250	195	55	...	230	5	15	...	10	...	148	2	22	...	60	2	5	1
Play at a game to annoyance, etc.	393	656	...	263	393	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	270	...	...	...
Prostitution, suffer	7	15	...	8	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	2
Prostitution, male person living on	39	35	4	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	15	...	7	...
Resist arrest and inciting thereto	828	701	127	...	798	28	1	1	9	...	668	23	4	...	102	6	16	...
Selling liquor without license	433	206	227	...	385	37	9	2	...	...	382	39	...	...	11	...	1	...
Ship, absent without leave, deserting, disobey order aboard, etc.	77	94	...	17	66	...	11	...	...	...	19	...	41	...	16	...	1	...
Soliciting by known prostitute	16	17	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	6	...	1
Trespass on enclosed land	581	384	197	...	261	6	286	28	1	...	394	26	4	...	39	2	109	6
Other summary offences against good order	2,044	2,433	...	389	1,117	887	38	2	8	1	139	3	226	131	704	737	78	17
Total	105,879	102,376	3,503	...	89,393	12,091	3,322	1,073	123	7	28,166	7,422	2,347	407	60,498	5,025	1,581	303
Offences Against Traffic Laws—																		
Drive motor vehicle under influence, or attempt.....	5,095	4,817	278	...	4,869	40	181	5	1	...	2,883	24	49	...	1,830	17	287	4
Other driving offences of all kinds	96,130	87,202	8,928	...	5,975	60	87,007	3,088	5	...	83,420	2,779	82	...	4,466	252	5,009	117
Parking and allied offences	40,210	45,411	...	5,201	61	...	37,568	2,581	...	...	34,168	2,315	...	...	1,009	88	2,452	178
Offences against licensing, registration, taxation provisions...	10,292	10,086	206	...	1,897	12	8,196	187	...	...	9,398	177	58	...	389	12	248	10
Offences by pedestrians	138	109	29	...	74	1	56	7	...	...	114	6	...	...	15	2	1	...
Any other offences against the traffic laws.....	3,224	3,317	...	93	581	5	2,595	43	...	...	2,943	43	1	...	193	5	39	...
Total	155,089	150,942	4,147	...	13,457	118	135,603	5,911	6	...	132,926	5,344	190	...	7,902	376	8,036	309

NOTE.—In addition, 351,685 persons paid fines to the Police Department, without Court appearance, in accordance with the Minor Traffic Offences Regulations.

Appendix "B"—continued

Offences	Total	Total for Previous Year	In- crease	De- crease	Arrests		Summons Cases		Committed for Trial		How dealt with								Withdrawn or Discharged	
											Disposed of Summarily									
											Fined		Imprisoned		Otherwise dealt with					
					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)—																				
Aborigines Protection	1,064	808	256	...	869	69	117	9	...	...	858	64	10	3	101	10	17	1
Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents.....	67	173	...	106	1	...	61	5	...	...	42	3	...	...	4	1	16	1
Billiards and Bagatelle	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bush Fires	62	86	...	24	2	1	57	2	...	...	51	1	1	...	2	2	5	...
Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat	25	40	...	15	5	5	15	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	3	5	6	...
Child Welfare	1,177	840	337	...	391	508	247	31	...	...	115	13	103	126	366	368	54	32
Companies	5	16	...	11	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Crimes (Commonwealth)	142	91	51	...	100	16	26	...	24	15	74	...	3	...	23	...	2	1		
Customs (Commonwealth)	64	77	...	13	13	...	51	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Defence (Commonwealth)	110	469	...	359	24	...	79	7	...	...	92	7	...	...	2	...	9	...
Deserted Wives and Children	816	322	494	...	272	...	528	16	...	...	8	...	82	...	485	13	225	3
Dog and Goat.....	566	455	111	...	1	...	353	212	...	...	325	202	...	...	10	1	19	9
Electoral Acts (State and Commonwealth)	535	81	454	...	...	1	389	145	...	...	313	69	...	...	29	41	47	36
Factories and Shops	435	1,753	...	1,318	1	...	410	24	...	...	367	23	...	...	17	...	27	1
Fauna Protection	106	48	58	...	...	...	104	2	...	...	95	2	...	...	6	...	3	...
Fisheries and Oyster Farms	924	960	...	36	10	...	913	1	...	...	833	1	...	...	17	...	73	...
Forestry	17	59	...	42	1	...	16	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Gaming and Betting	265	337	...	72	246	1	18	...	...	...	242	1	...	...	18	...	4	...
Government Railways—and By-laws.....	2,603	3,606	...	1,003	222	5	2,008	368	...	...	2,112	342	12	...	45	14	61	17
Hawkers and Pedlers	25	18	7	...	14	...	10	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
Immigration (Commonwealth)	9	16	...	7	3	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
Inebriates	196	150	46	...	97	27	63	9	...	...	...	...	92	27	49	7	19	2
Inflammable Liquid	12	27	...	15	...	...	10	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	3	1
Landlord and Tenant	846	487	359	...	...	...	712	134	...	...	21	1	...	...	492	86	199	47
Liquor (other than sly grog)	2,678	3,258	...	580	288	82	2,218	90	...	...	2,235	96	...	...	159	54	112	22
Local Government and Ordinances	3,402	3,413	...	11	301	23	2,929	149	...	...	2,824	97	...	...	99	14	307	61
Lotteries and Art Unions	114	215	...	101	43	...	70	1	...	...	89	...	...	...	18	1	6	...
Marriage	64	47	17	...	...	2	44	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	14	14	5
Medical Practitioners	3	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mental Health	14	27	...	13	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...
Money-lenders and Infants Loans	234	166	68	...	...	1	183	50	...	...	1	...	...	...	107	29	75	22
Navigation (Commonwealth)	21	19	2	...	7	...	14	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
Obscene and Indecent Publications	23	18	5	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	6	...	2	...
Pastures Protection	954	782	172	...	7	...	924	23	...	...	826	23	...	...	25	...	80	...
Pistol License (other than unlicensed pistol)	57	14	43	...	44	...	13	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	7	...	5	...
Poisons	55	5	50	...	2	...	53	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	6	...	2	...
Police Offences	327	249	78	...	116	1	203	7	...	...	173	5	3	...	96	2	47	1
Police Offences (Drugs).....	104	48	56	...	47	8	47	2	...	...	84	6	4	...	3	4	3	...
Police Regulation	6	5	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post and Telegraph (Commonwealth)	1,038	1,056	...	18	202	...	208	628	52	...	240	600	1	...	98	4	19	24		

Appendix "B"—continued

Offences	Total	Total for Previous Year	In- crease	De- crease	Arrests		Summons Cases		Committed for Trial		How dealt with							
											Disposed of Summarily						Withdrawn or Discharged	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Fined		Imprisoned		Otherwise dealt with		M.	F.
Breaches of Acts generally (including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings)—continued																		
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	110	98	12	...	26	...	73	11	...	...	71	10	1	...	13	1	14	...
Printing	35	50	...	15	28	...	7	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Public Health	360	246	114	...	2	...	342	16	...	...	305	10	...	...	11	3	28	3
Public Roads	237	200	37	...	...	...	237	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Pure Food	1,280	1,223	57	...	...	...	1,219	61	...	...	1,153	54	...	...	20	1	46	6
Second-hand Dealers and Collectors	43	19	24	...	4	...	39	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Stock Diseases	57	42	15	...	...	...	56	1	...	...	47	1	...	...	1	...	8	...
Sunday Trading (Refreshment Rooms)	52	11	41	...	...	...	48	4	...	...	40	4	...	...	...	...	8	...
Sydney Harbour Trust	25	118	...	93	...	...	25	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Theatres and Public Halls	34	17	17	...	1	...	31	2	...	...	28	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Vagrancy (except offences specially provided for elsewhere) ...	237	211	26	...	226	10	1	...	...	...	3	...	134	5	68	4	22	1
Venereal Diseases	9	4	5	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	2
Weights and Measures	364	402	...	38	2	...	315	47	...	...	313	47	...	...	1	...	3	...
Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection	49	19	30	...	2	...	36	11	...	...	38	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers	13	29	...	16	...	...	13	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Any other Acts	5,066	11,417	...	6,351	178	8	3,735	1,145	1	...	3,128	1,034	23	...	206	21	555	98
Total	27,137	34,355	...	7,218	3,842	775	19,285	3,235	77	15	17,719	2,728	473	163	2,679	706	2,179	398
RECAPITULATION																		
Offences against the person	8,608	8,055	553	...	5,336	153	2,697	422	1,679	45	1,259	79	393	3	1,825	104	2,877	344
Offences against property.....	8,768	7,937	831	...	8,379	168	191	30	2,842	35	831	34	1,278	18	3,159	82	460	29
Larceny, frauds and kindred offences	27,245	27,530	...	285	24,618	2,421	175	31	3,292	90	7,232	1,065	4,724	277	8,096	905	1,449	115
Offences against the currency	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Offences against good order	105,879	102,376	3,503	...	89,393	12,091	3,322	1,073	123	7	28,166	7,422	2,347	407	60,498	5,025	1,581	303
Offences against the traffic laws	155,089	150,942	4,147	...	13,457	118	135,603	5,911	6	...	132,926	5,344	190	...	7,902	376	8,036	309
Breaches of Acts generally	27,137	34,355	...	7,218	3,842	775	19,285	3,235	77	15	17,719	2,728	473	163	2,679	706	2,179	398
Total	332,728	331,195	1,533	...	145,027	15,726	161,273	10,702	8,020	192	188,133	16,672	9,405	868	84,160	7,198	16,582	1,498

Appendix "B"—continued

Applications for Orders, 1960

Classification	Total	Total Cases		Orders Made		No Orders Made (after Evidence)		Cases Withdrawn, etc.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
For Maintenance—									
Wife	2,942	2,936	6	1,440	3	242	1	1,254	2
Child.....	1,608	1,602	6	1,163	3	72	...	367	3
Under Mental Health Act	8	4	4	4	3	...	...	...	1
Varying order for maintenance	1,655	1,100	555	779	365	81	22	240	168
Preliminary Expenses	149	146	3	91	3	2	...	53	...
Uncontrollable Child	102	71	31	59	27	2	...	10	4
Neglected Child	487	201	286	179	271	5	4	17	11
Breach conditions of release	306	275	31	192	23	52	5	31	3
Detention of property	15,107	12,398	2,709	7,582	1,620	41	7	4,775	1,082
Fraudulent removal (Landlord and Tenant)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prohibition (Liquor Act)	316	292	24	190	17	10	1	92	6
Sureties (Threats, &c., and apprehended injuries to property)	215	195	20	79	6	24	3	92	11
Mental Health Act Orders for detention in institutions	407	189	218	169	212	8	1	12	5
Under—									
Forestry Act	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Landlord and Tenant (other than fraudulent removal)	6,150	4,977	1,173	2,537	537	444	188	1,996	448
Local Government Act	121	106	15	73	6	2	...	31	9
Masters and Servants Act	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Public Health Act	6	6	...	5	...	...	...	1	...
Child Welfare Act	183	147	36	70	17	17	2	60	17
Industrial Arbitration Act (Trade Union levies)	3,262	3,049	213	2,400	177	612	26	37	10
Other Acts	550	407	143	210	43	24	6	173	94
Total	33,578	28,104	5,474	17,225	3,333	1,638	266	9,241	1,875

Non-Compliance with Orders, 1960

Classification	Total	Total Persons brought before the Court		Cases Withdrawn or Discharged		Cases in which Orders were subsequently obeyed		Cases in which Defendants were imprisoned	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
For Maintenance—									
Wife	5,037	5,037	...	1,685	...	2,674	...	678	...
Child.....	919	917	2	279	2	522	...	116	...
Under Mental Health Act	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Preliminary Expenses .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Detention of property	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sureties (Threats, &c., and apprehended injuries to property)	17	17	...	9	...	6	...	2	...
Under—									
Forestry Act	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Landlord and Tenant Act	12	12	...	4	...	8	...	...	...
Local Government Act	8	7	1	4	1	2	...	1	...
Masters and Servants Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Health Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Child Welfare Act	12	12	...	...	...	10	...	2	...
Industrial Arbitration Act (Trade Union levies)	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Other Acts	38	38	...	4	...	23	...	11	...
Costs of Court	111	111	...	4	...	107	...	...	...
Total	6,166	6,163	3	1,997	3	3,356	...	810	...

APPENDIX "C"

TABLE Showing—

- (1) The relative strength of the New South Wales Police to the total population.
 (2) The number of cases before the Courts, and number relative to the population for the 20 years 1941 to 1960 inclusive :—

Year	Strength of Force		Cases before the Court		General Population
	Number	Per 1,000 of Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Population	
1941	3,851 (a)	1.37	133,470	47	2,797,027
1942	3,763 (a)	1.31	154,531	55	2,828,639
1943	3,676 (a)	1.29	135,503	47	2,858,273
1944	3,598 (a)	1.25	126,501	44	2,870,956
1945	3,677 (a)	1.27	141,070	49	2,893,656
1946	3,958 (a)	1.35	173,311	59	2,929,447
1947	4,196 (a)	1.41	180,835	60	2,985,285
1948	4,298 (a)	1.42	198,456	66	3,025,319
1949	4,344 (a)	1.39	205,817	66	3,113,659
1950	4,410 (a)	1.36	214,917	66	3,244,597
1951	4,470 (a)	1.35	242,190	73	3,317,182
1952	4,641 (a)	1.36	269,197	79	3,405,389
1953	4,776 (b)	1.38	276,566	80	3,454,243
1954	4,719 (b)	1.38	294,282 (c)	86	3,423,887
1955	4,921 (b)	1.40	315,666 (c)	90	3,505,100
1956	5,026 (b)	1.40	435,093 (c)	122	3,566,145
1957	5,140 (b)	1.41	545,635 (c)	150	3,622,906
1958	5,291 (b)	1.42	638,155 (c)	172	3,708,317
1959	5,417 (b)	1.43	652,352 (c)	173	3,774,266
1960	5,567 (b)	1.45	684,413 (c)	178	3,847,549 (d)

(a) Including Police Cadets and Trackers.

(b) Includes Parking Police, Women Police, Police Cadets, Special Constables, Matrons and Trackers.

(c) Includes cases where fines were paid to the Police Department under the Minor Traffic Offences Regulation and not brought before the Court.

(d) Latest estimate, 30th September, 1960.

1961

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

REPORT
OF THE
POLICE DEPARTMENT
For 1960

Ordered to be printed, 22 August, 1961

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1961

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REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

For the Year 1960

Police Department,
Commissioner's Office, Sydney,
2nd June, 1961.

The Premier of New South Wales.

Dear Sir,

I submit hereunder the Annual Report of the New South Wales Police Department during the year 1960.

GENERAL REVIEW

Perhaps outstanding among the events of 1960, so far as the Police Force was concerned, was the kidnapping and death of an 8 year old boy, Graeme Frederick Hilton Thorne, on the 7th July, 1960. This crime aroused great interest and condemnation by the public. The successful result of the Police investigations, in the extradition and subsequent sentence to life imprisonment of the perpetrator, has earned very wide commendation from all sections of the community for the excellent work done by the Police.

I take this opportunity of expressing the sincere appreciation of the Police Authorities for the co-operation and assistance extended to the Police in the investigation of this crime by the Press, Radio and TV Stations, picture theatres and all sections of the community. It has been a source of satisfaction to read the various letters of appreciation which have been received from all States of the Commonwealth and from overseas in regard to the work of the Police in this case.

The final chapter of what might be regarded as one of the first major disasters in Australia involving a Civil Airline passenger carrying aeroplane was written during 1960 with the interment at the Cooma-Mittagang Cemetery, Cooma, of the remains of occupants of the plane which were recovered by the Police.

It will be recalled that on the 21st March, 1931, the "Southern Cloud", a three engine Fokker Monoplane disappeared whilst on a flight from Sydney to Melbourne with 8 persons aboard. An extensive search at the time, in which Police played an active part, failed to establish what had happened to the aeroplane.

The explanation for its disappearance remained a mystery until the 26th October, 1958, when the wreckage of a 'plane was observed by an employee of the Snowy Mountains Scheme in dense timbered mountain country near Tooma Deep Creek on the Snowy Mountains. Immediately advice of the discovery became known to the Police a party set out for the scene.

Accumulated silt covering portion of the wreckage was removed and a small quantity of human bones, two badly burned and corroded wristlet watches, one pocket watch, two finger rings and a tag from a key ring engraved with the name "Clyde C. Hood" were recovered and taken into the possession of the Police.

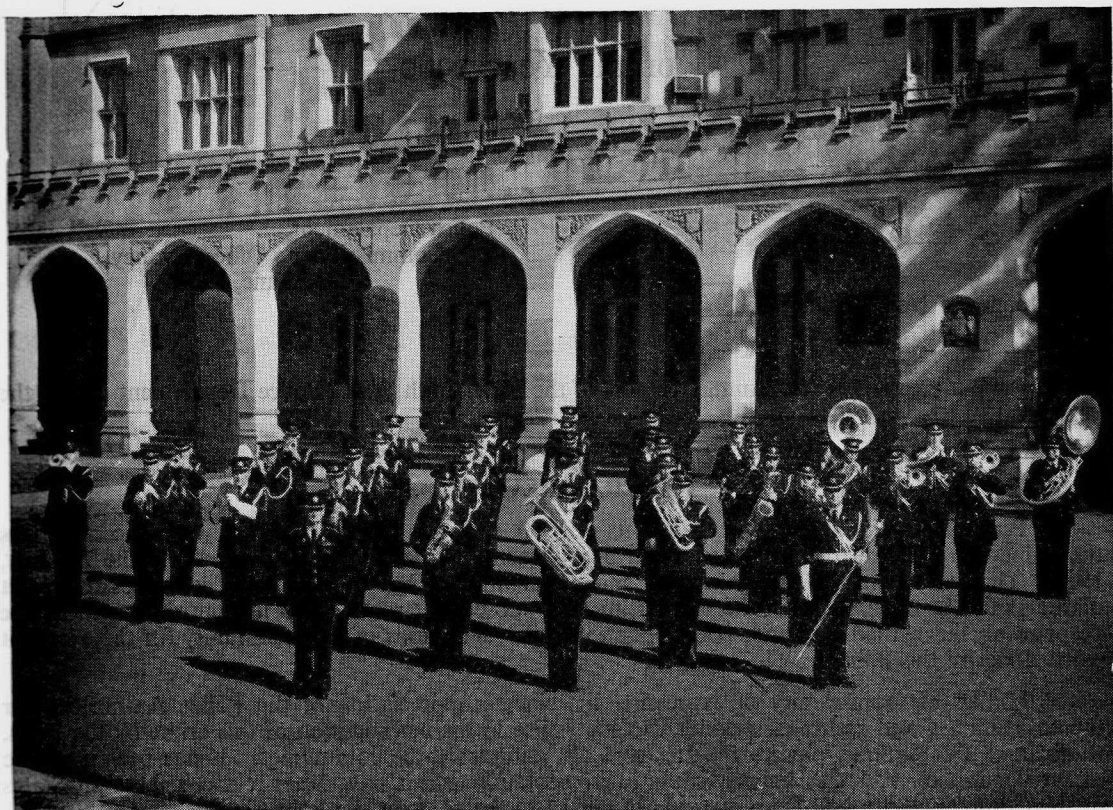
From observations it was clear that the aeroplane had burned, following its crashing into the mountain-side, and there was evidence that the metal remains of the 'plane had been subjected to intense heat. A severe bush fire was known to have swept the area in 1939 and it has been assumed that any human remains not destroyed in the fire following the crash would in all probability have been destroyed in the bush fire. There is also the possibility that wild animals prevalent in the area could have removed some bones from the vicinity of the crashed aircraft. However, the precipitous nature of the country and the very heavy undergrowth rendered futile any search other than in the immediate vicinity of the wreckage.

The observations made at the scene and the personal articles recovered by the Police enabled positive identification to be made that the wreckage was that of the missing aircraft VH-UMF or the "Southern Cloud" as it was named.

In view of the lapse of time since the disappearance of the aircraft, approximately 28 years, it was considered by the Authorities concerned that no good purpose would be served in holding an Inquest or Magisterial Inquiry into the matter.

After Police had contacted as many relatives as possible of persons believed to have been aboard the aeroplane on its fatal flight in 1931, and their wishes sought in regard to the disposal of the remains recovered, arrangements were made for the remains to be interred in a common grave in the Church of England portion of the Cooma-Mittagang Cemetery, Cooma.

A large cortege, which included a number of relatives of the victims, followed the funeral from the Cooma Police Station to the cemetery on the 10th December, 1960, where Catholic, Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist Ministers administered the last rites.



The Police Military Band on Parade at Government House, Sydney



The New Police Launch "William J. Mackay"

Developments in the Force

New Agreements were completed during the year providing for increased salaries of Officers and non-commissioned Officers and Constables in the Police Force.

Approval was given for the authorised strength of the Police Force to be increased by 133 to 5242 during 1960-1961 with an appropriate re-distribution of the strength of the ranks of the Service to retain the previously existing ratio of Officers and non-commissioned Officers to Constables.

The authorised strength of the Women Police was increased by 4 to 58. The authorised strength of the Parking Police was also increased from 102 to 109.

The radio network of the Department continued to grow, new radio equipment to the value of £26,000 being provided during the year. Extensions took place both in the Sydney Metropolitan area and in the Country network, while the Department's radio equipped fleet was strengthened. The Australian Capital Territory Police joined in the network covering the Country Superintendent's Stations in New South Wales by the establishment of a two-way radio telephone Station at Canberra.

A new record of stolen motor vehicles was established in conjunction with the Police Radio Communication Centre, to provide up-to-the-minute information in regard to stolen motor vehicles and plates. This will prove very valuable to Police when dealing not only with the theft of vehicles but cases of hit-run collisions and crimes in which motor vehicles are used.

The Premier has approved of Departmental motor cars being provided at 84 Police Stations where Police have hitherto been using their privately-owned vehicles on Police duty and for which they receive mileage allowance. The proposed replacement is to be brought into operation over a period of over three years, subject to funds being made available by the Government Stores Department, 30 new vehicles being supplied in each of the years 1960 and 1961 and 24 in 1962. The Departmental motor fleet was actually increased by 58 units during 1960 and a further 27 four wheel vehicles were obtained to replace motor cycles and sidecars. Ordinary replacements totalled 605 units.

Later in this Report under the heading "General Matters", details are given of New Police buildings completed during the year and the progress made in regard to urgent repairs and renovations of existing Police buildings.

It is very pleasing to report that the Government has approved of the purchase of a large building in Campbell Street, Sydney. It is hoped that this building, when remodelled and renovated, will accommodate the Headquarters and Criminal Investigation Branch staffs and will do much to relieve the problems which have confronted the Department over the years due to the crowding and dispersal of staffs. The Department will, of course, lose the use of the present Police Headquarters building at the corner of Phillip and Hunter Streets, Sydney.

Mr. N. T. W. Allan who was appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, following the entry on leave prior to retirement of Mr. G. L. Smith in 1959, was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police as from the 1st August, 1960,

Traffic Control

This Department's annual report for 1959 contained an extract from the statistical statement of road accidents in New South Wales for the year ended 31st December, 1959, as published by the Department of Motor Transport (which is the authority in this State for the registering of vehicles, the licensing of drivers and the compilation of statistics respecting accidents). The statement showed the trend over the past seven years in relation to the number of vehicles registered, the number of road accidents in New South Wales and the rates per 10,000 motor vehicles registered. Similar figures for the years 1953 to 1959 are shown hereunder, together with the figures furnished by the Commissioner for Motor Transport in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1960:—

Year ended 31st December	Vehicles Registered (Average)	Accidents		Killed		Injured	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1953	662,773	26,921	406	704	10.6	13,454	203
1954	710,070	32,621	459	754	10.6	15,711	221
1955	771,137	37,379	485	820	10.6	16,437	213
1956	831,919	38,885	467	801	9.6	17,059	205
1957	886,416	41,938	473	765	8.6	18,131	204
1958*	859,413	46,639	543	824	9.6	19,951	232
1959*	912,962	50,016	548	859	9.4	20,910	229
1960*	971,677	51,316	528	978	10.1	22,655	233

*Note :—As all States of the Commonwealth do not require the registration of trailers, tractors and Traders' vehicles, it was agreed in March, 1958, at a conference of Police Commissioners in Melbourne, that these registrations should be omitted from the total registrations figure for the purpose of comparison of road casualties. Accordingly, in the accident rates, as shown above from 1958 the registrations for these classes of vehicles have been excluded.

The tables quoted show that the upward trend both in regard to motor vehicles registered and accidents, deaths and persons injured has continued. It should be pointed out that the rate per 10,000 of accidents shows a slight decrease, but this could be explained by the fact that Police now do not report accidents where the amount of damage done is estimated to be less than £25 and where no persons are injured.

As indicated in my last Report, following agitation for relaxation of speed limits on the grounds that such were unrealistic, approval was given in 1959 for a section of the Epping Highway to be designated as a 40 m.p.h. speed limit area on trial. During 1960 approval was given for the intermediate speed limit of 40 m.p.h. to be extended to additional areas including parts of general Holmes Drive, Joyce Drive and Wentworth Avenue in the Botany Area, and portions of Epping Road, Mona Vale Road, New Windsor Road, Pacific Highway, Wakehurst Parkway, Windsor Road, Great Western Highway and the Hume Highway.

Details of the activities of the Police Department in relation to Traffic Control are set out later in this Report under the heading "Police Traffic Branch."

Special Functions and Tasks for the Police

There were no public functions in 1960 which call for special mention here except perhaps the Waratah Festival conducted by the Civic Authorities in Sydney and the Boy Scouts' Jamboree held at Lansdowne between the 29th December, 1960, and the 9th January, 1961. There were a number of military, naval and air force processions through the City streets and the usual Australia Day, Anzac Day, Six Hour Day, Apprenticeship Week and Health Week processions, all of which passed off satisfactorily.

On the 29th November, 1960, there was a general Government Transport Strike of all buses, trams and trains which lasted 24 hours and necessitated special Police arrangements to control the resultant tremendous increase in road traffic. Special transport was organised by many business houses, and an enormous number of motor vehicles entered the City to provide emergency transport. Police were able to handle the traffic and no insuperable difficulties occurred from the traffic point of view.

A number of small bush fires occurred in the North-Eastern and North Coast districts but once again there was no serious damage or loss of life.

Floods on the Lachlan River caused some damage at Forbes on 4th August, 1960, but fortunately no loss of life.

Local floodings also occurred with minor damage of crops and fencing on the South Coast during November and December, and there were minor floodings of the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers in the Riverina District in September, 1960, but there was no loss of life or stock in either of these districts.

Annual Conference of Commissioners of Police

The Annual Conference of Commissioners of Police of the South Pacific Region was held at Adelaide from 4th to 8th April, 1960. I attended with the Secretary and many problems affecting Police administration were discussed.

Police Conduct and Discipline

As I have previously reported, I am satisfied that the great body of members of the Service are well conducted and that discipline and efficiency are adequately maintained by Officers of the Department. This view is confirmed by the number of letters of appreciation and commendation which continue to be received from members of the public.

It was necessary during the year to take Departmental disciplinary action against 106 Police. As a result 18 were dismissed, 53 had other penalties imposed, 10 had no penalty imposed after a period of probation, 7 were permitted to resign, and in the remaining 15 cases punishment was deferred. There were 3 cases which had not been finalised at the end of the year. Proceedings were taken in the Courts against 6 Police for criminal offences (not including minor traffic breaches) and of these 5 were convicted and one was found "Not Guilty".

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT

(1) Scope and area of Operation

Area of the State = 309,428 square miles. (The Police Force covers the whole State.)

Estimated population (as at 30th September, 1960) = 3,847,549.

(2) Personnel of the Police Department

The following figures show the strength of the Police Force and of the ancillary staffs as at 31st December, 1960 :—

Police Force Proper :—

Authorised strength	5,242
Actual strength	5,203
Vacancies then existing	39
(Ratio of Police to population = 1 to 739 or 1.35 per 1,000.)	
Ancillary Staffs	776
Total of all employees as at 31st December, 1960	5,979

(3) Distribution in Ranks and Duties of Police

The distribution of the Police in the authorised ranks and duties performed as at 31st December, 1960, was as shown in the following table :—

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Metropolitan Superintendent	Superintendent 1/C.	Superintendent 2/C.	Superintendent 3/C.	Acting Superintendent	Inspector 1/C.	Inspector 2/C.	Inspector 3/C.	Sergeant 1/C.	Sergeant 2/C.	Sergeant 3/C.	Senior Constable	Constable 1st Class	Ordinary Constables	Probationary Constables	Total
General	1	1	1	2	7	10	2	13	30	64	155	275	517	533	698	1,024	281	3,614
Criminal Investigation Branch .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	..	12	19	77	49	82	38	1	285
Other Detectives and Plain Clothes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police employed on Detective work* .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	10	29	154	103	205	148	..	650
Traffic Police .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	9	26	71	72	144	247	46	623
Water Police .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	7	13	4	1	31
Totals	1	1	1	4	7	12	3	14	36	68	187	350	823	764	1,142	1,461	329	5,203

* Includes Police attached to Pillage Squad, Vice Squad and Mobile Section.

(4) Ancillary Staffs

The employees of the Department (other than members of the Police Force proper) as at 31st December, 1960, were as follows :—

Special Parking Police	99
Police Cadets	170
Women Police	57
Matrons	4
Special Constables (employed on various duties)	28
Bandmaster	1
Choirmaster	1
Cliff Rescue Instructor	1
Aboriginal Trackers	6
	367
Clerical Staff employed under the Public Service Act—	
Males	223
Females	150
	373
General Staff employed under the Public Service Act (motor mechanics, testers, farrier, grooms, attendants, lift drivers, gardener and night watchman)	36
	36
Total	776

(5) Variations of strength of the Police Force

As indicated earlier under the heading "Developments in the Force" the Premier approved of the authorised strength of the Force being increased by 133 units.

The authorised strength of the various ranks of Officers and non-commissioned Officers was also increased, without overall increase in the strength of the Force as follows:—

Additions—

1 Inspector 1st Class
2 Inspectors 2nd Class
1 Inspector 3rd Class
5 Sergeants 1st Class
9 Sergeants 2nd Class
21 Sergeants 3rd Class

The authorised strength of Women Police was increased from 54 to 58 and the authorised strength of the Parking Police was increased from 102 to 109.

Variations in Police strength during 1960 are summarised as follows :—

Vacancies existing 1st January, 1960	..	..	..	..	..	34
Casualties—						
Discharged on pension or gratuity	..	..	..	..	..	95
Dismissed (including 4 men subsequently reinstated on appeal)	..	..	..	..	..	18
Resigned	..	..	..	..	..	72
Died	..	..	..	..	..	13
Discharged (Trainee)	..	..	..	..	..	1
						199
Increased authorised strength	..	..	..	..	..	133
Total vacancies during 1959	..	..	..	..	..	366
Appointments (Including 4 men dismissed and reinstated on appeal)	..	..	..	..	..	327
Vacancies unfilled at 31st December, 1960	..	..	..	..	..	39

Recruiting.—Notwithstanding the high standard insisted upon for appointment to the Police Force, regular advertising in the Sydney Press enabled sufficient recruits of a suitable type to be obtained to meet requirements during 1960. Of 1,427 applicants for appointment to the Police Force submitted for medical examination during 1960, only 460 were passed as fit. In addition 632 applicants for the Cadet Service were examined and 218 passed as fit. A total of 898 Police applicants and 534 Cadet applicants who applied personally at the Recruiting Office did not meet the required physical standards and were not submitted for medical examination.

Resignations during 1960, totalling 72, showed a slight upward trend on recent years, but not of such magnitude as to cause concern or to call for special comment.

(6) Police Stations

As at the 31st December, 1960, there were 505 Police Stations in the State, including 15 call boxes to which Police are permanently attached and which are, to all intents and purposes, Police Stations.

Police Stations and Call Boxes established during 1960. Khancoban, Goolgowi, Unanderra, Somerton and call-box at Rooty Hill.

Police Station closed during 1960. Keepit Dam.

INFORMATION RELATING TO CRIME

A return showing the numbers of different types of serious crimes reported to the Police during the years 1959 and 1960, for comparison purposes, and the crimes cleared up during 1961 is published as Appendix "A" of this report. This return is usually regarded as the best index to the state of crime and indicates that there has been an increase of approximately 4.1 per cent. in the number of serious crimes known to the Police during 1960 as compared with 1959. I am pleased to report that Police were successful in clearing up 25,522 or 80 per cent. of such crimes, a result which reflects creditably on the general efficiency of the New South Wales Police, and particularly on the criminal investigation staffs.

For comparison purposes, the following table shows the number of serious crimes reported to the Police and the number cleared up for the six years 1955 to 1960.

Year	No. of Serious Crimes Reported	No. of Serious Crimes Cleared Up	Percentage Accounted for
1955	23,199	17,679	76
1956	27,119	21,124	77
1957	27,809	21,992	79
1958	29,092	23,759	82
1959	30,696	25,447	83
1960	31,968	25,522	80

Property Stolen during 1960 (Excluding Motor Vehicles)

	£
Value of property reported stolen	1,805,999
Value of property accounted for by Police action	1,336,668 (74 per cent).
Value of property actually recovered	138,751 (8 per cent).

Motor Vehicle Thefts

Four-wheeled vehicles—							
Stolen	7,409						
Recovered	7,183						
Motor Cycles—							
Stolen	544						
Recovered	483						

Once again these figures show an upward trend and as in previous years a large percentage of the vehicles recovered were in a damaged condition and had parts missing.

Murders

There were 53 murders committed in New South Wales during the year. Three of these cases had not been cleared up at the close of the year namely:—

- (1) Isobel May Thomas, 48 years of age, who was found on 1st May, 1960, battered to death in a house at 5 Gray's Lane, Waterloo. A person is wanted by the Police for this crime.
- (2) Cecil Ernest Woodley, 35 years of age, who was found shot dead in a laneway at Surry Hills on 11th August, 1960.
- (3) Mary Jane Cardilini, 82 years of age, found strangled on the lawn in front of her residence at Union Street, North Sydney, on 3rd October, 1960.

Annual Return of Cases dealt with by the Courts of Petty Sessions in New South Wales during 1960.

This return, published as Appendix "B" of this Report, includes all cases brought before the Courts of Petty Sessions during the year. The total number of cases of all kinds for 1960 was 332,728, an increase of 1,533 over the corresponding figure for the previous year. The above figure includes 155,089 traffic cases, and to this figure must be added 351,685 cases where persons elected to pay fines to the Police Department under the "Fines by Post" system for parking and other minor traffic offences, without Court attendance.

For comparison purposes, the following figures set out the number of cases of drunkenness brought before the Courts each year from 1951 to 1960, inclusive:—

1951	..	..	..	..	..	83,178
1952	..	..	..	..	..	79,217
1953	..	..	..	..	..	72,765
1954	..	..	..	..	..	72,591
1955	..	..	..	..	..	81,199
1956	..	..	..	..	..	77,867
1957	..	..	..	..	..	76,700
1958	..	..	..	..	..	69,085
1959	..	..	..	..	..	69,516
1960	..	..	..	..	..	69,259

During 1960 there were 5,095 cases of Driving under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor before the Courts, an increase of 278 over the 1959 figures.

Offences Committed by Juveniles

No statistics in relation to these offences are published by the Police Department, as the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare is the authority in New South Wales specially charged with matters relating to juvenile welfare and publishes figures in regard to juvenile offenders.

Thefts of Stock, Wool and Wheat

The following table sets out information respecting Stock, Wool and Wheat reported stolen to the Police during 1960, and the result of Police efforts to deal with the offence:—

			Reported Stolen		Cleared Up by Arrest		Not Stolen as Reported		Outstanding	
			No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
				£		£		£		£
Cattle	..	..	439	13,214	103	3,135	63	1,050	273	9,029
Horses..	..	..	23	808	7	350	3	110	13	348
Sheep	..	..	2,673	8,172	39	113	110	260	2,524	7,799
Wool (Bales)	..	..	42	2,322	10½	743	..	..	31½	1,579
Wheat (Bags)	..	..	673½	864	206½	332	..	..	467	532

Extraditions

During January, 1960, a member of the Detective staff of this Department proceeded to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, for the purpose of seeking the extradition of a man named Thorpe on a charge of "False Pretences". An order for extradition was granted, but Thorpe appealed against the Magistrate's order and the Salisbury High Court reversed the decision. He was again arrested on an additional charge of "False Pretences", and the Magistrate's order for extradition was again set aside on appeal to the Salisbury High Court. His arrest on four further charges of "False Pretences" was then sought. However, he had left Southern Rhodesia and efforts to locate him were unsuccessful; the Detective concerned returned to Sydney on the 12th September, 1960.

In August, 1960, a man was extradited from Wellington, New Zealand, to answer three charges of "breaking, entering and stealing" and two of "larceny".

Stephen Leslie Bradley was extradited from Ceylon, charged with the murder of Graeme Frederick Hilton Thorne, who was kidnapped from near his home at Bondi on the 7th July, 1960. This extradition presented some very unusual and difficult features and I take this opportunity of placing on record appreciation of the assistance rendered by State and Commonwealth Authorities and the Authorities in Ceylon in the preparation and presentation of the extradition proceedings before the Court in Ceylon.

Inquests

A total of 2,195 Inquests were held in 1960 compared with 2,152 in 1959. They comprised 2,166 Inquests on 2,210 dead bodies and 29 into fires.

Crimes Presenting Outstanding Features

Set out hereunder are brief details of some of the many serious crimes investigated during 1960, which presented features of outstanding public interest:—

- (1) On the morning of the 7th July, 1960, a crime of a nature fortunately not previously experienced in this country was reported to Bondi Police—the kidnapping of an 8 year old boy, Graeme Frederick Hilton Thorne.

The boy had left his home at Edward Street, Bondi as usual, at 8.30 a.m. to walk a short distance to the corner of Wellington and O'Brien Streets, where he was in the habit of awaiting a lady to convey him and other children to school by car. When the lady arrived he was not at the usual pick-up place and inquiries failed to disclose his whereabouts.

At about 9.45 a.m. the same day a telephone call was received at his parents' home demanding £25,000 ransom for the return of the boy with a threat "to feed him to the sharks" if the money was not paid. The boy's father had, a short time previously, won £100,000 in the New South Wales State Lottery.

Attempts to parley with the speaker were unsuccessful and although subsequent appeals were made to the kidnapper, or kidnappers, to make contact, either direct to the parents or through intermediaries no success was achieved in that direction.

In the meantime, a most extensive and thorough Police investigation was commenced. In the first instance inquiries were mainly directed to tracing and identifying a man who had called at the Thorne residence a few days prior to the kidnapping, representing himself to be a private inquiry agent.

Later, information was received respecting a man, seen in the locality from which the boy disappeared, who possessed an iridescent-blue Ford Customline car similar to one seen in the locality on the morning of 7th July, 1960. Extensive inquiries were made to trace the owners of all vehicles of this description and amongst the many persons having such a vehicle was one Stephen Leslie Bradley, a native of Hungary, but a naturalised Australian citizen. When interviewed he gave an account of his movements, which could not be disproved at the time.

On the 9th July, 1960, the missing boy's schoolbag, raincoat and cap were found near the Wakehurst Parkway in French's Forest, evidently having been thrown from a motor car. A most extensive search then ensued over the rough bush country in the vicinity, but it was not until the 16th August, 1960, that the body of the boy was found, wrapped in a rug and lying on vacant land at Seaforth, a suburb of Sydney not far from French's Forest. Post mortem examination revealed that the boy had met a violent death, caused either by a fractured skull or asphyxiation, or both.

In the investigation which followed the finding of the body, Police made use of the most highly developed scientific aids. Meticulous examinations were made of the body itself, the clothing, the rug in which it was wrapped and traces of soils, vegetable and other foreign matter found therein. Most valuable assistance was freely given to the Police by scientific authorities at the two Universities in Sydney and at the laboratories of Government Departments and other organisations.

The collation and classification of the findings of these scientists, as well as those of the Police Department's own scientific investigation officers and detectives, directed the efforts of Detectives towards locating premises possessing certain features—brickwork

in red coloured lime mortar, with a substantial space between the floor and ground levels, at least sufficient to allow the body of the boy to be carried or dragged under, a pekinese dog, at least two human beings with different coloured hair and the presence in close proximity of each of two shrubs of different species. The search for such a house was necessarily protracted, involving a house-to-house examination over a very wide area, but ultimately such a dwelling was located at Clontarf (some short distance from where the body was found).

It was discovered that this house had recently been owned and occupied by Stephen Leslie Bradley, already mentioned as the owner of an iridescent-blue Ford Customline car. Examination by scientific experts linked the rug in which the boy's body had been found with one which had been given to Mrs. Bradley, the dog hairs with a dog owned by the Bradleys and the human hairs with hairs removed from a lounge suite, a vacuum cleaner and a carpet sweeper, traced by the Police, which had formerly been the property of Bradley and in use in the Bradley home.

By the time the scientific examinations and search for the house had been completed Bradley and his wife and children had left Australia by ship for England. Hurried extradition proceedings were commenced and Bradley was ultimately extradited from Ceylon on a charge of murder. His trial concluded on the 29th March, 1961, at the Central Criminal Court, Sydney, where he was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

This was a most shocking crime, which excited the greatest public indignation and sympathy for the parents of the child. The Police investigations were a model, not only of patient and painstaking inquiry and research by the investigating detectives, but of the use of scientific aids and the co-operation of scientists and other experts. The greatest credit is due to all of the Police who were engaged in the case. Their work has deservedly received very wide acclaim locally and has much enhanced the prestige of the Force in the eyes of the people of this State.

The case has been reported on a world wide basis and in the history of criminal investigation it will undoubtedly go down as a classic example of the manner in which scientific assistance can and should be used as a practical aid to the work by the detectives in the elucidation of crimes.

I would like again publicly to express the very deep appreciation of the Police Authorities for the wonderful assistance rendered in the investigation of this crime by the many scientific, technical and other experts who, by so freely and ungrudgingly giving of their time and skill, have unquestionably played a major part in the successful outcome of the investigation.

- (2) About 9 a.m. on the 23rd April, 1960, two male relatives received no reply to their knockings at the home of Sydney Sylvester Shelley, 34 years of age, and his wife Elva Elaine Shelley, 21 years of age, at Turton Street, East Maitland. A spent .32 calibre pistol shell was found near the entrance and blood was on the steps. On looking through a side window the headless body of Sydney Sylvester Shelley could be seen.

The Police were called and the decapitated bodies of Shelley and his wife were found in the dwelling, and their daughter was found in a cot in the kitchen, covered with blankets, a suitcase and a carton containing clothing. She appeared unharmed with the exception of a minor injury to the head, but spent some days in hospital for observation. No trace could be found of the heads of the victims or of any instrument used in the offence, but a large knife was missing from the kitchen.

Investigations revealed that Shelley had given an automatic pistol to a man named John Vile Russell and that they had both fired shots into a post near the Shelley residence. Bullets were removed from the post for examination. The pistol was given by Russell to Terence Patrick O'Connor alias Harry Lambert alias Eric Francis Bowles by whom it was stated to have been thrown into the sea.

On the 30th April, 1960, the head of Elva Elaine Shelley was recovered from Newcastle Harbour. Two bullets removed from the head were found upon scientific examination to have been fired from the same weapon as were the bullets recovered from the post near the Shelley home.

The head of Sydney Sylvester Shelley was not located.

Terence Patrick O'Connor, 32 years of age, was subsequently arrested, charged with having murdered Shelley and his wife and at the Newcastle Criminal Court on 22nd August, 1960, was found "Guilty" and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

- (3) About 12 noon on the 26th July, 1960, a number of persons at the Port Kembla beach saw a man running in and out of the surf and behaving strangely on the sand. They investigated, and found the body of an 8 year old boy, subsequently identified as Jerzy Tadeusz Krawczyk, buried in the sand. Police were called to the scene and Zygmunt Krawczyk, father of the boy, was arrested when he came back to where the boy had been buried. Inquiry showed that Krawczyk, who was stated to have been estranged from his wife, had taken his son from a school earlier in the day to the beach to do some fishing, but instead had taken the boy into the surf where he held him in the water until he drowned. He then took the body to the beach and buried it in the sand where it was found. Krawczyk attempted to commit suicide by cutting both his wrists with a pocket knife, but ran away when other people came on the scene. At the Supreme Court at Wollongong, Krawczyk was found "Not Guilty" of murder on the grounds that he was mentally unbalanced at the time of the offence and was ordered to be detained for psychiatric treatment.

- (4) At about 5 a.m. on Thursday, 15th September, 1960, the dead body of Dr. James Macrae Yeates, aged 50 years, an honorary assistant surgeon at Sydney Hospital, was discovered lying fully clothed on the floor of the garage at his home at 66 Village High Road, Vacluse. His wife, Mrs. Diana Yeates, who found the body, had received a telephone call shortly before from a neighbour living opposite to their home who had observed the doctor's motor car standing outside the garage with the lights on and the engine running. A medical practitioner was called to the garage and was unable to satisfy himself about the cause of death and the Police were notified.

Detectives, including scientific bureau and fingerprint experts, made a thorough search at the scene. Deceased had suffered a head wound on top of the scalp. There was no evidence of a struggle having taken place and personal belongings including money found in the doctor's clothing negated robbery as a motive for his death.

Prior to the removal of the body from the garage Police found a minute punctured hole in deceased's chest in the region of the heart but there were no corresponding holes in the shirt or vest on the body. The Government Medical Officer's attention was drawn to this chest wound. The subsequent post mortem examination revealed an extensive fracture to the skull and the track of some instrument in the chest which commenced at the punctured hole mentioned and penetrated to the wall of the aorta, consistent with an intra cardiac injection prior to death. A prolonged post mortem examination of the heart revealed findings consistent with the presence in the heart at the time of the finding of the body of an abnormally high quantity of adrenalin.

A Coroner's Inquest, occupying six days, at which over forty witnesses gave evidence and a large number of exhibits were produced, concluded at the Central Court of Petty Sessions Court House, Sydney, on 19th January, 1961, when the City Coroner found that Dr. James Macrae Yeates died on or about 14th September, 1960, at 66 Village High Road, Vacluse, from the effects of a fractured skull and/or injection of adrenalin into the region of the heart feloniously inflicted upon him at that place and on the same date, and that in the manner stated the deceased was feloniously slain by a person or persons unknown.

Extensive Police inquiries in all sections of the community have not, as yet, established the identity of the person or persons responsible for this crime and the Government of New South Wales has offered a reward of £1,000 in the case for information leading to such person's arrest.

VICE SUPPRESSION

Gaming, Betting and Sly Grog Selling

The result of Police efforts to suppress illegal gaming, betting and sly grog selling during 1960 is shown in the following table:—

Offence	Arrests	Fines	Money Seized and Forfeited
Betting Offences	4,062	£ 67,675	£ 219
Gaming Offences*	1,993	6,557	272
Selling liquor without license and allied offences	853	9,648	....

* These were persons charged with gaming offences at places where organised gambling was carried on.

Police made raids on 71 premises where gambling was being conducted.

Machines Seized

Although the law now permits poker machines to be operated under license at Clubs which are registered under the Liquor Act, or for which a license to operate poker machines is obtained, Police seized 12 poker machines and one retail merchandising machine which were unlicensed. Seven of the machines were ordered to be forfeited and it was ordered that the retail merchandising machine be returned to the owner. The case in respect of the remaining 5 machines seized is still pending.

Liquor Seized

In connection with prosecutions for selling liquor without a license, the following quantities of liquor were seized by Police:— 287 gallons, 7,000 bottles and 294 cans of beer, 23½ gallons and 2,658 bottles of wine, and 415½ bottles of assorted spirits. Upon conviction this liquor is automatically forfeited and is handed over to the Government Stores Department for sale, or in country districts sold by Police on instructions from the Government Stores Department.

Premises Declared

During the year there was only one case of premises being declared a Common Gaming House. Four applications for the declaration of premises are still pending.

Other Forms of Vice

Members of the Vice Squad are specially engaged in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Districts in the prevention of all forms of vice. Members of No. 21 Division are also specially engaged on similar duty in the Metropolitan and Newcastle areas.

A total of 31,221 charges for all types of offences were preferred by members of the Sydney Vice Squad during 1960, an increase of 6,785 over the previous year. 7,660 charges, including 734 charges for gaming and betting in the City area and 360 in Country Districts, were preferred by members of No. 21 Division.

The incidence of offences denoting homosexuality and other forms of perversion still gives cause for concern. This type of offence receives the utmost attention from members of the Vice Squad by the constant supervision of places where homosexuals are known to congregate and any information received in relation to this class of offence is immediately investigated.

The following figures show arrests by Sydney Vice Squad for certain classes of this offence during 1959-1960:—

	1959	1960
Indecent assault on male person	113	123
Buggery	33	1
Wilfully and obscenely expose person	165	258
Male person attempting to procure male person for immoral purposes	71	85
	<hr/> 382	<hr/> 467

The following table shows the total number of cases before the Courts throughout the State during the past 5 years for offences of buggery, indecent assault on male person and bestiality:—

1956	422
1957	475
1958	482
1959	416
1960	458

Vice Squad

The strength of the Vice Squad in Sydney has remained unchanged at 76, and there is a squad of 4 men at Wollongong and 9 at Newcastle. The Squad continues to act in close liaison with the Criminal Investigation Branch and there is regular interchange between members of the two staffs.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH

The organisation of this Branch of the Service has remained unchanged during the year; as previously reported the staff is largely decentralised, Detectives being attached to Police Stations throughout the City and Country where their services are most needed, with a comparatively small number of investigation staff, the indoor staffs and specialised squads at Criminal Investigation Branch Headquarters.

Brief particulars of the work performed by some of the special sections of the Criminal Investigation Branch are set out hereunder.

Fingerprint Section

This Section operates as the Central Fingerprint Bureau for the Commonwealth. The figures quoted indicate the volume of work carried on :—

	1959	1960
Total prints received	81,735	86,729
Number of those identified	50,926	53,299
Prints received from other Forces in Australia (included in above figures)	33,499	34,159
Fingerprint exhibits brought to office for examination	817	809
Visits to scenes of crimes	4,438	5,368
Prints from scenes of crimes indetified	544	552
Fingerprints taken of unknown deceased persons	75	59
Names checked against records for miscellaneous purposes (Applications for licenses and other non-criminal matters) ..	101,888	103,976

As indicated by the figures the work the Section continues to show an upward trend.

An increase in information transmitted per medium of radio and teleprinting machine to and from all parts of New South Wales and the Commonwealth, emphasises the great value of these services. During 1960, 6,682 messages were dealt with by radio compared with 5,930 in 1959.

Modus Operandi Section

Modus Operandi forms received, classified and dealt with totalled 20,727. Of these forms, 2,076 in connection with offences which had not been cleared up, were forwarded to Police who had likely suspects under arrest, and 1,478 of these were linked with offenders who were later charged with the offences set out in the forms. As a result of photographs of likely suspects being forwarded to investigating Police, following searches of the classified records, 457 of such photographs were identified as the offenders responsible. Excluding the Weekly Wanted List, 153 Special Circulars relating to crime were circulated. 22,244 new cards were added to the indices.

Property Tracing Section

A total of 1,324 articles of property valued at £22,009 were traced through the records of the Section and 125 charges were preferred against offenders in respect of such property.

Scientific Investigation Bureau

Document Examination—There were 234 cases in which 2,985 documents were submitted for examination, and in 100 cases information of value was revealed by the examination. Handwriting specimens filed increased to 118,072 following receipt of 7,219 additional specimens during 1960.

Firearms Examinations—Firearms received totalled 1,300 comprising 297 confiscated, 83 found and 900 surrendered. The weapons received included 1,059 pistols and revolvers, 5 machine and sub-machine guns, 4 Verrey pistols, 39 sawn-off rifles and shotguns, 37 air pistols and 6 gas pistols, the remainder being rifles, shotguns, etc.

Of a further 257 firearms received, 142 were examined in connection with crimes, illegal possession, etc., and 67 in connection with shooting offences. Firearms were identified with cartridge cases or bullet exhibits in 57 cases, and in 48 cases firearms were examined for evidence purposes on aspects incidental to identification.

Criminal Photographs—"Special Photographs" of 3,700 persons in custody were taken and 2,400 photographs taken in gaols were circulated to Police in other States and New Zealand. This latter figure represents an increase of 300 over the number distributed for each of the past five years.

Miscellaneous Photographs—(exhibits, documents, fingerprints, etc.) taken totalled 9,500.

Scenes of Crimes and Accident visited for photographing and examination for physical evidence reconstruction totalled 2,079. At 63 scenes tool marks were reproduced, tyre marks at 28, footprints at 53 and fingerprints at 333. In 180 cases exhibits were submitted for scientific examination of the Government Analyst or other laboratory.

Miscellaneous Examinations—In 51 cases treatment of metals to restore obliterated numbers or brands was undertaken, examination of clothing in 71 cases, footprint comparisons in 20 cases and examination of tool marks in 32 cases. In 105 cases information of value was disclosed. There were also 250 unclassified examinations and investigations made.

Exhibits—404 Exhibits were submitted to the Government Analyst for scientific examination and 251 to other experts.

Court Attendances by members of the Bureau totalled 269.

Police Photographers—Draftsmen are attached to nine Country centres. By their availability in the District they are able to give speedy assistance when required. During the year they appeared in Court on 147 occasions.

The installation of Colour Film Processing Equipment at the Bureau was completed during the year. The installation of this equipment has enabled the extension of the use of colour transparencies in the general work of the Scientific Investigation Bureau. This was found to be of particular value during the investigations into the death of Graeme Frederick Hilton Thorne, mentioned earlier in this report.

The identification of two bullets found in the head of Elva Elaine Shelley as having been fired from the same .32 colt automatic pistol which had been used to fire several bullets into a post near the Shelley home before the murder, played a major part in the conviction of Terrence Patrick O'Connor for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Shelley (referred to under the headings "Crimes Presenting Outstanding Features").

The services of the chief handwriting expert of this Department were made available to the Queensland Police Department in June, 1960, to give evidence at the trial of Mrs. Enid Ethel Pressler in connection with a confession alleged to have been written by the alleged victim of the crime.

Drug Bureau

Working in co-operation with other members of the Service, members of the Drug Bureau are responsible for the enforcement of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, relating to dangerous drugs, the Poisons Act and the prevention of illegal trafficking in or the use of dangerous drugs and other offences.

During the year members of the Bureau were responsible for the prosecution of 63 persons on a total of 126 charges. These included 9 cases of addiction, two of receiving stolen drugs, 8 of stealing drugs, 13 of uttering forged prescriptions for drugs, 9 of unlawful possession of drugs, 12 of obtaining drugs by false representation, 13 of possession of forged prescriptions and 1 of offer to procure and supply drugs. The remaining offences related principally to failure to comply with the Regulations regarding the recording, custody, dispensing, etc., of drugs. Following evidence obtained by members of the Drug Bureau prosecutions were also undertaken in relation to 3 cases of unregistered medical practitioners and one breach of the Veterinary Surgeons Act.

As a result of convictions recorded against them for breaches of the Drug Laws, action was taken by the Medical Disciplinary Tribunal against medical practitioners in five cases.

During the year members of the Bureau worked in close co-operation with Customs Officers and other Police, with the result that 11 persons were arrested on charges relating to the distribution and possession of marihuana and opium.

Special Squads working from the Criminal Investigation Branch

Company Squad—Members of the Squad were responsible for bringing 217 persons before the Courts on 990 charges, involving property valued at £213,450. As has been previously reported the Company Squad undertakes investigations into business frauds of all kinds, and the policing of various Acts dealing with certain classes of business activities. Once again numerous inquiries were carried out by members of the Squad at the request of the State Government Departments.

Consorting Squad—Members of the Squad continued to pay special attention to racecourses, showgrounds and other places where large numbers of the public gather, with a view to preventing the activities of spielers, pick-pockets and other undesirables. As a result of their activities approximately 4,550 "bookings" for consorting were made during 1960. Members of the Squad assisted in the inquiries concerning many murders and other very serious crimes and were responsible for the arrest of many offenders. A total of 1,400 charges was preferred.

Arson and Safe Squad—This Squad consists of 13 members of the Detective Staff who during the year investigated 208 cases classed as the work of safe breakers with the result that 111 offenders were charged with 133 offences. Many cases of suspected arson were investigated; in the majority of cases it was established that the fires had been of innocent or accidental origin. However, 12 offenders were arrested and 11 charges preferred arising from these investigations.

Wool, Hide and Skin Bureau—Members of this Bureau have continued to closely watch the activities of Skin Dealers, etc., with a view to ensuring compliance with the law in regard to the skins of protected fauna, etc., and preventing unlawful practices in connection with wool and sheep skins. A number of offences were reported.

Pawnbroking Squad—This Squad of 12 men is engaged in the regular checking of the records and activities of secondhand dealers and pawnbrokers and of articles pledged. During the year the Squad was responsible for the arrest of 271 persons on 646 charges relating to property valued at £37,731.

Motor Squad—This Squad is particularly concerned in investigations into thefts, fraudulent disposal, etc., of motor vehicles and “hit run” collisions. Members of the Squad were responsible during 1960 for the arrest of 135 persons on 455 charges covering a wide variety of offences. Investigations were conducted into 275 “hit run” accidents resulting in a large percentage of the offenders being located and appropriate charges laid.

Steal from Cars Squad—As the name implies this Squad specialises in the suppression of thefts of property from unattended motor vehicles. Members of the Squad were responsible for 557 charges before the Courts during the year.

Railway Investigation—The practice of seconding Detectives to co-operate with and assist Railway Investigation Officers in connection with offences relating to Railway property has been continued. The facilities of the Police Department are made freely available to the Railway Investigation Staff.

Pillage Squad—The Staff of the Pillage Squad, numbering 15, work in close co-operation with the Customs and State Authorities in the enforcement of the Customs laws and Port Regulations. They pay special attention to the wharves, ships and cargoes at the 110 deep sea and the interstate wharves of the Sydney waterfront, which extends for a distance of approximately 17 miles, in the investigation and suppression of pillaging and other types of offences associated with the waterfront.

Members of the Squad in Sydney were responsible for 356 arrests on a total of 447 charges. Approximately 100 cases of pillaging and other offences affecting shipping were reported involving property to the value of £14,417 and Police action accounted for property valued at £3,714.

Two experienced Detectives are engaged on similar duties at each of the Ports of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

WOMEN POLICE

As indicated earlier in this Report the authorised strength of the Women Police was increased during the year from 54 to 58.

At 31st December, 1960, the actual strength was distributed as follows:—

On Plain Clothes Duty—

Criminal Investigation Branch Headquarters	..	..	..	..	10
Darlinghurst	..	..	..	..	1
Two each at North Sydney, Balmain, Bankstown, Parramatta, Daceyville, Sutherland, Newcastle and Wollongong	..	..	..	..	16

On Uniform Duty—

Police Traffic Branch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Newcastle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wollongong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total								57

Work by the Women Police among young people is regarded as most important. The staff have done much in the way of counselling and assisting girls who have been brought to them in connection with leaving home, falling into bad associations and other difficulties of the kind as well as many family problems brought to them. Interviews by members of the Women Police in the Metropolitan District in these and other matters during 1960 totalled 6,158.

The Women Police performing plain clothes duty and working in association with Detectives, were concerned in 718 cases in the Metropolitan area where juvenile girls and young boys were charged before the Special Children's Courts. As in previous years many girls charged with being neglected or exposed to moral danger were found by the “Dawn Patrol” of women Police and Vice Squad Detectives in residential, parks, railway stations and places of doubtful repute. In addition there were many cases where young girls, found living under undesirable conditions, were counselled and assisted in returning to their homes, or found suitable employment and accommodation.

In 294 cases where women were charged with offences, assistance was given by Women Police to Detectives.

Statements totalling 1,332 were taken from women and girls for Court purposes and Women Police attended 418 medical examinations of women and juveniles.

Escorts of women and children to country Courts totalled 526 and one extradition of two juveniles from Brisbane was undertaken. In addition 1,427 juveniles were escorted to and from various Metropolitan Courts and Institutions.

Once again a feature of the work of the Women Police has been the number of girls reported missing from other States or located in other States after having been reported missing in New South Wales. A total of 74 juvenile girls were returned to their homes in other States and in New South Wales. Of these 34 arose from inquiries in Melbourne, 28 from Brisbane, 8 from Adelaide, 2 from Hobart and 2 from Canberra. During the year a total of 1,060 females were reported missing of whom 860 were subsequently reported as having been located.

At Newcastle Women Police were associated with 176 cases before the Courts, undertook 51 escorts from the district to Sydney, were present at 50 medical examinations and assisted in taking 155 statements for Court purposes. They were in attendance at the Newcastle, Maitland and Cessnock Annual Shows, particularly caring for lost children.

The four women at Wollongong were concerned in 162 cases before the Courts, attended 30 30 medical examinations, assisted in taking 129 statements for Court purposes and undertook 60 escorts.

The Women Police employed on uniform duty are engaged particularly on School Safety activities, traffic control, etc. Further particulars in regard to this work are included in the following section relating to the Police Traffic Branch.



Special Constable Suchy instructing Class of Migrant Children at Scheyville Migrant Hostel on Road Conduct and Road Safety.

(Photograph by courtesy of Department of Immigration)

POLICE TRAFFIC BRANCH

Whereas motor vehicle registrations in New South Wales totalled 516,000 in 1950 the number of vehicles registered at 31st December, 1960, had reached a total of 1,120,000.

The following figures furnished by the Department of Motor Transport show the growth in the number of licensed drivers and vehicles on the road in 1960 compared with 1959:—

	Calendar Year		Percentage Increase
	1959	1960	
Vehicles registered as at 31st December	1,046,000	1,120,000	7
Total licensed drivers and riders	1,253,000	1,313,000	4·8

Figures relating to accidents are published earlier in Report under the heading of "Traffic Control" on page 5.

Traffic Offences

During 1960 Police reported 880,101 offences of all types against the traffic Laws, including 315,869 cases in which the driver was spoken to (mostly driving offences) and 564,232 in which the driver was not contacted (mainly parking and allied offences). The figures for 1959 were 766,095 breaches reported (285,325 where drivers were spoken to and 480,770 where drivers were not contacted).

The increase in the number of breach reports submitted is indicative of the active enforcement of the Traffic Laws during the year by all members of the Police Force, which, as I have indicated in previous Annual Reports, is perhaps the most effective contribution of the Police towards road safety.

Arising from the breach reports submitted, Court proceedings were instituted in 174,157 cases, representing an increase of 10,302 over the figures for 1959.

System of Fines by Post

There was an increase in the number of Penalty Notices issued under the Minor Traffic Offences Regulations during 1960, the figure reaching 470,600 as compared with 435,900 in 1959. Payment was made in 351,685 or 74.7 per cent. of cases as against 321,157 the previous year. Revenue received totalled £350,237 9s. 4d. (including exchange on cheques). Penalty Notices issued in respect of offences under Motor Traffic Regulation No. 30 (for failure to return motor vehicle number plates after expiry of registration) totalling 21,050 are included in the above figures.

The system of "Fines by Post" has continued to be of material benefit in relieving congestion at the Courts and in conserving time of members of the Police Service, and of members of the public who would otherwise have been required to attend Court.

Driving under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor

Driving of motor vehicles whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor continues to contribute to many accidents and causes the Police Authorities considerable concern. As mentioned earlier in this Report the number of persons charged before Courts during 1960 for offences of this nature totalled 5,095 or 278 more than in the previous year.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport has furnished figures which show that (including the result of Appeals to the Quarter Sessions) 4,589 charges of this nature were found proven. 2,757 persons were convicted and fined, thus incurring automatic disqualification from holding any license under the Motor Traffic Act, and a further 1,832 cases or 39.7 per cent. were dealt with under the provisions of the Crimes Act and avoided disqualification from holding a license.

Traffic Development

The removal of trams from Sydney streets and substitution of omnibuses proceeded during 1960 and by the end of the year there were few trams left. The result has undoubtedly been to free the traffic further, but has necessitated the utilisation of additional Police on point duty.

The matter of inconvenience and congestion allegedly caused by the presence of heavy transports on roads leading to and from the City at weekends has been the subject of complaint by private motor car drivers and during the year an intensive survey was carried out by members of the staff of the Police Traffic Branch to determine the effect of the movement of heavy transport vehicles on traffic using major highways leading to and from Sydney on Sundays and public holidays. The results of the survey have been made available to the Commissioner for Motor Transport for consideration by the Minister for Transport.

Police proposals for the re-organisation of the movement of traffic in the City of Sydney and City of Parramatta were prepared during the year and submitted to the Authorities concerned for consideration. The proposals in regard to Parramatta had been partly implemented at the close of 1960.

As indicated under the heading "Traffic Control" earlier in this Report intermediate speed zoning of 40 miles per hour was introduced during the year in Joyce Drive, Mascot, General Holmes Drive and Wentworth Avenue, Botany, sections of Epping Road, Mona Vale Road, New Windsor Road, Pacific Highway, Wakehurst Parkway, Windsor Road, Great Western Highway and the Hume Highway. Police experience to date has indicated that no special difficulties have been experienced with the intermediate speed zoning on the selected portions of main roads and highways mentioned.

The matter of compliance with the Regulations relating to yielding of the right of way to pedestrians using marked footcrossings has continued to receive special attention with the result that during 1960, a total of 1,622 breach reports were submitted by Metropolitan Police against motorists for failing to comply with the regulations.

Parking

During the year the three tow trucks in connection with the "tow-away" system operated up to 6 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays, and to 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays. After these times, the enforcement of the parking restrictions in the City area is undertaken by Traffic Police. A total of 6,184 illegally parked vehicles were removed from the City streets to the Impounding Centre, which was moved during the year from its previous location in Phillip Street to Day Street, Sydney.

The number of parking meters installed in the City streets was increased from 1,813 in 1959 to 2,088.

An additional Parking Advisory Committee was constituted for the City of Greater Wollongong.

Special Road Traffic Patrols

Experience has shown that the greatest single factor in encouraging compliance with the Traffic Laws by road users is the presence of uniformed Police patrolling the highways. Accordingly, the largest possible number of Police is made available for the duty of patrolling the major roads throughout the State. All members of the Service are expected, of course, to be on the alert to detect offences against the Traffic Laws, but it is the particular function of members of the Public Safety Bureau stationed at various centres throughout the Metropolitan District and Country Districts to patrol the roads supervising traffic with a view to preventing dangerous driving practices and enforcing the Traffic Laws generally. In the Metropolitan area alone 141,373 breaches were reported by members of the Public Safety Bureau. In addition, 1,535 arrests were effected, including 163 for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, 64 driving at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public, 3 for manslaughter, 175 involving stealing or illegally using motor vehicles and 86 for exceeding the speed limit.

The Microwave Vehicle Speed Indicator made available during 1959 was used to good effect, and during 1960, 6,013 cases of exceeding the speed limit were detected by the use of this equipment. The matter of the acquisition of additional equipment of this nature is still under consideration.

Special Escorts and Oversize Loadings

Police from the Public Safety Bureau, Sydney, provided 649 escorts for loadings of excessive size. Permits issued for the transportation of loadings in excess of normal limits during 1960 totalled 14,223. During the year 780 permits under Motor Traffic Regulation No. 116 were issued in connection with the operation of tow-trucks and 435 permits for the carriage of loads in excess of aggregate weights as provided under Regulation No. 120A of the Motor Traffic Act.

Testing of Applicants for Licenses

The Police Authorities are responsible for the testing of applicants for motor drivers' and riders' licenses throughout the State. The tests consist of practical trials of the candidates' driving ability and an oral examination of their knowledge of the traffic laws. Of the 82,334 persons subjected to tests at the 10 Testing Centres in the Metropolitan area 23,402 were found to be not up to the required standard and 58,932 were passed as competent drivers or riders.

Pedestrian Traffic

At the 1960 Conference of Commissioners of Police, South Pacific Region, it was decided that a pedestrian Education Enforcement Campaign be conducted in all States in conjunction with the Road Safety Council. The campaign commenced on the 18th July, 1960, with the first week devoted to educating and advising pedestrians in the observance of the Regulations. An "enforcement" campaign followed and Police were instructed to rigidly enforce the Pedestrian Traffic Regulations with the result that a considerable number of offences were detected, reported and dealt with under the Minor Traffic Offences Regulations. The object of the campaign was to endeavour to reduce the toll of the road so far as pedestrians are concerned and subsequent observations have indicated an improvement in pedestrian behaviour.

During the year the practice of marking pedestrian crossings with "zebra" markings was introduced. This has resulted in better observance by drivers of the Regulations relating to the right of way of pedestrians.

On the 25th November, 1960, amendments of the Regulations for Pedestrian Traffic were gazetted prohibiting persons from crossing the carriageway, if within 60 feet of a marked crossing, except at such footcrossing. It was further provided that, where at a marked footcrossing there is an illuminated sign which displays at successive intervals the word "Walk" and the words "Don't Walk" no person shall commence to cross the carriageway towards the sign while it is displaying in his direction the words "Don't Walk". These Regulations operate only in the Metropolitan Traffic Area and the Newcastle and District Traffic Area as defined under the Metropolitan Traffic Act.

Courtesy Lectures

The system of Courtesy Lectures in the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong areas for persons reported for traffic offences of a less serious nature was continued to good effect during the year. During 1960 the policy was adopted of requiring juveniles, who had been officially cautioned for a traffic offence, to attend Courtesy Lectures at Newcastle and Wollongong.

Attendances at Courtesy Lectures during 1960 were as follows:—

Lecture Centre	No. of Lectures delivered	No. responding to Official Invitation	Visitors attending	Learner Drivers attending	Juveniles attending after "Caution"	Total Attendances
Police Training Centre, Redfern	48	3,329	500	..	..	3,829
Parramatta ..	43	1,244	300	..	..	1,544
Newcastle ..	19	460	139	182	92	873
Wollongong ..	19	353	91	31	56	531
Total ..	129	5,386	1,030	213	148	6,777

In last year's Report I indicated that in view of the success of these lectures, consideration was being given to the extension of the system to additional country centres. However, after review it was decided not to extend the system at present.

Children's Safety, School Patrols, School Lecturing, etc.

The programme for the installation of electromatic traffic control lights in the vicinity of schools advanced considerably and at the end of the year there were 91 sets installed as compared with 39 at the close of 1959. At 50 sites the lights operate only during periods before and after school while school children are crossing the streets, and the remaining 41 sets are in full time operation. It is anticipated that a further 25 sets of lights will be installed during 1961.

As has been previously pointed out it is impractical to provide Police to control traffic in the vicinity of all schools, and the installation of these lights is the most effective practical means of providing protection for school children from the ever increasing traffic dangers.

During the year uniformed Cadets, Mounted Police and members of the School Lecturing Staff performed duty at school crossings in addition to supervision provided by local Police.

Whilst there has been a falling off in the number of active School Safety patrols as a result of the installation of traffic control lights in the vicinity of schools, additional patrols were inaugurated during the year in the Merrylands-Liverpool area where new schools have been established. This necessitated the conduct of an elimination contest at Fairfield to select teams to represent the area in the finals of the Lord Mayor's Competition conducted in Hyde Park on the 10th October, 1960. The shield was won by St. Joseph's Convent, Enfield, with St. Brendan's, Annandale, being judged the best primary girls' team and Neutral Bay Public School, the best primary boys' team. Clovelly Primary Boys Public School won the Eastern Suburbs Shield Competition.

Members of the School Lecturing Staff regularly visited 1,677 schools and 11,183 lectures were delivered. All Metropolitan schools were visited at least once and 620,000 pupils were contacted.

Visits to Country districts continued during 1960, funds being again made available by the Road Safety Council of New South Wales. 116 schools were visited, 381 lectures delivered to 23,055 pupils and 2,595 attending public meetings.

Country Police visited 2,015 schools, displayed films at 270, gave 7,680 lectures to pupils, gave 114 bicycle demonstrations and inspected 1,245 bicycles. They also made 1,223 radio broadcasts and delivered 122 lectures to Clubs and other bodies.

Safety First broadcasts given over Sydney radio stations totalled 306 and 22 telecasts were presented on ATN Channel 7, 1 on ABN Channel 2 and 1 interview with two female members of the School Lecturing Staff was presented over the same channel. Special lectures were also delivered to a number of Clubs and organisations and a Police woman visited Scheyville Migrant Centre on 22 occasions to establish contact with New Australian children.

Police lecturers were also provided at Owner-Driver Training Courses conducted by the Railways Institute, Driver Training Courses organized by the Port Hacking Youth Club, and the Driver-Instructor Training Courses at the Sydney Technical College.

Once again I desire to extend the sincere thanks of the Police Authorities to the Television and Broadcasting Stations in the City and Country who have made time available to the Police, to the proprietors of newspapers and journals, and to all persons and organisations who have assisted the Police in their endeavours to obtain the co-operation of the public in observing the simple rules of Safety First and thus playing their part in reducing the tragic "toll of the road".

General

Two members of the staff of the Police Traffic Branch were nominated to attend, and successfully completed, a special course in Traffic Planning and Control at the University of New South Wales during 1960.

During the year the New South Wales Police Department was granted representation on the Australian Uniform Traffic Code Committee, which was formed some years ago for the purpose of drawing up a draft Uniform Traffic Code for adoption in all States. Uniformity in Traffic Regulations has much to commend it and achievement of the Committee's objects would prove a major contribution to road safety and possibly assist in reducing the number of accidents occurring on our roads.

The Department was also represented on the Committee formed by the Standards Association of Australia to formulate an Australian standard for motor vehicle safety belts and safety harness assemblies. Tests of various types of equipment were conducted but agreement on an Australian Standard has not yet been finalised.

WATER POLICE

In addition to attendance on the arrival and departure of overseas vessels, the supervision of ferry wharves and ferries, regattas and other functions on Sydney and Newcastle harbours, the Water Police work in close co-operation with the Customs Authorities in the prevention of smuggling, the Fisheries Department in the enforcement of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act and Maritime Services Board in the enforcement of maritime laws and Port Regulations.

On 31st December, 1960, the strength of the Sydney Water Police was 24 units and at Newcastle 7.

New equipment provided for use of the Water Police during the year included:—

8 Power Line Detectors supplied on permanent loan by the Electricity Commission for use by the Flood Rescue Squad in detecting live power wires in flood waters.

Two 18 h.p. outboard motors to replace two 10 h.p. motors originally provided for the Flood Boats maintained at the Water Police Section.

A four wheeled drive Station Waggon which, when a trailer under construction is delivered will be utilised for transporting the Flood Rescue Squad and Flood Boat.

A modern design 28 ft. long, 10 ft. beam launch named "William J. MacKay" and powered with a 180 h.p. Diesel engine, capable of a speed of over 19 knots.

On the 24th May, 1960, Water Police launches attended the Middle Harbour area and salvaged 15 yachts and motor cruisers washed from their moorings by the effects of a tidal wave. It was estimated that the Water Police were operating in whirlpools and currents of approximately 12-14 m.p.h. and it is considered they displayed excellent boatmanship in the performance of this duty.

In conjunction with the training of new Flood Boat crews, two Flood Boats were utilised in patrolling Tuggerah Lakes during the Ampol Fishing Contest in May, 1960. Adverse weather conditions prevailed at the time and the Flood Boat crews rescued 38 persons, including 7 children, who undoubtedly would have been drowned.

In appreciation of the efforts of the Police concerned, the Managing Director of Ampol made a donation of £500 to the Police Department towards the cost of construction of a new type aluminium Flood Boat which is expected to be delivered during 1961.

Training exercises were held in conjunction with the Army D.U.K.W. crews on three occasions during the year. Three additional Police were issued with Army Licenses for the driving of amphibians, bringing the number of Police on the Police Rescue Squad in possession of these licenses to 12.

Water Police conducted a search of the Southern Pacific Ocean from Botany Bay to Broken Bay and for a distance of 13 miles to sea, for a period of three days, following the crash of a Douglas D.C. 3., Aircraft on a training flight from Kingsford Smith Aerodrome. The crew of three were apparently killed in the crash and their bodies have not been recovered.

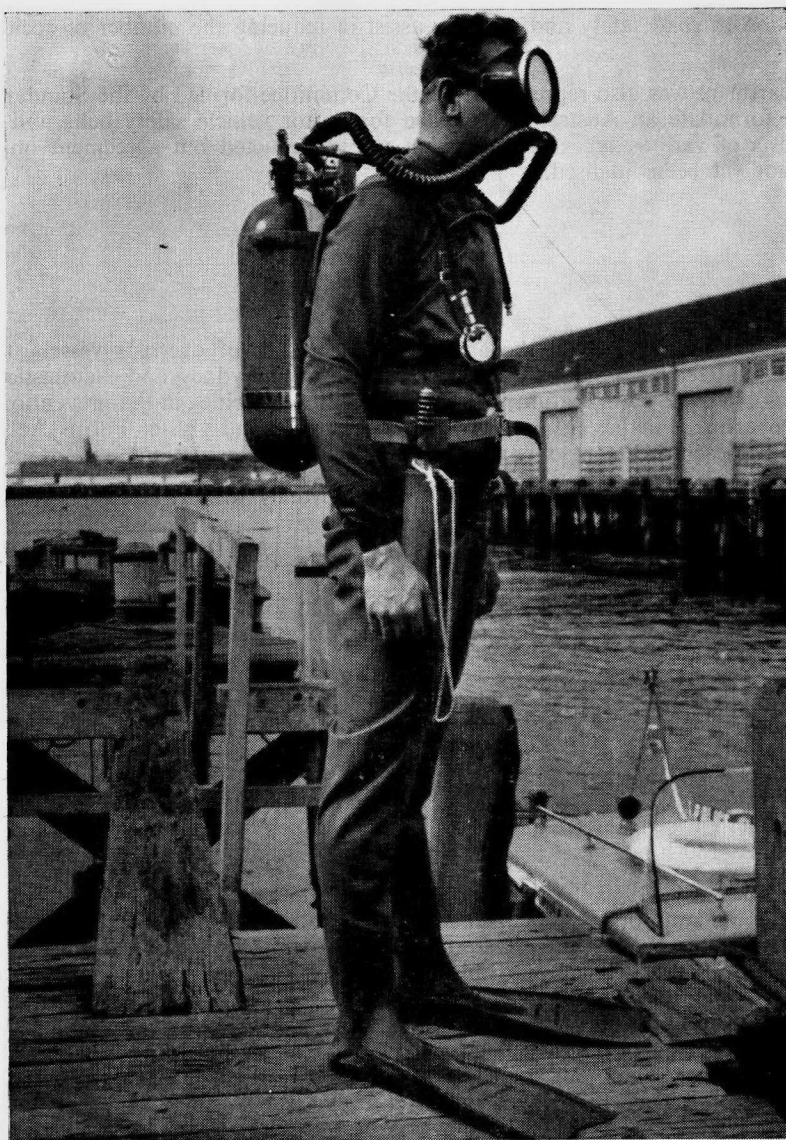
Police Diving Section

Members of the Police Diving Squad carried out 35 diving operations. Three dead bodies were recovered and 13 exhibits in criminal cases, including one of murder, were located by members of the Squad. An underwater survey of section of Parramatta River was also made for the information of the Parramatta Coroner.

Many requests are received from Clubs, charity groups and other organisations for lectures to their members regarding the Diving Squad's activities and during the year the Officer in Charge delivered 41 lectures to groups of this nature.

An additional 7 Police were trained in the use of self-contained breathing equipment at two training classes for aqualung divers conducted during the year. Three members of the staff of each of the Department of Labour and Industry and the Maritime Services Board were included in these classes for refresher courses.

A new high pressure Recompression Pump was provided for use by this Section during the year and has greatly facilitated the charging of aqualung gear used by the Squad.



Member of the Police Diving Squad in Shallow Water Diving Equipment

INSPECTION OF PREMISES LICENSED UNDER THE LIQUOR ACT

Set out hereunder are particulars of the number of licenses of different types under the Liquor Act in operation at 31st December, 1959 and at 31st December, 1960:—

Type of License	Existing		Increase or Decrease
	31st December, 1959	31st December, 1960	
Publicans	2,018	2,019	+ 1
Australian Wine	347	346	— 1
Spirit Merchants	582	580	— 2
Brewers	8	8	..
Packet	15	17	+ 2
Canteen Permits	16	15	— 1
Restaurant Permits	212	230	+ 18
Club Registrations	1,174	1,225	+ 51

The number of licenses granted and transferred during 1960 were as follows:—

Type of License	New Licenses	Licenses Transferred
Publicans	2	530
Australian Wine .. .. .	..	51
Spirit Merchants	5	57
Packet	4	..
Restaurant Permits	32	44
Club Registrations	52	..

The two new Publicans Licenses were granted under the provisions of Section 168 of the Liquor Act and were in respect of the "Man From Snowy River" Hotel, Perisher Valley, Kosciusko State Park, and the "Park Beach" Hotel, Coff's Harbour.

The following Licenses were surrendered, allowed to lapse or cancelled during the year:—

Publicans	1
Australian Wine	1
Spirit Merchants	7
Packet	2
Restaurant Permits	14
Club Registrations	1
Canteen Permit	1

The Publican's License referred to was that in respect of the "Grand Central" Hotel, York Street, Sydney, which was not renewed by 30th June, 1960, and lapsed. The Australian Wine License allowed to lapse was in respect of premises at Nyngan. The Spirit Merchant's Licenses and Restaurant Permits were either surrendered or not renewed and the Certificate of Registration of a Club was cancelled by the Court.

During 1960 a total of 19 new hotel buildings, either rebuildings or the result of removals were completed at the following centres:—

Wiley Park	Waterloo
Riverwood	Colyton
Lalor Park	Orange
Potts Point	Wallarah Creek
Seven Hills	Gateshead
Pendle Hill	Norries Head
Berala	Bemboka
Peakhurst	Moruya
Wentworthville	Burrumbuttock
Perisher Valley	

The new hotel at Perisher Valley was completed during 1959, destroyed by fire early in 1960 and rebuilt during the year.

Police have continued their efforts to raise the standard of accommodation and facilities of licensed premises and Orders were obtained under Section 40A of the Liquor Act for improvement of Licensed premises and numerous Licensees and owners of licensed premises made application to the Court for permission to carry out material alterations to their premises. The total cost of work involved in material alteration applications approved and Section 40A Orders amounted to £3,504,793 which does not include the cost of building licensed premises as a result of removal applications.

A total of 241 objections were lodged by District Licensing Inspectors to the granting of various applications made to the Licensing Courts for new licenses, transfers of licenses, renewal of licenses, removal of licenses, grants of Section 57A permits, etc. Of this number 109 applications were granted 55 were refused and 77 were withdrawn or were still pending at the close of the year.

As the result of Police supervision of licensed premises the following prosecutions against the holders of licenses under the Liquor Act were taken during the year:—

After hour trading and similar offences	389
Refusing to supply meals and accommodation	3
Breaches of the Pure Food Act	57
Other Offences	78

GENERAL MATTERS

Police Buildings

The approval of the Premier has been given for acquisition of buildings located on a site bounded by Campbell Street, Smith Street, Reservoir Street and Batman's Lane, Surry Hills. The purchase of portion of the premises had been completed at the close of the year. It is anticipated that the remainder of the premises will be acquired during 1961. It is intended to remodel the premises to provide accommodation for the staffs of Police Headquarters, and the Criminal Investigation Branch. The completion of this project should eliminate the cause for complaint which has existed for many years regarding the inadequacy of existing accommodation, necessitating the housing in separate buildings of important sections of the Department, which should be centred in one building.

During the year the following building operations were completed:—

Brewarrina—New cell accommodation, offices and residence.

Cudal—Police residence, office and Court room.

Dudley—Police Station and residence.

Howlong—Police residence, office and Court room.

Inverell—New Police Station and two residences.

Jerilderie—Police residence.

Kingscliffe—Police residence, office and cell.

Unanderra—Police residence, office and cell.

Molong—Sergeant's residence.



New Police Station Premises at Inverell

Additional accommodation was also provided at the following Stations:—

Bulli

Hornsby

Sutherland

Taree

Wyong

Kogarah

Residences were purchased at Penrith, Sawtell and Glenreagh and sites for the erection of Police premises were acquired at Merrylands, Dee Why, Revesby and Wangi Wangi.

At the close of the year work was in progress in providing additional accommodation for Police at the following centres:—

Austinmer, Canowindra, Casino, Coonabarabran, Coonamble, Goodooga, Kandos, Lightning Ridge, Muswellbrook, The Police Communications Centre at Redfern, Port Kembla and Warren.

A special allocation of £75,000 was again provided from Consolidated Revenue Fund for repairs to Police buildings in country areas, over and above what would have been spent normally by the Department of Public Works on Police buildings, repairs and renovations during the financial year 1960—1961. Similar action taken in the last four years has resulted in much improvement in the condition of many of the Police buildings.

An amount of £425,000 was made available from Loan Funds for new Police buildings, including £180,000 to be expended during the current financial year for the acquisition and remodelling of the premises referred to earlier in this section for the accommodation of the staffs of Police Headquarters and the Criminal Investigation Branch. Notwithstanding the progress made in the provision of new Police buildings and the renovation and extension of existing premises in recent years, there is still a long list of new building requirements for Police purposes.

To facilitate the transfer of Police, a further amount of £40,000 has been made available to be expended in the financial year 1960-1961 for the erection and/or purchase of residences for occupation by Police on payment of an economic rental.

Communications

As indicated under the heading “ Developments in the Force ” earlier in this Report, the value of new radio equipment delivered to the Department during 1960 was approximately £26,000. This enabled 63 additional vehicles to be added to the radio equipped fleet operating in the Sydney Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong areas, bringing the total of radio equipped Police mobile units operating in all areas to 289.

Additional two-way radio base Stations for the Police mobile radio service were installed at Katoomba, East Maitland and The Entrance, and a temporary Police mobile radio system was established at Albury Police Station, pending the development of a permanent operation site on Black Range Mountain, Albury.

With the establishment of a new high frequency radio telephone station at Lismore during the year, the Country Superintendents' Wireless Network now covers all districts except the South Coast Administrative District with Headquarters at Wollongong. During 1960 the Australian Capital Territory joined this network by establishing a two-way radio telephone station at Canberra Police Station operating on the same frequency as the New South Wales Superintendents' Network, thus providing a very useful communication link between the State and Federal Police services on a 24 hours per day basis.

The Stolen Motor Vehicles Bureau commenced operation at the Radio Communications Centre in August, 1960. The Bureau is an entirely new Section set up to provide a complete and accurate record of all stolen and recovered motor vehicles of all types and including number plates. The records include all New South Wales stolen and recovered motor vehicles and number plates, since 1951, and all motor vehicles stolen in other States and the Federal Capital Territory, and still outstanding, since 1959. Although the Bureau has been operating for only a few months its facilities have been of considerable assistance to Police dealing with stolen vehicles and allied matters.

In the Newcastle District, departmental vehicles attached to Abermain, Boolaroo, Dungog Forster, Morisset, Muswellbrook (second vehicle) Nahiab, Newcastle Pillage Squad, Newcastle Stock Squad, North Eastern District Traffic Inspector, Paterson, Taree (two vehicles), Toukley, Weston, Wangi Wangi and Wingham were fitted with F.M. two-way wireless equipment making a total of 59 vehicles so equipped in that District.

Two additional satellite base stations established at The Entrance and East Maitland Police Stations brought the total in the district to 9. A temporary base station has been placed also at Taree Police Station, enabling a reply-back service to be maintained to vehicles attached to Taree and Nahiab, Forster and Wingham. A receiver was also installed at Toronto Police Station.

Although Wollongong is not yet included in the Country Superintendents' Network a radio base Station is established at Wollongong Police Station. Additional Police vehicles in the Wollongong area were fitted with two-way radio equipment during the year, bringing the total of vehicles so equipped to 18. Departmental vehicles in the Area from Scarborough in the north to Albion Park and Shellharbour in the South are now radio equipped. The provision of reply back equipment in these Police vehicles has proved of great benefit to the general efficiency of Police operations and economy in the operation of motor vehicles.

Transport Equipment

The fleet of motor vehicles actually in service at the 31st December, 1960, was as follows :—

Motor cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	562
Patrol vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Lorries, utility trucks, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Panel vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Trailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Station sedans	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tow truck	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Omnibus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Motor cycles with sidecars	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
Motor cycles with side boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Motor cycles solo (ordinary patrol)	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Motor cycles solo (high speed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,168

New vehicles obtained during 1960 comprised the following :—

Additions to the Department's Fleet—

Motor Cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Utilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Panel vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Motor cycles with sidecars	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Motor cycles solo (high speed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58

Vehicles to replace motor cycles and sidecars—

Motor cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27

Vehicles to replace solo motor cycles Nil

Ordinary replacements—

Motor cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	346
Utilities and trucks	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Panel vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Station sedans	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Motor cycles with sidecars	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
Motor cycles with side boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Motor cycles, solo (High Speed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	605

In addition, a number of Police continue to use their private motor vehicles for transport on official business for which they are paid mileage allowance. Earlier it has been reported that approval has been given to purchase a number of Departmental motor vehicles to be used at places where privately owned motor vehicles are at present being used.

Other forms of transport available to the Department are:—

Launches—12

Horses—36 comprising 33 in the Troop maintained at the Police Training Centre for traffic control and ceremonial purposes and 3 which are in use at 3 country Police Stations.

Licensing of Pistols

During 1960 a total of 11,052 Pistol Licenses were issued, representing an increase of 567 as compared with 1959. The Licenses issued comprised 10,604 original and renewal Licenses, 291 free Licenses, 142 Dealers' Certificates, 9 duplicate Licenses and 6 Visitors' Permits. Applications for permits to import pistols totalled 95.

There has been no relaxation of the policy of restricting the issue of Pistol Licenses to those cases where it is established there is a definite need for the applicant to hold a license.

Following a recommendation from the Police Department the Premier announced on the 21st October, 1960, that the Government had decided that if persons who held firearms illegally, surrendered them to the Police before the 31st December, 1960, the weapons would be accepted and no proceedings would be instituted.

In pursuance of this amnesty 818 pistols, 9 machine and sub-machine guns, 71 rifles and 70 war souvenirs were surrendered to the Police by 31st December, 1960, as well as a quantity of ammunition.

In view of the fact that the bulk of the weapons surrendered were handed to the Police during December, together with the fact that many people were on holidays at this time of the year and may not have had an opportunity of taking advantage of the amnesty to surrender illegally held firearms without fear of prosecution, the Premier approved of the amnesty being extended until 30th April, 1961. It is hoped that additional weapons and dangerous war souvenirs will be surrendered.

Administrative Changes or Reforms, New Legislation, etc.

Under the heading "Developments in the Force" at the commencement of this Report, I have given details of increases approved in the authorised establishment of the Police Force proper, the Women Police, and the Parking Police.

Mention has already been made also of the establishment at the Radio Communications Centre of the Stolen Motor Vehicles Bureau, and the approval for the provision of Departmental motor cars at 84 Police Stations where up to the present Police have been authorised to use their privately owned vehicles on Police duty, and for which they were paid mileage allowance.

As indicated under the heading "Police Establishment" Police Stations were established at Khancoban, Goolgowi, Unanderra and Somerton and a Call Box at Rooty Hill. The Police Station at Keepit Dam was closed.

Section VI of the Police Rules was amended to provide that where a non-commissioned officer or Constable is medically unfit at the date his promotion would be normally approved, the Commissioner of Police may approve his promotion, without loss of seniority.

- (1) If the member concerned has been classed as "hurt on duty" and is certified medically fit within a period not exceeding 12 months of the date his promotion would have been normally approved, and
- (2) Where the medical unfitness has been due to other causes, if the member concerned is certified medically fit within a period not exceeding six months from the date his promotion would have been normally approved.

The Police Regulation and Superannuation (Amendment) Act No. 57 of 1960 was assented to on the 1st December, 1960. Briefly the Act provides:—

- (1) Police Pensions up to £456 per annum to be increased by amounts ranging from £13 to £65;
- (2) Police are permitted to continue on active duty up to their sixtieth birthday (or sixty-fifth birthday in the case of the Commissioner of Police), be paid as a gratuity the monetary value of extended leave due and enter upon pension from the date such extended leave, if taken, would have commenced.
- (3) Certain adjustments in regard to rates and commencing dates of pensions of Police retired medically unfit.

Police Stations visited by the Commissioner of Police during 1960

Aberdeen	Maclean
Abermain	Mullumbimby
Alstonville	Murrurundi
Armidale	Murwillumbah
Ballina	Nambucca Heads
Bangalow	Newcastle
Bendemeer	Nimbin
Boolaroo	Quirindi
Branxton	Sawtell
Broadwater	Scone
Brunswick Heads	Tabulam
Byron Bay	Taree
Casino	Tenterfield
Cessnock	Teralba
Coopersnook	Toronto
Deepwater	Tweed Heads
Drake	Uralla
Guyra	Urunga
Inverell	Wallsend
Kew	Wardell
Kingscliff	Wauchope
Kootingal	Werris Creek
Kurri Kurri	West Tamworth
Kyogle	Weston
Lismore	Willow Tree
Macksville	Woodburn

Police Training and Instruction

No material alteration was made during 1960 to the system of training Police Recruits and Probationary Constables.

As foreshadowed in last year's Report experience has shown that the introduction of a system of allotting registered numbers to Trainees in the order of results and capabilities as shown at the termination of Initial Training, has achieved the object of providing an incentive for study and assisted in obtaining compliance with training requirements during the Initial Training Period.

In the Section of this Report dealing with the Police Traffic Branch, it has been indicated that two members of the staff of the Police Traffic Branch attended and successfully completed a special course in Traffic Planning and Control at the University of New South Wales during 1960.

It has been reported earlier that members of the Water Police Section held training exercises for flood rescue boat crews in conjunction with the Army D.U.K.W. crews on three occasions during the year and that three additional Police were issued with Army Licenses for the driving of amphibians, bringing the number of Police on the Police Flood Rescue Squad in possession of these Licenses to 12.

During the year a class for training Public Safety Bureau members was commenced which provides for two weeks' instruction from experienced members of the Service in the care and maintenance of motor cycles, road behaviour and courtesy, and comprehensive lectures on the relevant Acts and Regulations relating to Traffic and the presentation of evidence at the Courts.

During April, 1960, a Potential Officers Course was conducted for the purpose of training senior non-commissioned officers in administration and leadership, to fit them for appointment to commissioned rank.

With the approval of the Premier five Police Cadets commenced a course of training in February, 1960, at the Marconi School of Wireless with a view to obtaining a Second Class Commercial Wireless Operator's Certificate of Proficiency. Previously only members of the Police Force had undergone this class of training. However, it was considered that Police Cadets might prove more receptive to instruction in this technical subject by reason of their age. The training of Cadets as Wireless Operators will be less expensive than the training of Police.

Police Sports and Recreations

Police Sports Clubs cater for Police interested in Rugby League, Rugby Union, Soccer and Australian National Football, cricket, golf, tennis, swimming, rifle and pistol shooting.

Police Cadets Teams also participated in Rugby League, and Soccer football, tennis, cricket, basketball and swimming.

Individual performances by members of Police Sporting Clubs worthy of mention were the inclusion of:—

Constable 1st Class R. Flockton in the New South Wales Sheffield Shield Cricket Team and in the State Team which played the West Indies.

Constable Ellis Noack, Captain Coach of the Police Soccer Team in the State Championship Carnival and his being judged "Best and Fairest Player" in the match against the Australian Capital Territory.

Sergeant 3rd Class R. Sutherland of the Police Pistol Club in the State Team to compete in the 1961 National Championships in Melbourne at Easter.

The Police Force was also honoured by the inclusion of Constable Peter N. Macken and Police Cadet Richard N. Thornett in the Australian Team for the Pentathlon and Water Polo events, respectively, at the Rome Olympics in September, 1960.

Sergeant 2nd Class Leslie M. Beuzeville represented the Australian Lawn Tennis Umpires Association and officiated at the 1960 Davis Cup Challenge Round between Australia and Italy at the White City Tennis Courts from 26th to 28th December, 1960, inclusive.

Federation of New South Wales Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs

Although no new clubs were opened, the Federation of Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs continued to expand. Fund raising branches at Fairfield, Bankstown and Griffith made excellent progress and sites were acquired at all three centres. It is expected building operations will commence at these localities during 1961. Approval was given to the establishment of a new club at Wagga Wagga.

At Parramatta a site was acquired for the erection of new premises following on a decision to dispose of the old club building—a converted double storeyed colonial-style residence purchased on advantageous terms many years ago and no longer suitable for boys' club activity. A site was also obtained for a new club at Newcastle. Work commenced on a new club building at East Sydney to be known as the City of Sydney Police-Citizens Boys' Club to cost £75,000. It is being erected on the site of the first branch of the Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs' Movement founded in 1937 at the corner of Cathedral and Riley Streets. A special feature will be a section for the older boys—squash court, reference library and canteen for the service of meals. It will serve young men from other suburbs working in Sydney, especially those who have leisure time during the period between business closing hours and evening education classes, as well as boys residing in the East Sydney area.

A matter for regret was the closing of the Bega Police-Citizens Boys' Club due to the lack of suitable premises and diminishing public support.

At the close of the year the Federation's branches numbered 36—29 actively functioning; 5 fund-raising and 2 dormant. Membership totalled 48,336.

Musical activities showed marked progress. These included brass, pipe and drum and fife bands and several choirs. The Burwood Band attended no less than 42 public engagements, and the Federation's combined choir gave a number of public recitals. The annual eisteddfod and concert revealed commendable talent among the members.

Sporting activities embraced the various codes of football, hockey, cricket, tennis, cycling and swimming. Table tennis, bowls, boxing, wrestling, judo, gymnastics, etc., were popular indoor pastimes. Interclub activity in judo, boxing and wrestling was arranged to suit the needs of all interested members. Some reached a high standard and took part in State and National titles in boxing, wrestling and judo, with three going on to the Rome Olympic Games as official Australian representatives.

A special Police-Citizens Boys' Club Week was organised during August. About 1,800 boys marched through the city streets on the opening day and functions such as concerts, interclub boxing tournaments, open air exhibitions and band competitions were held to give the public an insight into the activities of the Clubs.

The Federation's health resort at Camp MacKay, Kurrajong, attracted record numbers, no less than 7,000 boys being accommodated there during school holidays and at weekends. Facilities include playing area, sports oval, theatre, swimming pool, recreation hall and farming pursuits such as stud piggery, dairy herd, apple and citrus orchards, vegetable gardens and poultry farming. During the summer months many boys were taught to swim by Police Instructors. School pupils from neighbouring schools were granted the use of the pool.

The beneficial effects of boys' clubs in the community has become widely recognised. During the year many requests were received for the establishment of branches, but due to lack of finance and pre-contracted commitments it was not possible to meet demands.

Assets of the Federation and its branches at the end of the year were approximately £1,150,000. £20,000 was contributed by the State Government during the financial year which will end on 30th June, 1961, to be used in connection with capital expenditure.

Once again on behalf of the Federation I extend most sincere thanks and appreciation to those members of the business community, the public and the Police Force, who have so generously given their time, money, skill and support in the maintenance and extension of the activities and objects of the Federation of New South Wales Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs. Without this support it would be impossible for the Federation to continue its activities.

Police Musical Activities

The Police Military Band—Full membership of the Band now stands at 39 and there are four probationary members attending rehearsals and engagements to gain necessary experience. During the year the Band gave 95 performances at State and other functions, including the Civic Welcome to his Excellency the Governor General the late Lord Dunrossil, and broadcasts on three occasions for 2FC in the "Band Parade" Programme.

The Police Pipe Band—The strength of this unit is 28; it attended 53 functions during the year.

The Police Choir—The Choir again won the City of Sydney Eisteddfod and was invited to take part in the final night of the Eisteddfod known as "Night of Champions". The choir attended 28 public functions including two broadcasts and two Television appearances for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. In addition a special recording of a Road Safety song was made for the Australian Road Safety Council.

Police Charitable Activities

The main efforts of Police to raise money have continued to be on behalf of the Police-Citizens Boys' Club Movement. However, an amount of over £10,000 was raised by Police efforts throughout the State for various charitable purposes, including hospitals, ambulances, the Sub-Normal Children's Welfare Association and other organisations.

Police Services in Connection with National Emergencies—Bush Fires, Floods, etc.

Although a number of small bush fires occurred in the North Eastern and North Coast Districts, it is pleasing to report once again that there was no serious damage or loss of life from this cause.

Under the heading "Special Functions and Tasks for the Police" I have referred to floods on the Lachlan River at Forbes. Some flooding also occurred on the South Coast and on the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers in the Riverina District. There was no loss of life and none of these floods call for special mention from a Police point of view.

In the Section dealing with the Water Police, reference is made to the part played by Police in salvaging small craft washed from their moorings in Middle Harbour, Sydney on 24th May, 1961, by a tidal wave.

Police Rescue Squad

The Police Rescue Squad was called out on 35 occasions during the year. Ten persons were rescued and 8 bodies recovered. On 12 occasions the Squad assisted and directed in searches of missing persons.

The Mobile Canteen maintained at the Police Training Centre again proved its worth and was used on 11 occasions to provide sustenance for Police, Cadets and civilians, etc., engaged in organised searches.

During the year two classes totalling 45 members of the Service were trained for Cliff Rescue Work and 407 Probationary Constables in the Metropolitan area and 30 Police from the Country were trained for Civil Defence.

Acts of Bravery by Police Personnel

Sergeant 3rd Class John A. Priest was departmentally commended for brave actions at Waitara on the 25th February, 1960, when he protected Hugh Richmond Taylor, who had been seriously injured and trapped in a damaged motor vehicle, from fire and other dangers associated with a burning semi-trailer which had been involved in an accident. He was also awarded the Bronze Medal and Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society.

Constable Kenneth Steel was departmentally commended for meritorious conduct in the rescue of Leslie Arthur Tull from the cliff edge overlooking Memorial Drive, Newcastle, on the 17th September, 1960, and awarded the Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society.

Constable Peter A. Myers was departmentally commended for meritorious conduct displayed in the rescue of John Ross Dunphy from a very heavy surf in darkness at Nobby's Beach, Newcastle, on the 6th March, 1960. He was also awarded the Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society.

Constable 1st Class Maxwell C. Coughlan and Constable 1st Class Neville J. McNeil were departmentally commended for the part played by them in the rescue of four persons from an aircraft which crashed at Coonabarabran on the 7th May, 1960. Both Police also received the Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society.

Constable 1st Class K. Bryant was departmentally commended for his actions in diving into an earthen dam at Charlestown where a youth had disappeared and subsequently with a civilian locating and recovering the body.

Constables George Allan and Roy Broadbent were departmentally commended for their actions at Cowra on the 6th February, 1960, when they gained entry to burning premises through a window and made repeated attempts to rescue persons from the premises until further efforts were impossible due to the intense heat and thick smoke. They also received letters of commendation from the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society.

Detective Constable 1st Class Michael A. Coleman was departmentally commended for courage and devotion to duty in attempting to effect the arrest at Watson's Bay on 27th February, 1960, of a man armed with a revolver who, when spoken to, fired on the Detective Constable and wounded him. The Detective Constable was also awarded the George Lewis Trophy and the Peter Mitchell Trust Award for the most courageous act by a member of the New South Wales Police Force during 1960. Detective Constable 1st Class Wm. C. Benden and Constable Wm. C. T. Davies were also commended for their courage and devotion to duty in pursuing and subsequently effecting the arrest of the offender, and Constable Kevin E. McDonald was also commended for the part played by him with other Police in attempting to effect the arrest of the armed man.

Probationary Constable Owen J. Layburn and Constable Thomas R. Northrop were departmentally commended for meritorious conduct in the rescue of William George Gray who had attempted to jump from the Sydney Harbour Bridge on the 15th August, 1960. They were also awarded the Bronze Medal and Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society.

Sergeant 2nd Class Jack Deacon and Constable John W. Marheine were departmentally commended for courage and good policing at Wyong on 27th January, 1960, in disarming and arresting a man who had fatally shot his brother and threatened another brother. Constable Marheine was also awarded The Alfred Edward Award for the pluckiest or most commendable act during the year by a Traffic Constable.

Police Killed in the Execution of Their Duty

Constable William Thomas Green of Gosford. About 6.15 p.m. on 1st October, 1960, Constable Green was proceeding to the scene of an accident at Terrigal, when at the intersection of Victoria and Adelaide Streets, Gosford, the Departmental motor cycle he was riding came into collision with a panel van travelling west in Victoria Street and on the incorrect side of the roadway about to turn into Adelaide Street. The Constable was thrown to the roadway sustaining injuries from which he died on the 2nd October, 1960.

Senior Constable Clarence Roy Pirie of Capertee. Whilst performing duty on the 13th October, 1960, the Senior Constable received advice that two youths in a stolen motor car were in the District. At about 5.20 p.m. he questioned two 14 year old boys in a stolen motor car at a camping area at Jew's Creek (between Capertee and Cullen Bullen). He instructed one of the boys to get into the passenger seat of the Police Land Rover and the second boy to drive the stolen motor car to Capertee

Police Station. The boy who had been directed to drive the stolen vehicle was sitting in the driver's seat and Senior Constable Pirie was standing at the Land Rover when the boy in the stolen car fired a shot from a .22 calibre rifle through the broken windscreen of the car. The bullet struck the Senior Constable in the chest and he died as a result of the wound. A second shot was fired but did not strike the Senior Constable. The two youths decamped but were arrested at Capertee Railway Station at 3 a.m. on the 14th October, 1960. One of the youths was charged with murder and both were charged with stealing a motor car, escaping from custody at the Yasmar Children's Centre and breaking, entering and stealing at Ashfield.

Special Awards to Police

The following awards were made to Police Personnel during 1960:—

British Empire Medal

Senior Constable Rupert James Cairncross.
Special Constable John Brayshaw (Parking Police).

The Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

Superintendent 2nd Class Sidney John Sellers.
Superintendent 3rd Class John Henry Aldridge.
Superintendent 3rd Class Sylvester George Bourke.
Superintendent 3rd Class Hector Arnold Crampton.
Superintendent 3rd Class John McMenamin Parmeter.
Inspector 1st Class Thomas Austin Schuback.

Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct

Constable Brian Kevin Norman Bullock.

The Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

During 1960, the Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was presented to 147 Police.

The George Lewis Trophy

Presented each year by Mr. George Lewis, a Sydney businessman, for the most courageous act by a member of the New South Wales Police Force.

For 1960 the award was made to Detective Constable 1st Class M. A. Coleman.

The Alfred Edward Award

This award is made under the Will of the Late Alfred Edward, a former Superintendent of Traffic, for the pluckiest or most commendable act during the year by a Traffic Constable or Constables.

For 1960 the award was made to Constable J. W. Marheine.

Peter Mitchell Trust Awards

Under the Will of the late Peter Stuckey Mitchell funds are provided for the making of certain awards to civilians, personnel of the Armed Services and of the Police Force. The following were the awards made to members of the Police Force for the year 1960:—

Most Courageous Act

Detective Constable 1st Class M. A. Coleman.

Most Outstanding Performance of any phase of Police Duty -

Detective Sergeant 1st Class J. H. Bateman.

Most Outstanding Police Sportsman of the Year

Constable J. W. Raper.

Most Outstanding Cultural Achievement

Constable M. H. Chadban.

Members of the Police Force Obtaining Highest Marks in the Qualifying Examinations

- (i) Examination for confirmation of appointment—
Constable M. C. Moy.
- (ii) Examination for Constable 1st Class—
Constable E. J. Stubbs.
- (iii) Examination for Sergeant 3rd Class.—
Detective Constable 1st Class H. P. W. Johnston.

- (iv) Examination for Sergeant 1st Class—
Detective Sergeant 2nd Class R. E. Lendrum.
- (v) Examination for Inspector—
Detective Sergeant 1st Class R. W. Kelly.
- (vi) Examination for Designation of Detective—
Detective Senior Constable H. J. Small.

Cavalry Trophy

This is an award donated by Brigadier F. H. Hinton and Mrs. R. Johnson, widow of the late Brigadier Johnson, for presentation to the most consistent member of the N.S.W. Police Mounted Troop for the year ending on 30th June.

The trophy for the year 1959/1960 was awarded to Constable A. J. Cleal.

John Dynon and Sons Award

This annual award presented by Messrs. John Dynon & Sons is one for the most outstanding Police or Cadet Athlete or Sportsman participating in organised Police sport or representing the New South Wales Police Force in competition.

The winner of this award was Cadet B. W. Beavis.

Police on Sick Report

(a) *Absences where sickness not due to injury on duty*—Male Police on sick report during 1960 totalled 2,239 representing 43.03 per cent. of the total strength of the Force (5,203) for a total of 47,335 days. This represents an average of 21.14 days for each man on sick report or 9.09 days for each member of the Force.

Police Women on sick report totalled 45 absent from duty for 604 days.

Police Cadets on sick report numbered 111 for a total of 1,557 days.

One Police Matron was off duty sick for 75 days and a Special Sergeant for 8 days.

(b) *Injuries suffered on duty*—347 Male Police were on sick report for a total of 11,316 days. Police Cadets off duty numbered 20 for a total of 406 days.

In addition, 302 Police, 3 Police Women and 1 Cadet sustained injuries whilst on duty but did not report off duty sick.

(a) and (b) combined—The average daily number of Police on sick report was 153.21 or 2.94 per cent. of the total strength of 5,203.

Appendices

Attached to this Report as appendices are:—

“ A ”—Return of serious crimes known to the Police during 1959 and 1960 and number of such crimes cleared up during 1960.

“ B ”—Return of cases dealt with by Courts of Petty Sessions in New South Wales during 1960.

“ C ”—Table showing the Police strength, population and number of prosecutions during each of the years 1941 and 1960.

Appreciation

During the year 1960 the general standard of conduct and attention to duty of members of the Force has been good and the Police Force as a whole has functioned in a very satisfactory and efficient manner. This has been due in no small measure to the assistance rendered to me by Senior Police Officers in maintaining efficiency and discipline and to the general spirit of loyalty and attention to duty by Police generally.

As I have stated in previous Annual Reports, the Department is much indebted to Mr. C. L. Gentle, Secretary of the Department, and the Public Service Staff under his control for the assistance they rendered to myself and my Officers in the administration of the Department.

I extend my thanks to the Police Officers and men and to the Public Service Staff for their co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

In conclusion I reiterate that the assistance which has been so willingly extended to the Police and the Department generally during the year by members of the Public, the Press, Radio and Television Authorities and other Organizations and Departments both State and Commonwealth is most deeply appreciated.

C. J. DELANEY, Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX "A"

Serious Crime for the State of New South Wales
1959-1960

Type of Offence	Offences known to the Police		Offences Cleared Up
	1959	1960	1960
Abduction	7	19	18
Abortion and Attempts	9	4	4
Actual Bodily Harm—Occasioning	205	197	192
Arson	24	28	27
Assault and Robbery	134	175	137
Bestiality	10	4	4
Bigamy	24	12	12
Break and Enter.....	6,478	7,940	4,625
Carnal Knowledge	541	630	630
Conspiracy.....	17	3	3
Demand Money with Menace	16	8	8
Embezzlement and Larceny as Clerk or Servant	735	408	407
False Pretences and Steal by Trick.....	3,745	3,443	3,336
Forge and Utter	888	1,179	1,174
Grievous Bodily Harm (including Malicious Wounding)	200	211	207
Indecent Assault on Females	373	407	397
Indecent Assault on Males	364	333	332
Larceny (all types of Thefts not otherwise listed)	15,032	15,267	12,435
Larceny of Animals	100	71	51
Larceny from Persons	27	36	30
Larceny in Dwellings	246	241	167
Manslaughter	85	101	99
Misappropriation	693	408	406
Murder	57	53	51
Murder—Attempts	38	36	34
Perjury and False Swearing	1	1	1
Rape and Attempts	50	82	71
Receiving Stolen Property	581	648	648
Robbery being Armed	16	23	16
Total of Serious Offences	30,696	31,968	25,522 80 per cent.

APPENDIX "B"

Return of Cases dealt with by Courts of Petty Sessions, New South Wales, for the Year ended 31st December, 1960

Offences	Total	Total for Previous Year	In- crease	De- crease	Arrests		Summons Cases		How dealt with									
									Committed for Trial		Disposed of Summarily						Withdrawn or Discharged	
											Fined		Imprisoned		Otherwise dealt with			
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Offences Against the Person—																		
Abduction	15	8	7	...	11	3	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1
Abortion, attempts, etc.	15	9	6	...	3	12	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1
Assault and rob or with intent to rob	304	204	100	...	287	15	2	...	211	6	10	...	12	...	39	4	17	5
Assault, common, female or in company	5,213	5,140	73	...	2,074	49	2,670	420	32	...	1,046	68	196	1	1,083	80	2,387	320
Assault Constable or Special Constable in execution of duty	317	391	...	74	302	11	3	1	3	...	186	11	49	1	44	...	23	...
Bigamy	23	33	...	10	16	7	...	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
Bodily harm, causing actual or grievous and malicious wounding (excluding cases arising from driving).....	375	353	22	...	345	20	10	...	195	7	5	...	5	...	56	4	94	9
Concealment of birth	3	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Demand property by menaces or threat	11	16	...	5	11	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
Manslaughter (excluding cases arising from driving)	10	27	...	17	9	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Murder	60	47	13	...	47	13	...	...	35	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	2
Murder, attempt or inciting	23	38	...	15	23	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...
Railways, endangering passengers	5	2	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Setting fire to dwelling, person being therein.....	6	1	5	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Suicide, attempted	29	73	...	44	22	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	16	6	4	...
Other offences against the person	18	4	14	...	9	1	8	...	2	1	6	...	1	...	6	...	2	...
Sexual Offences—																		
Rape and attempts	123	50	73	...	123	...	...	...	78	...	1	...	1	...	20	...	23	...
Bestiality and attempts	6	11	...	5	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Buggery and attempts	74	56	18	...	74	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	22	...
Carnal knowledge	828	621	207	...	828	...	...	...	429	...	...	...	30	...	234	...	135	...
Indecent assault on females	484	382	102	...	483	...	1	...	252	...	2	...	19	...	155	...	56	...
Indecent assault on males	378	349	29	...	378	...	...	...	238	...	1	...	31	...	89	...	19	...
Other sexual offences	107	62	45	...	101	6	...	...	8	4	...	...	42	...	43	...	8	2
Offences Arising from Driving—																		
Bodily harm by wanton or furious driving.....	27	30	...	3	26	1	...	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
Bodily harm by negligent act or omission	76	71	5	...	75	...	1	...	41	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	30	...
Culpable driving	21	15	6	...	20	1	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
Manslaughter	57	60	...	3	56	1	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	1
Total	8,608	8,055	553	...	5,336	153	2,697	422	1,679	45	1,259	79	393	3	1,825	104	2,877	344

Appendix "B"—continued

Offences	Total	Total for Previous Year	In- crease	De- crease	Arrests		Summons Cases		How dealt with									
									Committed for Trial		Disposed of Summarily						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—																		
Burglary, break and enter, attempts, etc.	7,183	6,320	863	...	7,056	127	...	...	2,782	35	25	...	1,208	17	2,826	66	215	9
Cattle, unlawfully kill, maim or wound	9	13	...	4	7	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	2	...
Malicious injury to property	1,496	1,550	...	54	1,245	40	181	30	40	...	774	33	65	1	306	16	241	20
Maliciously setting fire to property of any kind and attempts	36	31	5	...	35	...	1	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	18	...	1	...
Sacrilege	6	11	...	5	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Any other offences against property	38	12	26	...	30	1	7	...	5	...	24	1	1	...	6	...	1	...
Total	8,768	7,937	831	...	8,379	168	191	30	2,842	35	831	34	1,278	18	3,159	82	460	29
Larcenies, Frauds and Kindred Offences—																		
Embezzlement and larceny as clerk or servant	477	1,053	...	576	434	38	5	...	163	6	99	13	69	1	82	14	26	4
False pretences and attempts	3,867	3,590	277	...	3,415	354	89	9	733	35	709	76	1,085	61	690	171	287	20
Forgery or uttering	1,321	931	390	...	1,197	123	1	...	293	13	110	16	191	48	597	45	7	1
Found at night with intent to commit felony	69	36	33	...	68	1	...	...	22	...	7	...	17	...	18	...	4	1
Found in enclosed yard with intent to commit felony	51	91	...	40	51	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	17	...	17	...	10	...
Goods in custody suspected stolen	960	910	50	...	892	58	8	2	39	...	321	19	124	2	234	22	182	17
Illegally using animal	32	6	26	...	29	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	2	1
Larceny of or illegally using vehicle or boat	2,959	2,983	...	24	2,897	46	16	...	648	6	362	3	513	1	1,280	35	110	1
Larceny as bailee	13	21	...	8	13	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	2	...
Larceny of animals	115	162	...	47	113	1	...	1	28	...	43	...	7	...	30	...	5	2
Larceny from person	95	149	...	54	88	7	...	...	2	...	36	3	27	...	19	3	4	1
Larceny in dwelling	465	308	157	...	401	63	1	...	60	3	112	47	78	1	134	12	18	...
Larceny (all thefts not specially listed)	15,551	15,810	...	259	13,815	1,679	44	13	1,051	18	5,133	876	2,501	159	4,653	583	521	56
Misappropriation	436	647	...	211	424	4	4	4	113	1	20	...	7	...	85	2	203	5
Receiving	751	786	...	35	711	38	2	...	111	6	267	11	76	3	195	13	64	5
Other offences under this heading	83	47	36	...	70	7	5	1	22	2	9	1	10	1	30	3	4	1
Total	27,245	27,530	...	285	24,618	2,421	175	31	3,292	90	7,232	1,065	4,724	277	8,096	905	1,449	115
Offences Against the Currency	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Offences Against Good Order—																		
Indictable Offences—																		
Conspiracy	4	12	...	8	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Contempt of court	2	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Incite to commit crime	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escape from custody	45	52	...	7	45	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	11	...	7	...	...	...
Lewdness	9	7	2	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perjury and false swearing	11	8	3	...	8	3	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public mischief	3	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riot and unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sedition and treason	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other indictable offences against good order	16	25	...	9	15	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	2	...	7	...	1	...

Appendix "B"—continued

Offences	Total	Total for Previous Year	In- crease	De- crease	Arrests		Summons Cases		Committed for Trial		How dealt with							
											Disposed of Summarily						Withdrawn or Discharged	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Fined		Imprisoned		Otherwise dealt with		M.	F.
Summary Offences—																		
Absconding from bail	9	7	2	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...
Beg or gather alms	169	176	...	7	166	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	139	1	16	2	...	...
Behaviour—riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening or insulting	14,433	11,052	3,381	...	7,761	6,335	288	49	...	...	4,389	4,897	9	...	3,469	1,455	182	32
Betting	3,078	3,003	75	...	2,948	100	30	...	...	...	2,750	98	1	...	212	1	15	1
Bribery and attempts	50	45	5	...	28	...	22	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
Common gaming house, keeper, etc.	92	64	28	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Common gaming house, found therein	1,675	1,153	522	...	1,653	22	...	...	...	...	1,465	21	...	...	170	1	18	...
Consorting	191	273	...	82	119	72	...	...	...	...	1	...	64	47	54	25	...	...
Constable, assume designation of	37	34	3	...	36	...	1	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	7	...	2	...
Cutting instrument in possession	42	57	...	15	41	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	13	...	19	1	2	...
Deserters, Military, Naval or Air Force	4	7	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Drunk, drunk and disorderly	69,259	69,516	...	257	65,764	3,495	...	...	...	...	11,750	1,056	367	34	53,042	2,342	605	63
Evade fare on public vehicle	3,129	3,643	...	514	179	17	2,060	873	...	...	2,091	812	5	...	57	21	86	57
Firearms, or machine gun, etc.—unlawful possession	84	79	5	...	61	1	22	...	4	...	49	...	9	...	14	1	7	...
Firearms—shoot or carry on Sunday	234	189	45	...	22	1	211	...	...	...	201	1	...	...	19	...	13	...
House breaking implements in possession	101	88	13	...	100	1	...	...	39	...	4	...	24	1	22	...	11	...
Idle and disorderly person (vagrants)	2,689	2,763	...	74	2,143	546	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,368	185	582	310	192	50
Language—profane, indecent, obscene, insulting or threatening	5,844	5,379	465	...	4,892	507	328	117	...	...	3,418	439	18	...	1,570	112	214	73
Pistol, unlicensed, in possession	250	195	55	...	230	5	15	...	10	...	148	2	22	...	60	2	5	1
Play at a game to annoyance, etc.	393	656	...	263	393	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	270	...	...	...
Prostitution, suffer	7	15	...	8	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	2
Prostitution, male person living on	39	35	4	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	15	...	7	...
Resist arrest and inciting thereto	828	701	127	...	798	28	1	1	9	...	668	23	4	...	102	6	16	...
Selling liquor without license	433	206	227	...	385	37	9	2	...	...	382	39	...	...	11	...	1	...
Ship, absent without leave, deserting, disobey order aboard, etc.	77	94	...	17	66	...	11	...	...	...	19	...	41	...	16	...	1	...
Soliciting by known prostitute	16	17	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	6	...	1
Trespass on enclosed land	581	384	197	...	261	6	286	28	1	...	394	26	4	...	39	2	109	6
Other summary offences against good order	2,044	2,433	...	389	1,117	887	38	2	8	1	139	3	226	131	704	737	78	17
Total	105,879	102,376	3,503	...	89,393	12,091	3,322	1,073	123	7	28,166	7,422	2,347	407	60,498	5,025	1,581	303
Offences Against Traffic Laws—																		
Drive motor vehicle under influence, or attempt.....	5,095	4,817	278	...	4,869	40	181	5	1	...	2,883	24	49	...	1,830	17	287	4
Other driving offences of all kinds	96,130	87,202	8,928	...	5,975	60	87,007	3,088	5	...	83,420	2,779	82	...	4,466	252	5,009	117
Parking and allied offences	40,210	45,411	...	5,201	61	...	37,568	2,581	...	...	34,168	2,315	...	...	1,009	88	2,452	178
Offences against licensing, registration, taxation provisions...	10,292	10,086	206	...	1,897	12	8,196	187	...	...	9,398	177	58	...	389	12	248	10
Offences by pedestrians	138	109	29	...	74	1	56	7	...	...	114	6	...	...	15	2	1	...
Any other offences against the traffic laws.....	3,224	3,317	...	93	581	5	2,595	43	...	...	2,943	43	1	...	193	5	39	...
Total	155,089	150,942	4,147	...	13,457	118	135,603	5,911	6	...	132,926	5,344	190	...	7,902	376	8,036	309

NOTE.—In addition, 351,685 persons paid fines to the Police Department, without Court appearance, in accordance with the Minor Traffic Offences Regulations.

Appendix "B"—continued

Offences	Total	Total for Previous Year	In- crease	De- crease	Arrests		Summons Cases		How dealt with									
									Committed for Trial		Disposed of Summarily						Withdrawn or Discharged	
											Fined		Imprisoned		Otherwise dealt with			
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Breaches of Acts Generally (including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings)—																		
Aborigines Protection	1,064	808	256	...	869	69	117	9	...	...	858	64	10	3	101	10	17	1
Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents.....	67	173	...	106	1	...	61	5	...	...	42	3	...	...	4	1	16	1
Billiards and Bagatelle	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bush Fires	62	86	...	24	2	1	57	2	...	...	51	1	1	...	2	2	5	...
Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat	25	40	...	15	5	5	15	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	3	5	6	...
Child Welfare	1,177	840	337	...	391	508	247	31	...	...	115	13	103	126	366	368	54	32
Companies	5	16	...	11	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Crimes (Commonwealth)	142	91	51	...	100	16	26	...	24	15	74	...	3	...	23	...	2	1
Customs (Commonwealth)	64	77	...	13	13	...	51	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Defence (Commonwealth)	110	469	...	359	24	...	79	7	...	...	92	7	...	...	2	...	9	...
Deserted Wives and Children	816	322	494	...	272	...	528	16	...	...	8	...	82	...	485	13	225	3
Dog and Goat.....	566	455	111	...	1	...	353	212	...	...	325	202	...	...	10	1	19	9
Electoral Acts (State and Commonwealth)	535	81	454	...	...	1	389	145	...	...	313	69	...	...	29	41	47	36
Factories and Shops	435	1,753	...	1,318	1	...	410	24	...	...	367	23	...	...	17	...	27	1
Fauna Protection	106	48	58	...	...	...	104	2	...	...	95	2	...	...	6	...	3	...
Fisheries and Oyster Farms	924	960	...	36	10	...	913	1	...	...	833	1	...	...	17	...	73	...
Forestry	17	59	...	42	1	...	16	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Gaming and Betting	265	337	...	72	246	1	18	...	...	...	242	1	...	...	18	...	4	...
Government Railways—and By-laws.....	2,603	3,606	...	1,003	222	5	2,008	368	...	...	2,112	342	12	...	45	14	61	17
Hawkers and Pedlars	25	18	7	...	14	...	10	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
Immigration (Commonwealth)	9	16	...	7	3	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
Inebriates	196	150	46	...	97	27	63	9	...	...	...	...	92	27	49	7	19	2
Inflammable Liquid	12	27	...	15	...	...	10	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	3	1
Landlord and Tenant	846	487	359	...	...	...	712	134	...	...	21	1	...	...	492	86	199	47
Liquor (other than sly grog)	2,678	3,258	...	580	288	82	2,218	90	...	...	2,235	96	...	...	159	54	112	22
Local Government and Ordinances	3,402	3,413	...	11	301	23	2,929	149	...	...	2,824	97	...	...	99	14	307	61
Lotteries and Art Unions	114	215	...	101	43	...	70	1	...	...	89	...	...	...	18	1	6	...
Marriage	64	47	17	...	...	2	44	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	14	14	5
Medical Practitioners	3	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mental Health	14	27	...	13	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...
Money-lenders and Infants Loans	234	166	68	...	...	1	183	50	...	...	1	...	...	...	107	29	75	22
Navigation (Commonwealth)	21	19	2	...	7	...	14	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
Obscene and Indecent Publications	23	18	5	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	6	...	2	...
Pastures Protection	954	782	172	...	7	...	924	23	...	...	826	23	...	...	25	...	80	...
Pistol License (other than unlicensed pistol)	57	14	43	...	44	...	13	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	7	...	5	...
Poisons	55	5	50	...	2	...	53	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	6	...	2	...
Police Offences	327	249	78	...	116	1	203	7	...	...	173	5	3	...	96	2	47	1
Police Offences (Drugs).....	104	48	56	...	47	8	47	2	...	...	84	6	4	...	3	4	3	...
Police Regulation	6	5	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post and Telegraph (Commonwealth)	1,038	1,056	...	18	202	...	208	628	52	...	240	600	1	...	98	4	19	24

Appendix "B"—continued

Offences	Total	Total for Previous Year	In- crease	De- crease	Arrests		Summons Cases		How dealt with									
									Committed for Trial	Disposed of Summarily						Withdrawn or Discharged		
										Fined		Imprisoned		Otherwise dealt with				
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Breaches of Acts generally (including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings)—continued																		
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	110	98	12	...	26	...	73	11	...	...	71	10	1	...	13	1	14	...
Printing	35	50	...	15	28	...	7	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Public Health	360	246	114	...	2	...	342	16	...	...	305	10	...	...	11	3	28	3
Public Roads	237	200	37	...	...	...	237	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Pure Food	1,280	1,223	57	...	...	...	1,219	61	...	...	1,153	54	...	...	20	1	46	6
Second-hand Dealers and Collectors	43	19	24	...	4	...	39	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Stock Diseases	57	42	15	...	...	...	56	1	...	...	47	1	...	...	1	...	8	...
Sunday Trading (Refreshment Rooms)	52	11	41	...	...	...	48	4	...	...	40	4	...	...	...	...	8	...
Sydney Harbour Trust	25	118	...	93	...	...	25	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Theatres and Public Halls	34	17	17	...	1	...	31	2	...	...	28	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Vagrancy (except offences specially provided for elsewhere) ...	237	211	26	...	226	10	1	...	...	...	3	...	134	5	68	4	22	1
Veneral Diseases	9	4	5	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	2
Weights and Measures	364	402	...	38	2	...	315	47	...	...	313	47	...	...	1	...	3	...
Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection	49	19	30	...	2	...	36	11	...	...	38	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers	13	29	...	16	...	...	13	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Any other Acts	5,066	11,417	...	6,351	178	8	3,735	1,145	1	...	3,128	1,034	23	...	206	21	555	98
Total	27,137	34,355	...	7,218	3,842	775	19,285	3,235	77	15	17,719	2,728	473	163	2,679	706	2,179	398
RECAPITULATION																		
Offences against the person	8,608	8,055	553	...	5,336	153	2,697	422	1,679	45	1,259	79	393	3	1,825	104	2,877	344
Offences against property	8,768	7,937	831	...	8,379	168	191	30	2,842	35	831	34	1,278	18	3,159	82	460	29
Larceny, frauds and kindred offences	27,245	27,530	...	285	24,618	2,421	175	31	3,292	90	7,232	1,065	4,724	277	8,096	905	1,449	115
Offences against the currency	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Offences against good order	105,879	102,376	3,503	...	89,393	12,091	3,322	1,073	123	7	28,166	7,422	2,347	407	60,498	5,025	1,581	303
Offences against the traffic laws	155,089	150,942	4,147	...	13,457	118	135,603	5,911	6	...	132,926	5,344	190	...	7,902	376	8,036	309
Breaches of Acts generally	27,137	34,355	...	7,218	3,842	775	19,285	3,235	77	15	17,719	2,728	473	163	2,679	706	2,179	398
Total	332,728	331,195	1,533	...	145,027	15,726	161,273	10,702	8,020	192	188,133	16,672	9,405	868	84,160	7,198	16,582	1,498

Appendix "B"—continued

Applications for Orders, 1960

Classification	Total	Total Cases		Orders Made		No Orders Made (after Evidence)		Cases Withdrawn, etc.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
For Maintenance—									
Wife	2,942	2,936	6	1,440	3	242	1	1,254	2
Child	1,608	1,602	6	1,163	3	72	...	367	3
Under Mental Health Act	8	4	4	4	3	...	...	...	1
Varying order for maintenance	1,655	1,100	555	779	365	81	22	240	168
Preliminary Expenses	149	146	3	91	3	2	...	53	...
Uncontrollable Child	102	71	31	59	27	2	...	10	4
Neglected Child	487	201	286	179	271	5	4	17	11
Breach conditions of release	306	275	31	192	23	52	5	31	3
Detention of property	15,107	12,398	2,709	7,582	1,620	41	7	4,775	1,082
Fraudulent removal (Landlord and Tenant)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prohibition (Liquor Act)	316	292	24	190	17	10	1	92	6
Sureties (Threats, &c., and apprehended injuries to property)	215	195	20	79	6	24	3	92	11
Mental Health Act Orders for detention in institutions	407	189	218	169	212	8	1	12	5
Under—									
Forestry Act	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Landlord and Tenant (other than fraudulent removal)	6,150	4,977	1,173	2,537	537	444	188	1,996	448
Local Government Act	121	106	15	73	6	2	...	31	9
Masters and Servants Act	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Public Health Act	6	6	...	5	...	...	...	1	...
Child Welfare Act	183	147	36	70	17	17	2	60	17
Industrial Arbitration Act (Trade Union levies)	3,262	3,049	213	2,400	177	612	26	37	10
Other Acts	550	407	143	210	43	24	6	173	94
Total	33,578	28,104	5,474	17,225	3,333	1,638	266	9,241	1,875

Non-Compliance with Orders, 1960

Classification	Total	Total Persons brought before the Court		Cases Withdrawn or Discharged		Cases in which Orders were subsequently obeyed		Cases in which Defendants were imprisoned	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
For Maintenance—									
Wife	5,037	5,037	...	1,685	...	2,674	...	678	...
Child	919	917	2	279	2	522	...	116	...
Under Mental Health Act	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Preliminary Expenses .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Detention of property	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sureties (Threats, &c., and apprehended injuries to property)	17	17	...	9	...	6	...	2	...
Under—									
Forestry Act	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Landlord and Tenant Act	12	12	...	4	...	8	...	...	...
Local Government Act	8	7	1	4	1	2	...	1	...
Masters and Servants Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Health Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Child Welfare Act	12	12	...	...	...	10	...	2	...
Industrial Arbitration Act (Trade Union levies)	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Other Acts	38	38	...	4	...	23	...	11	...
Costs of Court	111	111	...	4	...	107	...	...	...
Total	6,166	6,163	3	1,997	3	3,356	...	810	...

APPENDIX "C"

TABLE Showing—

(1) The relative strength of the New South Wales Police to the total population.

(2) The number of cases before the Courts, and number relative to the population for the 20 years 1941 to 1960 inclusive :—

Year	Strength of Force		Cases before the Court		General Population
	Number	Per 1,000 of Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Population	
1941	3,851 (a)	1.37	133,470	47	2,797,027
1942	3,763 (a)	1.31	154,531	55	2,828,639
1943	3,676 (a)	1.29	135,503	47	2,858,273
1944	3,598 (a)	1.25	126,501	44	2,870,956
1945	3,677 (a)	1.27	141,070	49	2,893,656
1946	3,958 (a)	1.35	173,311	59	2,929,447
1947	4,196 (a)	1.41	180,835	60	2,985,285
1948	4,298 (a)	1.42	198,456	66	3,025,319
1949	4,344 (a)	1.39	205,817	66	3,113,659
1950	4,410 (a)	1.36	214,917	66	3,244,597
1951	4,470 (a)	1.35	242,190	73	3,317,182
1952	4,641 (a)	1.36	269,197	79	3,405,389
1953	4,776 (b)	1.38	276,566	80	3,454,243
1954	4,719 (b)	1.38	294,282 (c)	86	3,423,887
1955	4,921 (b)	1.40	315,666 (c)	90	3,505,100
1956	5,026 (b)	1.40	435,093 (c)	122	3,566,145
1957	5,140 (b)	1.41	545,635 (c)	150	3,622,906
1958	5,291 (b)	1.42	638,155 (c)	172	3,708,317
1959	5,417 (b)	1.43	652,352 (c)	173	3,774,266
1960	5,567 (b)	1.45	684,413 (c)	178	3,847,549 (d)

(a) Including Police Cadets and Trackers.

(b) Includes Parking Police, Women Police, Police Cadets, Special Constables, Matrons and Trackers.

(c) Includes cases where fines were paid to the Police Department under the Minor Traffic Offences Regulation and not brought before the Court.

(d) Latest estimate, 30th September, 1960.