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(SECOND SESSION)

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

REPORT

OF THE

POLICE DEPARTMENT

of New South Wales

(together with appendices)

For 1952

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1953

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES

FOR THE YEAR 1952

Police Department,
Commissioner's Office,
Sydney, 18th May, 1953.

The Premier of New South Wales,
Dear Sir,

I submit hereunder the Annual Report on the New South Wales Police Force and the general activities of the Police Department for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

This is the first Annual Report submitted by me since taking office as Commissioner of Police, and I would like to place on record my personal regret, and the regret which I know is widely shared by the Officers and men of the Force at the enforced retirement due to prolonged ill-health of my predecessor, Mr. James F. Scott.

The former Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Stanley McCarthy, also retired from the Force during 1952 after reaching the retiring age, and was replaced as Deputy Commissioner by Mr. W. R. Lawrence.

Another change in personnel to which I would like to refer was the retirement of the former Secretary of the Department, Mr. H. J. Cope, after a lifetime of service. He has been succeeded by Mr. C. L. Gentle.

Later in this report in their normal positions many different phases of the work of the Department are dealt with, but in presenting the report I cannot refrain from pointing out that one of the greatest problems confronting the Police Department and all the other authorities concerned is that of road accidents. The fact that there were 717 persons killed and 12,486 injured (although these figures are fortunately no increase on those for 1951) is truly a shocking tragedy, which is unfortunately an annual one.

Particulars are furnished later in regard to the work of the Police-Citizens Boys' Club Movement. These Clubs are doing most valuable work in the interests of the youth of the nation, and I would like here to express the sincere appreciation of the Police Authorities for all those who assist the movement in time, money and other ways.

SCOPE OF THE FORCE AND POLICE DUTIES.

The New South Wales Police Force covers the whole of the State of New South Wales (area 309,427 square miles). There are no separate Police Forces for cities or counties. The estimated population of the State as at 30th September, 1952, was 3,405,389.

In the Cities of Sydney (population about 1,500,000) and Newcastle (population about 180,000), Police duties are those

normally experienced in a large metropolis, while in the country districts Police perform patrol and similar duties. Many parts of the State are sparsely settled and some individual Police cover very extensive patrol districts.

A wide range of extraneous duties on behalf of other Government Departments is carried out, particularly in the country districts.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

I. Personnel of the Police Department.

The following figures show the strength of the Police Force and of the ancillary staffs as at 31st December, 1952—

<i>Police Force proper—</i>	
Authorised strength	4,534
Actual strength	4,489
Vacancies then existing	45

(Ratio of Police to population: 1 to 758 or 1.32 per 1,000).

<i>Ancillary staffs</i> (as per list below)	618
Total of all employees as at 31st December, 1952	5,107

Distribution in Ranks and Duties.

The distribution of the Police in the authorised ranks and classes of duty performed as at 31st December, 1952, was as shown in the following table:—

	Commissioner.	Deputy Commissioner.	Metropolitan Superintendent.	Superintendent 1/C.	Superintendent 2/C.	Superintendent 3/C.	Inspector 1/C.	Inspector 2/C.	Inspector 3/C.	Sergeant 1/C.	Sergeant 2/C.	Sergeant 3/C.	Senior Constable.	Constable 1/C.	Ordinary Constable.	Probationary Constable.	Totals.
General Police.....	1	1	1	3	4	10	13	24	50	138	264	555	432	210	1,378	311	3,395
Criminal Investigation Branch .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	8	6	39	65	62	87	2	277
Other Detectives and Plain Clothes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	47	54	109	126	...	354
Police employed on Detective work .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	6	8	48	46	37	270	10	430
Traffic Police .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	8	1	18	...	33
Water Police .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	1	1	3	6	11	15	28	54	155	296	692	605	419	1,879	323	4,489

Employees of the Police Department, other than members of the Police Force proper, as at 31st December, 1952, were as follows:—

Special Parking Police	100
Police Cadets	138
Aboriginal Trackers	14
Women Police	36
Matrons	4
Special Sergeant 3rd Class	1
Special Constables (employed on various duties)	24
Bandmaster	1
Choirmaster	1
Cliff Rescue Instructor	1

Clerical Staff employed under the Public Service Act—

Males	156
Females	94
	250

General Staff employed under the Public Service Act (Storemen, Motor Mechanics, Testers, Cleaners, Grooms, Gardeners, Telephone Operators, Lift Drivers, Domestic Staff at Police College, etc.)—

Males	41
Females	7
	48
Total	618

II. Maintenance of Strength of the Force.

Although the figures above show there were 45 vacancies at the end of 1952, such vacancies only awaited a class of recruits to commence training.

Changed economic conditions in the general employment field no doubt eased the position in regard to recruiting, but the high physical and other standards required still necessarily caused rejection of many candidates. A total of 2,650 men made application for the Police Force and 644 lads for the Cadets, but 1,180 and 304 respectively were found to be below the height and weight standards and not submitted for medical examination, while of those submitted, only 479 were passed as medically fit for the Police Force and 113 for the Cadets. Ultimately 335 Police and 67 Cadets were recruited to the Service.

There were 58 resignations from the Force during the year, as compared with 93 during 1951.

The following table summarises the gains and losses to the Police Force during 1952:—

Vacancies existing 1.1.1952	191
Casualties in Police strength—	
Discharged on pension or gratuity	91
Dismissed, discharged, etc.	23
Resigned	58
Died	17
	189
Total vacancies	380
Appointments	335
Vacancies unfilled at 31.12.1952	45

DEPARTMENTAL BUSINESS—GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

Figures in regard to crime in New South Wales are published later in this report, and disclose that there has been an increase in the number of crimes reported, while the total number of cases before the Courts in New South Wales reached the record figure of 269,197 for the year. It is pleasing to record that the Police have been successful in clearing up a substantial percentage (74.23 per cent.) of the crimes reported. Several cases of outstanding public interest occurred, brief details of some of these being shown later.

Although 1952 was not characterized by a number of spectacular public events, adequate Police attention was given to the various incidents which occurred during the year. Visits of their Excellencies the Governor-General and the State Governor, and other notabilities, including the Ambassador for U.S.A., to various parts of the State called for Police arrangements. The Pan-Pacific Jamboree of Boy Scouts held near Sydney, caused considerable public interest; special Police arrangements were made, and it is satisfactory that the Jamboree passed off without untoward incident.

Flooding on a fairly wide scale occurred in some parts of the State, and there were also serious bush fires. The Police were very active in connection with all these disasters.

A number of serious accidents occurred during the year, outstanding among these being a rail collision at Berala in which two suburban trains collided; 10 persons were killed and over 100 injured. The driver of one train was subsequently

acquitted on a charge of manslaughter. Several aeroplane crashes occurred, some involving fatalities. The foundering of a launch off the coast proved the value of co-operation between the Police and Aviation Authorities in regard to rescue operations.

A number of fires in buildings occurred, including several involving fatalities. A spectacular fire was one at premises in George-street, Sydney, on 17th July, 1952, in which one building was gutted and another considerably damaged. Loss caused by the fire is estimated at about £245,000. On 10th July, 1952, a fire in a railway shed at Broken Hill destroyed and damaged rolling stock and other property to an estimated extent of about £100,000.

Strikes occurred at various places, but none on such a scale as to necessitate special Police arrangements, or to call for special mention here.

Motor accidents continue on such a scale as to cause grave concern. It is not possible, due to the number of such accidents, ordinarily to refer to individual occurrences, but two cases call for special mention. In one, a stolen car which was being pursued by a Police vehicle collided with a telegraph pole; the stolen car was found to contain 10 persons, of whom 5 were killed and others injured. Another tragic accident occurred when a motor car driven by a woman with four young children as passengers collided with a train at a level crossing near Wagga Wagga, and all occupants of the car were killed.

INFORMATION RELATING TO CRIME.

Crime Statistics for the State.

The Annual Return of Cases Dealt with by the courts in New South Wales during 1952 is published as Appendix "A" to this Report, and shows the number of all classes of charges brought before the Court and the manner in which such cases were dealt with. The following table summarises the totals of offences in the various principal sections into which the Return is divided, and permits of comparison with the year 1951.

Section.	1951.	1952.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person	6,943	7,306	363	...
Offences against property with violence....	3,750	4,241	491	...
Offences against property without violence	13,793	16,173	2,380	...
Forgery and offences against the currency	159	283	124	...
Offences against good order	117,693	117,606	...	87
Breaches of Acts generally	99,852	123,588	23,736	...
	242,196	269,197	Net increase	27,007

The increase of 27,007 cases before the Court over the total for 1951 represents an additional 11.1 per cent. The ratio of cases in proportion to the population has also increased to the record figure of 79 per 1,000 of population.

Of this increase, by far the largest part (23,736) is to be found in the section "Breaches of Acts Generally" and a perusal of the return in detail indicates that over 20,000 of this increase is in respect of traffic offences.

In the sections relating to crimes an increase is shown of 3,385 cases or 13.7 per cent. over the total for 1951.

In respect of offences against the person—the most serious type of crime—there is an increase of 363 cases (5.2 per cent.). An increase of 34 cases of assault and robbery, and 26 of assault occasioning actual bodily harm is also shown, but the greatest increase (380 cases) is in respect of common assaults and assaults on females. Sexual crimes showed little alteration—628 in 1952 as against 611 in 1951.

Notable increases in respect of certain other classes of crimes include 546 more cases of breaking and entering, 96 of embezzlement, 481 of false pretences, 109 of fraudulent appropriation, 117 of illegally using vehicle, 1,250 of simple larceny and 122 of stealing from wharf.

Drunkenness cases fell from 83,178 in 1951 to 79,217 in 1952.

In Appendix "C" and Appendix "D" are published tables showing comparative figures for the years 1941-52 inclusive in respect of certain classes of offences.

It must be emphasised that the figures quoted above are all taken from Appendix "A", the Return of Cases Dealt with by the Courts.

The number of serious crimes reported to the Police is generally considered a better gauge of the position respecting crime. The total for 1952 was 21,150, which was 2,832 (15.4 per cent.) more than for 1951.

The following table shows comparative figures for 1952 and the preceding five years of the actual number of serious crimes reported to Police and the number cleared up:—

Year.	No. of Serious Crimes Reported.	No. of Serious Crimes Cleared Up.	Percentage Accounted For.
1947	16,084	11,385	70.77
1948	15,679	11,679	74.48
1949	15,916	11,957	75.13
1950	16,593	12,282	74.02
1951	18,318	13,813	75.4
1952	21,150	15,701	74.23

The value of property reported stolen during 1952 (excluding motor vehicles) was £753,654, of which £575,152 worth (or 76 per cent.) was accounted for by Police action.

Although the figures indicate that there has been some increase in the volume of crime committed during 1952, Police

activities have resulted in maintaining a satisfactory percentage of the crime cleared up. There were 40 murders committed in New South Wales during the year, of which all but two have been cleared up to date.

Offences Committed by Juveniles.

The return of offences in respect of which juveniles (persons under the age of 18 years) were dealt with by the Children's Courts in the Metropolitan District during 1952 is published as Appendix "B" to this Report.

The Return indicates that a total of 4,555 juveniles (3,697 males and 858 females) were charged with a total of 7,071 offences, ranging from comparatively minor offences to serious crimes. This represents an increase of 783 over the number of cases for 1951, or 12.5 per cent. It is regrettable that increases are shown in respect of many criminal offences—for instance, 10 additional cases of assault and robbery, 27 of sexual offences, 22 of false pretences, 11 of receiving stolen property, and 318 of various offences involving stealing and 34 of breaking, entering and stealing.

Comparative figures over a period of years in respect of the number of cases for which juveniles were dealt with are published in Appendix "C".

Thefts of Stock, Wool and Wheat.

The following table summarises the statistics relating to this type of theft and the result of Police inquiry, during 1952, with 1951 figures for comparison:—

	Reported as stolen.		Found to be not stolen as reported.		Believed actually stolen.			Accounted for by arrest.		Outstanding.		
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.		1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Est. value.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Est. value.
							£					£
Horses	3	67	...	31	3	36	632	3	32	...	4	70
Cattle	38	465	21	370	17	95	1,597	15	56	2	39	715
Sheep	1,605	8,205	559	7,682	1,046	523	1,089	699	389	347	134	268
Wool (bales)	48	44½	1	11	47	33½	3,315	8	19	39	14½	1,201
Wheat (bags).....	927	248	...	34	927	214	332	39	26	888	188	292

Although these figures suggest a material increase in the numbers of stock reported stolen during 1952, in fact such increase is considered to be due to the supply of more complete information following on new methods of compilation.

The diminution in the quantity of wheat reported stolen is attributed to the greater handling of wheat in bulk instead of in bags.

With a view to more effective inquiries into thefts of this type of property, action is in train to station at certain parts of the country Police who have had experience and special training in regard to matters affecting stock, etc.

Arrangements were made with the Technical College Authorities during 1952 for a number of selected Police to undergo a special course of instruction at the College in regard

to various matters which would assist them in their duties, including some training in wool classing, identification of breeds, animal husbandry, sicknesses and causes of loss of animals, and so on.

Extraditions.

A man was extradited from California, U.S.A., on a number of charges of stealing, false pretences, etc., involving a total amount of about £4,500. The offender was subsequently sentenced at the Sydney Quarter Sessions to four years' imprisonment.

Inquests.

During 1952 a total of 1,943 inquests were held, as compared with 2,125 during 1951. The inquests comprised 1,909 on 1,910 dead bodies and 34 into fires.

VICE SUPPRESSION.

Gaming, Betting and Sly-grog Selling.

The following table sets out the combined number and result of cases of this type dealt with in the Metropolitan District

by the staffs of the Vice Squad and No. 21 Division, which are specially charged with the suppression of this type of offence.

Offence.	Cases.			Convicted.			Discharged.			Pending.			Fines.	Forfeiture
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Gaming and betting	4,068	392	4,460	4,057	387	4,444	2	...	2	9	5	14	£ 39,138	£ 575
Sell liquor without licence	229	35	264	208	31	239	9	1	10	12	3	15	9,226	...

Included in the charges of gaming and betting abovementioned were 2,222 persons arrested in the course of 136 raids on premises where organised gaming was carried on. The total fines inflicted for these offences was £6,693. Four pin machines and one poker machine seized were ordered to be confiscated.

In connection with charges of selling liquor without license and similar charges, as well as in connection with 16 seizures

under section 161 of the Liquor Act and 3 under section 10 of the Disorderly Houses Act, a considerable quantity of liquor was seized, including 6,177 bottles and 4 kegs of beer, 2,571 bottles of wine and 299 bottles of spirits.

On the motion of Police, 14 premises were declared to be common gaming houses and 7 were declared to be disorderly houses.

Other Forms of Vice.

In addition to the work outlined above, continued attention was given particularly by the Vice Squad and No. 21 Division to all types of vice. The suppression of prostitution received constant attention and every effort was made to keep this evil down to the lowest limit possible.

In regard to the matter of offences by male persons denoting sexual perversion, which was referred to in these Reports for the last two or three years, the following figures are quoted to show the number of cases of certain types dealt with by the staff of the Vice Squad in the Sydney Metropolitan District during the past four years:—

	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Wilfully and obscenely expose person.....	75	62	39	23
Offend against decency.....	15	18	6	10
Male person soliciting for immoral purpose	126	132	67	94

Although the number of these cases is less than in 1949 and 1950, the incidence of the offences is such as to give cause for concern, particularly in view of the opinion expressed in the Report for last year and still held by Police, that the smaller number of cases is not due to reduction in the incidence of perversion but rather to the fact that the practices are conducted more clandestinely.

The number of crimes for unnatural sex offences, taken from the Annual Return of Cases Dealt With by the Courts (Appendix "A") for 1952 shows an increase over the figure

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH.

Some brief particulars are quoted hereunder to illustrate the work which has been carried out at various sections of the Criminal Investigation Branch during the year 1952. There has, of course, been much very valuable work also carried out by members of the Branch who are not attached to any of the special sections named.

I. Fingerprint Section.

The work of this section continues to show a steady increase, as indicated by the figures quoted below. In addition to being the fingerprint office for New South Wales, the Section also acts as the Central Fingerprint Bureau for all the Police Forces of the Commonwealth. The value of this Central Bureau has proved itself many times.

	1951	1952
Total prints received	65,731	67,550
Total prints identified	40,553	43,080
Prints received from other Forces in Australia	24,654	26,469
Number identified	15,226	17,528
Prints received from outside Australia	226	799
Number identified	116	89
Prints sent to other Forces in Australia	161	191
Number identified	16	39
Prints sent to Forces outside Australia	114	129
Number identified	25	52
Exhibits brought to office for identification	610	727
Visits to scenes of crime	1,541	1,991
Prints from scenes of crimes identified	173	194
Cases in which fingerprint evidence given	18	30
Cases where accused admitted guilt	144	151
Cases pending	11	13
Prints taken of unknown deceased persons	50	78
Number identified	31	38
Prints received for miscellaneous purposes	1,669	1,816
Names checked against records (application for licenses and other non-criminal purposes)	49,473	53,299

II. Modus Operandi Section.

A total of 16,688 modus operandi forms were received and classified, as compared with 13,772 during 1951. Of these forms 1,948 were forwarded to Police who had likely suspects under arrest, and 1,445 offences dealt with in the forms were definitely connected with offenders who were later charged

for 1951. The following are the total number of cases for the offences of indecent assault on male person, sodomy and bestiality during the past four years:—

1949	1950	1951	1952
189	164	195	232

Work of the Vice Squad.

The total number of charges preferred by the Vice Squad during 1952 was 15,559, made up as follows:—

Locality.	Males.	Females.
Sydney Metropolis	10,219	3,226
Newcastle	1,851	44
Wollongong	209	10
Total	12,279	3,280

The staff of the Vice Squad in the Metropolitan Area as at 31st December, 1952, was 70. The system of selecting Police for criminal investigation duty from the ranks of the Vice Squad has been continued. For the purpose of better co-operation, I arranged during the year for the Vice Squad to be considered as an integral part of the Criminal Investigation Branch. A considerable proportion of the Vice Squad is now staffed by experienced Detectives, and Vice Squad personnel can be transferred to criminal investigation work where their experience will be of benefit. I consider that the new arrangement should make for increased efficiency.

with the offences. Following searches in regard to modus operandi forms respecting offences which had not been cleared up, photographs of likely suspects were forwarded to investigating officers, and 353 were identified as those of offenders responsible. A total of 119 special circulars relating to crime were distributed, in addition to the Weekly Wanted List. New cards added to the records numbered 21,232 as compared with 14,450 during 1951.

Property Tracing Section.—A total of 1,143 articles, of a value of £7,690, were traced through the records of this Section and returned to owners. As a result 171 charges were preferred against various persons.

During the year a new and revised index of jewellers' watch repair marks was compiled.

III. Scientific Investigation Bureau.

Document Examination.—Documents were submitted for examination in 186 cases, information of value being revealed in 65 cases, concerning 54 prosecutions. Handwriting specimens added to the collection during the year numbered 9,104, the total collection now being 35,199.

Firearms Examination.—A total of 648 firearms were received, comprising 556 pistols and revolvers, 6 machine guns and sub-machine guns, 69 rifles, 3 shot guns and 14 sawn-off rifles. Of these weapons, 230 were confiscated, 133 found and 285 surrendered to the Police.

Firearms numbering 130 were submitted as exhibits for examination and testing in criminal cases, 87 being in connection with charges relating to licensing, etc., and 43 in connection with shooting offences. Firearms were identified with cartridge cases or bullets in 24 cases, and 19 examinations were carried out for evidence purposes incidental to identification.

Criminal Photographs.—Photographs of criminals taken in State gaols and circulated to other Forces numbered 1,200. Special photographs of persons in custody taken by the staff of the Bureau numbered 2,403.

Miscellaneous Photographs totalling 3,552 were taken by the staff of the Bureau of such articles as motor vehicles, cheques, and other documents, fingerprint exhibits and other exhibits. Aerial photographs were taken in connection with one case.

Scale Plans were prepared in connection with 110 scenes of crimes and serious accidents, while 52 miscellaneous sketches, diagrams, etc., were undertaken.

Scenes of Crimes and Accidents Visited by members of the Bureau for photograph and examination for physical evidence or reconstruction numbered 941. Tool marks were re-produced in seven cases, tyre marks in three cases and footprints in nine cases. Exhibits were submitted for scientific examination to the Government Analyst or other laboratory in 61 cases.

Miscellaneous Examinations.—Treatment of metals to restore obliterated numbers or brands was undertaken in 39 cases, examination of clothing or textiles was undertaken in 4 cases, footprint comparison was undertaken in 5 cases, and examination of tool marks in 8 cases. Following these examinations, information of value was revealed in 41 cases, involving 15 prosecutions. There were 75 unclassified examinations and investigations.

Exhibits numbering 296 were submitted to the Government Analyst, 89 to the Government Microbiologist and 12 to other experts, a total of 397.

Court Attendance to Give Evidence.—Members of the staff were required to give evidence in relation to 147 cases as follows:—

	Cases.
Examination of documents	24
Treatment of metals to restore numbers or brands	3
Examination of clothing or textiles	2
Identification of tool marks	5
Identification of tyre marks	1
Firearms identification, etc.	37
Identification of footprints	3
Unclassified	72

IV. Drug Bureau.

The drug Dromoran (also known as Methorphan) was by proclamation brought under the control of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act. Two amendments were made to the Regulations under that Act; one made provision to facilitate the handling of prescriptions issued under the Commonwealth Pensioners' Medicine Scheme and those issued by the Repatriation Commission, while the other was intended to facilitate trading beyond the boundaries of the Commonwealth.

Action by Police and Customs Department officers has severely curtailed the smoking of opium, which in this country is confined entirely to older members of the Chinese community. The action taken has been so successful that at the present time Police know of no regular place in Sydney where opium smoking is conducted, although it is probably conducted very secretly at some isolated places.

A total of 61 persons were prosecuted for various offences against the drug laws. Seven persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment up to 12 months for unlawful possession of drug, attempts to obtain drug unlawfully, obtaining drug by false representation, etc., three other persons being given suspended sentences. In the remaining cases, for various breaches of the Regulations in connection with the writing, recording, dispensing, etc., of prescriptions and the safe custody and accounting for drugs, the defendants were released on bond or fined a total of £480.

A quantity of small amounts of drugs have been seized in connection with these prosecutions and handed over to the Customs Authorities.

I am pleased to record that Police are confident that in this State at the present time there is no drug traffic in the sense the term is used overseas, i.e. smuggling (apart perhaps from a little opium smuggling) drug peddling, "running", etc. Any drugs use for addiction come by means of minor diversions from the legitimate trade by doctors, chemists, etc., in individual cases. The drug laws of the State are stringent, and the Drug Bureau Police are alert and active not only to detect and deal with any offences, but to bring under notice any grounds which may exist for improvement. The co-operation of the Customs Department officers with the Police and their work in connection with smuggled drugs are also acknowledged.

V. Wireless Section.

The Sydney Wireless Station is in two-way wireless communication with 73 Police vehicles, 2 vehicles operated by the Army Provost Corps and the Navy Shore Patrol, and 4 Police launches. Broadcast messages are sent to 53 Police Stations in the Sydney Metropolitan District, and communication by Morse code is maintained with Newcastle and with Police Forces in other States.

The Newcastle Wireless Station (situated at Waratah) in addition to Morse communications with Sydney, has two-way communication with 7 Police vehicles and 2 launches, and broadcasts to 4 Police Stations in the district.

During 1952, two-way radio equipment was installed in the truck attached to Wanaaring Police Station for communication with Tiboburra and Wilcannia Police Stations and other Stations within the Flying Doctor's wireless network.

A radio telephone station was established at Bellbrook, on the Macleay River, to work in conjunction with the Forestry Commission's Station at Kempsey for flood warning purposes. A radio telephone receiver has also been established at Grafton Police Station and arrangements made with an amateur radio station in the Bellingen district to act as a Police Emergency

Control Station for the purpose of transmitting flood information to Grafton Police, for re-broadcast through Station 2NR to residents in the Bellingen flood area.

Three complete sets of radio telephone equipment have been made available to the Police Department by the Penrith Municipal Council for modification and use in the Police Emergency Wireless Network, in connection with bush fire fighting.

Orders for new two-way radio telephone equipment to the total value of £3,280 were placed during the year to replace obsolete equipment in the Sydney Metropolitan Area.

VI. The Company Squad.

The Company Squad staff have the duty of investigating frauds and complaints of fraudulent transactions of all kinds in connection with business activities. In addition, they are concerned in the enforcement of the provisions of Statutes which regulate certain businesses—for instance, the Business Agents Act, the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act, the Companies Act, the Lay-by Sales Act and the Money Lenders and Infants Loans Act.

During 1952 the Squad brought before the Court 168 persons on a total of 503 charges, in respect of property totalling £118,290. This is the largest number of arrests and charges for many years. The more important cases included the following:—

- (1) A shipping clerk who has been committed for trial for a fraud involving £15,950 concerning money obtained from relatives and associates over an alleged import transaction.
- (2) A company executive who has been committed for trial in connection with alleged conversion to his own use of moneys paid for deliveries of the firm's goods. It is alleged that £15,441 is involved.
- (3) A cashier was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for offences in connection with defalcations amounting to £9,500, obtained by manipulation of books and bankings.
- (4) A company executive charged with frauds on his company involving £5,900 by means of fictitious creditors, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.
- (5) A real estate agent sentenced to five years' imprisonment on 120 charges of fraudulent misappropriation of clients' money totalling £8,890.
- (6) A company employee who, by falsifying records relating to moneys collected, committed frauds on his employer amounting to over £5,000. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.
- (7) A cashier at the Sydney University, sentenced to twenty-three months' imprisonment for manipulating receipts and bankings over a period of ten years for the purpose of obtaining money totalling £4,637 from the University.

VII. Consorting Squad.

The 15 Detectives on this Squad attended a large number of agricultural shows, racecourse meetings and sporting functions in the country, as well as all principal functions in the Sydney Metropolitan Area. Meetings at the provincial racing and greyhound courses were given attention. Observations have been taken of passengers arriving and departing by trains, aircraft and tourist coaches. Exchanges of staff took place with the Police Forces of Queensland and Victoria.

Members of the Squad made a total of 296 arrests for a large number of charges, including many crimes of violence. Approximately 4,650 persons were spoken to by Police and cautioned for consorting with reputed criminals or known prostitutes and there were some 2,000 "bookings" for consorting. Forty persons who disregarded the warnings were arrested and charged with habitually consorting with reputed criminals or known prostitutes.

VIII. Arson Squad.

Members of the Arson Squad attended a number of large fires as well as fires presenting suspicious features. They also attended at the scenes of safe-breakings and safe-blowings and effected the arrest of several criminals committing such offences. Outstanding fires which the Squad investigated included a fire at two City buildings causing damage in the vicinity of £245,000. Complete destruction of the premises made it difficult to determine the cause, and the Coroner returned an open verdict at the Inquest. Another fire investigated was that at the Railway premises at Broken Hill, in which damage to the buildings and a diesel Railway train was estimated at £100,000.

Investigations into a large fire in some warehouses at Pyrmont on 7th December, 1952, resulted in the arrest of a man aged 21 and two boys aged 13 and 14 for breaking and entering the premises. The man admitted that he had returned to the building after the first visit and thrown lighted matches about, thus causing the fire.

IX. Enforcement of the Provisions of the Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers Act.

Close co-operation was maintained during 1952 between Police employed at the Wool, Hide and Skin Bureau with the Chief Secretary's Department in regard to skins being exported and in every case a check of the skins was made. Dealers' records of purchases of wool, hide and skins were regularly inspected, and frequent inspections also made of the premises and skins.

X. Pawnbroking Squad.

Members of this organisation (formerly known as the Gold Buying Squad) attend at pawnshops, second-hand dealers' premises and certain auction rooms in various parts of the City and inspect books and records, articles pledged and second-hand articles sold, in an endeavour to locate stolen property and to trace thefts.

Arrests made by the Squad during 1952 totalled 202 on a total of 397 charges. In addition to thefts and similar offences, the charges included three of murder as well as other crimes of violence.

XI. Motor Squad.

Motor cars, trucks, trailers, etc., stolen in New South Wales during 1952 totalled 2,400, of which 2,312 or 96 per cent. were recovered. The total number of motor cycles reported stolen was 1,332, of which 1,147 or 86 per cent. were recovered.

Members of the Squad have been active in connection with offences concerning the theft and fraudulent handling or disposal, etc., of vehicles, in addition to armed hold-up, manslaughter, wanton driving and other offences arising from the driving of motor vehicles. A total of 200 persons were arrested during the year for approximately 350 offences.

XII. Pillage Squad.

The Pillage Squad in Sydney has a strength of 17 Police, whose duty is to patrol and supervise the waterfront, comprising about 17 miles with 101 active wharves, in an endeavour to suppress cargo thefts and similar offences. The Squad also co-operates with the Commonwealth Authorities in policing the Customs Act and the Immigration Act. During 1952, 221 arrests were made for 307 criminal charges, as well as 112 charges for minor offences. Property to the value of £8,537 was recovered by Police.

At Newcastle two Police are assigned for similar duties.

XIII. Co-operation with Railway Detectives.

Police are specially detailed to co-operate with the Railway Department's Detectives in the investigation of crime on the Railways. A large number of offences have been investigated and the total number of persons arrested by the Railway Detectives and Police was 709, the value of property involved being in excess of £37,000. Many of these cases were for stealing goods consigned by rail or stealing equipment, etc., property of the Railway Department. Sentences imposed for thefts from the Railways ranged up to three years' imprisonment. A case of interest was one in which a train crew resorted, in full daylight, to the practice of "running-up time", i.e. running ahead of schedule and using the time so gained to stop in an isolated place and rob the train of goods, thus allowing themselves to arrive on time at the next station.

In addition to their investigation of crime, the Police co-operating with the Railway Department were engaged on investigation into certain matters arising from serious bush fires allegedly caused by the Railways in certain parts of the State.

XIV. Women Police.

The strength of Women Police at 31st December, 1952, was 36, their distribution being 12 at the Criminal Investigation Branch, 2 at Campsie Police Station, 2 at North Sydney Police Station, 4 at Newcastle and 16 at the Police Traffic Branch.

The Policewomen attached to the Traffic Branch performed duty in uniform in connection with visits to schools and talks to the children on safety matters, attending to traffic crossings and similar duties. Two of the Policewomen at Newcastle, who were transferred from Sydney during the year, carry out similar duties there.

The other Policewomen work in plain clothes and carry out patrol duties, and duties assisting Detectives and Vice Squad Police in various directions. They have rendered assistance in many cases in which women and children have been concerned whether as defendants or as witnesses. Four hundred and seventy-four statements were taken by them in such cases, and in 75 cases they accompanied females to the Board of Health for medical examination. They accompanied female and juvenile witnesses to Court in certain cases.

They were concerned in cases in which 237 girls under 18 years of age were charged with being unaccompanied, neglected, exposed to moral danger or similar matters. Many of these girls have been found by the Policewomen in residential and houses of doubtful reputation after their parents have reported them missing, while some have been located in parks, amusement arcades, etc. In appropriate cases the girls were charged, while if they had come under notice for less serious escapades, their parents were permitted to take them home. In such cases the Policewomen maintained contact with the persons concerned.

Two hundred and seventy females were escorted to various parts of the country by Policewomen, who also gave assistance to male Police in 273 cases where women were charged with offences, and in 297 cases where males were charged with offences against women.

A total of 904 persons were interviewed in relation to such matters as their daughters leaving home or giving trouble due to their associates, complaints respecting neglected children and similar matters. Assistance was given to females to obtain accommodation and employment, and in this regard it is desired to acknowledge the ready help of such organisations as the Travellers' Aid Association, Salvation Army, Sydney Rescue Society, the Crippled Children's Association and other similar organisations.

Three hundred and fifty-seven women and girls were reported to the Police as missing from their homes, of which number 302 were located or returned to their families. Attention was given to parks and playgrounds, shopping centres, general stores, amusement arcades and many other places with a view to protecting females generally, and patrols were also made of beaches, swimming pools, etc., having in view complaints of conduct towards children. A total of 425 women and girls found loitering about wharves, parks and similar places were spoken to by the Women Police while on patrol. These women and girls were given suitable advice and warned of the dangers which might beset them.

XV. Outstanding Criminal Cases.

Police investigated many serious crimes during the year. While it is not possible to give details of such crimes, the cases of which brief details are quoted hereunder presented many features of interest from the Police point of view and were also of outstanding public interest at the time.

On 23rd March, 1952, Bertram Henry Fletcher, aged 27, husband of Yvonne Gladys Fletcher, died at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, and a post-mortem examination revealed that death was due to poisoning by thallium.

Police investigations revealed that the widow's former husband, Desmond George Butler, had died at a mental hospital in Sydney, following a long and painful illness, during portion of which he had been an inmate of mental hospitals. A Coronial Inquiry had been conducted following his death and a verdict of death from natural causes returned, but subsequent inquiry showed that he had exhibited some symptoms of thallium poisoning.

Following the Police inquiries into the death of Bertram Henry Fletcher, legal proceedings were taken to have the verdict of the previous inquest into the death of Butler set aside and a further inquest held. The new inquest terminated on 27th June, 1952, when the widow, Yvonne Gladys Fletcher, who had been arrested and charged on two counts of murder, was committed for trial on a charge of having murdered the first husband, Desmond George Butler. She appeared before the Central Criminal Court, Sydney, on 23rd September, 1952, and although the case was strongly contested, was found guilty and sentenced to death.

This case was of very great public interest and also presented several interesting points from the Police point of view. It was the first case on record in this State in which death is alleged to have been caused by thallium, which is freely available in the form of a rat poison. Evidence was given of the dreadful effects of this poison on the bodies and minds of victims. Although both deceased persons had been medically examined on several occasions prior to their death and subjected to various tests, poisoning by thallium was not suspected.

The case was also noteworthy by reason of the fact that the widow was convicted of murder after an inquest had first been held into the subject death and a finding of death from natural causes recorded.

It is of interest that on 29th July, 1952, another woman was charged at Cowra with the murder of a man by thallium poisoning. She appeared before the Criminal Court, Bathurst, on 24th October, 1952, and was acquitted.

At about 6.30 p.m. on 28th June, 1952, William Vincent Corbett, a taxi-driver operating in Sydney, was engaged by two men to drive them in his cab. When in the vicinity of the designated destination, one of the passengers struck Corbett with a piece of iron. They then drove the cab a short

distance away where they robbed Corbett of his wrist watch and about £3 in money, and decamped. On regaining consciousness, Corbett drove back to his home, and then to his employer's cab depot. He was then taken to hospital, and an urgent operation performed, but he died as a result of a fracture of the skull suffered in the assault.

When Police were informed of the occurrence, Corbett was not in a condition to assist, and no information was available which would assist in locating the offenders. However, following extensive inquiries, the watch stolen from Corbett was

located by Police in a pawnshop, from a description which had been supplied. Corbett had died, but by a coincidence a Constable who was a personal friend of Corbett was able to positively identify the watch. Following the finding of the watch, two men named Stanley Ernest Pearce and Ewen Zedric Ireland were located and admitted to having committed the offence. They appeared before the Central Criminal Court on 7th September, 1952, charged with the murder of Corbett and were sentenced to death.

TRAFFIC BRANCH.

The Department of Motor Transport which is the authority in this State for registering vehicles and licensing drivers, compiles and publishes extensive statistics in regard to road accidents, and no attempt is, therefore, made in this Department's Annual Report to provide accident statistics. The following figures, which were obtained from the Department of Motor Transport, are quoted merely to indicate the volume and growth of traffic to illustrate the magnitude of the Police task in traffic control on the roads:—

	As at 31st December, 1951.	As at 31st December, 1952.	Approximate Increase.
Total motor vehicles registered...	615,791	646,265	5
Total of licensed drivers	785,657	860,212	9.5
Total accidents reported for year	24,363	26,710	9.9
Deaths resulting	735	717	...
Persons injured	12,500	12,486	...

These figures show that the growth in the number of vehicles registered and of licensed drivers has been accompanied by an increase in the number of road accidents, and though it is some small satisfaction that there was no increase in the number of fatalities and persons injured for the year, it is a matter of constant concern that the number of accidents should continue to grow. There can be no doubt that of all of the problems confronting the Police Department, none is more serious than that of road casualties. The Police co-operate in all ways possible with the other Authorities concerned—for instance, with the Department of Motor Transport in regard to traffic facilities, traffic improvements, etc., and in the testing of drivers, with the Department of Main Roads and local governing bodies in regard to roads, with the Road Safety Councils, and in many other ways too numerous to mention. The system of Police lectures to school children is a valuable contribution to teaching safety mindedness and reducing accidents.

However, undoubtedly one of the most effective means which exists for keeping road accidents in check is the Police patrolling of streets and roads to compel obedience to the traffic laws. Efforts have been made to maintain the maximum number of Police on these road patrols, and where considered necessary, special patrols on certain highways have been arranged.

A total of 400,621 breach reports were submitted during the year, being an increase of 66,707 over the corresponding figure for 1951. While a considerable proportion of such reports were for less serious offences, including parking and allied offences, a large number were in respect of more serious offences, as follows (1951 figures are quoted for comparison):—

	1951.	1952.
Drive a motor vehicle whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug ...	94	104
Drive a motor vehicle at a speed dangerous to the public	662	154
Drive a motor vehicle in a manner dangerous to the public	193	170
Drive a motor vehicle negligently	5,793	7,560
Exceed the speed limit	18,776	24,750
Fail to stop after an accident	357	281
Fail to give way to vehicle on the right	2,823	2,910
Defective brakes	600	367
Not give way at marked footcrossings	389	834

(NOTE.—In addition to the breach reports abovementioned, many persons were arrested and charged with these offences.)

While it seems a regrettable feature of our modern life that it should be necessary for Police to prosecute large numbers of people for offences against the traffic laws, consideration of the safety and convenience of the public generally leave no alternative.

It is a fact very well known and frequently commented upon, that the mere presence on the road of a member of the Police Force has an immensely steadying effect upon motorists who might otherwise take a chance,

Driving under the Influence.—There was a total of 3,588 cases before the Courts for driving a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of a drug during 1952, this being an increase of 358 cases over last year.

Available figures supplied by the Superintendent of Motor Transport indicate that, including the result of appeals, out of 3,107 cases which were found to be proved, the Courts dealt with 943 under the provisions of Section 556A of the Crimes Act, this representing 30.3 per cent. of all those found proved. As has been pointed out in previous Reports, the effect of the application of Section 556A of the Crimes Act is that the offenders not only escape the automatic disqualification intended by the Legislature, but suffer no real penalty at all.

Parking.

The special force of 100 Parking Police continues to perform very valuable work in connection with enforcement of the parking laws, particularly in the City of Sydney. A total of 202,089 breach reports were submitted for breaches of the parking and other regulations.

The difficulties associated with parking in Sydney have been reported many times in the past. The problem of finding adequate parking room for the vehicles is a very difficult one, and until this is achieved there is no alternative to the Police continuing to enforce the present severe restrictions on parking, unpopular as they are.

Public Safety Bureau.

By the end of 1952, the staff of the Public Safety Bureau Headquarters had been increased to 86, while 19 other members of the Bureau were attached to various suburban Stations. The Bureau is equipped with fast motor vehicles and cycles for patrol work.

This increase in strength and the dispersal to different Stations permitted of increased supervision on the roads. A total of 33,523 breach reports were submitted during the year. The Bureau staff are mostly concerned with the more serious types of driving offences, but all types of offences are dealt with, including many for criminal charges.

During parts of the year, a trial was made of concentrating on certain highways, and beneficial results were found. In addition to their patrol duties, members of the Safety Bureau carry out certain escorts in connection with special vehicles and loads, etc., to different parts of the country.

Country Road Patrols.

The assignment of Police to a number of country Police Stations, referred to in last year's Annual Report, for special road traffic patrol has been found very successful. Men selected for this work are trained at the Public Safety Bureau, and when transferred to the country carry out similar type of patrol work. It is considered that their presence on the roads has had a valuable effect. It is hoped to extend the system in due course.

Courtesy Lectures.

The delivery of courtesy lectures to motorists reported for offences has been continued on the lines outlined in previous Reports. This system under which motorists in cases felt suitable, are asked to attend at a selected place and there addressed by a member of the Police Force, is intended to secure co-operation and compliance with the traffic laws without bringing offenders before the Courts. The basis is to seek courteous (and hence safe) driving.

Children's Safety Patrols, School Lecturing, Etc.

Of all efforts made by Police towards the safety of the public and protection against road casualties, none can be regarded as more important or likely to produce greater benefits than that of protecting the school child. It is obviously out of the question for Police to attend at every school to control traffic, and in any case the danger to children lies not only in the actual vicinity of the school. Much valuable work has been done in endeavouring to educate the children themselves.

The school road safety patrols, for the protection of children when crossing roads on their way to and from schools are very valuable. The patrols are carried out by the children themselves, and in 1952 there were 96 such patrols in active operation in the Sydney Metropolitan Area. To stimulate interest, certain trophies have been awarded for competition among the patrols, and three competitions were held during the year.

During the 1952 R.A.S. Show in Sydney, a mass demonstration of 45 patrols trained and supervised by the Police School Lecturing Staff was held. The Police School Lecturing Staff also erected and displayed an exhibit at the Show.

In addition to the school patrols, there is the very valuable work done by the School Lecturing Staff in visiting schools, and by courtesy of the Education Authorities addressing the children in regard to all matters affecting safety. Road safety is obviously one of the most important matters dealt with, but the lecturers endeavour to warn and guide children against other dangers which might befall them. This is considered to give highly satisfactory results. Not only does the system tend to inculcate safety mindedness into the child from an early age, but it is considered very valuable from the point of view of Police-Citizens relations, in gaining the confidence of the children in the Police.

WATER POLICE.

The Sydney Water Police has a strength of 27 men with 5 launches, of which 4 are equipped with two-way wireless. During 1952, at total of 3,949 ships of 14,513,459 gross tonnage entered the port, as against 4,032 ships of 14,410,615 gross tons during 1951. Water Police attended the arrival of 333 ships carrying passengers and the departure of 304. Six stowaways found on ships were removed by the Police. The ferry companies estimate that their vessels carried 18,795,911 passengers during the year. Police supervised the ferry wharves, and also made checks upon ferries in regard to overloading and co-operated with the Maritime Services Board in regard to other breaches of the Navigation Regulations.

The bodies of 19 people (12 males and 7 females) were recovered from the waters of the harbour, as well as 4 from the ocean along the coast. Water Police investigated the deaths of 7 persons fatally injured on ships and wharves, 7 who died from natural causes on ships, and accidents in which 10 people were injured on ships and wharves. Forty boats were reported missing from the port, 15 being recovered. Boats were also missing from other parts of the State. Water Police salvaged 44 boats found adrift or abandoned in Sydney Harbour.

A total of 197 persons, occupants of 59 disabled or capsized small craft, were rescued and the vessels towed to safety. Prompt action by the Police in these cases undoubtedly saved

In the Sydney Metropolis, Police and Policewomen (in uniform) made 7,860 visits to 2,112 schools, and gave a total of 14,024 talks to the children. In addition to their talks with the children, the School Lecturing Staff also delivered courtesy lectures to a total of 2,400 offending motorists (as referred to earlier in this Section), and visited and gave safety first talks at many organisations such as the St. John Ambulance Corps, motor cycle clubs, and to Military and Air Force personnel.

In the country, Police delivered a total of 4,514 lectures at 2,355 schools.

Another very valuable side of this work is in safety first broadcasts made possible by the generosity of certain broadcasting stations. Regular weekly broadcasts are made through Stations 2UW and 2SM, Sydney, 2WL Wollongong, 2HD Newcastle and 2HR Maitland. In addition, there were 173 other broadcasts made from different country stations. The Police Authorities gratefully acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of the broadcasting stations who assist in this way.

many lives. In addition, the Water Police launches rescued 66 persons, occupants of 16 small craft in distress outside the heads. Many of these rescues were at night time in adverse weather conditions. Six launches blown ashore in gales were salvaged.

Strikes occurred involving a considerable number of ships, some of which were tied up for some time, but nothing occurred calling for Police action. The Police assisted the Sheriff in connection with the arrest of three vessels under Admiralty Writs. There were a number of fires on ships, and on 13th September, 1952, a collision occurred between two ocean-going vessels, S.S. "Shahzada" and S.S. "River Loddon", causing extensive damage to both ships. There were in addition a number of collisions among small craft. There were three cases of escape of petrol on to the harbour; in two cases shipmasters were prosecuted.

In addition to co-operating with the Maritime Services Board officials in enforcement of the Port Regulations, Police have assisted Fisheries Inspectors in detecting 66 offenders against the fisheries laws in the harbour.

During the year, the Police divers carried out diving operations on four occasions.

At Newcastle, Water Police carry out duties on the same lines as those in Sydney. A total of 2,229 ships having a gross tonnage of 5,926,845 entered the port for the year.

INSPECTION OF PREMISES LICENSED UNDER THE LIQUOR ACT.

The number of licenses under the Liquor Act of different types which operated in New South Wales at the end of 1951 and 1952 was as follows:—

Type of License.	Existing.		Increase.
	31st Dec., 1951.	31st Dec., 1952.	
Publican's	2,028	2,028	...
Spirit Merchant's	500	539	39
Australian Wine	347	347	...
Brewer's	9	10	1
Packet	2	2	...
Lateen Permits	6	6	...
Restaurant Permits	97	109	12
Registered Clubs	384	388	4

The number of licenses granted, transferred, etc., during 1952, were as follows:—

Type of License.	New Licenses Granted.	Licenses Transferred to Other Persons.	Licenses Removed to Other Premises.
Publican's .....	...	574	4
Spirit Merchant's	41	68	10
Australian Wine .....	...	62	11
Brewer's Licences	1	...	...
Restaurant Permits	24	...	...
Club Registrations	4	...	6

One Spirit Merchant's License and 12 Restaurant Permits were surrendered during the year. In addition, applications were lodged for suspension or cancellation of 5 Publican's Licenses and one Spirit Merchant's License.

Objections were lodged by Police in respect of a total of 248 applications for the grant, renewal, transfer, etc., of licenses. The Courts granted the applications in 158 cases, refused 52, and 38 were withdrawn or are still pending. Of the objections lodged, 105 were against the granting of new Spirit Merchant's Licenses, in respect of which the Courts granted 41 applications.

District Licensing Inspectors and other Police engaged upon licensing duties have carried out systematic inspections of premises licensed under the Liquor Act in an endeavour to ensure the maintenance of the best possible standard of accommodation for the public. These inspections revealed that there has been a marked improvement in the condition of hotels throughout the State.

In September, 1952, restrictions on the use of building materials were removed, permitting the resumption of building activities in relation to hotel premises. Since that date action has been taken to enforce compliance with orders for building work which previously could not be enforced because of the restrictions. Work on three new buildings has been commenced in the Metropolitan District, and two new hotels have been completed and opened for business in the country.

Applications made to the Licensing Courts to have improvements carried out resulted in the following orders:—

To effect material alterations in premises—213 orders for work totalling £603,409.

To effect repairs and general improvements to buildings (Section 40A of the Liquor Act)—90 orders for work totalling £136,146.

For improvements in furniture, facilities, utensils, linen, etc. (Section 40B of the Liquor Act)—5 orders to cost £1,900.

Many other similar applications are awaiting determination by the Magistrates.

During 1952, there was a marked decrease in the demand for accommodation at hotels, particularly in the Metropolitan Licensing District, with the result that hotels have been better able to meet the requirements of the travelling public.

The supply of liquor, particularly draught beer, has been considerably increased, and hotels no longer find it necessary to stagger their trading hours, and are keeping open for business during lawful trading hours.

GENERAL MATTERS.

I. Police Stations Established, Closed, etc.

During 1952, Police Stations were established at Shellharbour, Sefton, Pienie Point, Padstow and Miranda. The Police Stations at Burrinjuck Dam and Oaklands were reopened and the Police Station at Daysdale was closed.

II. Police Buildings.

New Police Stations and residences were completed and taken into use at Lawson and Blackheath and new Police quarters were completed and occupied at Eden, Nyngan, and Tocumwal.

Building operations commenced at Wollongong, Milton, Balmain, Stroud and Gosford Police Stations during the year, and building work is still in progress at Darlinghurst, North Sydney, Fairfield and Cronulla Police Stations. The works undertaken are very necessary contributions to this Department's programme of building which is required for Police purposes. The Public Works Department has also made efforts to deal with some of the maintenance work required to Police buildings, of which a great deal still remains to be done.

Sites for Police premises were acquired at Crookwell, Glenreagh and Swansea.

III. Transport Equipment.

The following summarises the transport equipment which was available to the Police Department as at 31st December, 1952:—

Motor Vehicles:

Motor cars	109
Patrol vans	12
Lorries, utility trucks, etc.	118
Trailers	2
Jeeps	30
Station waggons	3
Motor cycles with side-cars	518
Motor cycles with side-boxes	7
Solo motor cycles	177
	<hr/> 976

Bicycles	350
Launches	12
Horses (including the troop of 34 at the Police Depot)	56

IV. Licensing of Pistols, etc.

During 1952, a total of 10,196 licenses under the Pistol License Act were issued, these comprising 9,946 original pistol licenses and renewals, 177 free licenses, 64 pistol dealers' certificates, 3 visitors' permits and 6 duplicate licenses. A total of 184 telephone inquiries were received at the Pistol License Register from Police respecting firearms, positive information being furnished from the register in 18 cases. Thirteen applications for permits to import pistols were received. Files or correspondence totalling 2,100 were handled at the Register.

Under the Section respecting the Scientific Investigation Bureau are shown particulars of weapons received for various purposes. During the year 807 unserviceable pistols and revolvers were destroyed.

The despatch of Military rifles and ammunition to Police Headquarters for destruction proceeded during the year, following enforcement of the provisions of the Police Offences (Firearms) Amendment Act, 1947. A total of 392 of these rifles were destroyed during 1952.

V. Administrative Changes or Reforms, New Legislation, etc.

In view of the growing population in the district and the need for better supervision, a new Division (No. 17) was created under the charge of an Inspector whose headquarters are at Ryde. The area covered embraces Ryde, Gladesville, Hunter's Hill, etc. This gives effect to an arrangement which was proposed some years ago, but held in abeyance pending the necessity arising.

Successful prosecutions undertaken against holders of licenses under the Liquor Act during 1952 were as follows:—

After-hour trading and similar offences	362
Refusing to supply meals and accommodation ..	14
Breaches of Pure Food Act, dirty premises, adulterated food and similar offences	9
Other offences	138

The Premier approved of the granting of certain concessions to Police stationed west of the 145th and 144th meridians respectively, in regard to payment of part of travelling expenses of the Police and their families when proceeding on leave.

In order to provide for greater comfort of Police in hot weather, after considerable research a material has been selected for use as a lightweight uniform for summer wear. This will result in two different classes of uniform being issued for summer and winter wear, respectively.

In continuance of the policy on releasing Police from clerical duty for active duty wherever possible, a Public Service officer was appointed as Chief Clerk of the Superintendent's Office at Wagga Wagga, and another as second clerk in the Superintendent's Office at Tamworth.

VI. Police Stations Visited by the Commissioner of Police During 1952.

Abermain, Ardlethan, Ariah Park, Armidale, Barellan, Barmedman, Bathurst, Belmont, Blayney, Boorowa, Bowral, Bundanoon, Camden, Canowindra, Carcoar, Casino, Cessnock, Cowra, Crookwell, East Maitland, Euabalong, Eugowra, Forbes, Glen Innes, Gosford, Goulburn, Grenfell, Hamilton, Hillston, Kurri Kurri, Lake Cargelligo, Lismore, Maitland, Mandurama, Marulan, Mayfield, Mittagong, Moss Vale, Narrandera, Newcastle, Picton, Quandialla, Queanbeyan, Rankin Springs, Stockinbingal, Tallimba, Taralga, Temora, Tullibigeal, Ungarie, Wagga Wagga, Wallendbeen, Weethalle, Weston, West Wyalong, Wollongong, Woodstock, Woy Woy, Wyong and Young.

VII. Police Training and Instruction.

The system of training recruits is materially the same as outlined in previous Reports. Two additional items have been included in the curriculum—some instruction in the care and maintenance of motor vehicles, and in the care and operation of the wireless apparatus installed in Police motor vehicles. Probationary Constables return to the Police College for their six weeks course of training at the end of nine months' service, instead of twelve months' service. By this means all training is, as far as practicable, completed prior to the Probationary Constables attaining twelve months' service.

The Sydney Technical College made arrangements to provide special courses of instruction for a limited number of Police specially selected for the purpose in Craftsmanship, technical drawing and wool classing.

VIII. Police Sports and Recreations.

Organised Police sports teams of various kinds were active during the year. Four teams took part in inter-club cricket, and a Police team participated in a City competition. Two Rugby Union teams competed in a District Competition, one team being narrowly defeated in the final. Two Police Soccer teams participated in the Southern League Competitions.

The Police Rifle Club continued its regular shoots throughout the year. One member, Detective-Sergeant J. L. Frazer, was placed fourth among 800 competitors in the "Queen's Prize" Shoot.

In addition to the organised Police sports, many individual Police took part in various cricket, football and other competitions.

It is pleasing to record that five members of the New South Wales Police Force represented Australia at the Olympic Games at Helsinki.

A Police Photographic Club with a membership of 50 was formed during the year.

IX. Federation of Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs.

Four additional clubs commenced to function during 1952, making a total of 25 clubs now operating. New club premises were opened during the year at Daceville, Wollongong, Armidale, Newcastle and Maitland. Premises have been completed

at Lithgow and will be operating early in 1953, and there are other new premises in course of erection at Cessnock and Redfern, while additions to the North Sydney premises are nearing completion.

The Government contribution towards the cost of establishing Police Boys' Clubs paid to the Federation for the year ended 30th June, 1952, was £30,000. Apart from Government contributions, the Federation is receiving very valuable assistance from the public towards the maintenance and upkeep of clubs. This continued assistance and the evidence of sympathetic interest is very encouraging; without it, it would be difficult for the Federation to keep going. Several functions were conducted during the year for the purpose of raising funds, including a Police Carnival held in October.

Attendance figures at clubs for the year were:—

Metropolitan and Newcastle clubs	243,533
Country clubs	63,623

There was a slight decrease in the Metropolitan and Newcastle attendances, because the North Sydney Club was closed for a considerable period due to extensive alterations, and the Newcastle Club was not operating pending completion of its new premises.

The activities of the clubs, which have been reported on in previous years, continued with intensified interest during 1952. It is a satisfactory feature that inter-club competitions are conducted in various sports, including, cricket, football, baseball, athletics, boxing and wrestling. At the Annual Athletics Meetings there were over 4,000 entries.

In addition, metropolitan clubs were widely represented in teams competing in various grades of District Association Competitions under the various headings—baseball, basketball, cricket, hockey, Rugby League, soccer, Australian rules football, tennis and table tennis, performances in each instance being good and many members gaining representative honours. Ex-members of the Boys' Clubs have gained honours in sporting fields, including Jim Carruthers, the world bantam weight champion boxer, Ray Flockton in Interstate cricket and Lewis Hoad in Davis Cup tennis.

Musical activities continued to be of general interest, and afforded good opportunities for boys showing promise, while the hobbies section attracted members of all ages.

The most important part of the work of the Federation is that of training boys in citizenship, in removing them from the temptations of the streets, and in fostering healthy activities instead of the desire for street associations. Much has been said before about the Boys' Club Movement, and I cannot do less than my predecessors in placing on record that of all the work undertaken by the Police throughout the State, none can surpass in value the work of these Boys' Clubs in training the youth of the nation.

X. Police Musical Units.

The Police Band, which is a full Military Band, is a feature of public life, and during 1952 attended at many public functions, including the Anzac Day and Remembrance Day Celebrations, the Proclamation of the Accession of Her Majesty the Queen, Memorial Services for His late Majesty King George VI, State Funerals and other functions. It also rendered performances on behalf of charitable organisations, played at a number of hospitals, and at functions organised in connection with the Police-Citizens Boys' Club Movement. During the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, the Band played for two performances of the Musical Ride by the Mounted Police and for Wool and Wheat Dances by school children.

The Police Pipe Band, comprising pipers and drummers in traditional Highland dress, is a well-known and very popular unit. It attended at 39 State, public and charitable functions during 1952, and also competed very successfully at Highland Gatherings in Sydney, Newcastle, Lithgow and Burwood. The Band has won the distinction of holding the New South Wales State Championship for six years in succession. The strength of the unit is now 24.

The Police Choir attended 8 concerts for charitable purposes, and also visited hospitals and institutions. It performed at public functions, including the Memorial Service for His late Majesty King George VI, the Anzac Day and Remembrance Day Celebrations, etc. It competed in the City of Sydney Eisteddfod and was successful in winning the Male Choral Championship.

XI. Police Charitable Activities.

Police efforts to raise money continue to be devoted chiefly to the Police-Citizens Boys' Club Movement, and by various functions considerable sums were raised for this purpose.

However, in addition, some functions were organised by Police in different parts of the State for various charitable purposes, including hospitals, ambulances, the Spastic Centre and similar organisations, and a total of nearly £5,000 raised.

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

Floods occurred in different parts of the State during 1952, and although not as widespread as those of 1950, some were severe in character. The Nepean and Hawkesbury Rivers flooded three times during the winter, one flood lasting for a week. In June the Murrumbidgee River flooded severely, great damage being done at Wagga Wagga (one fatality occurred there) and further damage caused to other towns as the flood gradually passed downstream.

A number of floods occurred in the Forbes district. In June there was an all-time record flood at Forbes, doing great damage and causing one fatality. The Macquarie River flooded on 27th July, 1952, necessitating evacuation of a large number of residences near Bathurst. In August there were floods—less severe than in recent years—on the lower reaches of the Hunter River, and some floods also occurred elsewhere in the State during the year.

During these floods, wherever they occurred, Police took an active and leading part in giving warnings, organising and leading rescue parties, arranging for accommodation for people affected and, where necessary, in having supplies taken to people stranded. In the Nepean floods, a helicopter was used for *scum* rescues, and special arrangements were made to convey fodder to stranded cattle.

In preparation for floods in the district, a Flood Control Centre has been established at the Grafton Police Station. A wireless receiver has been installed for use in emergency to permit of receipt of necessary information by wireless.

Bush Fires.—Police throughout the State took an active part in preparations to meet the bush fire danger which is now recognised as a national problem. The Police co-operate very fully with local governing bodies in organising and assisting in the formation, etc., of bush fire brigades. In many places Police act as Captains of the brigades, Fire Control Officers, etc.

Extensive and serious fires occurred in different parts of the State during the year, causing heavy damage and in some instances loss of life. The more serious outbreaks included a fire in the Newnes State Pine Forest, destroying 500 acres of forest valued at £100,000. Widespread fires in the Dubbo district swept hundreds of thousands of acres of grasslands, destroying timber, pastures, fences and stock. One man died as the result of burns received in fighting these fires. In the South Coast and in the Cootamundra-Gundagai Districts, severe fires occurred in January, great damage being sustained and 4 people being killed. A fire which started at Boree Creek on 24th January, 1952, burned 70 square miles of country, doing damage estimated at over £100,000. Another fire which started near Wagga Wagga on 22nd January, 1952, burnt hundreds of square miles of country and spread right to the River Murray, which it crossed, causing damage in Victoria and re-crossed back into New South Wales. Damage caused is estimated at well over £1,000,000, including 51 houses, 284 outhouses and other buildings and enormous damage in fencing and stock destroyed.

Police took an active part in fighting these fires, either as officers of the Bush Fire Brigades or in organising and leading citizens to fight the fires. In addition, Police co-operated in assisting victims, finding shelter and food and giving such other relief as was necessary.

To Police also fell the task of ascertaining the cause of the fires if known, and collecting evidence for information of the Coroner at Inquests, where held. Police make every endeavour to prevent fires by enforcing the provisions of the Bush Fires Act; numerous offences have been reported and in appropriate cases offenders brought before the Court.

Cliff Rescue Squad.—Twenty calls were made for the assistance of the Cliff Rescue Squad during 1952. Eight bodies were recovered from the foot of the cliffs; five boys who had been cut off by the tide were rescued from the cliffs at Coogee; searches were made on three occasions for bodies of people suspected of having fallen over cliffs. The Squad visited Katoomba twice, rescuing a youth who had climbed a cliff and could not descend, and recovering a body at Echo Point, where there is a 1,000 feet drop.

This Squad has operated for several years and has rendered excellent service to the community in effecting rescues of people, recovery of bodies, etc. from very difficult and dangerous situations.

XIII. Acts of Bravery by Police.

The following are brief particulars of acts of bravery which have been officially recognised during the year:—

Constable F. L. Jones has been awarded the George Medal for outstanding courage displayed at Gwabegar on 8th March, 1952; he attempted to disarm a Polish migrant armed with a rifle, in the face of threats, and was shot in the leg.

Sergeant E. J. Rippon has been awarded the George Medal, and Constable T. V. Field the British Empire Medal, for gallantry displayed on 10th June, 1952, in overpowering and arresting a man after he had twice fired with a shot gun, the gun being deflected on both occasions by the Sergeant.

Constable R. F. White displayed courage of a high order at Goulburn on 15th August, 1952. Without cover he ran 30 yards, entered a motor car and overpowered a man armed with a rifle with which he was menacing other Police present. The question of recognition is still under consideration.

On 29th September, 1952, Detective-Constable J. Clarke, went to a street at Campsie where there had been a complaint of shooting in the street. He saw and challenged a man named Cooper who had a shotgun pointed at him. Cooper fired and the Detective Constable fell severely wounded. Cooper ran into the house and Police assistance was summoned. Sergeant W. St. L. Thomas and Detective-Constable W. N. Roffe displayed outstanding gallantry in arresting Cooper when he emerged from the door in reply to Police demands. The question of an award to recognise the gallantry displayed by Sergeant Thomas and Detective-Constables Clark and Roffe is under consideration.

Constable L. O. Blanch has been awarded the Certificate of Merit of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society for his action in diving, fully clothed, into the flooded waters of the Darling River at Wilcannia to rescue an elderly man.

The following Police have been departmentally commended for courage and devotion to duty in respect of various incidents in which they were concerned during the year:—

Sergeant A. W. Buchanan and Constables B. V. Gooley, J. R. Besnard, W. R. Cooper and H. A. Bonner—Rescue of people from car which fell over cliffs.

Constable D. G. White—Arrest of armed offender.

Senior Constable L. H. Townsend—Arrest of armed offender.

Constable A. C. Keever—Arrest of armed offender.

Constable N. J. Burke—Arrest of offenders driving off in motor car.

Constables E. F. Fairlamb, K. Kentwell, and K. C. Westwood—Arrest of man armed with rifle.

Constable R. J. Watson—Arrest of armed offender.

XIV. Police Killed in the Execution of Their Duty.

It is pleasing to report that there are no names to be recorded under this section this year.

XV. Special Awards to Police.

The King's Police and Fire Services Medal.

The following Officers of the New South Wales Police Force were presented with the King's Police and Fire Services Medal for distinguished service:—

Superintendent 2nd Class H. C. R. Randall.

Superintendent 2nd Class J. C. N. Devenish.

Superintendent 2nd Class G. L. Smith.

Superintendent 2nd Class W. E. Salmon.

Detective-Superintendent 2nd Class J. Wiley.

Superintendent 3rd Class G. E. Leary.

Superintendent 3rd Class L. C. Beck.

Superintendent 3rd Class C. E. Godwin.

Superintendent 3rd Class J. H. J. Magnay.

Ex-Superintendent 3rd Class W. L. C. Alford.

Inspector 1st Class C. G. Grimes.

Imperial Service Medal.

The Imperial Service Medal was presented to 31 ex-members of the New South Wales Police Force during 1952.

The George Lewis Trophy.

This trophy is presented annually by Mr. George Lewis for the most courageous act by a member of the New South Wales Police Force during the year. The award for 1952 has not yet been determined. For 1951, the award was made to Constable Oliver George Cooper, of Darlinghurst Station, for his action in going to a flat where shots were being fired, and disarming and arresting the offenders single handed. (For details see the Annual Report for 1951.)

The Alfred Edward Award.

Under the terms of the will of the late Alfred Edward, a former Superintendent of Traffic, an award is made each year for the pluckiest or most commendable act during the year by a traffic Constable or Constables. The Award for 1952 has not yet been determined. For 1951 the award was

made to Constables L. H. Ievers for alertness, keen powers of observation and initiative displayed when he recognised a passing motor car which has been reported as possibly being in the possession of a Victorian criminal; pursued it in a car which he commandeered for the purpose and overtook the other car, resulting in the apprehension of two well-known criminals.

XVI. Assistance Rendered by the Public to the Police.

In previous reports, reference has been made to instances in which Police have been rendered valuable assistance by the public. I am pleased to record that there have been many such instances during 1952, far too numerous to record, in which Police have been given assistance in one form or another which has materially assisted them in the performance of their duties.

Where felt appropriate, the assistance has been recognised by letters of appreciation, Departmental Certificates of Commendation and by the Department's "Police Friend" Badge.

There are, unfortunately, all too many occasions on which Police have not been assisted—in fact, actively hindered—and it is very pleasing to be able to record that on the other side of the picture the Police are not always left without assistance.

XVII. Police on Sick Report.

Male Police on sick report during 1952 totalled 1,818, representing 40.49 per cent. of the strength (4,489). The total number of days lost by sickness was 41,872, an average of 23.03 days for each man on sick report, or 9.32 days for each member of the Force. The time lost by Police on sick report represents 2.54 per cent.

A total of 19 Policewomen were off duty on sick report for 366 days. One hundred and eleven Cadets were off duty for 1,367 days, and one Special Sergeant was off duty for 29 days.

The foregoing figures do not take into account injuries sustained in the execution of duty. The hundred and seventy-seven male Police were absent for a total of 7,033 days, and 16 Cadets were off duty for 320 days. In addition, 194 male Police, one Policewoman and 6 Cadets sustained injuries in the execution of their duty which did not necessitate absence from duty.

The average daily number of male Police on sick report, including those absent as a result of injuries sustained in the execution of their duty was 133.62, or 2.97 per cent.

XVIII. Appendices.

The appendices to this Report are:—

"A" Return of cases dealt with by the Courts in New South Wales during 1952.

"B" Return of offences committed by juveniles in the Metropolitan District during 1952.

"C" A comparative statement of the number of cases before the Courts for the years 1941 to 1952 inclusive, under the various sections into which the Annual Return Appendix "A" is divided.

"D" A comparative statement showing the numbers of different types of cases which have been dealt with before the Courts for the years 1941 to 1952 inclusive. (Tables "C" and "D" permit of comparison over the years and furnish a guide to the general position in regard to crime in the State.)

"E" A table showing the Police strength, population and number of prosecutions during each of the years 1933 to 1952 inclusive.

XIX. Administration and Conclusion.

In submitting this, my first Annual Report of the Police Department, I feel confident in reporting that the Police Force has carried out its duties and functions efficiently and satisfactorily, and in the interests of the community as a whole. The conduct of Police has been generally good. Instances of dereliction of duty or misbehaviour on the part of individual Police, which are inseparable from a large organisation, have been dealt with as they arose.

I have been greatly assisted in the general administration of the Department by the Public Service clerical staff. Under the supervision and direction of the former and present Secretaries of the Department, the staff has carried out detailed administration in a highly efficient manner.

C. J. DELANEY,

Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX A.

Return of cases dealt with by the Courts in New South Wales for the Year ended 31st December, 1952.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.					F.
Offences against the Person :—																		
Abandoning or exposing child under 2 years of age .....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Abduction	11	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	11	9	2	...
Abortion	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Abortion, attempt to procure	3	7	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	8	2	...
Abortion, supplying or procuring drug or instrument to procure .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault and rob	135	4	...	...	94	4	...	...	2	...	18	...	21	...	139	105	34	...
Assault and rob whilst armed with an offensive weapon	16	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	16	26	...	10
Assault with intent to rob	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	19	...	7
Assault with intent to commit a felony	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...
Assault with intent to prevent lawful arrest	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...
Assault occasioning bodily harm	214	6	16	1	102	1	6	...	3	...	17	...	102	6	237	211	26	...
Assault police in execution of duty	336	9	3	...	1	...	241	7	53	1	30	1	14	...	348	425	...	77
Assault Special Constable, etc., in execution of duty	22	2	3	...	...	...	21	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	27	14	13	...
Assault in company	8	...	27	8	...	...	6	3	...	...	3	...	26	5	43	48	...	5
Assault female	863	29	1,486	371	10	...	395	52	116	1	534	43	1,294	304	2,749	2,407	342	...
Assault, common	848	26	1,376	229	11	...	684	31	62	...	262	34	1,205	190	2,479	2,441	38	...
Attempted suicide	76	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	3	48	9	13	4	94	99	...	5
Bigamy	42	10	...	...	37	10	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	52	37	15	...
Bodily harm by wanton or furious driving, etc.	26	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	26	54	...	28
Bodily harm by negligent act or omission, etc.	41	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	41	38	3	...
Concealment of birth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Culpable Driving	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	*	...	...
Demand property by menaces or threat	10	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	5	...
Infanticide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...
Inflict grievous bodily harm, or attempt	73	2	6	2	40	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	35	3	83	74	9	...
Inflict grievous bodily harm by wounding	33	6	1	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	40	34	6	...
Inflict grievous bodily harm by shooting	10	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	4	7	...
Intimidation, watch and beset, etc.	4	...	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	18	1	31	1	30	...
Manslaughter	84	5	...	...	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	3	89	86	3	...
Murder	30	10	...	...	24	9	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	40	41	...	1
Murder, attempt to.....	7	2	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	14	...	5
Murder, incite to .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder, shoot with intent to	9	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	13	...	4
Railways, endangering passengers, etc.	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	7	1	6	...
Setting fire to dwelling-house knowing a person to be therein	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	1
Wife and/or child desertion (indictable only) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wife and/or child—not provide food, etc., endangering life...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
Sex Offences :—																		
Assault and commit an act of indecency	61	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	61	51	10	...
Bestiality or attempt	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2
Carnally knowing by fraud .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carnally knowing girl under 10 years or attempt	13	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	13	9	4	...
Carnally knowing girl over 10 yrs. and under 16 yrs. or attempt	154	...	2	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	30	...	156	132	24	...
Carnally knowing pupil or daughter, or attempt	16	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	16	5	11	...

* New offences.

Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.						
						Fined.		Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Sex offences—continued.																		
Indecent assault on girl under 16 years of age	94	...	1	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	8	...	95	120	...	25
Indecent assault on female	29	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	29	54	...	25
Indecent assault on male person	187	...	1	...	169	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	12	...	188	180	8	...
Rape	13	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	13	28	...	15
Rape, attempt to	13	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	13	17	...	4
Sodomy.....	43	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	43	12	31	...
Any other offences against the person.....	21	1	18	1	6	1	14	...	6	...	5	...	8	1	41	104 ³ ₅	...	63
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	3
Total	3,582	141	2,970	613	935	37	1,367	97	264	5	1,076	89	2,910	526	7,306	6,943	363	...
Offences against Property with Violence :—																		
Being in a dwelling-house, etc., breaks out	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	1	...
Break and enter and steal, or attempts	2,699	56	29	3	1,472	33	...	...	108	...	926	21	222	5	2,787	2,264	523	...
Break and enter with intent	140	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	4	...	34	...	14	...	140	117	23	...
Burglary	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	6	...	1
Kill, maim or wound cattle	8	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	10	13	...	3
Kill, maim or wound bird, dog or other animal not cattle	4	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	10	5	5	...
Malicious injury to property by rioters .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malicious injury to property by tenants .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Malicious injury to property—to agricultural or other machines .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Malicious injury to property—to crops or trees.....	...	...	6	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malicious injury to property—to manufactures, machines, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	5	3	...
Malicious injury to property—to plants, etc., in gardens	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Malicious injury to property—to ponds or reservoirs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	...	2
Malicious injury to property under value of £5	591	17	143	35	...	1	488	22	3	...	92	2	151	27	786	860	...	...
Malicious injury to property over the value of £5.....	382	15	34	6	29	1	187	10	13	1	111	1	76	8	437	393	44	74
Malicious injury to property—to public bridge, etc.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malicious injury to property—to railway or telegraph	7	1	20	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Malicious injury to property—to vessel .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	28	27	1	...
Malicious injury to property—to works of art, etc. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sacrilege	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Setting fire to buildings, or attempts	7	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
Setting fire to crops .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	25	...	17
Setting fire to dwelling-house, person therein	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Setting fire to fences .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	...	5
Setting fire to mines .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Setting fire to railway stations or other public buildings .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Setting fire to ships .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Other offences against property with violence	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	6	6	...	...
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...
Total	3,860	91	243	47	1,604	36	701	35	133	1	1,191	25	474	41	4,241	3,750	491	...

Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Fined.		Imprisoned.				Otherwise dealt with.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Offences against Property without Violence :—																		
Enter dwelling at night with intent.....	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	10	9	1	...
Embezzlement	181	12	3	...	62	...	12	...	34	...	51	...	25	12	196	100	96	...
Embezzlement, ship's stores or cargo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False pretences or attempt	1,323	66	13	2	363	3	163	19	297	5	260	38	253	3	1,404	923	481	...
Fraudulent appropriation	248	6	1	...	192	2	15	...	2	...	22	1	18	3	255	146	109	...
Fraudulently branding or altering brands on cattle	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5	...
Found at night with intent to commit a felony	26	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	26	23	3	...
Found in enclosed yard with intent.....	65	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	28	...	16	...	16	1	66	63	3	...
Goods in custody suspected stolen	1,139	57	4	1	25	...	400	21	126	3	198	8	394	26	1,201	1,283	...	82
Illegally use boat	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	10	...	5
Illegally use cattle	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	2	1	...
Illegally use horse	21	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	21	3	18	...
Illegally use vehicle	1,423	8	20	...	107	1	422	...	447	1	382	5	85	1	1,451	1,334	117	...
Larceny as a bailee	30	4	2	...	5	...	5	1	3	2	5	1	14	...	36	37	...	1
Larceny as a clerk or servant	58	4	...	...	33	2	3	...	10	...	8	2	4	...	62	70	...	8
Larceny from public library .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Larceny, simple or attempt	8,898	1,031	153	46	601	15	3,214	570	2,336	62	2,183	354	717	76	10,128	8,878	1,250	...
Larceny of things attached to land	8	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	11	...	1
Possession of skin or carcass of stolen cattle	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	5	...	2
Possession of tree, fence or like material, unlawful	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Receiving stolen property	425	27	11	...	90	3	133	12	27	...	129	9	57	3	463	395	68	...
Stealing animals or birds usually kept in captivity	41	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	27	...	1	...	41	4	37	...
Stealing cattle	57	...	7	...	14	...	19	...	7	...	14	...	10	...	64	28	36	...
Stealing dog	10	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	8	3	...
Stealing from person, or attempt	58	2	...	...	4	...	14	1	18	...	13	1	9	...	60	59	1	...
Stealing horse	13	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	13	11	2	...
Stealing in dwelling	256	13	2	...	41	...	33	4	78	3	78	4	28	2	271	205	66	...
Stealing letter or article sent by post	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	9	...
Stealing sheep	40	...	3	1	5	...	12	...	17	...	8	1	1	...	44	49	...	5
Stealing valuable security	32	14	...	...	13	8	11	2	...	1	6	2	2	1	46	32	14	...
Stealing, vessel in port, from	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	7	3	4	...
Stealing, wharf, from	129	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	5	...	15	...	4	...	129	7	122	...
Valueless cheques, obtaining property, etc., by	37	2	2	...	9	...	4	2	6	...	15	...	5	...	41	*	...	...
Any other offences against property without violence	58	3	22	1	33	2	22	2	8	...	12	...	5	...	84	83	1	...
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total	14,623	1,249	249	52	1,638	36	4,639	634	3,465	77	3,467	426	1,663	128	16,173	13,793	2,380	...
Forgery or Offences against Currency :—																		
Forging and uttering	31	5	...	...	1	1	11	1	11	...	5	1	3	2	36	33	3	...
Forgery	136	23	2	...	43	9	22	4	24	...	38	6	11	4	161	94	67	...
Forging bank note .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Making counterfeit coins .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* New offence.

Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.			
Forgery or Offences against Currency—continued.																		
Making counterfeit coining tools .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Making implements or material for forgery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of counterfeit coins .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of coining tools .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of forged bank notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of implements or material for forgery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering	72	10	...	...	31	7	12	...	11	...	17	2	1	1	82	31	51	...
Any other offences against currency	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	3	...
Accessory before or after the fact to any of the above felonies...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	242	38	3	...	75	17	46	5	46	...	60	9	18	7	283	159	124	...
Offences against Good Order :—																		
Conspiracy	5	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	9	...	2
Contempt of Court	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
Escape from custody	29	4	...	...	16	...	...	...	5	1	8	3	...	...	33	26	7	...
False swearing, not perjury	15	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	16	...	16	...
Lewdness	36	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	22	...	7	...	...	...	36	22	14	...
Make false declaration	1	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	7	...	1
Perjury .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Public mischief	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	2
Riot (indictable) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sedition .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tampering with witness .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treason .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful assembly .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absconding from bail	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	7	...	5
Beg or gather alms	237	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	207	5	26	2	2	1	245	177	68	...
Behaviour—riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening or insulting	4,830	2,566	460	60	...	...	4,273	2,497	12	...	817	86	188	43	7,916	7,335	581	...
Betting, street	739	35	1	1	...	...	727	35	2	...	8	1	3	...	776	825	...	49
Betting, house or place, etc.	1,695	359	2	1	...	...	1,688	359	...	...	2	1	7	...	2,057	2,138	...	81
Bribery	8	...	5	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	13	3	10	...
Brothel, keeper of .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Brothel, found in .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common gaming house, keeper, etc.	51	4	2	2	...	...	52	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	59	53	6	...
Common gaming house, found therein	2,500	4	...	...	...	...	2,465	4	...	...	35	...	...	...	2,504	2,665	...	161
Constable, assume designation	17	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	24	...	7
Consorting	57	26	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	11	25	13	2	1	83	107	...	24
Cutting instrument in possession	36	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	17	...	10	...	6	...	36	36	...	...
Drive motor vehicle under the influence, or attempt	3,473	24	90	1	...	...	2,496	14	37	...	788	5	242	6	3,588	3,230	358	...
Drive, manner dangerous	228	2	112	...	1	...	189	1	2	...	27	1	121	...	342	312	30	...
Drive, negligently or furiously, etc.	2,468	17	4,257	112	...	...	4,111	91	...	...	397	15	2,217	23	6,854	5,207	1,677	...
Drive, speed dangerous	48	...	105	2	...	...	135	1	...	...	7	...	11	1	155	197	...	42

Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.						
						Fined.		Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Offences against Good Order—continued.																		
Disorderly house, keeper, occupier, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disorderly house, person found therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drunk, and drunk and disorderly	75,278	3,927	11	1	...	...	11,139	760	133	...	63,894	3,162	123	6	79,217	83,178	3,961
Firearms, carry on Sunday	23	...	241	3	...	...	238	1	...	...	21	2	5	...	267	314	47
Firearms, shoot for pleasure	15	...	87	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	102	116	14
Firearms, unlawful possession	30	...	36	...	...	...	52	...	3	...	6	...	5	...	66	45	21
Guns, machine gun, etc., unlawful possession	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	2	2
Housebreaking implements in possession	23	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	23	21	2
Idle and disorderly person	944	478	...	...	...	...	1	...	526	183	306	255	111	40	1,422	1,334	88
Incite to commit crime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incite to resist arrest	20	...	4	1	...	...	22	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	25	34	9
Language, profane, indecent, obscene, insulting or threatening	3,726	266	544	216	...	...	3,497	296	7	...	430	38	336	148	4,752	4,799	47
Military deserter	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	15	11	4
Naval deserter	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	14	...	...	...	18	4	...
Opium in possession, smoking, etc.	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	47	35
Pistol, unlicensed, in possession	128	2	7	1	6	...	88	2	16	...	19	1	6	...	138	152	14	
Play at a game to annoyance, etc.	1,366	4	18	...	...	...	1,222	4	...	...	161	...	1	...	1,388	1,294	94
Prostitution, suffer by owner, occupier, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitution, male person living on	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	2	3
Resist arrest	525	10	10	3	...	...	473	8	2	...	34	4	26	1	548	565	17
Rogue and vagabond	89	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	3	31	1	5	...	93	119	26
Sell liquor without licence	185	30	6	2	...	...	173	24	4	...	6	7	8	1	223	185	38
Soliciting by male person	107	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	48	...	51	...	6	...	107	83	24
Soliciting by known prostitute	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	5	...	2	24	23	1
Ship, absent without leave, desert, etc.	148	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	72	...	29	...	33	...	148	113	35
Ship, disobey order aboard	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	9	8	1
Ship, travel without paying fare	5	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6
Throw or discharge missile	2	1	5	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	6	2
Travel on tram or train and evade fare	270	10	2,277	920	...	...	2,453	892	2	...	27	14	65	24	3,477	2,279	198
Trespass on enclosed land	141	6	227	70	...	...	280	54	...	...	24	3	64	19	444	358	86
Trespass, cause animals to	...	...	11	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	5	6
Unauthorised procession, take part	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	5
Writing indecent words or figures	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1
Any other offence against good order	138	8	139	6	7	...	51	4	38	5	70	1	111	4	291	194	97	
Total	99,714	7,825	8,664	1,403	77	...	36,003	5,058	1,258	225	67,316	3,623	3,724	322	117,606	117,693	87	
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings:—																		
Aborigines Protection	322	12	174	8	...	...	448	14	4	...	22	3	22	3	516	550	34
Aliens (Commonwealth)	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	3
Air Navigation (Commonwealth)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apiaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.						
						Fined.		Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Breaches of Acts generally including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings—continued.																		
Arbitration and Conciliation (Commonwealth)	...	...	36	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	36	18	13	...	
Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents	1	...	32	5	1	...	24	...	...	...	7	...	1	5	38	23	15	
Bankruptcy (Commonwealth)	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	2	...	
Billiards and Bagatelle	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	4	
Bread	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	16	...	10	
Bread Industry	...	...	31	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	6	...	31	33	...	2	
Business Agents	5	...	15	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	20	5	15	...	
Business Names	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Bush Fires	31	...	433	11	...	...	362	11	...	...	21	...	81	...	475	139	336	
Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat	...	...	25	2	...	...	19	2	...	...	1	...	5	...	27	15	12	
Charitable Collections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Child Welfare	177	119	45	18	...	...	7	3	19	9	161	107	35	18	359	395	...	36
Coal Mines Regulation	...	...	43	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	5	...	15	...	43	66	...	23
Crown Lands	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	2
Companies	...	...	44	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	43	...	44	37	7	...	
Crimes (Commonwealth)	146	6	24	1	7	...	89	5	16	...	44	1	14	1	177	124	53	...
Crimes	100	2	65	3	12	...	20	...	42	1	48	...	43	4	170	182	...	12
Crimes Prevention	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Customs (Commonwealth)	13	...	101	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	114	101	13	...
Dairy Industry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
Dairy Supervision	...	...	30	6	...	...	27	4	...	...	...	1	3	1	36	9	27	...
Defence (Commonwealth)	59	...	86	...	...	...	101	...	3	...	11	...	30	...	145	37	108	...
Deserted Wives and Children	138	1	89	...	...	...	7	...	21	...	133	...	66	1	228	412	...	184
Disorderly Houses	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	3
Distillation (Commonwealth)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...
Dog and Goat	2	...	438	312	...	...	422	304	...	...	4	1	14	7	752	539	213	...
Electoral (Commonwealth)	...	...	220	54	...	...	204	52	...	...	...	...	16	2	274	59	215	...
Entertainment Tax (Commonwealth)	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	7	...
Excise (Commonwealth)	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Explosives	...	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	5	2	...	...
Factories and Shops	...	...	101	28	...	...	97	27	...	...	2	...	2	1	129	109	20	...
Fauna Protection	13	...	80	1	...	...	75	1	...	...	6	...	12	...	94	148	...	54
Fire Brigades	2	...	7	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	10	...	...
Fisheries and Oyster Farms	9	...	949	4	...	...	854	4	3	...	22	...	79	...	962	566	396	...
Forestry	...	...	63	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	6	...	63	60	3	...	...
Gaming and Betting	648	26	7	...	...	...	640	26	...	...	13	...	2	...	681	786	...	105
Gas	...	...	16	1	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	1	...	17	2	15	...	...
Government Railways—and By-laws	260	4	1,196	143	...	...	1,370	135	4	...	36	5	46	7	1,603	1,283	320	...
Hawkers and Pedlars	39	...	8	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	47	40	7	...
Immigration (Commonwealth)	75	...	63	1	...	...	61	1	72	...	2	...	3	...	139	140	...	1
Impounding	...	...	7	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	4	4	...	...
Income Tax (Commonwealth)	2	...	2,134	201	...	...	1,452	74	...	...	3	...	681	127	2,337	2,275	62	...
Inebriates	65	22	17	7	...	...	2	...	58	22	20	4	2	3	111	171	...	60
Industrial Arbitration	...	...	340	24	...	...	257	14	...	...	2	...	81	10	364	271	93	...

Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.						
						Fined.	Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.						F.	M.	F.	M.					F.
Inflammable Liquid .....	...	...	23	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	23	...	...
Invalid and Old Age Pensions (Commonwealth) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Jury .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landlord and Tenant .....	...	...	334	79	...	...	34	4	...	194	52	106	23	413	402	11	...	...
Land Tax (Commonwealth) .....	...	...	28	3	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	11	2	31	...	31	...	...
Liquor	183	23	1,884	74	...	...	1,770	62	...	117	7	180	28	2,164	1,580	584	...	...
Local Government and Ordinances	85	1	3,623	328	...	...	3,265	201	...	83	13	360	115	4,037	2,633	1,404	...	...
Lotteries and Art Unions	17	...	6	1	...	...	19	1	...	2	...	2	...	24	35	...	11	...
Lunacy	67	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	41	6	18	1	75	91	...	16	...
Marriage	2	...	42	41	1	...	...	...	...	19	18	24	23	85	37	48	...	...
Masters and Servants .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	7	...	...	...
Meat Industry	5	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	1	...
Medical Practitioners	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	11	...	8	...
Merchant Shipping	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	8	18	...	10	...
Money Lenders and Infants Loans	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	1	8	93	...	85	...
Metropolitan Traffic and Regulations	926	9	2,633	1,250	...	...	3,481	1,227	1	46	24	31	8	4,818	1,698	3,120	...	...
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage, and By-laws .....	...	...	503	146	...	...	496	143	...	...	...	7	3	649	146	503	...	...
Mining .....	...	...	15	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	9	6	...	...
Motor Tax Management	85	...	1,111	...	...	...	1,156	...	...	27	...	13	...	1,196	378	818	...	...
Motor Traffic and Regulations	2,350	16	85,474	1,350	...	...	85,762	1,307	22	1,054	41	986	18	89,190	74,239	14,951	...	...
National Security Regulations (all offences) .....	...	...	740	98	...	...	569	75	...	2	...	169	23	838	13	825	...	...
Navigation (Commonwealth) .....	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	38	...	23	...
Noxious Trades .....	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	6	1	...	...
Obscene and Indecent Publications	2	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	2	...	10	8	2	...	...
Parliamentary Electorates and Elections .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...
Pastures Protection	6	...	1,322	82	...	...	1,175	68	...	34	...	119	14	1,410	1,465	...	55	...
Pawnbrokers .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	6	...
Pistol Licence	42	...	13	...	1	...	31	...	6	11	...	6	...	55	58	...	3	...
Poisons .....	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	5	...	...
Police Offences	92	2	206	11	...	...	192	5	1	75	3	30	5	311	329	...	18	...
Police Offences (Drugs)	9	12	30	2	...	...	30	4	2	5	6	2	...	53	62	...	9	...
Police Regulation	26	1	3	...	1	...	25	1	...	3	...	...	...	30	17	13	...	...
Post and Telegraph (Commonwealth)	37	9	47	7	10	8	68	7	...	3	1	3	...	100	75	25	...	...
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	24	...	95	1	...	...	93	1	3	2	...	21	...	120	89	31	...	...
Prices Regulation .....	...	...	682	76	...	...	478	51	...	10	...	194	25	758	1,374	...	616	...
Printing	14	...	4	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	32	...	14	...
Prisons	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Public Health .....	...	...	163	48	...	...	95	15	...	11	7	57	26	211	146	65	...	...
Public Instruction .....	...	1	328	48	...	...	231	22	...	34	5	63	22	377	384	...	7	...
Public Roads	4	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	59	...	53	...
Pure Food .....	...	...	1,083	72	...	...	1,020	67	...	17	1	46	4	1,155	1,067	88	...	...

Appendix A—continued.

Offences.	Arrests.		Summons Cases.		How dealt with.										Total.	Total for previous Year.	In-crease.	De-crease.
					Committed for Trial.	Summarily Convicted.						Withdrawn or Discharged.						
						Fined.		Imprisoned.		Otherwise dealt with.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings—(continued).																		
Quarantine (Commonwealth)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Registration of Stock Brands	...	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12	12	...
Rural Workers' Accommodation	...	...	10	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	11	40	...	29
Sales Tax (Commonwealth)	...	...	545	44	...	...	336	18	...	...	...	...	209	26	589	426	163	...
Scaffolding and Lifts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seamen	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Second-hand Dealers and Collectors	15	...	21	1	...	...	33	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	37	61	...	24
Stamp Duties	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	5	...
Stock Diseases	...	...	11	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	12	...	1
Sunday Trading (Refreshment Rooms)	...	...	8	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	20	...	11
Sydney Harbour Trust	6	...	24	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	46	...	16
Sydney Water Supply	...	...	89	13	...	...	89	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	102	...
Theatres and Public Halls	14	1	75	1	...	...	87	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	91	97	...	6
Totalizator	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
Transport	68	9	929	14	...	...	917	16	...	...	37	...	43	7	1,020	1,236	...	216
Vagrancy	672	46	8	...	...	...	39	1	406	22	150	16	85	7	726	634	92	...
Venereal Diseases	2	...	43	10	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	41	9	55	115	...	60
Veterinary Surgeons	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	4	...
Weights and Measures	...	...	272	9	...	...	265	8	1	...	1	...	5	1	281	259	22	...
Widows' Pensions (Commonwealth)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection	...	...	33	7	...	...	33	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	97	...	57
Wireless Telegraphy (Commonwealth)	...	...	603	30	...	...	598	30	...	...	1	...	4	...	633	281	352	...
Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers	2	...	19	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	15	6	...
Any other Acts	95	5	1,403	50	8	...	1,191	31	21	3	49	8	229	13	1,553	1,124	429	...
Total	6,984	335	111,535	4,734	41	8	110,702	4,069	721	62	2,617	333	4,438	597	123,588	99,852	23,736	...
RECAPITULATION.																		
Offences against the person	3,582	141	2,970	613	935	37	1,367	97	264	5	1,076	89	2,910	526	7,306	6,943	363	...
Offences against property with violence	3,860	91	243	47	1,604	36	701	35	133	1	1,191	25	474	41	4,241	3,750	491	...
Offences against property without violence	14,623	1,249	249	52	1,638	36	4,639	634	3,465	77	3,467	426	1,663	128	16,173	13,793	2,380	...
Forgery and offences against the currency	242	38	3	...	75	17	46	5	46	...	60	9	18	7	283	159	124	...
Offences against good order	99,714	7,825	8,664	1,403	77	...	36,003	5,058	1,258	225	67,316	3,623	3,724	322	117,606	117,693	...	87
Breaches of Acts generally, including offences not otherwise provided for	6,984	335	111,535	4,734	41	8	110,702	4,069	721	62	2,617	333	4,438	597	123,588	99,852	23,736	...
Total	129,005	9,679	123,664	6,849	4,370	134	153,458	9,898	5,887	370	75,727	4,505	13,227	1,621	269,197	242,190	27,007	...

* New offence.

APPENDIX A—continued.

APPLICATIONS FOR ORDERS, 1952.

Classification.	Orders made.		No Orders made (after evidence).		Cases withdrawn, etc.		Total Cases.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
For Maintenance—									
Wife	1,803	...	393	...	1,080	...	3,276	...	3,276
Child	852	...	75	...	135	...	1,062	...	1,062
Under Lunacy Act	11	...	1	...	1	...	13	...	13
Varying order for maintenance	1,013	267	181	70	174	29	1,368	366	1,734
Preliminary Expenses	66	2	6	...	23	...	95	2	97
Uncontrollable Child	40	27	4	6	9	...	53	33	86
Neglected Child	82	84	8	12	8	2	98	98	196
Breach conditions of release	94	5	30	...	3	...	127	5	132
Detention of property.....	1,222	705	25	16	1,068	625	2,315	1,346	3,661
Fraudulent removal (Landlord and Tenant)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Prohibition (Liquor Act)	306	8	30	3	94	13	430	24	454
Sureties (Threats, etc., and apprehended injuries to property)	64	3	3	2	180	13	247	18	265
Lunacy Act (Orders for detention in institutions) ...	997	1,149	804	513	87	55	1,888	1,717	3,605
Under—									
Forestry Act.....	4	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	6
Landlord and Tenant (other than fraudulent removal)	2,223	668	978	344	1,213	441	4,414	1,453	5,867
Local Government Act	86	9	7	3	34	8	127	20	147
Masters and Servants Act	358	32	29	7	30	9	417	48	465
Public Health Act	172	97	37	25	95	51	304	173	477
Child Welfare Act	101	18	33	11	33	6	167	35	202
Industrial Arbitration Act (Trade Union levies)...	841	132	104	1	221	26	1,166	159	1,325
Other Acts	361	116	90	48	129	33	580	197	777
Total	10,697	3,322	2,838	1,061	4,619	1,311	18,154	5,694	23,848

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS, 1952.

Classification.	Cases withdrawn or discharged.		Cases in which orders were subsequently obeyed.		Cases in which defendants were imprisoned.		Total persons brought before the Court.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
For Maintenance—									
Wife	1,132	...	2,152	...	421	...	3,705	...	3,705
Child	190	...	392	...	73	...	655	...	655
Under Lunacy Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preliminary Expenses .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Detention of property.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Sureties (Threats, etc., and apprehended injuries to property)	12	...	6	...	...	...	18	...	18
Under—									
Forestry Act.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landlord and Tenant Act	11	...	51	9	...	...	62	9	71
Local Government Act	5	3	10	5	...	...	15	8	23
Masters and Servants Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Health Act	11	2	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
Child Welfare Act	3	...	6	...	...	...	9	...	9
Industrial Arbitration Act (Trade Union levies)...	3	...	5	...	2	...	10	...	10
Other Acts	1	...	10	...	...	...	11	...	11
Costs of Court	86	...	37	...	...	...	123	...	123
Total	1,455	6	2,670	14	496	...	4,621	20	4,641

APPENDIX B.

Return of Offences committed by Juveniles (persons under the age of eighteen years) in the Metropolitan District for the year ended 31st December, 1932.

Offence.	Males.	Females.	Number of Cases.	Released on Probation.	Fined.	Sent to Prison.	Committed to a Home.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Trial.	Discharged.	Bound Over.	Admonished.	Find Surety.	Withdrawn.	Bail Estimated.	Remanded.	No Evidence Offered.	Total.	Total for previous Year.	Increase.	Decrease.
Abscond from custody	48	53	101	1	...	...	88	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	1	4	101	116	...	15
Arson	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	9
Assault (common and assault in company)	35	6	41	7	6	...	...	...	...	14	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	41	56	...	15
Assault and resist Police	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	4
Assault and robbery (including assault and robbery in company)	19	4	23	...	...	...	18	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	13	10	...
Assault (including assault on female, rape and attempts, assault with intent to rape, carnally know a girl under 16)	111	18	129	57	6	...	16	2	...	21	13	...	...	11	...	...	3	129	101	28	...
Assault—indecent, on male	25	...	25	22	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	29	...	4
Behaviour—offensive, riotous, etc.	18	1	19	5	4	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	19	18	1	...
Bodily harm—inflict or occasion grievous or actual	13	...	13	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	13	6	7	...
Buggery	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	...
Burglary .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle (including horses) stealing or illegally using	13	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	...	...
Child or young person—neglected or uncontrollable	489	422	911	299	...	...	359	...	...	105	27	1	...	41	...	1	78	911	835	76	...
Child desertion .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cruelty to animals	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Drunkenness	8	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	8	5	3	...
Dwelling, found in, etc. ....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embezzlement	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...
Enclosed lands—trespass on	22	...	22	3	9	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	3	22	8	14	...
Enclosed yard—found in	5	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	...	...
False pretences	3	20	23	21	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	22	...
Forgery, uttering, or forgery and uttering	9	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...
Gaming and betting .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Idle and disorderly person	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Language, indecent, insulting, etc.	14	4	18	2	10	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	18	29	...	11
Larceny as a bailee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maintenance order—disobey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manslaughter .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Misappropriation—fraudulent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missile throwing, etc.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money demanded by menaces, etc.	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Motor vehicle—illegally use	383	3	386	100	24	...	165	...	...	6	84	1	...	1	...	...	5	386	375	11	...
Murder and attempts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Obscenely expose person	12	...	12	7	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	6	...
Playing a game to the annoyance of passengers or residents .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Police Offences (Drugs) Act, 1927	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of housebreaking implements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Property—malicious injury	133	9	142	93	13	...	16	...	...	5	4	1	...	1	...	...	9	142	141	1	...
Property—possession of stolen	37	2	39	3	1	...	5	...	...	11	...	...	...	8	...	...	11	39	33	6	...
Property—receiving stolen	53	1	54	37	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	54	43	11	...
Railway and Transport By-laws	141	3	144	14	45	...	3	...	...	18	...	61	...	3	...	...	...	144	71	73	...
Recognizance—breach of	12	2	14	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	8	6	...
Release—break conditions of	58	8	66	27	...	...	33	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	66	86	...	20
Representations—false .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Robbery under arms .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shook with intent	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Sly-grog selling .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing	1,756	143	1,899	1,156	33	...	421	2	...	88	76	36	...	15	...	...	72	1,899	1,009	290	...
Stealing—attempts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Stealing in a dwelling	67	8	75	48	...	2	19	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	75	52	23	...
Stealing in company	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Stealing from the person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stealing—break, enter and steal	962	40	1,002	554	...	2	316	1	...	28	54	5	...	...	...	...	42	1,002	968	34	...
Stealing—found at night with intent	6	...	6	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	...
Stealing—all other classes	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...
Suspected person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Traffic—drive under influence	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	2
Traffic—drive in dangerous, furious, negligent, reckless manner	43	...	43	...	36	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43	47	...	4
Traffic—other offences	650	8	658	11	594	...	13	...	...	21	5	1	...	8	...	...	5	658	581	77	...
Travel on train or tram without paying fare	394	149	543	1	445	...	...	...	...	42	...	36	...	17	...	...	2	543	400	143	...
Truancy—unsatisfactory school attendance	287	76	363	105	81	...	14	...	...	73	...	...	...	22	...	...	68	363	401	...	38
Wounding, maliciously .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Any other offences not included in foregoing	202	31	233	45	76	...	25	1	...	48	2	17	...	16	...	...	3	233	191	42	...
Totals	6,058	1,013	7,071	2,653	1,390	5	1,543	8	...	514	294	174	...	166	1	2	321	7,071	6,288	783	...

The total number of juvenile offenders charged with the above offences was 3,697 males and 858 females.

APPENDIX C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Offences dealt with by Courts in New South Wales during the Years 1941 to 1952 inclusive, as shown in the Annual Reports for the respective years.

Year.	Offences Against the Person.	Offences Against Property With Violence.	Offences Against Property Without Violence.	Forgery and Offences Against the Currency.	Offences Against Good Order.	Breaches of Acts Generally.	Grand Total of Cases Before the Courts.	Juvenile Cases Before The Courts (Met. Dist. Only).	Population (Latest Available Estimate).
1941	3,569	3,761	11,594	125	49,795	64,626	133,470	6,437	2,797,027
1942	4,040	4,572	12,590	89	53,742	79,498	154,531	7,910	2,828,639
1943	4,594	5,161	14,107	137	52,071	59,433	135,503	8,091	2,858,273
1944	4,985	4,935	13,320	101	51,295	51,865	126,501	7,353	2,870,956
1945	5,525	5,431	13,546	76	64,658	51,843	141,071	7,418	2,893,656
1946	6,403	5,338	12,135	252	89,415	59,763	173,311	6,185	2,929,447
1947	6,322	4,704	12,131	295	92,379	65,001	180,835	4,611	2,985,285
1948	6,527	3,641	11,633	232	108,116	68,307	198,456	5,404	3,025,319
1949	6,288	3,965	11,803	169	102,821	80,771	205,817	5,266	3,113,659
1950	6,690	3,780	12,200	198	104,903	87,146	214,917	5,904	3,224,597
1951	6,943	3,750	13,793	159	117,693	99,852	242,190	6,288	3,317,182
1952	7,306	4,241	16,173	283	117,606	123,588	269,197	7,071	3,405,389*

* Estimated 30th September, 1952.

APPENDIX D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Showing Principal Groups of Offences dealt with by Courts in New South Wales for the Years 1941 to 1952 inclusive.

Offences.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Murder and attempts { Murder Attempts }	23 } 41 18 }	27 } 30 3 }	25 } 40 15 }	31 } 55 24 }	34 } 63 29 }	39 } 74 35 }	33 } 51 18 }	45 } 54 9 }	37 } 53 16 }	41 } 96 55 }	41 } 68 27 }	40 } 49 9 }
Manslaughter	34	23	31	50	52	49	41	54	52	54	86	89
Inflict grievous bodily harm	79	68	81	78	75	86	73	97	87	101	112	134
Attempt to inflict grievous bodily harm	7	15	10	17	22	19	20	9	34	14	112	134
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	121	145	156	181	165	190	187	218	213	178	211	237
Assault and robbery	92	149	127	122	111	132	102	111	112	69	105	139
Demanding property with menaces or threat	6	13	13	23	19	23	7	13	5	6	5	10
Assault and robbery whilst armed	17	18	27	6	36	25	27	28	11	5	26	16
Assault Police in the execution of duty	251	389	325	333	364	494	360	497	405	481	425	348
Common assault	1,416	1,519	1,732	1,769	1,831	2,283	2,325	2,345	2,198	2,266	2,441	2,479
Rape	20	25	12	21	34	30	17	20	19	21	28	13
Attempts to commit rape	20	15	17	11	10	21	19	20	13	14	17	13
Carnally knowing a girl under 10 years	18	12	13	13	5	18	4	12	10	5	9	13
Carnally knowing a girl over 10 and under 16	70	82	83	62	93	119	144	85	115	126	132	156
Indecent assault on girl under 16	80	95	102	98	106	87	133	109	107	136	120	95
Indecent assault on female	34	32	18	15	31	44	34	43	36	37	54	29
Bigamy	32	19	55	66	91	83	49	59	73	60	37	52
Burglary	6	10	10	7	11	15	14	6	14	6	6	5
Breaking and entering or attempts ...	2,918	3,442	4,018	3,859	4,147	4,085	3,550	2,539	2,885	2,549	2,381	2,927
Drunkenness	34,585	34,797	24,837	34,487	43,482	62,082	67,410	82,802	78,352	78,650	83,178	79,217
Riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening or insulting behaviour	3,944	4,760	4,105	3,628	4,717	8,022	7,515	7,782	7,120	7,846	7,335	7,916
Simple larceny	7,219	8,173	8,828	8,095	8,204	7,661	8,173	7,670	7,746	7,959	8,878	10,128
Stealing in a dwelling	195	250	319	340	351	293	215	225	183	237	205	271
Obtaining goods or money by false pretences	1,487	414	604	351	360	519	657	681	829	789	923	1,404
Supposed stolen goods in custody ...	928	1,524	2,267	2,528	2,455	1,692	1,362	1,242	1,117	1,080	1,283	1,201

APPENDIX E.

TABLE SHOWING—

- (1) The relative strength of the New South Wales Police Force to the total population.
- (2) The number of cases before the Courts, and number relative to the population for the 20 years 1933 to 1952 inclusive :—

Year.	Strength of Force.*		Cases Before the Court.		General Population.
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
1933	3,608	1.38	126,134	48	2,613,776
1934	3,606	1.37	127,960	49	2,636,460
1935	3,599	1.35	134,900	51	2,657,666
1936	3,727	1.39	144,707	54	2,681,736
1937	3,818	1.40	125,791	47	2,710,738
1938	3,803	1.40	115,521	42	2,735,695
1939	3,905	1.42	144,848	52	2,770,348
1940	3,904	1.42	149,421	53	2,793,321
1941	3,851	1.37	133,470	47	2,797,027
1942	3,763	1.31	154,531	55	2,828,639
1943	3,676	1.29	135,503	47	2,858,273
1944	3,598	1.25	126,501	44	2,870,956
1945	3,677	1.27	141,079	49	2,893,656
1946	3,958	1.35	173,311	59	2,929,447
1947	4,196	1.41	180,835	60	2,985,285
1948	4,298	1.42	198,456	66	3,025,319
1949	4,344	1.39	205,817	66	3,113,659
1950	4,410	1.36	214,917	66	3,244,597
1951	4,470	1.35	242,190	73	3,317,182
1952	4,641	1.36	269,197	79	3,405,389 (†)

* Including Trackers and Police Cadets.

† Estimated 30th September, 1952.