

1958

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

REPORT
OF THE
POLICE DEPARTMENT
of New South Wales
(Together with Appendices)
For 1957

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES

FOR THE YEAR 1957

Police Department,
Commissioner's Office,
Sydney, 2nd April, 1958.

The Premier of New South Wales.

Dear Sir,

I submit hereunder the Annual Report of the New South Wales Police Force and the activities of the Police Department during the year 1957.

GENERAL REVIEW

Developments in the Force

Developments in the Force during 1957 included an increase in the authorised strength of male Police by 100, with authority for a further increase of 50 early in 1958. No material difficulty is now experienced in recruiting and by the end of the year practically all vacancies had been filled. The established strength of Women Police was also increased by 8 but the additional staff had not been recruited by the end of the year.

The mobility of the Force was considerably improved by the acquisition of many additional vehicles (details are published later), as well as new vehicles to replace those wearing out; I have also been very pleased to be able to replace 70 motor cycles and side-cars with four-wheeled vehicles at Stations where road conditions, terrain, climate and nature of duties do not favour the use of the motor cycle outfits. It is my desire to effect a further replacement of motor cycles and side-cars at many Stations in this State where I feel that this form of transport is quite inappropriate. The mobility of the Force is of the utmost importance in the interests of efficiency, and provides not only a vital means of road patrol for traffic supervision but is of material assistance in general supervision and the detection of crime.

Substantial progress has been made in improving Police communications, including the wireless system, the setting up of a central communications centre and the installation of a teletypewriter service.

The appointment of a member of the Police Force on a trial basis as Public Relations Officer was made towards the end of 1956, and was found to be so satisfactory that I confirmed his appointment during 1957. The officer concerned, Sergeant 3rd Class W. Tyrrell, has showed aptitude for the task and with widening experience is becoming of increasing value in handling press releases and other forms of publicity on behalf of the Department, and dealing with the continuous requests received for Police assistance or participation in various publicity ventures.

A number of specially designed flood boats powered by 35 h.p. outboard motors were obtained during the year for use by the Water Police in flood rescue work. Further details are reported later under "Water Police".

Police buildings unfortunately are not nearly up to the standard generally we would desire. I greatly appreciate the efforts of the Public Works Department, which does its best for the Police Department with the funds available, but there is a very large programme of new buildings required for Police Stations, offices and residences, and a very large amount of maintenance work necessary. I am, of course, aware that the position is governed by the amount of finance available but I cannot refrain from pointing out here the needs of the Department for better buildings.

The Department's work is hampered in many ways by lack of a central building to house all those activities which should be under one roof, and at present much time and expense is wasted by the fact that they are located in different parts of the City.

Crime

The crime figures published later in this Report show that during 1957 the number of serious crimes reported to the Police showed a small increase (2.5 per cent.) over the figure for 1956. However, a very pleasing feature, which it gives me no little satisfaction in reporting, is the very high proportion of these crimes—no less than 79 per cent.—which were cleared up by the Police. I think this result is a most creditable reflection on the work and efficiency of the Force generally.

Traffic Control

The volume of traffic on our roads daily becomes greater and the problems associated with traffic control more complex.

In Sydney the replacement of tram cars by omnibuses on certain streets has made for greater freedom for motor traffic. The volume of traffic on the city streets is so heavy that notwithstanding the efforts of Police in traffic control delays become unavoidable.

On the highways and main roads, Police road traffic patrols have been strengthened by the provision of additional Police and motor vehicles, as reported later.

The total number of accidents showed an increase over the figure for the previous year, but it is very satisfactory to note that the number of traffic fatalities showed a decrease. I feel that this result shows the value of the additional traffic Police and vehicles which have been made available.

During the year I arranged for highway patrol cyclists who ride at high speed, to adopt a special helmet to guard against head injuries. These helmets have already paid dividends in the shape of lives saved and further details are published later in this report.

Special Functions and Tasks for the Police

None of the public events of 1957 call for special mention here except perhaps the Waratah Festival conducted by the civic authorities in Sydney.

For the first time for several years past, there are no floods to report in New South Wales during 1957. The year witnessed a series of bush fires, which in many parts of the State caused grave damage and some loss of life, and in the case of fires on the Blue Mountains, left hundreds of people homeless. Police were very actively concerned in these fires.

Police Conduct and Discipline

The conduct and attention to duty of Police were on a generally very satisfactory level. In a large Police Force it is inevitable that there will be justifiable complaints from time to time and that disciplinary action will be called for in regard to some members of the Force. During 1957, for

instance, 42 Police were Departmentally dealt with, of whom 14 were dismissed and 28 punished in other ways. In addition, proceedings were taken in the Courts against 5 Police for criminal or quasi-criminal offences.

There has been some publicity in regard to Police discipline, suggestions being made publicly on the one hand that Police were over disciplined and alternatively that the Force contained a large number of ill-conducted men who were insufficiently disciplined. I quote these figures to put the matter

in proper perspective and show that disciplinary action is taken where it is necessary, but the number of Police who have been punished is very small in comparison to the size of the Force.

I am satisfied that in New South Wales we have an efficient and generally well-conducted Force of Police who carry out their duties conscientiously and well. That they enjoy the full confidence and esteem of the great body of the public is demonstrated by the constant stream of commendations received.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT

(I) Scope and Area of Operation

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

Estimated Population (as at 30th June, 1957) = 3,622,906.

(II) Personnel of the Police Department

The following figures show the strength of the Police Force and of the ancillary staffs as at 31st December, 1957:—

Police Force proper:—

Authorised strength 4836

Actual strength 4824

Vacancies then existing 12

(Ratio of Police to population = 1 to 751 or 1.33 per 1,000)

Ancillary Staffs 642

Total of all employees as at 31st December, 1957 5496

(III) Distribution in Ranks and Duties of Police

The distribution of the Police in the authorised ranks and duties performed as at 31st December, 1957, was as shown in the following table:—

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Metropolitan Superintendent	Superintendent 1/C.	Superintendent 2/C.	Superintendent 3/C.	Acting Superintendent	Inspector 1/C.	Inspector 2/C.	Inspector 3/C.	Sergeant 1/C.	Sergeant 2/C.	Sergeant 3/C.	Senior Constable	Constable 1/C.	Ordinary Constable	Probationary Constable	Total
General Police	1	1	1	3	6	11	4	12	26	54	144	280	475	144	888	1,013	313	3,376
Criminal Investigation Branch .....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	5	8	9	79	15	106	35	1	262
Other Detectives and Plain Clothes Police employed on Detective work .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	24	146	16	252	141	7	597*
Traffic Police .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	11	13	62	6	190	252	16	558
Water Police .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	15	7	...	31
Totals	1	1	1	4	7	13	4	12	32	62	174	327	768	182	1,451	1,448	337	4,824

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

(IV) Ancillary Staffs

The employees of the Department other than members of the Police Force proper as at 31st December, 1957, were as follows:—

Special Parking Police	85
Police Cadets	154
Women Police	38
Matrons	4
Special Constables (employed on various duties)	27
Bandmaster	1
Choirmaster	1
Cliff Rescue Instructor	1
Aboriginal Trackers	8
Clerical Staff employed under the Public Service Act—	

Males 182

Females 134

316

General Staff employed under the Public Service Act (motor mechanics, testers, farrier, grooms, attendants, telephone operators, lift drivers, gardener, night watchman, etc.)—

Males 36

Females 1

37

Total: 672

The Premier further approved of increases in the strength of the various ranks of Officers and non-commissioned officers, without further over-all increases in the strength of the Force, the net effect being:—

Additions:—1 Superintendent 1st Class, 1 Superintendent 2nd Class, 1 Inspector 2nd Class, 5 Inspectors 3rd Class, 13 Sergeants 1st Class, 23 Sergeants 2nd Class, 39 Sergeants 3rd Class.

Decrease:—83 in the various grades of Constable.

The following table summarises the variations in Police strength during 1957:—

Vacancies existing 1st January, 1957 36

Casualties:—

Discharged on pension or gratuity 127

Dismissed 12

Appointment not confirmed 2

Resigned 58

Died 19

218

Increased authorised strength 100

Total vacancies during 1957 354

Appointments (including two men dismissed in 1956 and re-instated during 1957) 342

Vacancies unfilled at 31st December, 1957 12

(V) Variations of Strength of the Police Force

As indicated earlier, the Premier approved of the authorised strength of the Force being increased by 100 during 1957, 50 of these being for traffic patrol duty, and of a further increase of 50 early in 1958. Approval was also given for the strength of Police Women to be increased by 8.

Recruiting:—Adequate recruits of suitable type were secured during 1957 to meet the Department's requirements and it was not necessary to resort to advertising to attract recruits. The standard insisted upon is high and many who apply fail to meet requirements. There were 1,383 applicants submitted for medical examination, but only 545 were passed as fit, while 905 other applicants were below the height and weight standards and not submitted for medical examination. Of 750 applicants for Cadet employment submitted for medical

examination, only 165 were passed as fit, while another 410 were not submitted for medical examination as they did not meet the physical standards.

Although there were a number of vacancies for Cadets at the end of 1957, these have been all filled by recruiting early in 1958.

The number of resignations, 58 during 1957, is still rather high, and it is unfortunate that the Force should thus lose so many trained men.

(VI) Police Stations

There were 484 Police Stations in the State as at 31st December, 1957.

Police Stations established during 1957:—

Belfield, Berridale, Caragabal, Ettalong, Ingleburn, Terrigal.

Police Stations closed during 1957:—

Canbelego, Dalgety.

INFORMATION RELATING TO CRIME

The total number of serious crimes known to the Police during 1957 was 27,809, which represents a very small increase (2.5 per cent.) over 1956. The total number of these crimes cleared up during 1957 was 21,992 which represents 79 per cent. of the crimes reported. This is indeed a satisfactory result, which reflects very creditably upon the Force and particularly on the Criminal Investigation staffs who were directly concerned.

A return is published as Appendix "A" to this report in which are set out the number of different classes of serious crime committed during 1957, with similar information for 1956, for comparison purposes, and also information as to the number of crimes of different kinds cleared up during 1957.

In the following table are shown, for comparison purposes, figures for 1957 and the previous five years, in regard to the 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
1952	21,150	15,701	74
1953	21,753	15,759	72
1954	21,147	14,822	70
1955	23,199	17,679	76
1956	27,119	21,124	77
1957	27,809	21,992	79

Property stolen during 1957 (excluding motor vehicles):—

Value of property reported stolen—£1,604,825.

Value of property accounted for by Police action—£1,264,508 (79 per cent.)

Value of property actually recovered—£172,122 (11 per cent.)

Motor Vehicle Thefts:—

4-wheeled vehicles:—

Stolen—5,140.

Recovered—5,010.

Motor cycles:—

Stolen—560.

Recovered—496.

These figures continue to show that a high percentage of stolen vehicles are recovered, although unfortunately a number, when recovered, are either damaged or have had some parts removed.

Murders committed in New South Wales during 1957 totalled 52, including those cases in which the offenders afterwards committed suicide. All were cleared up, except 2, namely:—

- (1) The death of a half-caste aborigine, whose body was found in a water channel near Griffith (since the end of the year, a number of aborigines have been arrested and committed for trial for this offence).
- (2) The stabbing of a cafe proprietor named Frank Mottee at his place of business in Sydney.

The annual return of cases dealt with by the Courts of Petty Sessions in New South Wales during 1957 is published as Appendix "B" to this report. This return includes all cases brought before the Court over the year, whether on the complaint of Police or others.

The total number of cases of all kinds for the year was 307,824 which represents an increase of 36,625 over the corresponding figure for 1956. Included in the total figure are 128,670 traffic cases and to this must be added 237,811 cases which were not brought before the Courts, where persons paid fines to the Police Department under the "Fines by Post" system for parking and other minor traffic offences.

As the matter has been of some interest in recent years it is pointed out that the total number of charges of drunkenness before the Courts in 1957 was 76,700, the corresponding figure for 1956 being 77,867.

Offences committed by Juveniles

Figures in regard to juvenile offenders are published by the Child Welfare Department, which in New South Wales is the authority specially charged with matters relating to the welfare of juveniles. No figures respecting offences by juveniles are published by the Police Department.

Thefts of Stock, Wool and Wheat

The following table sets out information respecting stock, wool and wheat reported stolen during 1957 and the result of Police inquiry in connection with such reports:—

	Reported Stolen		Cleared Up by Arrest		Not Stolen as Reported		Outstanding	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
		£		£		£		£
Horses	30	738	20	556	3	75	7	107
Cattle	128	2,680	6	106	...	...	122	2,574
Sheep	5,528	21,752	396	1,448	122	264	5,010	20,040
Wool (bales)	118	8,840	13½	1,002	...	...	104½	7,838
Wheat (bags)	227	468	42	88	...	...	185	380

Extraditions

One man was extradited from New Zealand to New South Wales on a charge of murder.

One man was extradited from New Zealand to New South Wales on a charge of breaking, entering and stealing.

Inquests

The total number of Inquests held during 1957 was 2,308, comprising 2,264 Inquests on 2,304 dead bodies and 44 Inquests into fires.

Crimes presenting outstanding features

Police investigated many serious crimes during the year involving in some cases intricate and lengthy inquiries. The cases mentioned hereunder, of which necessarily only very brief particulars can be given, present some features of outstanding interest:—

- (1) Early on the morning of 5th August, 1957, after their parents had left home for work, two children named Ruth Joan Jarvis, aged thirteen, and her brother, Thomas George Jarvis, aged fourteen, were at their home. An argument had occurred between them, the

girl accusing her brother of taking money from her purse. She was in bed when the brother shot her twice in the head with a rifle, then went in his father's car to the home of Graham Curry, aged fifteen, and sought his aid to dispose of the body. The two boys placed the body in chaff bags, loaded it into the back of the car and drove to the bank of a creek where they deposited the body, covering it with leaves and pieces of tin. Jarvis returned home, hid the bed sheets and pillow, arranged the bed to make it appear that it had been slept in, cleaned and polished the floor and hid his sister's clothing and school case in the scrub nearby. Both boys were subsequently arrested; Jarvis pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to ten years imprisonment and Curry found guilty of disposing of a body and released on probation to the Director of Catholic Welfare.

- (2) On 2nd September, 1957, two men went to the premises of the Commercial Bank of Australia Limited at Glebe, where they entered the office of the manager, Mr. Fairclough, who was informed they wished to open an account. A revolver was produced, money was demanded and a struggle took place. One of the offenders shot at Mr. Fairclough, wounding him near the stomach while the other took the sum of £4,090 and a pistol. They escaped first in a waiting taxi and then in a truck. Mr. Fairclough subsequently recovered from his wound.

After extensive inquiries, Police arrested Edward Donald McKinnon who admitted firing the shot and was later sentenced to eleven years penal servitude. A second man who entered the bank with McKinnon has been committed for trial in the matter as have two others who were concerned and who received part of the stolen money. James Goodwin Ball, who is alleged to have instigated the crime, has also been committed for trial.

- (3) On the 13th July, 1957, Francis Watson Connell of Paddington refused to permit his son Francis Lawrence Connell, aged fourteen, to go to the pictures. The boy then mixed some weed killer in a test tube with

"Amphojel" which the father was in the habit of taking, to see if they would mix. Satisfied with his experiment he placed some of the weed killer in the bottle of "Amphojel". On arising the next morning he noticed the weed killer floating on the top of the bottle and again shook up the contents. The father later took his usual dose from the bottle and died the next day. The boy subsequently stood his trial for murder, but was found guilty of manslaughter with a strong recommendation for mercy and was sentenced to two and a half years, imprisonment.

- (4) At 2.20 a.m. on 29th July, 1957, a violent explosion completely wrecked the house of Constable Kenneth Desmond Coussens at Bega, New South Wales, in which the Constable, his wife, infant son and step-son, Roger McCampbell, were sleeping. The Constable, his wife and son were all killed but the step-son, McCampbell, escaped serious injury. The extensive damage which occurred made inquiries into this crime very difficult, but it was found that the "bomb" causing the explosion was a six-gallon cream can filled with explosives, which had been placed on the patio of the Constable's home near the bedroom.

Constable Coussens was the traffic patrol officer for the district. Inquiries disclosed that a man named Myron Bertrand Kelly, a local farming contractor, had been reported for traffic offences by Constable Coussens, and bore the Constable very strong animosity, amounting to hatred. In the light of their inquiries Detectives searched his premises and in a garbage tin found two brass plates which were proved to have been taken from a cream can stolen from the local butter factory shortly before the explosion. A quantity of explosives, detonators, etc., was also found. Inquiries showed that Kelly had a good knowledge of explosives. He was charged with the triple murder and subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Constable Coussens.

This was a shocking crime; evidence given at the trial left no doubt that it arose from Kelly's animosity towards Constable Coussens because of the way the latter had carried out his duties.

VICE SUPPRESSION

Gaming, Betting and Sly Grog Selling

The following table shows the result of Police efforts to deal with Gaming, Betting and Sly Grog Selling in the State during 1957:—

Offence	Arrests	Fines	Money Seized and Forfeited
Betting Offences	4,548	£ 65,574	£ 537
*Gaming offences	2,655	8,943	478
Selling liquor without license and allied offences	259	5,615	...

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

Machines Seized

Twelve poker machines and 4 pin machines were seized and forfeited by Court Order in connection with some of the prosecutions included above and the disposal of some other machines awaits determination of Court proceedings. As indicated last year, the law now permits of poker machines to be operated under license at Clubs which are registered under the Liquor Act or for which a license to operate poker machines has been obtained. The 12 poker machines which were seized were found at places in respect of which no license was in existence or could be obtained.

Liquor Seized

In connection with action under the Liquor Act, Police seized considerable quantities of liquor from various premises where it had been unlawfully sold or kept. Upon conviction, this liquor is automatically forfeited and it is handed over to the Government Stores Department for sale, or in country districts, sold by Police on the instruction of the Government Stores Department. The liquor so dealt with this year, com-

prised the following:—176 gallons and 5,647 bottle of beer, 206 gallons and 1,368 bottles of wine, 1 gallon and 205 bottles of various spirits. One lot of liquor seized and confiscated was sold for £200.

Premises Declared

In their efforts to suppress gaming and betting, and disorderly conduct, the Police obtained the declaration of 16 premises as Common Gaming Houses and 11 premises as Disorderly Houses during 1957.

Other Forms of Vice

The number of charges by members of the Sydney Vice Squad has shown an upward trend during the year for all types of offences, including many of criminal nature, but the Vice Squad's principal efforts are devoted to the suppression of vice.

There have been a number of prosecutions for breaches of the Obscene and Indecent Publications Act, including a prosecution against an importer who indented indecent playing cards. In addition, there have been prosecutions for assisting in the making of obscene photographs. One man charged with several breaches of the Obscene and Indecent Publications Act was a nudist who was found, under the guise of a "Pen-friend Club", to be in regular communication with persons in other parts of the world in connection with the preparation, distribution, etc., of obscene literature and photographs. Police inquiries showed that he was active in supplying names and addresses of persons interested in such publications, and following inquiries, prosecutions have been undertaken by Police in Canada as well as in other parts of Australia while information was also supplied to the United States authorities for inquiry in that country.

Police continue action in an endeavour, as far as possible, to keep prostitution in check. The declaration as Disorderly Houses of eleven premises, referred to above, was obtained in each instance because of the use of the premises by prostitutes. Police are, of course, constantly charging women with soliciting or offensive behaviour (stopping men in the street),

and there have been a number of prosecutions for such offences as living on the earnings of prostitution, permitting prostitution on premises, etc. While it is recognised that it may be impossible to prevent prostitution, there can be little doubt that Police efforts do succeed in restricting it materially.

As indicated in previous Reports in recent years, the number of cases coming under Police notice denoting sexual perversion in various forms, continues to give concern. The Vice Squad pays special attention to public lavatories and other places where perverts are known to frequent and have made many arrests for offences connected with sexual perversion. In addition, No. 21 Division Police make special patrols of beaches to deal with persons committing offences of this type. The following figures of the arrests by Sydney Vice Squad Police alone for the various offences mentioned during the years 1956 and 1957, show quite a material increase during 1957:—

	1956	1957
Indecent assault on male person	98	135
Buggery	29	56
Wilfully and obscenely expose person ..	46	202
Male person soliciting for immoral purpose	37	90
	<u>210</u>	<u>483</u>

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH

In my report for 1956, I indicated how the criminal investigation staff has largely been dispersed and there are now comparatively few Detectives stationed at the Headquarters of the Branch, except for the interior staffs and the special squads. Experience has shown that this arrangement has worked very satisfactorily and makes for greater efficiency by keeping as many Detectives as possible in the districts where crime is likely to be committed. The special squads necessarily work from the Headquarters because of the centralised nature of many of their inquiries.

Hereunder are brief particulars of work performed by some of the special sections and squads at the Criminal Investigation Branch:—

Fingerprint Section

Fingerprint Section (which operates as the Central Fingerprint Bureau for the Commonwealth).

	1956	1957
Total prints received	67,085	72,913
Number of those identified	43,090	44,088
Prints received from other Forces in Australia (included in above figures)	25,993	27,837
Fingerprint exhibits brought to office for examination	414	507
Visits to scenes of crimes	3,073	3,184
Prints from scenes of crimes identified	308	402
Fingerprints taken of unknown deceased persons	47	47
Names checked against records for miscellaneous purposes (Applications for licenses and other non-criminal matters)	91,296	101,056

These figures show that the upward trend in the work of the Fingerprint Section reported in previous years is continuing.

In view of the many wireless messages being received at and despatched to Police, both in New South Wales and in other States, respecting fingerprint work and records, action has been taken to install a teleprinter service at the Section. The work had not been completed by the end of the year 1957.

Modus Operandi Section

Modus Operandi forms received, classified and dealt with numbered 18,816 during 1957. Of these forms, where offences had not been cleared up, 2,090 were forwarded to Police who had likely suspects under arrest and 1,436 of these forms were definitely connected with the suspects, who were later charged with the offences set out on the forms. Where Modus Operandi forms were received for offences which were not cleared up, searches were made through the classified records of the section and the photographs of likely suspects for offences sent to investigating Police. As a result, 566 of the photographs were identified as those of the offenders responsible.

There have, of course, been arrests by Police other than those attached to the Vice Squad.

The following table shows the number of cases before the Courts in the whole State during the last four years for the offences of buggery, indecent assault on male person and bestiality. These figures also show a tendency to keep increasing:—

1954	286
1955	302
1956	422
1957	475

Vice Squad

The strength of the Sydney Vice Squad was increased by 4 to 77 during 1957. There are 6 Vice Squad men at Newcastle, and 2 at Wollongong. As reported in previous years the Squad works in close co-operation with the Criminal Investigation Branch, and there is regular interchange between members of the two Staffs.

A supplement to the Australian Criminal Register was prepared during the year and will be issued early in 1958 to all Forces in Australia.

Property Tracing Section

Property to the value of £10,720 in respect of 1,296 articles was traced through the records of the Section and returned to the owners. As a result of tracing the property, 153 charges were preferred against various offenders.

Scientific Investigation Bureau

Document examination.—Documents were submitted for examination in 233 cases, involving examination of 5,187 documents. Handwriting specimens received numbered 8,895, the total collection now being 93,307 specimens.

Firearm examination.—Firearms received comprised 246 confiscated, 70 found and 384 surrendered by owners, a total of 700. They included 565 pistols and revolvers, 49 sawn-off rifles and shotguns, 9 air pistols and other weapons.

In addition, 191 firearms were received for examination and testing, comprising 132 in connection with crimes, illegal possession, etc., and 59 which were exhibits in shooting occurrences. 47 firearms were identified and cartridge case or bullet exhibits and 5 were examined for evidence purposes on aspects incidental to identification.

Criminal photographs.—2,100 photographs of criminals taken in State Gaols were circulated to Police in the other States and New Zealand, and 3,384 special photographs were taken of persons in custody.

Miscellaneous photographs taken totalled 13,138 (exhibits, documents, fingerprints, etc.).

Scenes of Crimes visited for photographing and examination for evidence and reconstruction totalled 1,264. Tool marks were re-produced at 55 scenes, tyre marks at 14 and foot-prints at 16. In 90 cases exhibits were submitted to the Government Analyst or other laboratory.

Miscellaneous examinations.—Treatment of metals to restore obliterated numbers or brands was undertaken in 44 cases, examination of clothing or textile in 25 cases, footprint comparisons in 14 cases and examination of tool marks in 18 cases. There were also 476 unclassified examinations and investigations.

Exhibits submitted to the Government Analyst for examination numbered 415 and to other experts 127.

Court attendances by members of the Bureau totalled 324.

As previously reported, Police are now stationed at 9 country centres as photographers, draftsmen and technical investigators. These men are performing valuable work and are, of course, on the spot to give assistance when required.

Drug Bureau

Members of the Police Drug Bureau are active in enforcing the State laws respecting the control of dangerous drugs and work in co-operation with the Customs Officers as required.

By Proclamation, action was taken during 1957 to bring certain new drugs under the control of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act (the State drug law). The Barbituric Acid group of drugs, which had formerly been under the control of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act were removed from that Act during the year and brought under the Poisons Act. The effect of this is that they are no longer "dangerous drugs" and subject to control as such, but may still be obtained only on doctor's prescription.

During 1957 Police prosecuted 35 persons and officially cautioned a number of others for offences connected with the drug laws and allied matters. This included 17 cases of unlawful possession of drugs, 1 of aiding and abetting unlawful possession of drugs, 3 of taking drugs merely for the purpose of addiction, 3 of unlawful supply of drugs, 7 of obtaining drugs by false pretences, 1 of attempting to obtain drugs and 2 of stealing drugs. The remaining cases relate principally to failure to comply with the Regulations in regard to the recording, custody, dispensing, etc., of drugs.

Prison sentences of up to twelve months hard labour were imposed in some of these cases. In one case a nurse, who was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for administering drugs to herself for addiction, had been employed at a private hospital; she was found to have used for herself morphine tablets which were intended for patients in an advanced condition of cancer and substituted saccharine tablets.

The Special Squads working from the Criminal Investigation Branch include

Company Squad

The members of this Squad are engaged in investigations into business frauds of all kinds. They are also required to police various Acts of Parliament dealing with certain business activities.

During the year members of the Squad were concerned in an exceptional number of investigations. A total of 207 persons were charged with 616 offences, involving property of the value of £136,445.

In addition, Company Squad members were required to make detailed investigations into certain allegations of dishonesty or impropriety by some members of Municipal Councils.

Consorting Squad

Police on this Squad attend racecourses, shows and other places where large numbers of the public gather to prevent the activities of spiliers, pickpockets and other undesirables. They endeavour to prevent the congregation of criminals.

Arson and Safe Squad

Members of this Squad are particularly concerned in investigation of fires where necessary and also of safe robberies. Safebreakings during the year were again at a very high level, safes being opened by a great variety of means, and the Police have been most successful in clearing up this class of crime.

POLICE WOMEN

Approval was given during 1957 for the strength of the Women Police to be increased from 38 to 46; but the additional 8 had not been recruited by the end of the year.

Of the 38 Police Women as at 31st December, 1957, 8 were attached to the Criminal Investigation Branch Headquarters and performed duty in plain clothes, while 2 performing plain clothes duty are attached to each of Darlinghurst, North Sydney, Balmain, Campsie, Parramatta and Newcastle stations. 14 who perform duty in uniform are attached to the Police Traffic Branch and 2 perform duty in uniform at Newcastle in addition to the 2 in plain clothes. 2 perform duty at Wollongong in plain clothes or in uniform as occasion requires.

The Police Women performing duty in plain clothes work in close association with Detectives, as well as performing their own patrols. Those in the Sydney Metropolitan Area were concerned in 556 cases where juveniles were charged either with crimes or under the Child Welfare Act.

The "dawn patrol" carried out by the Police Women and Vice Squad personnel in parks, residential and places of doubtful repute has resulted in charges against many young persons found in unsatisfactory circumstances. In addition, daily patrols are made by the Police Women of public reserves, railway stations, parks, pleasure grounds, waterfront areas,

Wool, Hide and Skin Bureau

These Police are concerned in checking the records, licenses and permits of skin dealers, inspecting skins, etc., to ensure compliance with the law in regard to skins of protected fauna, etc., and prevent unlawful practices in connection with wool and sheep skins.

Pawnbroking Squad

The Police attached to this Squad make regular visits to the premises of Pawnbrokers and Second-hand Dealers checking their records to ensure that such are properly maintained and that goods received are dealt with in accordance with the law. As a result of their activities these Police have been successful not only in locating stolen property but in tracing persons responsible for a variety of crimes.

Motor Squad

Members of this Squad are engaged in investigations relating to stolen motor vehicles and fraudulent transactions connected with motor vehicles.

In addition the Squad is concerned in the investigation of "hit run" offences, i.e., where persons are injured in collision with motor vehicles the drivers of which fail to stop.

Railway Investigation

The New South Wales Railways Department maintains its own investigation service and the Police Department regularly second Detectives to co-operate with and assist the Railway Investigation Officers in their work. All the facilities of the Police Department are, of course, freely available to the Railway Investigation staff and during the year four trainee railway detectives attended at a course of instruction for Police trainees at the Police Training Centre.

Pillage Squad

Although for obvious reasons attached to No. 4 Division near the Sydney waterfront, the Pillage Squad comes under the control of the Superintendent in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch. It at present comprises 14 Police who are engaged in patrol of the waterfront, duty in the investigation and suppression of pillaging and other types of offences associated with the waterfront. The Pillage Squad Police also co-operate with the Customs Authorities in enforcement of the Customs laws and with the State Authorities in the policing of the Port Regulations.

Two detectives perform pillage duty at Newcastle and 2 at Wollongong, as required, according to whether ships bearing pillageable cargo are in port, much cargo discharged from these ports being of a non-pillageable nature.

During the year there were 71 reports of cargo pillage of a value of £8,676 of which property to the extent of £4,671 was accounted for by Police action. 322 arrests were made by members of the Squad.

milk bars, residential and other places frequented by young people with a view to keeping oversight of juveniles. 42 girls found in such places during the year were charged with being neglected or exposed to moral danger. The Police Women have also questioned 373 women found in parks, railway stations and similar places regarding their manner of living.

Work by the Women Police among young people is regarded as most important and the staff have done much in the way of counselling and assisting girls who have been brought to them in connection with leaving home, falling into bad associations and so on. Where possible a friendly oversight is kept over the juvenile to prevent a recurrence. Where young girls are found to have come from other States, arrangements have been made, with the concurrence of the Children's Court, for their return home.

The Police Women rendered active assistance to male Police in 315 cases in connection with offences by females as well as in 410 cases where males were charged with offences of a sexual nature. They assisted in taking 821 statements from women and girls for Court purposes, and attended 234 medical examinations of women and juveniles. In addition, they attended the Courts with female witnesses.

The tracing of missing women and girls is a function of the Police Women. 683 such persons were reported missing during the year and 565 of them were reported from various sources as having been located.

Many people seek interviews with the Women Police in connection with female problems and matters affecting the welfare of women and children. Many of these inquiries are in regard to matters really outside the scope of Police action—for instance, deserted husbands with children who require to be placed in a home, parents with daughters giving trouble, members of the public reporting neglected children and destitute women with children requiring assistance. There were altogether 2,550 of such interviews during the year and the Police Women endeavour to render whatever help is possible. Efforts are made to find employment, accommodation, assistance, etc., as may be required.

TRAFFIC BRANCH

There was a continued increase during 1957 in the number of motor vehicles on the roads and unfortunately in the number of accidents. It is, however, of some satisfaction to be able to report that the number of deaths which occurred due to road accidents fell during the year. There were 801 deaths during 1956 and 765 during 1957. The additional Police provided for road traffic supervision may have assisted somewhat in this regard.

The following figures are quoted to illustrate the growth of traffic, number of accidents, etc. The figures (which are the latest available) are supplied by the Department of Motor Transport, which in this State is the authority for registering vehicles, licensing of drivers and compilation of statistics respecting accidents.

	Calendar Year		Percentage increase or decrease
	1956	1957	
Vehicles registered as at 31st December	856,300	912,000	+6.5
Total licensed drivers and riders	1,048,000	1,145,000	+9
Total accidents for year	38,885	41,938	+8
Deaths resulting	801	765	-4.5
Persons injured	17,059	18,131	+6

Traffic Offences

Police have been active during 1957 in their endeavours to secure compliance with the traffic laws. A total of 778,361 offences of all kinds were reported by Police during the year, as compared with 822,185 in 1956. This decrease was in respect of cases where the driver was not spoken to principally in parking offences and is referred to under "Parking". The number of breach reports submitted in cases where the driver was spoken to increased by 32,225 over the figure for 1956. Court proceedings were taken in 140,525 cases, being an increase over last year's figure of 23,348, and in addition there was a substantial increase in the number of cases where fines were paid direct to the Police Department without Court proceedings. The increased breach reports in respect of cases other than parking is undoubtedly the result of additional Police patrols on the roads.

System of Fines by Post

There has been a very large increase in the number of cases dealt with under the Minor Traffic Offences Regulations which provide for fines to be imposed by and paid to a designated officer of the Police Department without recourse to Court proceedings. A total of 283,650 notices imposing fines in such cases were issued during the year (as against 200,850 during 1956) and payment was made in 237,811 cases, representing 83.84 per cent. The total amount of fines received was £234,569 1s. 9d.

The higher number of cases dealt with in this way is the result of adjustment in procedure with the Department of Motor Transport, and the allocation by that Department of additional staff to assist in the work.

This system of "fines by post", as it is known, is of material assistance in dealing with the large volume of parking and other minor offences. It is of great benefit in relieving the

Escorts of women and juveniles to the country totalled 99, 8 women charged with murder being escorted to country Courts. There were 618 escorts of juveniles to and from the different Metropolitan Courts and Child Welfare Institutions.

During the year 21 women who had attempted suicide were required to be guarded in public hospitals. This duty is carried out by auxiliary matrons, 6 of whom are employed by the Department on a part-time basis.

Two of the Women Police at Newcastle carry out duties on similar lines to those outlined above and the other 2 are in uniform and perform duty in connection with school lecturing and school traffic control. Similar duties are performed by the Police Women at Wollongong who wear plain clothes or uniform as their duty requires.

The Police Women who are attached to the Police Traffic Branch are principally engaged in connection with school safety activities, traffic control, etc.

Courts of dealing with a multitude of petty cases (to which in the great majority of cases the defendants plead "guilty") and is also most convenient to the citizens involved. As has been previously pointed out, any person who disputes having committed an offence or wishes to go before the Court for any other reason may do so and the ordinary processes of law apply. It is only those who wish to do so who pay their fines without Court appearance and only in respect of parking and the other minor offences specified by the Regulations.

Driving Under the Influence

The total number of cases before the Courts (as disclosed by appendix "B") for the offence of driving a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of a drug during 1957 was 4,455, a small increase over the figure for 1956 (4,391).

Available figures supplied by the Commissioner for Motor Transport show that (including the result of appeals to the Quarter Sessions) of a total of 3,790 cases found proven, 2,142 were convicted and automatically disqualified from holding licenses in accordance with the Motor Traffic Act, while in 1,648 cases or 43 per cent., Section 556A of the Crimes Act was applied without a disqualification being sustained.

City Traffic

The volume of traffic on the City streets in Sydney becomes greater each year and is so heavy in places that some delay is unavoidable. The position receives the constant attention of the Police Traffic Officers and all means possible are taken to avoid congestion and traffic delays. On the Sydney Harbour Bridge, for instance, the position is under constant review.

In the light of the serious traffic congestion, a complete rearrangement was made during the year in regard to traffic approaching and leaving the northern side of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. Motorists are now required to traverse particular streets leading to the approach to the Bridge to permit of ready access to the traffic lanes they are now obliged to use on the Bridge approach and the Bridge proper in accordance with their intended destinations. When driving north they are required to depart from the Bridge by prescribed routes. These movements were made imperative by the very heavy flow of traffic and they have proved to be very beneficial.

In September, 1957, trams were withdrawn from Pitt and Castlereagh Streets, Sydney, and omnibuses substituted. This has undoubtedly facilitated the movement of traffic in these streets. Considerable benefit has also been derived from the removal of fruit barrows from these and other streets in the inner city, while very considerable improvement in the flow of peak hour traffic has resulted from the imposition and enforcement of total prohibitions on kerbside parking in certain streets during rush hours.

Further relief from congestion in certain streets is anticipated when the work on the new direct roadway via Macquarie Street and the road over Circular Quay will permit direct access to the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

In the face of the very heavy volume of traffic with which they are confronted, I feel that Police performing traffic point duty are to be commended for the excellent manner in which they keep traffic moving and prevent undue congestion and delays.

Parking

As indicated in last year's report, the Police Department is represented on the Parking Advisory Committee set up by the Government to find ways to deal with the parking problem. An additional 320 parking meters were installed in the streets of Sydney during 1957, making the total of such installations 411, some of which provide for parking up to one hour. A number of members of the Special Parking Police are employed in supervising the meters.

In conjunction with the removal of trams from Pitt and Castlereagh Streets, Sydney (two of Sydney's busiest streets) arrangements were made for the installation of parking meters and the imposition of many stringent parking restrictions, including the creation of "loading zones", and spaces for "commercial car parking", in which only motor cars which are used for commercial purposes may be parked for designated periods while the drivers attend to business. The restrictions in these areas, as well as the many places where it has been necessary to prohibit parking altogether, are enforced by the towing away of offending vehicles in addition to the imposition of penalties.

The system of towing away vehicles, which was instituted in 1956, has continued and during 1957 a total of 4,126 vehicles were removed from places where they were illegally parked in Sydney. In accordance with the law, vehicles are removed only from places designated as "tow-away" areas. This forcible removal has proved effective as an illegal parking deterrent. During 1957 the system of towing away vehicles illegally parked was extended to Newcastle, the Newcastle City Council making available a tow truck and labour for the purpose of removing vehicles at the direction of the Police.

The Special Parking Police were below strength for most of the year and although a number were recruited there were still some vacancies at the end of the year. This shortage of Parking Police contributed somewhat to the reduction in the number of breach reports for parking offences, but a further reason for such reduction was the changed conditions in respect of parking. For instance, meter parking is now permitted in many areas where it was formerly prohibited. Further, the tow-away procedure has been effective in preventing parking in many places where formerly motorists were apparently content to take the risk of prosecution.

Two of the Special Parking Police are employed each at Newcastle, Wollongong, Lismore and Parramatta, whilst one is at Manly. There is undoubtedly scope for the attention of Parking Police at many suburban centres, but there are not sufficient of these men available for the purpose.

Road Traffic Patrols

The Police performing road traffic patrol duty play a vital part in road safety. They discourage speeding and dangerous driving practices and generally secure compliance as far as possible with the traffic laws in the interests of safety. The presence of these men on the road undoubtedly has a very steadying effect on traffic and I feel it can be said quite definitely that it is only their constant patrols which prevent a much higher death rate. Their headquarters in Sydney is aptly named the Public Safety Bureau.

During the year the strength of the patrols was increased by a total of 31 men, while approval was given for a further increase of 50 who will be appointed as they are trained. A total of 9 new cars and 45 new high-speed motor cycles have been obtained and are being taken into use as staff becomes available for them.

A special course on instruction was given to a number of Police in the riding of motor cycles in order to assist in providing adequate trained staff for this important duty.

It is with regret that I report 3 cyclists lost their lives during the year due to accidents while performing their duty.

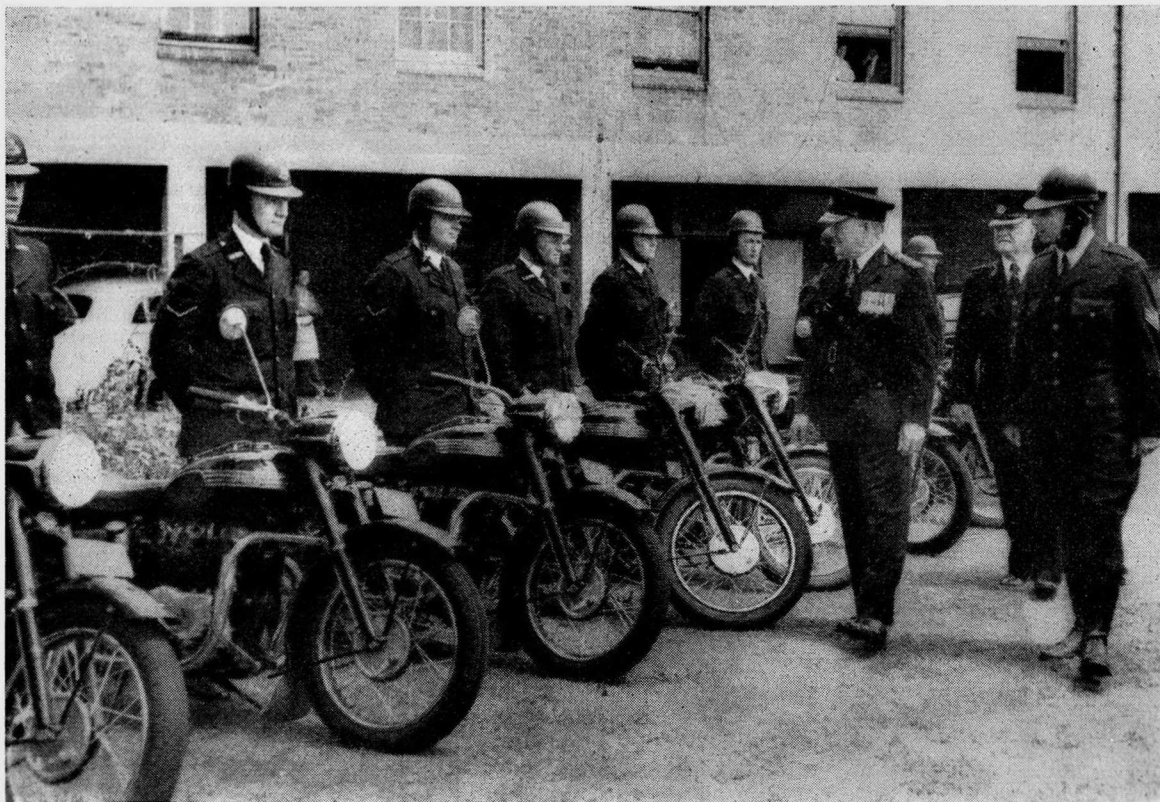
In an endeavour to provide a safeguard against head injuries, experiments were made and all Police engaged in riding motor cycles on high-speed work were issued with fibreglass safety helmets. These helmets have already proved their worth very conclusively; within a short time of issue, 2 cyclists were involved in accidents and the safety helmets they were wearing were damaged in a way which leaves no possible doubt that the men would have died or suffered severe head injuries without them.

Special Escorts by Traffic Police

Applications for permits for loadings in excess of the normal limits again increased during 1957, the number of permits issued being 10,218. Some of the loadings were for very large pieces of machinery, in one case weighing 200 tons. Police at the Public Safety Bureau were engaged in a total of 377 escorts of this nature as well as in other special escorts from time to time.

Traffic Facilities, Requirements, etc.

It is satisfactory that close liaison continues between the staff of the Police Traffic Branch and the Department of Motor Transport, Department of Main Roads, Local Government and other authorities with the object of improving traffic conditions and reducing hazards on the public streets. Many proposals have been received from interested bodies and investigated,



Commissioner of Police inspects motor cycle Police wearing the new safety helmets



Policewoman controlling traffic at a Sydney school.

engineers of the Department of Motor Transport, being consulted where necessary. The Police Authorities are regularly consulted in regard to proposals for establishment of various types of business or other activities which may provide traffic difficulties, thus affording the Department an opportunity of expressing its views.

An innovation during the year was the detailing of 2 Police attached to the Traffic Branch to attend at a special course in Traffic Control and Planning, conducted for a period of three months by the New South Wales University of Technology.

Testing applicants for Licenses

Last year's report outlined the work done by members of the Police Force and the civilian testers employed by the Department in testing of applicants for licenses as to their ability to drive or ride motor vehicles and their knowledge of the traffic laws. In the Metropolitan District during 1957, 65,161 applicants were tested, of whom 46,986 were issued with a Certificate of Competency, while 18,175 or 27 per cent. were found to be below the standard required.

Pedestrian Traffic

Units of the Mounted Police were again used to great advantage to control pedestrian traffic at city intersections, particularly during the luncheon periods. Due to the need for providing additional point duty Traffic Police at certain busy intersections following the replacement of tram traffic by buses, it was necessary towards the end of 1957 to divert the pedestrian traffic control Police to traffic point duty. These Police had formerly been employed on supervising pedestrian traffic, endeavouring to prevent persons from jay-walking and committing other offences against the Pedestrian Traffic Regulations.

Courtesy Lectures

The practice of inviting offending motorists, in some instances, to attend for discussion rather than prosecute them has been continued during 1957, on lines similar to those previously reported.

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

The difficulties and dangers besetting children going to and from schools remains a problem constantly under the notice of the Police Department, and all efforts are made to provide

the best possible protection. As was indicated last year, it is not practicable for the Department to provide Police to control traffic at all schools, even though the best use possible is made of Police Cadets and Women Police to assist in this regard. The installation of pedestrian actuated traffic lights has been effected at a number of schools and these have proved themselves very effective. The formation of school safety patrols by the children has been actively fostered and encouraged by the Police Department. The annual competition for the Lord Mayor's Shield was conducted, but the number of schools taking part has declined, and only 10 schools completed during 1957. There are now 95 patrols in active operation.

Police School Lecturing activities were maintained during the year, although some staff difficulties necessitated a reduction in the number of lectures delivered. All schools in the Metropolitan Area were visited at least once, and 635,000 pupils were contacted by this means: A total of 7,550 visits were made to 4,400 schools and 12,600 lectures were delivered. 212 safety first broadcasts were made from the major Sydney radio stations, while other forms of publicity were used as occasion offered.

The Police Metropolitan School Lecturing staff again made visits to a number of country schools (expenses were met by a grant from the Road Safety Council of New South Wales). Open air safe cycling demonstrations were presented at Young and Orange and were attended by 4,502 children. These visits to country schools are very well received by both children and parents.

The School Lecturing exhibit was presented at the Royal Agricultural Show and the Health Week Exhibition. These exhibits are always of great interest to the public and it is felt that they are very valuable in bringing under notice the need for safety.

Police in the country also visit and give talks at schools as opportunity offers. During 1957, they paid a total of 1,910 visits to schools and delivered a total of 6,523 talks to the children. Country Police also made 503 broadcasts of varying length as well as contributing articles and items to the local press.

Without desiring to repeat unduly what has been said before, I cannot refrain from again drawing attention to the excellent work done by the Police, both in the special lecturing section and in the country, in these talks to school children on all aspects of safety. No one who has ever witnessed the talks in progress can doubt the interest of the children.

I have on many occasions expressed the thanks of the Police Authorities to the broadcasting stations of the City and country for allocation of time to Police safety work, and I can do no more now than repeat my very best thanks for their help.

One development which deserves mention is the recent introduction of television as a means of safety propaganda. Regular telecasts are made from one T.V. channel and intermittent telecasts from another. In particular the telecasts featuring the "Constable Careful" programme have had an enthusiastic public reaction, to such an extent that this programme is rapidly becoming an institution demanding special staff. Much time and work goes into the preparation, rehearsals and making of equipment for these programmes and the result undoubtedly reflects great credit on the Police concerned, as well as on the technical staff of the television stations who assist.

WATER POLICE

The strength of the Sydney Water Police as at 31st December, 1957, was 24. Their duties are to maintain supervision over the whole of the waters, wharves, etc., of Sydney Harbour, and to attend to Police matters relating to shipping, ferries, small craft, etc.

As part of their normal duty, the Water Police regularly make rescues of persons and assist small craft in distress. During 1957 they rescued 223 persons who were the occupants of capsized or disabled craft in Port Jackson, as well as 23 persons who were in vessels in distress at sea along the Sydney coast line. Many of these rescues were effected in bad weather or in darkness and undoubtedly Police action saved many lives. As an instance of this I quote the case of a 32 foot cruiser "Moonmist" with 6 occupants which was in trouble at sea at night; a gale developed, the cruiser's engine would not function, and it was leaking and being driven rapidly on to the rocks. In response to distress signals a wireless message was sent to the Water Police and the Police launch "Nemesis" arrived when the cruiser was only about fifteen to twenty yards from the rocks. After several attempts under conditions of great difficulty and some danger, "Nemesis" was able to get a line aboard "Moonmist" and towed her safely to the Water Police boatshed.

The dead bodies of 10 persons were recovered from the Harbour and 2 from the waters of the ocean. 8 persons were killed and 16 injured in accidents aboard ships and 10 persons were injured, one fatally, in accidents on wharves.

Water Police attend at the arrival and departure of passenger ships. Ferry traffic (which continues to decline on the Harbour) also receives Police supervision. There were a number of collisions on the harbour but none calling for special mention. 9 spillages of oil, 2 of petrol and 1 of latex rubber occurred in the port. The masters of 2 vessels were fined.

INSPECTION OF PREMISES LICENSED UNDER THE LIQUOR ACT

The number of licenses of different types under the Liquor Act in operation at 31st December, 1956, and at 31st December, 1957 were as follows:—

Type of License	Existing.		Increase or Decrease
	31st December, 1956	31st December, 1957	
Publicans	2,025	2,023	—2
Spirit Merchants	591	583	—8
Australian Wine	347	347	...
Brewers	8	9	+1
Packet	7	6	—1
Canteen Permits	15	16	+1
Restaurant Permits	169	171	+2
Club Registrations.....	928	1050	+122

General

Following comments by Magistrates it was decided during 1957 to abandon the use of "Requests to attend Court" for traffic cases in country district, and to proceed in all such cases by summons. It was found that in fact very few defendants complied with the "Requests" and in most cases the issue of a summons was subsequently necessary. The use of "Requests" will be continued in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts, where experience shows that they still serve a useful purpose.

In my report for 1956, I drew attention to the large increase in the work which has taken place at the Police Traffic Branch, and the continuance of such increase during 1957, is clearly shown by the figures I have quoted. Every possible effort is made to reduce work by eliminating unnecessary operations and by streamlining procedures. A constant watch is maintained on the work involved, not only at the Traffic Office, but over Police in the field to reduce clerical work where possible.

A total of 102 small craft were reported missing or stolen on the harbour, of which 37 were recovered. 35 small craft were reported missing from other parts of the State, 1 of which was recovered.

There were a number of strikes and waterside disputes during the year, but none calling for any special action by Police.

Police "aqua lung" divers carried out 18 diving operations in the Metropolitan District and recovered the proceeds of a number of crimes. They recovered the bodies of 5 persons. Diving operations were also carried out in the Murrumbidgee River and at Dapto. Constable 1st Class Taylor underwent a three weeks' training course with the Royal Australian Navy to permit him to undertake the training of a number of Police and Maritime Services Board officers in "aqua lung" diving.

During their duties in connection with the severe floods which have occurred in recent years, the Water Police have experienced the need for a fast light boat which can be taken easily to flood areas for use in connection with rescue work. The Army have provided DUKW vehicles and Police have been able to borrow launches but it has frequently been found that these craft either are not fast enough or otherwise unsuitable for use on very swift flowing rivers in flood time. Accordingly, 6 floodboats have been obtained of special design. They are of fairly light construction and can be loaded on to a DUKW which can convey them to a flood area, from which they can be manhandled into the water. Powered by thirty-five h.p. outboard motors, they have a good turn of speed; one of them with four Police aboard was tested at 23.7 knots. These vessels should prove a very useful asset in time of flood. The picture (page 15) shows one of the boats on its cradle on a DUKW. In a test the Police were able to get this boat off the DUKW and into the water in just over a minute. I would like to extend my appreciation to the Army Authorities concerned for their very ready co-operation and assistance in connection with the use of these vessels.

The number of licenses granted, transferred, etc., during 1957 were as follows:—

Type of License	New Licenses Granted	Licenses Transferred to other Persons	Licenses Removed to other Premises
Publicans .....	...	589	9
Spirit Merchants	4	66	28
Australian Wine .....	...	65	22
Brewers	1	...	...
Canteen Permits	2	...	...
Restaurant Permits	17	33	...
Club Registrations.....	125	...	13

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

Spirit Merchants	13
Restaurant Permits	15
Club Registrations	3
Canteen Permits	1

Application was also made for the suspension of 22 Publicans' Licenses, all of which are still pending.

A total of 305 objections were lodged to various applications to the Licensing Courts for new licenses, transfer of licenses, renewal of licenses and the removal of licenses to other premises. Of this number, 189 were granted, 42 were refused and 74 withdrawn or are still pending. It is the practice for Police to lodge formal objection to all applications for Spirit Merchants' Licenses or Registrations as clubs, in order to place on the applicant the burden of satisfying the Court as to his bona fides.

A feature of recent years has been the large increase in the number of Registered Club. Up till April, 1955, there were 398 clubs registered under the Liquor Act; by December, 1956, there were 928, and by the end of 1957 there were 1,050. Of this number 378 are situated in the Metropolitan Licensing District and the remaining 672 in country districts. The operation of these new clubs obviously increases the need for Police supervision apart altogether from the work involved in inspecting and reporting upon the new applications.

The Licensing Magistrates now desire that all applications for registrations as clubs, removal of licenses of all kinds, granting of new licenses and transfers of all licenses be oversighted by the office of the Metropolitan Licensing Inspector. This obviously increases the work of the Metropolitan Licensing Inspector and his staff.

GENERAL MATTERS

Police Buildings

During 1957 a new Police station, residence and Court House was erected at Adaminaby by the Snowy Mountain Hydro-Electric Authority following upon the necessity for Police to vacate premises located in the old township.

The erection of a new Police station, residence and Court House at Darlington Point, which was commenced in 1954, but delayed through the death of the contractor, was completed.

Other new Police buildings include a new residence at Mendooran to replace premises burned down, a new residence at Urana and another at Barham. It is proposed to erect a new office at Urana and a new Police station and Court House at Barham and at Mendooran but such work had not been commenced before the close of the year.

Two residences for Police purposes were purchased in 1957—one at Dapto and the other at Comboyne.

Additional accommodation was made available by the Department of Main Roads for the Public Safety Bureau at North Sydney which was taken into use during the year.

As I have previously indicated, this Department has a very long list of building work required, including maintenance to existing premises, and that undertaken during 1957 was only a small part of what is necessary.

Communications

The maintenance of an efficient communications system for Police purposes is a matter of prime importance and I have made special arrangements for a Superintendent of Police to keep an oversight of all phases of communications for the Police Force in conjunction with his other duties.

During 1957 approval was given for the establishment of a Communications Room at the Police Training Centre, to be operated in conjunction with the Police Wireless System. Additional accommodation is being provided with special sound-proof rooms for wireless operators and for new switch-boards which will be supplied to receive emergency calls. It is proposed to have a special call number allotted by the Telephone Authorities and this will be well publicised so that all emergency calls will be made direct to the Communications Room. A mechanical conveyor system is being installed in the room to assist in the expeditious handling of messages received.

Arrangements were also approved during 1957 for the installation of land line teleprinter services to operate between Police Headquarters, the Criminal Investigation Branch and the Fingerprint Section, through the Communications Room, to handle messages between these centres, and, of course, the wireless system.

These new installations had not been completed by the end of the year, but it is anticipated they will be in operation during 1958.

In both Sydney and Newcastle is an extensive Police wireless network and there is an efficient wireless communication system with Police in other capital cities in Australia.

Police continue their efforts to raise the standard of accommodation and other facilities at hotels. Many applications have also been made by licensees and owners to carry out material alterations and to effect other improvements, and although many of the applications were in regard to bars and drinking facilities, others have been in respect of accommodation. Orders have been made in terms of Section 40A of the Liquor Act for improvement of licensed premises and Orders in terms of Section 40B for improved furnishings and equipment. It is estimated that the total cost of work required to be carried out in this connection was in the vicinity of £5,000,000 for 1957.

Fifteen new hotels were completed during the year, either rebuilding on existing sites or on fresh sites.

Successful prosecutions against the holders of licenses under the Liquor Act during the year 1957 for various offences were as follows:—

After hour trading and similar offences	395
Refusing to supply meals and accommodation	4
Breaches of the Pure Food Act (dirty premises, adulterated liquor, etc.)	42
Other offences	51

The change-over of the Police wireless system in Sydney and Newcastle from medium frequency amplitude modulated system to very high frequency modulated system was commenced during 1957. By the end of the year a large section of the work had been undertaken, portion of the service being on the amplitude modulated system and the remainder on the frequency modulated system. It is anticipated the change-over to the frequency modulated system will be completed during 1958.

Also during 1957, a frequency modulated base station and mobile system were established at Wollongong.

The radio telephone network to embrace Country Superintendents' Stations was extended in 1957 and now includes Tamworth, Parkes, Newcastle, Dubbo and Goulburn. It is proposed to extend the system to include Wagga Wagga in the near future.

During the serious bush fires on the Blue Mountains in December, 1957, an emergency frequency modulated base station was set up at the Katoomba Police Station. This station was used to great advantage for two-way communication with Police mobile units operating in the bush fire areas and for direct communication with Sydney.

In September, 1957, with a view to providing additional efficient wireless operators and technicians for the Police wireless system, arrangements were made for 15 selected Police to attend at the Marconi School of Wireless, Sydney, for training to qualify for the second class Commercial Operators Certificate of Proficiency in Wireless. Their attendance at the School is at Departmental expense and in Departmental time.

Transport Equipment

As I mentioned in my opening remarks, the Police Department's fleet of motor vehicles was expanded during 1957 by the acquisition of additional vehicles. Vehicles were also obtained for ordinary replacements and 70 motor cycles and side-cars were replaced by four-wheeled vehicles.

The fleet of motor vehicles available for actual service as at 31st December, 1957, was as follows:—

Motor cars	345
Patrol Vans	5
Panel Vans	6
Lorries, utility trucks, etc.	73
Trailers	2
Land Rovers	41
Station sedans	2
Tow truck	1
Motor cycles with side-cars	258
Motor cycles with side-boxes	6
Solo motor cycles	249
Total	988

The new vehicles obtained during 1957 comprised the following:—

Additions to the Department's Fleet:—

Cars for Traffic Patrol	9
Cars for general purposes	12
High Speed Traffic Cycles	45
Land Rovers	6
Panel Van	1
	<hr/>
	73

Vehicles to Replace Motor Cycles and Side-cars:—

Motor cars	60
Land Rovers	10
	<hr/>
	70

Ordinary Replacements:—

Station Sedans	3
Cars	228
Utilities	47
Land Rovers	15
Panel Van	1
Motor cycle outfits	26
Solo motor cycles for high speed traffic patrol	99
Solo motor cycles for ordinary patrol purposes	3
	<hr/>
	422

I regard with particular satisfaction the replacement of 70 motor cycles and side-cars by four-wheeled vehicles as I feel that while motor cycle and side-car outfits undoubtedly have their place for certain patrol purposes, they are not at all satisfactory as a means of general Police transport, particularly in many of the country districts in this State. I look forward to continuing the policy of replacing these outfits with four-wheeled vehicles, either motor cars, utilities or Land Rovers, whichever is best suited to the particular locality.

In addition to the foregoing many Police utilise their private motor vehicles for official purposes, for which they are paid a mileage allowance.

Other forms of transport available to the Department are:—

Launches—Eleven.

Horses—Thirty-nine, comprising thirty-two in the Troop maintained at the Police Depot for traffic control and ceremonial purposes and seven which are in use at five country Police Stations.

Licensing of Pistols

The total number of pistol licenses issued during 1957 was 10,404, representing an increase of 259 over the figure for 1956. The licenses issued in 1957 comprised 10,354 original and renewal licenses, 18 free licenses, 26 dealers' certificates, 3 duplicate licenses and 3 visitors' permits. Applications to import pistols numbered 38.

The policy of the Department is to restrict the issue of pistol licenses to those cases where it is established that there is some actual need for the applicant to hold a pistol.

Administrative Changes or Reforms, New Legislation, Etc.

Approval was given during the year for an Inspector to be stationed at Inverell, to exercise supervision over a new Sub-District embracing ten Police Stations in that area. It is considered this will permit of better supervision and efficiency being maintained.

To give effect to provisions under the Liquor Act, the Premier approved during 1957 of the appointment of a Superintendent of Police as Superintendent of Licenses, with the object of exercising supervision over all aspects of licensing work by New South Wales Police. Action for certain organisation in connection with this appointment is still in train and it is hoped to have the new arrangements working during 1958. The matter has been somewhat delayed by difficulty in securing adequate accommodation.

Police were relieved of responsibility for administering the Dairies Supervision Act within local government areas and Police are now concerned only with dairies in those places which lie outside the local government areas.

Police at a further eight Stations were relieved of the work of receipt and disbursement of maintenance money, in conformity with the policy of the Government to have Police relieved of this duty wherever possible.

The Police Regulation (Amendment) Act of 1957 made provision under which Police leaving the Service by registration, retrenchment, or physical incapacity or disablement shall be paid forthwith as a gratuity the money value of any extended leave to which they might be entitled.

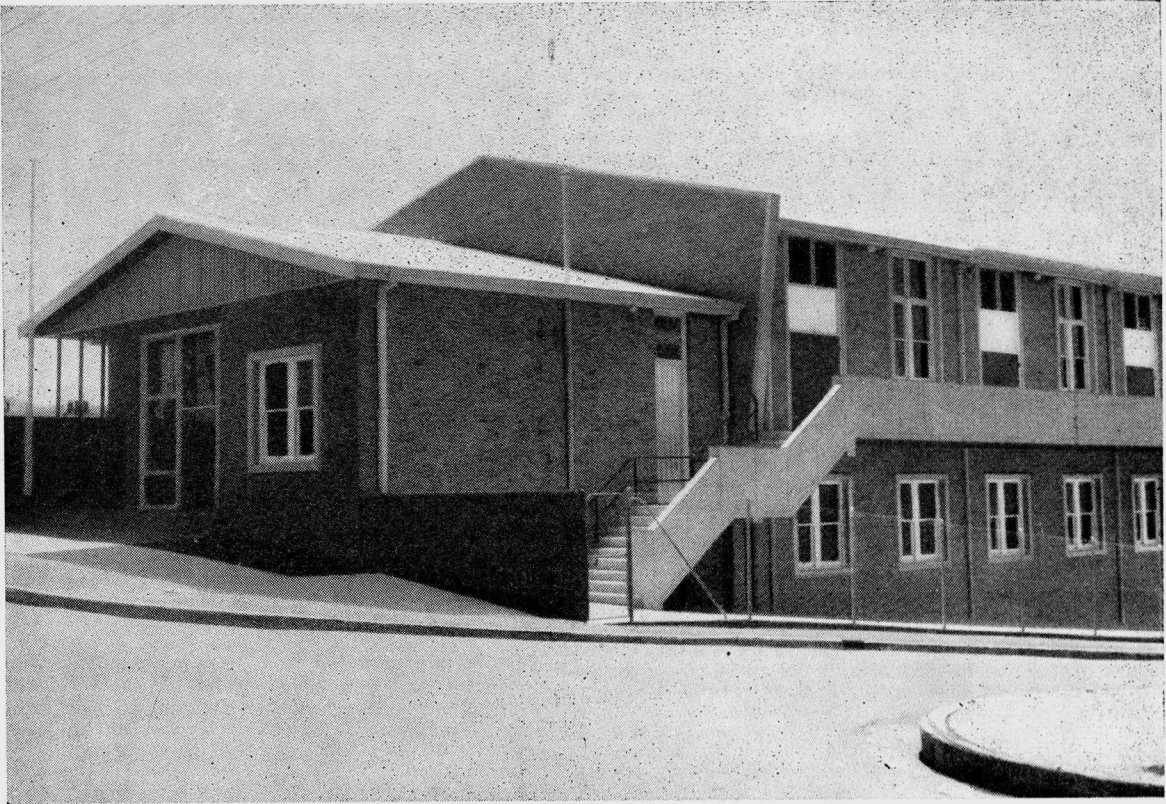
The Public Service Act and Other Statutory Bodies (Extended Leave) Act of 1957, removed the limit of 12 months' extended leave to which a member of the Police Force might become entitled.

Approval was given administratively by the Premier for the monetary value of any extended leave to be paid in a lump sum in advance (but not as a gratuity) for any period of extended leave granted to a member of the Police Service during his service if he so elects (Police enjoying extended leave were previously paid fortnightly in the ordinary course during the currency of the leave).

Another Act passed during 1957 which affects the Police Department is the Attachment of Wages Limitation Act, 1957, which amongst other things makes provision for a procedure under which deductions can be made by the Commissioner of Police from monies due to Police or Special Constables employed by the Department to meet unsatisfied Court judgments.

Police Stations visited by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police during 1957

Aberdeen	Lockhart
Abermain	Maitland
Adamstown	Manildra
Balranald	Mathoura
Barham	Mayfield
Bathurst	Menindie
Belmont	Moama
Berrigan	Moonan Flat
Boolaroo	Morisset
Bourke	Morpeth
Branxton	Moulamein
Brewarrina	Mumbil
Broken Hill	Muswellbrook
Brooklyn	Nabiac
Bulga	Narrandera
Bullahdelah	Narromine
Buronga	New Angledool
Byrock	Newcastle
Canbelego	Nelson's Bay
Carrathool	Nymagee
Catherine Hill Bay	Nyngan
Cardiff	Oaklands
Carrington	Orange
Cessnock	Parkes
Charlestown	Paterson
Clarence Town	Peak Hill
Cobar	Raymond Terrace
Coolabah	Scone
Coopernook	Singleton
Cudal	Stockton
Dareton	Stroud
Darlington Point	Stuart Town
Deniliquin	Swansea
Denman	Taree
Dubbo	Tea Gardens
Dungog	Teralba
East Gresford	Terrigal
East Maitland	The Entrance
Ettalong	Tibooburra
Euston	Tocumwal
Enngonia	Toukley
Finley	Toronto
Forster	Trangie
Geurie	Tuncurry
Girilambone	Urana
Gloucester	Wagga Wagga
Gosford	Walgett
Goodooga	Wangi Wangi
Goulburn	Wanaaring
Greta	Wallsend
Gundagai	Warren
Gunning	Wellington
Hamilton	Wentworth
Hay	Weston
Hermidale	West Wallsend
Ivanhoe	Wilcannia
Jerilderie	Wingham
Jerry's Plains	Wollombi
Jugiong	Woy Woy
Kurri Kurri	Wyong
Lambton	Yass
Lithgow	
Lochinvar	



New Police Boys' Club premises at Paddington



Police Flood Boat being carried by Army DUKW

Police Training and Instruction

No alterations were made in the system of training Police recruits and Probationary Constables during 1957. In my report for 1956 I indicated that for the future, before the appointments of Probationary Constables are confirmed, they must be able to swim at least 100 yards and become touch typists with a speed of 20 words a minute. Experience during 1957 showed that these requirements were well within their capabilities; only one failed to satisfy the swimming requirements during his first 12 months' service but subsequently passed the test, while all Probationers reached a satisfactory standard of touch typing.

Special courses of instruction undertaken during the year included the training of a number of Police as wireless operators (referred to under "Communications"), and a special course of instruction given to Water Police in the operation, handling, etc., of the new flood boats referred to under "Water Police."

Police Sports and Recreations

There is no material change to be reported so far as 1957 is concerned, in regard to the conduct of organised Police sports. A cricket competition was conducted between the Police Cricket Clubs and the various Divisions. The Police Rugby Union teams won the A and B sections in the mid-week Rugby Union A Grade competition, while the Police Cadets soccer team performed creditably in the games played in the Domain. The Cadets Rugby League team won the consolation prize in the mid-week competition. The Police Bowling Club is in active operation. In 1957 it instituted an interstate competition between Police bowlers, the first competition meeting being held in Sydney and proving very successful.

The Police Rifle Club, in addition to local shoots, competed in the Dunlop Shield which is for competition between interstate Police Rifle Teams.

The Police Golf Club is an active organisation; during 1957 it sent to Victoria a team which took part in a number of interclub tournament games.

Apart from organised sport, many individual Police took part in non-Police teams, and acquitted themselves well.

Federation of N.S.W. Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs

Progress in 1957 was substantial both in increased club activity and building operations.

A new club building was officially opened at Paddington, and is now known as the Eastern Suburbs Police-Citizens Boys' Club. This building cost £50,000 and besides catering for boys in the Eastern Suburbs, provides sleeping accommodation for club members from the country who visit Sydney to take part in inter-club competitions. A start was made on the erection of new premises at Bathurst and also extensive remodelling at Newtown. Property was acquired at North Sydney for the expansion of club activities there and approval was given to the formation of a branch of the Federation at Bankstown. Plans were completed for the erection of a modern club at Bulli, and application made to the appropriate authorities for the freehold title to Crown Lands at East Sydney and Newcastle. Repairs and additions were effected at many clubs.

The clubs provide interests for boys, during leisure hours, of all ages from 8 to 18, designed to develop their moral, intellectual, cultural and physical qualities. Cricket, tennis, football, swimming, cycling and baseball were numbered among the out-door sports entered into by members, whilst in the clubs' gymnasia they are instructed in gymnastics, physical culture, boxing and wrestling. First aid and hobby classes were also conducted and the boys participated in games such as table-tennis, basketball and indoor bowls. Many libraries were re-organised and in this connection a feature in the inner city area has been the generous participation of the City Council in regularly providing suitable reading material at a number of clubs. Inter-club competitions were successfully conducted especially in the boxing, wrestling and table tennis fields. A number of club members successfully competed in the State and National boxing and wrestling titles. The majority of clubs entered teams in district competitions such as football and basketball. An athletic carnival was held.

Musical activities continue to be of great interest to the boys. The different types of bands operating (brass, flute and pipe), all had strong support, while there was sustained

interest in vocal music. The movement, with the assistance of the Police Department, provides training for the boys in vocal and instrumental music. The Annual Concert held in November, as well as the Eisteddfod earlier in the year, revealed some very promising talent. Consistent with other activities and under careful supervision, television was introduced to a number of clubs. It was found to be popular among the boys and to a large extent educational. During the year considerable progress was made in attracting boys of the "after school-age group" to worthwhile activities at clubs. There had previously been some falling away in this particular group.

The Federation's ever-popular country holiday resort at Camp McKay, Kurrajong, was patronised to the fullest extent. Boys from all parts of the State, at week-ends and during school holidays were accommodated at the Camp, receiving the best of food and care.

The outstanding event of the year was "Boys' Club Week" organised during the month of August. The celebration, depicting all phases of club activity, commemorated the 20th year of the foundation of the movement and extended over a period of six days in the city and at country towns where branches were operating, culminating in a combined march through the streets of Sydney and a display in Martin Place. During the week concerts were held and open air displays of physical culture and gymnastics arranged, including boxing, wrestling and judo demonstrations. Another important feature of the week was the conduct of brass and pipe bands solo competitions. Much favourable publicity by the press, radio and television followed on these activities.

Membership increased to 46,740 during the year, and total attendances were approximately 530,000. State Government aid amounted to £15,000 during the financial year ending 30th June, 1957, and was used in connection with capital expenditure.

A large organisation like the Police-Citizens Boys' Club movement obviously requires extensive funds for its maintenance. Regular functions are conducted by the Federation and by Police organisations to raise funds. In addition, the Federation is indebted to the public for generous donations received.

The excellent work and objects of the Boys' Club movement have been eulogised on many occasions; one has only to visit any of the Federation's premises to realise just how valuable this work is. I would like once again to express in this Annual Report the warmest gratitude on behalf of the Federation, the Department and of myself to all those who have in so many different ways played their part in assisting the movement.

Police Musical Activities

Police Military Band.—Mr. G. E. Jackson assumed duties as Bandmaster during the year. The Band has had a very busy and successful year, giving a total of 71 performances including State and other public functions. It is a very popular unit, whose services are much in request. Full membership is 34 with 6 probationary members attending at all parades. A learners' class which is conducted by the Bandmaster assists in maintaining the full strength.

The Police Pipe Band.—This traditional Highland band remains a very popular unit. Its strength comprises 19 members and 2 beginners. During 1957 it attended publicly at 36 functions, including two contests in which it gained First and Second places respectively.

The Police Choir is another unit which is much in request for public functions. Its membership comprises 36 members of the Police Force. During 1957 it took part in 29 public functions, including 3 broadcasts and 1 telecast, and in the City of Sydney Eisteddfod.

Police Charitable Activities

While the Police-Citizens Boys' Club movement continues to be the principal object of Police efforts to raise funds, there have been a considerable number of other activities by Police throughout the State for the purpose of raising funds for various organisations, including hospitals, homes, ambulances and similar organisations. Sums totalling £12,441 were raised by Police for the benefit of different charities of this nature, apart altogether from their efforts on behalf of the Boys' Club movement.

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

For the first time for some years, there have been no floods to report in New South Wales.

Due to prolonged dry weather, severe bush fires occurred, particularly during November and December, 1957, in many areas in New South Wales, causing heavy losses. Some of these fires were extensive involving many thousands of acres. One fire near Dubbo burned out 175,000 acres, including 57,000 acres of State Forest. In another fire in the Wanaaring District, 1,250,000 acres of grass and scrub country were burned, and over 1,000 head of sheep and sixty-four miles of fencing destroyed. Great damage was caused to farm lands, buildings, plants and fences and considerable loss of stock occurred in some places.

There were some fatalities, including four lads in a hiking party who were caught in a bush fire at Blackheath on 30th November, 1957, and burned to death.

A large number of residences were destroyed by bush fires at many different places, the greatest number at any one time occurring during a fire in the Blue Mountains on 2nd December, 1957. Driven by a high dry wind the fire rapidly spread over the township of Leura and travelled to Wentworth Falls. In this fire, although there was no deaths, 129 dwellings, houses and twenty-four other buildings, including, churches, schools, shops, etc., were destroyed.

At many of these fires Police played a leading part, either in actively fighting the fires or in organising and directing operations. At the Blue Mountains fires, where large numbers of residences were continually menaced, large squads of Police were engaged fighting the fires in company with regular firemen and members of the armed forces. In addition, Police undertook warning and rescue operations where necessary, and, of course, carried out their normal duties including the essential control of traffic.

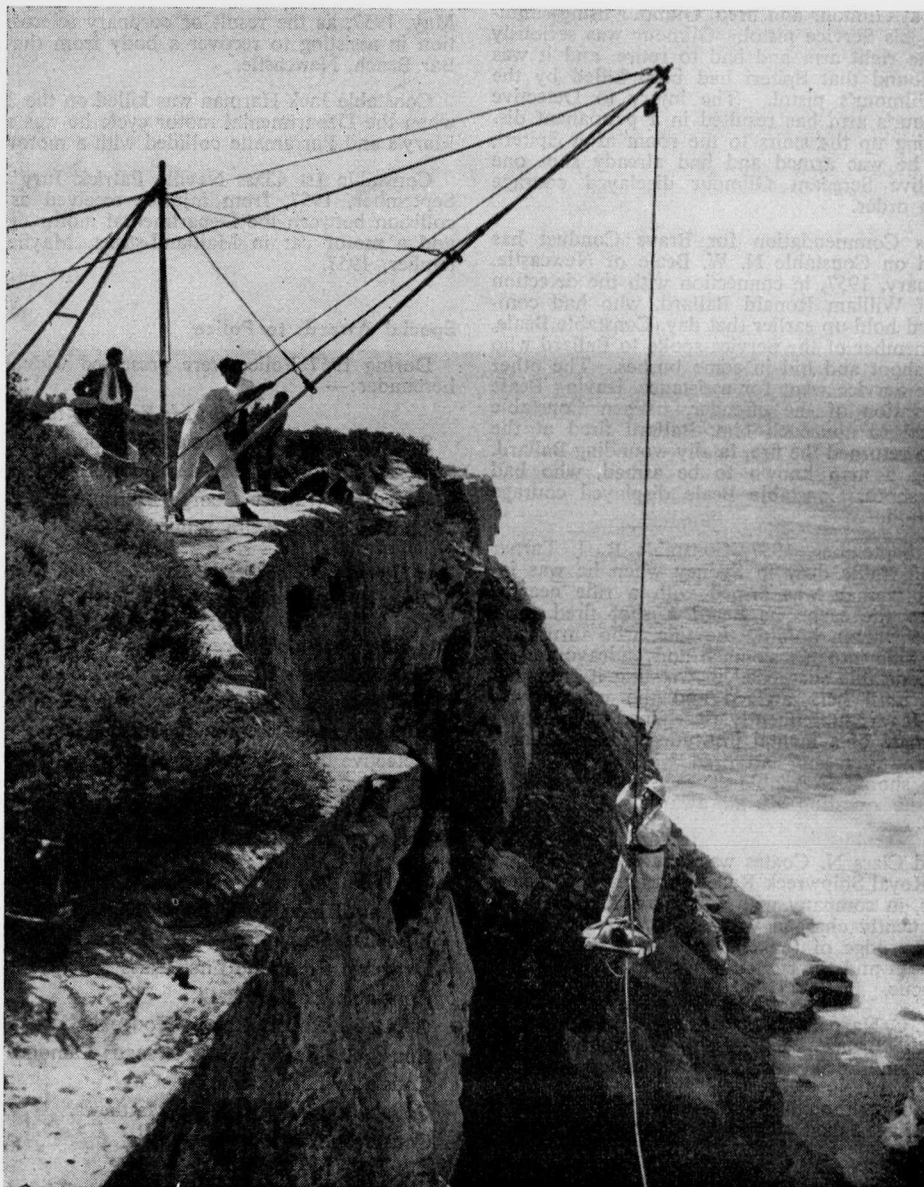
In many districts Police have played an active part in forming bush fire brigades and fostering interest in this work. At some places the local Police act as captains or group captains of brigades, fire control officers, etc.

People who are left homeless and destitute after a bush fire present an immediate problem and Police often have to make some prompt arrangements for their welfare until other organisations can care for them.

The Police are, of course, very active in enforcing the Bush Fires Act with a view to preventing bush fires as far as possible. Due to the prevailing weather conditions special restrictions and prohibitions on the lighting of fires were imposed.

Police Rescue Squad

This Squad comprises a number of Police trained to handle special equipment to rescue people, recover bodies, etc., from difficult positions, especially from the cliffs around Sydney where accidents are not uncommon. Under the direction of



Rescue of an injured man from the cliffs near Sydney

Special Sergeant Ware, the Squad has reached a high standard of proficiency. During 1957, it was called out on fifty-nine occasions for rescues, recovery of bodies, special searches, etc. A mobile canteen is maintained by the Squad and is used to provide refreshments when Police are engaged on duty which necessitates special arrangements being made for their refreshment.

As the work of this Squad has caused some interest I append a photograph (page 17) of an actual rescue operation. Special Sergeant Ware is shown being raised by means of a portable derrick with a disabled man who had been rescued from the rocks below. At the point where this rescue was effected, there is a sheer drop of nearly 300 feet and a rescue from below would be largely impracticable and most hazardous.

Acts of Bravery by Police

The following are brief particulars of some acts of heroism by Police in the course of their duties which have come under notice during 1957:—

Detective Sergeant K. F. Gilmour has been awarded the British Empire Medal in recognition of his bravery on 24th May, 1957. A man named Charles Spiteri had shot two people with a shot-gun, killing a man and wounding a woman. Detective Sergeant (then Detective Constable 1st Class) Gilmour went to the premises with other Police; he climbed the stairs to the room in which Spiteri was sheltering and saw Spiteri standing in a doorway pointing the shot-gun at him. He called to Spiteri that he was a Policeman and told him to drop the gun. Spiteri then aimed his gun at Gilmour and fired. Gilmour firing simultaneously with his Service pistol. Gilmour was seriously wounded in the right arm and had to retire, and it was subsequently found that Spiteri had been killed by the bullet from Gilmour's pistol. The injury to Detective Sergeant Gilmour's arm has resulted in a permanent disability. In going up the stairs to the room after Spiteri, knowing that he was armed and had already shot one person, Detective Sergeant Gilmour displayed courage of a very high order.

The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct has been conferred on Constable N. W. Beale of Newcastle. On 16th February, 1957, in connection with the detection and pursuit of William Ronald Ballard, who had committed an armed hold-up earlier that day, Constable Beale, with another member of the Service spoke to Ballard who threatened to shoot and hid in some bushes. The other member of the Service went for assistance, leaving Beale to keep observation of the offender. When Constable Beale attempted to approach him, Ballard fired at the Constable, who returned the fire, fatally wounding Ballard. In approaching a man known to be armed, who had threatened to shoot, Constable Beale displayed courage and determination.

On the 5th September, 1957, Constable R. J. Turner was performing traffic duty in Sydney when he was informed that a woman was armed with a rifle nearby. While going to the scene he heard a shot fired. He approached the woman holding the rifle, who thrust the muzzle of the rifle into his stomach and endeavoured to fire, but the Constable succeeded in wresting it from her and held her until help arrived and the woman was overpowered. It was subsequently ascertained that she was an escaped inmate of a mental institution. In approaching this woman after she had fired with the rifle and threatened to shoot, Constable Turner displayed high courage and the question of an award is under consideration.

Sergeant 2nd Class N. Coates was awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society for his actions, in company with a civilian, in rescuing a person, subsequently charged with attempting to commit suicide from the edge of the cliff tops at Watson's Bay. Both the Sergeant and the civilian undertook considerable risk in this rescue.

Constable H. C. Harper was Departmentally commended and awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society for his brave actions on 23rd March, 1957, in entering a burning building in an effort to rescue a man. Although the Constable was successful in his efforts the man died of burns and shock.

Constable 1st Class C. J. Campbell was Departmentally commended and awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society for his courage in entering the cellar of an hotel, known to contain a substantial quantity of carbon dioxide gas, to rescue a man who

had been overcome by the gas. The rescue was successful. Constable B. T. Stratton, who had a part in the same rescue, was Departmentally commended for his courage.

The following Police were Departmentally commended for courageous acts:—

Sergeant 3rd Class J. S. Murray.—Arrest of man who was mentally affected and armed with knife, who threatened the Sergeant.

Constable K. A. Sawyer.—Rescue of person with suicidal tendencies from the cliff tops nears Watson's Bay.

Constable 1st Class K. Wells.—Endeavouring to prevent the escape of offenders in a stolen car by clinging to the nearside door. The car was ultimately overtaken and the offenders arrested.

Constable W. H. Meyer.—Boarding and stopping a stolen car, notwithstanding that the driver ran away leaving the car running down the street and endangering pedestrians.

Police Killed in the Execution of Their Duty

Detective Senior Constable Alexander Strachan died on the 8th April, 1957, from acute nephritis arising from duty performed in the Snowy River country in March, 1953.

Constable 1st Class Trevor William Dodds was killed on the 16th May, 1957, when a Departmental motor cycle ridden by him crashed into trees on the side of the road at Paddy's River between Goulburn and Bowral.

Senior Constable James Alfred Gregory died on the 21st May, 1957, as the result of coronary sclerosis following exertion in assisting to recover a body from the foot of a cliff at Bar Beach, Newcastle.

Constable Jack Harman was killed on the 28th August, 1957, when the Departmental motor cycle he was riding between St. Mary's and Parramatta collided with a motor car.

Constable 1st Class Neville Patrick Jury died on the 15th September, 1957, from injuries received as the result of a collision between the Departmental motor cycle he was riding and a motor car in Maitland-street, Mayfield, on 14th September, 1957.

Special Awards to Police

During 1957 Police were presented with Awards as shown hereunder:—

The British Empire Medal

Sergeant Third Class John Harwood Carr.

Constable First Class Alexander Robert Egoroff.

Constable Wallace George Martin.

Constable Rex Keith White.

The Queen's Police Medal for Gallantry (Posthumous Award)

Sergeant Third Class Allan William Nash.

The Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

Superintendent First Class Peter Roland Clifton.

Superintendent Second Class Bruce Grigor.

Superintendent Second Class Jack Rayner.

Detective Superintendent Second Class Milner Frederick Calman.

Superintendent Second Class Jack Edwin Gribble.

Inspector First Class Norman Thomas William Allan.

The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct

Sergeant Third Class James Kolanji.

Detective Senior Constable Bernard Lloyd Brotherson.

Detective Constable First Class Murray Stewart Riley.

Constable Rodney Bath.

Constable Robert Reeves Hodgekiss.

Constable Maxwell Stuart Angus Lamond.

Constable Leslie James McCoy.

Constable Kenneth James Matthews.

Constable Adam Thommeny.

The Imperial Service Medal

The Imperial Service Medal was presented to 53 ex-members of the New South Wales Police Force.

The Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

During 1957 Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medals were received for presentation to 1,168 Police to whom they had been awarded. This was the first award of this medal in this State. Due to the large numbers involved, and the fact that the recipients were scattered throughout the State, arrangements were made to the best advantage for presentation ceremonies and by the end of the year the medals had, with very few exceptions, all been presented.

The George Lewis Trophy

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

The award for 1957 was made to Detective Sergeant 3rd Class K. F. Gilmour—referred to above under "Acts of Bravery".

The Alfred Edward Award

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

The award was made for 1957 to Constable W. H. Meyer—referred to above under "Acts of Bravery".

Peter Mitchell Trust Awards

Under the will of the late Peter Stuckey Mitchell, funds are provided for the making of certain awards to civilians, personnel of the Armed Services, and of the Police Force. The following were the awards made for the year 1957:—

Most Courageous Act

Detective Sergeant 3rd Class K. F. Gilmour.

Most Outstanding Performance of any phase of Police Duty.

Sergeant 2nd Class R. W. Livermore, Officer-in-Charge, Police Mounted Troop, Police Training Centre.

Most Outstanding Police Sportsman of the Year

Sergeant 3rd Class G. Soper.

Most Outstanding Cultural Achievement

Sergeant 1st Class E. S. Bower, Deputy Bandmaster.

Most Outstanding Police Cadet of the Year

Cadet (now Probationary Constable) J. Morrison.

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

(i) *Examination for confirmation of appointment.*

Probationary Constable J. E. Corcoran.

(ii) *Examination for Constable 1st Class.*

Constable J. N. Ryder.

(iii) *Examination for Sergeant 3rd Class.*

Detective Constable 1st Class A. D. M. Graham.

(iv) *Examination for Sergeant 1st Class.*

Sergeant 2nd Class M. F. Connors.

(v) *Examination for Inspector.*

Sergeant 1st Class F. J. Longhurst.

(vi) *Examination for designation of Detective.*

Constable B. E. Huggett.

Police on Sick Report

(a) *Absences where sickness not due to injury on duty.*—Male Police on sick report for 1957 totalled 2,327, representing 48.24 per cent. of the total strength of the Force (4,824) for a total number of 45,330 days. This represents an average of 19.48 days for each man on sick report and 9.39 days for each member of the Force. The time lost by Police on sick report represented 2.57 per cent. Police Women on sick report numbered 17, absent from duty for 238 days. Cadets on sick report numbered 178, absent from duty for 2,093 days.

(b) *Injuries suffered on duty.*—Male Police off duty sick numbered 329, for a total of 8,824 days. Cadets off duty sick numbered 28, for a total of 370 days.

In addition, 270 Police and two Cadets suffered injuries on duty and did not report off duty sick.

(a) and (b) *Combined.*—The average daily number of male Police on sick report was 148.37, which represents 3.07 per cent. of the total strength of 4,824.

Appendices

As appendices to this Report are submitted the following:—

"A" Return of serious crimes known to the Police during 1956 and 1957, and number of such crimes cleared up during 1957.

"B" Return of cases dealt with by the Courts of Petty Sessions in New South Wales during 1957.

"C" Table showing the Police strength, population and number of prosecutions during each of the years 1938 to 1957.

Appreciation

In concluding this report, I would like to place on record my appreciation of the very fine manner in which the Force as a whole has carried out its duties during the year. I am indebted to my senior Officers for their assistance at all times in maintaining the efficiency of the Force. I would be lacking also if I did not make public acknowledgement of the excellent service which I received from the Public Service staff, under the direction of the Secretary of the Department, in the detailed and general administration of the Department.

I feel also that it is not out of place here to record the excellent spirit of co-operation which exists between the various Police Forces in Australia, New Guinea and New Zealand. This teamwork between Forces exists not only in regard to our major problems, crimes, etc., but in regard to day-to-day inquiries. It is a particularly healthy spirit and undoubtedly means much greater efficiency and better service to the public. I would like to record my thanks to the members of all other Police Forces who assist the New South Wales Police Force. I know that in doing so I express the thought of the members of my Force generally.

C. J. DELANEY,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX "A"

Serious Crime in the State of New South Wales,
1956—1957

Type of Offence	Offences known to the Police		Offences Cleared Up
	1956	1957	1957
Abduction	14	14	14
Abortion and Attempts	4	5	5
Actual Bodily Harm—Occasioning	158	163	162
Arson	18	43	34
Assault and Robbery	124	106	94
Bestiality	3	3	3
Bigamy	31	33	33
Break and enter	5,947	6,394	3,894
Carnal Knowledge	319	457	453
Conspiracy.....	6	3	3
Demand Property with Menace	17	13	12
Embezzlement and Larceny as Clerk or Servant	479	513	510
False Pretences	2,766	2,842	2,748
Forging and Uttering	647	450	442
Grievous Bodily Harm (including malicious wounding)	207	161	159
Indecent Assault on Females	384	290	288
Indecent Assault on Males	442	464	463
Larceny (all types of thefts not otherwise listed)	14,032	14,252	11,193
Larceny of Animals	145	262	233
Larceny from Persons	43	31	24
Larceny in Dwellings	296	231	160
Manslaughter	93	98	97
Misappropriation	161	227	226
Murder	60	52	50
Murder—Attempts	47	37	37
Perjury and False Swearing	8	5	5
Rape and Attempts	34	38	34
Receiving Stolen Property	618	601	601
Robbery being Armed	16	21	15
Totals	27,119	27,809	21,992

APPENDIX " B "

Return of Cases dealt with by Courts of Petty Sessions, New South Wales, for the year ended 31st December, 1957

OFFENCES	Arrests		Summons Cases		How dealt with										Total	Total for Previous Year	In-crease	De-crease
					Committed for Trial		Disposed of Summarily						Withdrawn or Discharged					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Offences Against the Person :—																		
Abduction	21	2	2	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	4	...	15	...	25	18	7	...
Abortion, attempts, etc.	10	5	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	15	11	4	...	...
Assault and rob or with intent to rob	153	7	...	...	122	5	2	...	5	...	16	...	8	2	160	183	...	23
Assault, common, female or in company	2,422	73	2,966	561	86	1	1,193	93	256	2	1,012	80	2,841	458	6,022	5,668	354	...
Assault Constable or Special Constable in execution of duty	350	22	9	2	1	...	255	15	55	3	35	6	13	...	383	320	63	...
Bigamy	30	18	...	...	24	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	48	31	17	...
Bodily harm, causing actual or grievous and malicious wounding (excluding cases arising from driving).....	278	31	9	2	164	10	...	1	3	...	33	4	87	18	320	365	...	45
Concealment of birth .....	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	2	...
Demand property by menaces or threat	11	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	11	10	1	...
Manslaughter (excluding cases arising from driving)	27	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	27	18	9	...
Murder	47	9	...	...	37	7	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	1	56	51	5	...
Murder, attempt or inciting	24	7	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	31	36	...	5
Railways, endangering passengers	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	5	...	1
Setting fire to dwelling, person being therein.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	2
Suicide, attempted	91	32	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	4	38	12	41	16	123	155	...	32
Other offences against the person	22	...	12	...	11	...	9	...	1	...	7	...	6	...	34	14	20	...
Sexual Offences :—																		
Rape and attempts	30	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	30	33	...	3
Bestiality and attempts	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
Buggery and attempts	94	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	94	73	21	...
Carnal knowledge	404	...	...	...	243	...	...	...	12	...	75	...	74	...	404	345	59	...
Indecent assault on females	303	1	1	...	175	1	1	...	4	...	63	...	61	...	305	326	...	21
Indecent assault on males	372	4	...	...	265	2	...	...	18	...	61	...	28	2	376	344	32	...
Other sexual offences	28	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	13	...	1	...	28	23	5	...
Offences Arising from Driving :—																		
Bodily harm by wanton or furious driving.....	15	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	1	18	17	1	...
Bodily harm by negligent act or omission	67	3	...	...	38	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	24	...	70	96	...	26
Culpable driving	7	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	20	...	13
Manslaughter	56	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	18	...	56	72	...	16
Total	4,872	218	3,001	565	1,380	51	1,461	109	373	9	1,391	107	3,268	507	8,656	8,243	413	...

Appendix "B"—continued

OFFENCES	Arrests		Summons Cases		How dealt with										Total	Total for Previous Year	In-crease	De-crease
					Committed for Trial		Disposed of Summarily						Withdrawn or Discharged					
	Fined		Imprisoned				Otherwise dealt with											
					M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.
Offences Against Property:—																		
Burglary, break and enter, attempts, etc.	4,453	69	...	...	2,664	38	12	...	355	4	1,228	19	194	8	4,522	3,693	829	...
Cattle, unlawfully kill, maim or wound	13	2	6	...	...	...	11	1	1	...	1	...	6	1	21	20	1	...
Malicious injury to property	1,304	35	164	34	37	...	890	25	59	2	272	12	210	30	1,537	1,235	302	...
Maliciously setting fire to property of any kind and attempts...	39	1	2	...	26	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	42	16	26	...
Sacrilege	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	4
Any other offences against property	9	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	11	...
Total	5,822	107	174	34	2,730	39	923	26	418	6	1,506	31	419	39	6,137	4,972	1,165	...
Larcenies, Frauds and Kindred Offences:—																		
Embezzlement and larceny as clerk or servant	598	99	1	...	304	53	53	1	41	...	107	43	94	2	698	387	311	...
False pretences and attempts	2,972	274	59	6	493	9	624	68	1,113	63	492	125	309	15	3,311	2,848	463	...
Forgery or uttering	376	117	...	...	153	45	76	36	62	5	74	28	11	3	493	673	...	180
Found at night with intent to commit felony	62	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	18	...	14	...	6	...	62	61	1	...
Found in enclosed yard with intent to commit felony	86	...	2	2	3	...	11	1	33	...	22	...	19	1	90	79	11	...
Goods in custody suspected stolen	853	24	12	...	30	...	338	7	104	...	171	5	222	12	889	947	...	58
Illegally using animal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
Larceny of or illegally using vehicle or boat	1,897	25	10	...	631	4	352	...	297	...	515	15	112	6	1,932	1,989	...	57
Larceny as bailee	24	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	6	...	4	...	7	...	24	71	...	47
Larceny of animals	160	1	1	...	10	...	65	1	20	...	45	...	21	...	162	169	...	7
Larceny from person	58	6	2	...	5	...	20	3	17	1	14	2	4	...	66	187	...	121
Larceny in dwelling	252	21	2	...	45	4	75	3	56	1	65	9	13	4	275	198	77	...
Larceny (all thefts not specially listed)	11,094	1,354	63	10	744	23	4,596	749	2,354	131	2,847	395	616	66	12,521	11,377	1,144	...
Misappropriation	186	9	9	...	94	5	26	1	9	...	32	1	34	2	204	147	57	...
Receiving	599	38	3	...	81	2	260	3	36	3	149	19	76	11	640	595	45	...
Other offences under this heading	68	3	...	...	20	...	5	...	7	...	18	3	18	...	71	35	36	...
Total	19,285	1,971	164	18	2,641	145	6,504	873	4,173	204	4,569	645	1,562	122	21,438	19,778	1,660	...
Offences Against the Currency.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	3	3	...
Offences Against Good Order:—																		
Indictable Offences—																		
Conspiracy .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	34	...	33
Contempt of court	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...
Incite to commit crime	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Escape from custody.....	18	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	1	...	18	45	...	27
Lewdness	38	1	...	...	9	1	2	...	19	...	4	...	4	...	39	40	...	1
Perjury and false swearing	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	7	...	3
Public mischief	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...
Riot and unlawful assembly .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sedition and treason .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other indictable offences against good order	36	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	8	...	16	...	...	...	36	57	...	21

Appendix "B"—continued

OFFENCES	Arrests		Summons Cases		How dealt with										Total	Total for Previous Year	In-crease	De-crease
					Committed for Trial		Disposed of Summarily						Withdrawn or Discharged					
							Fined		Imprisoned		Otherwise dealt with							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Summary Offences—																		
Absconding from bail	8	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	9	4	5	...	
Beg or gather alms	223	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	194	3	24	1	3	227	286	...	59	
Behaviour—riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening or insulting	6,635	3,934	309	46	...	...	4,891	3,417	10	...	1,825	535	218	28	10,924	8,681	2,243	...
Betting	3,236	164	9	3	...	...	3,177	166	2	...	44	...	22	1	3,412	3,282	130	...
Bribery and attempts	40	...	4	...	...	...	39	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	44	34	10	...
Common gaming house, keeper, etc.	77	2	1	1	...	...	72	2	...	...	5	1	1	...	81	125	...	44
Common gaming house, found therein	1,877	26	7	...	...	...	1,674	11	...	...	210	15	...	...	1,910	2,622	...	712
Consorting	198	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	47	87	30	7	1	276	245	31	...
Constable, assume designation of	34	...	3	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	7	...	9	...	37	27	10	...
Cutting instrument in possession	60	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	25	...	9	...	60	50	10	...
Deserters, Military, Naval or Air Force	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	6	13	...	7
Drunk, drunk and disorderly	71,644	5,050	5	1	...	...	12,250	1,481	75	24	58,640	3,483	684	63	76,700	77,867	...	1,167
Evade fare on public vehicle	216	19	2,336	981	...	...	2,383	938	...	...	79	22	90	40	3,552	2,402	1,150	...
Firearms, or machine gun, etc.—unlawful possession	63	...	33	1	...	...	54	1	7	...	24	...	11	...	97	63	34	...
Firearms—shoot or carry on Sunday	47	...	141	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	15	...	9	...	188	252	...	64
House breaking implements in possession	65	...	3	...	21	...	4	...	28	...	9	...	6	...	68	49	19	...
Idle and disorderly person (vagrants)	2,583	717	...	...	...	...	5	5	1,527	231	706	417	345	64	3,300	2,823	477	...
Language—profane, indecent, obscene, insulting or threatening	3,587	358	473	181	...	...	3,102	342	20	1	633	74	305	122	4,599	4,393	206	...
Pistol, unlicensed, in possession	185	4	26	...	6	...	129	3	21	...	43	...	12	1	215	276	...	61
Play at a game to annoyance, etc.	820	...	...	...	...	...	345	...	4	...	470	...	1	...	820	549	271	...
Prostitution, suffer	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	12
Prostitution, male person living on	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	9	...	5	...	26	33	...	7
Resist arrest and inciting thereto	631	22	5	1	...	...	556	18	3	...	62	5	15	...	659	611	48	...
Selling liquor without license	150	16	3	2	...	...	146	15	...	...	4	3	3	...	171	160	11	...
Ship, absent without leave, deserting, disobey order aboard, etc.	88	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	54	...	9	...	7	...	88	152	...	64
Soliciting by known prostitute .....	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	...	11	28	...	17
Trespass on enclosed land	197	4	86	14	...	...	183	3	7	...	36	1	57	14	301	351	...	50
Other summary offences against good order	476	20	27	1	1	...	88	...	156	18	227	2	31	1	524	327	197	...
Total	93,279	10,435	3,471	1,232	62	1	29,310	6,406	2,290	332	63,228	4,592	1,860	336	108,417	105,907	2,510	...
Offences Against Traffic Laws :—																		
Drive motor vehicle under influence, or attempt.....	4,300	45	108	2	2	...	2,477	17	39	...	1,600	22	290	8	4,455	4,391	64	...
Other driving offences of all kinds	4,899	35	63,390	1,671	...	...	62,570	1,576	26	...	1,747	66	3,946	64	69,995	66,231	3,764	...
*Parking and allied offences	62	2	40,184	1,289	...	...	37,859	1,219	...	...	788	42	1,599	30	41,537	19,114	22,423	...
Offences against licensing, registration, taxation provisions...	1,484	28	7,367	214	...	...	8,311	226	39	...	216	7	285	9	9,093	10,954	...	1,861
Offences by pedestrians	85	8	970	226	...	...	985	220	...	...	43	8	27	6	1,289	3,386	...	2,097
Any other offences against the traffic laws.....	562	1	1,720	18	...	...	2,110	13	1	...	67	2	104	4	2,301	1,617	684	...
Total	11,392	119	113,739	3,420	2	...	114,312	3,271	105	...	4,461	147	6,251	121	128,670	105,693	22,977	...

*NOTE.—In addition, 237,811 persons paid fines to the Police Department, without Court appearance, in accordance with the Minor Traffic Offences Regulations.

Appendix "B"—continued

OFFENCES	Arrests		Summons Cases		How dealt with										Total	Total for Previous Year	In-crease	De-crease
					Committed for Trial		Disposed of Summarily						Withdrawn or Discharged					
							Fined		Imprisoned		Otherwise dealt with							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Breaches of Acts Generally (including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings):—																		
Aborigines Protection	729	42	122	6	...	...	737	39	12	...	88	7	14	2	899	704	195	...
Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents.....	...	...	23	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	10	1	9	...	24	34	...	10
Billiards and Bagatelle .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2
Bush Fires	79	...	349	13	...	...	323	9	18	...	29	4	58	...	441	89	352	...
Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat .....	...	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	20	...	1
Child Welfare	221	210	178	36	...	...	79	29	65	51	210	141	45	25	645	639	6	...
Companies .....	...	...	17	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	17	27	...	10
Crimes (Commonwealth)	104	...	150	...	104	...	67	...	50	...	17	...	16	...	254	105	149	...
Customs (Commonwealth)	6	...	57	...	18	...	27	...	8	...	8	...	2	...	63	47	16	...
Defence (Commonwealth)	19	2	1,091	...	...	...	892	1	...	...	135	1	83	...	1,112	752	360	...
Deserted Wives and Children	90	...	162	2	...	...	1	...	28	...	167	...	56	2	254	246	8	...
Dog and Goat.....	2	...	314	240	...	...	300	227	...	...	4	8	12	5	556	794	...	238
Electoral Acts (State and Commonwealth) .....	...	...	187	38	...	...	170	34	...	...	3	...	14	4	225	92	133	...
Factories and Shops	8	...	267	27	...	...	253	27	...	...	4	...	18	...	302	283	19	...
Fauna Protection	15	...	106	2	...	...	109	2	1	...	4	...	7	...	123	56	67	...
Fisheries and Oyster Farms	18	...	582	3	...	...	551	3	...	...	18	...	31	...	603	444	159	...
Forestry	2	...	133	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	6	...	80	...	135	64	71	...
Gaming and Betting	442	22	31	2	...	...	409	23	1	...	30	1	33	...	497	198	299	...
Government Railways—and By-laws.....	352	7	2,735	475	...	...	2,727	441	12	...	195	21	153	20	3,569	2,519	1,050	...
Hawkers and Pedlers	33	...	10	1	...	...	41	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	44	44	...	...
Immigration (Commonwealth)	4	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	32	82	...	50
Inebriates	64	32	71	8	...	...	...	...	90	33	27	5	18	2	175	148	27	...
Inflammable Liquid	1	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	7	2	...
Landlord and Tenant	16	2	448	148	...	...	198	99	...	...	132	19	134	32	614	377	237	...
Liquor (other than sly grog)	218	23	2,702	83	...	...	2,609	68	1	...	126	15	184	23	3,026	3,273	...	247
Local Government and Ordinances	136	7	3,802	301	...	...	3,249	157	...	...	92	15	597	136	4,246	3,455	791	...
Lotteries and Art Unions	223	...	66	...	...	...	253	...	...	...	34	...	2	...	289	300	...	11
Lunacy	120	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	60	11	45	...	140	117	23	...
Marriage .....	...	...	36	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	22	8	50	36	14	...
Medical Practitioners	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	5
Money-lenders and Infants Loans .....	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	3	1	17	2	15	...
Navigation (Commonwealth)	3	...	31	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	34	7	27	...
Obscene and Indecent Publications	23	4	13	1	...	...	22	5	4	...	2	...	8	...	41	30	11	...
Pastures Protection	6	...	956	15	...	...	857	15	...	...	33	...	72	...	977	599	378	...
Pistol License (other than unlicensed pistol)	6	...	12	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	18	29	...	11
Poisons	1	...	19	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	20	5	15	...
Police Offences	79	...	203	10	...	...	218	4	1	...	35	1	28	5	292	276	16	...
Police Offences (Drugs).....	13	1	20	3	...	...	30	3	...	...	2	1	1	...	37	56	...	19
Police Regulation	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	2
Post and Telegraph (Commonwealth)	114	...	195	16	45	...	231	14	12	...	13	1	8	1	325	175	150	...

Appendix "B"—continued

OFFENCES	Arrests		Summons Cases		How dealt with										Total	Total for Previous Year	In-crease	De-crease
					Committed for Trial		Disposed of Summarily						Withdrawn or Discharged					
	M.		F.				Fined		Imprisoned		Otherwise dealt with							
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Breaches of Acts generally (including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings)—continued.																		
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	23	...	118	7	...	...	102	4	...	...	7	...	32	3	148	79	69	...
Printing	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	...
Public Health	1	...	220	26	...	...	188	14	...	...	2	1	31	11	247	327	...	80
Public Roads .....	...	...	127	2	...	...	111	2	...	...	4	...	12	...	129	112	17	...
Pure Food .....	...	...	1,289	99	...	...	1,234	92	...	...	27	1	28	6	1,388	1,525	...	137
Second-hand Dealers and Collectors	8	...	21	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	29	36	...	7
Stock Diseases .....	...	...	36	1	...	...	28	1	...	...	2	...	6	...	37	36	1	...
Sunday Trading (Refreshment Rooms) .....	...	...	7	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	...
Sydney Harbour Trust	1	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	32	...	2
Theatres and Public Halls	6	...	24	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	30	48	...	18
Vagrancy (except offences specially provided for elsewhere) ...	150	3	15	2	...	...	17	...	82	1	38	3	28	1	170	203	...	33
Venereal Diseases	4	5	36	3	...	...	7	4	1	...	...	...	32	4	48	61	...	13
Weights and Measures .....	...	...	316	17	...	...	310	17	...	...	2	...	4	...	333	150	183	...
Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection	2	...	56	16	...	...	56	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	74	48	26	...
Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers	2	...	21	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	23	13	10	...
Any other Acts	39	2	10,808	823	3	...	9,502	612	3	2	149	24	1,190	187	11,672	7,753	3,919	...
Total	3,389	381	28,283	2,447	170	...	26,184	1,964	407	95	1,762	291	3,149	478	34,500	26,576	7,924	...
RECAPITULATION.																		
Offences against the person	4,872	218	3,001	565	1,380	51	1,461	109	373	9	1,391	107	3,268	507	8,656	8,243	413	...
Offences against property	5,822	107	174	34	2,730	39	923	26	418	6	1,506	31	419	39	6,137	4,972	1,165	...
Larceny, frauds and kindred offences	19,285	1,971	164	18	2,641	145	6,504	873	4,173	204	4,569	645	1,562	122	21,438	19,778	1,660	...
Offences against the currency	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	3	3	...
Offences against good order	93,279	10,435	3,471	1,232	62	1	29,310	6,406	2,290	332	63,228	4,592	1,860	336	108,417	105,907	2,510	...
Offences against the traffic laws	11,392	119	113,739	3,420	2	...	114,312	3,271	105	...	4,461	147	6,251	121	128,670	105,693	22,977	...
Breaches of Acts generally	3,389	381	28,283	2,447	170	...	26,184	1,964	407	95	1,762	291	3,149	478	34,500	26,576	7,924	...
Total	138,045	13,231	148,832	7,716	6,985	236	178,694	12,649	7,766	646	76,921	5,813	16,511	1,603	307,824	271,172	36,652	...

Appendix "B"—continued

Application For Orders, 1957

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	1,545	1	452	1	1,172	...	3,169	2	3,171
Child.....	1,075	3	77	5	368	...	1,520	8	1,528
Under Lunacy Act	6	1	2	1	...	...	8	2	10
Varying order for maintenance	790	425	116	56	166	93	1,072	574	1,646
Preliminary Expenses	58	...	8	...	18	...	84	...	84
Uncontrollable Child	46	19	3	5	12	2	61	26	87
Neglected Child	147	179	6	7	20	8	173	194	367
Breach conditions of release	236	23	69	13	30	12	335	48	383
Detention of property	3,663	1,456	50	20	2,807	1,187	6,520	2,663	9,183
Fraudulent removal (Landlord and Tenant)	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Prohibition (Liquor Act)	238	9	29	3	82	13	349	25	374
Sureties (Threats, &c., and apprehended injuries to property)	92	8	42	4	184	16	318	28	346
Lunacy Act—Orders for detention in institutions	969	1,216	1,143	653	252	159	2,364	2,028	4,392
Under—									
Forestry Act	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Landlord and Tenant (other than fraudulent removal)	2,632	653	653	250	1,952	443	5,237	1,346	6,583
Local Government Act	42	4	5	...	33	1	80	5	85
Masters and Servants Act	1,496	62	166	9	113	23	1,775	94	1,869
Public Health Act	24	10	1	...	51	8	76	18	94
Child Welfare Act	156	66	17	25	114	56	287	147	434
Industrial Arbitration Act (Trade Union levies)	710	36	321	26	292	19	1,323	81	1,404
Other Acts	318	66	99	12	180	59	597	137	734
Total	14,250	4,237	3,259	1,090	7,846	2,099	25,355	7,426	32,781

Non-Compliance With Orders, 1957

CLASSIFICATION	Cases Withdrawn or Discharged		Cases in which orders were sub- sequently 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	1,275	...	2,568	...	446	...	4,289	...	4,289
Child.....	206	...	540	...	131	...	877	...	877
Under Lunacy Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preliminary Expenses .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
Detention of property	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	4
Sureties (Threats, &c., and apprehended injuries to property)	7	...	3	1	2	...	12	1	13
Under—									
Forestry Act .....	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	4
Landlord and Tenant Act	21	...	56	17	...	...	77	17	94
Local Government Act	16	3	6	3	...	...	22	6	28
Masters and Servants Act .....	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9
Public Health Act	13	5	11	2	...	...	24	7	31
Child Welfare Act	1	1	4	...	...	2	5	3	8
Industrial Arbitration Act (Trade Union levies)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Acts .....	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5
Costs of Court	14	...	145	5	1	...	160	5	165
Total	1,555	9	3,350	28	586	2	5,491	39	5,530

APPENDIX "C"

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 1938 to 1957 inclusive :—

Year	Strength of Force. (a)		Cases Before the Court		General Population
	Number	Per 1,000 of Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Population	
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	141,070	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
1953	4,776 (b)	1.38	276,566	80	3,454,243
1954	4,719 (b)	1.38	294,282 (c)	86	3,423,887
1955	4,921 (b)	1.40	315,666 (c)	90	3,505,100
1956	5,026 (b)	1.40	435,093 (c)	122	3,566,145
1957	5,140 (b)	1.41	545,635 (c)	150	3,622,906 (d)

(a) Including Trackers and Police Cadets.

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

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

(d) Latest estimate, 30th June, 1957.