

1959-60

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

REPORT
OF THE
POLICE DEPARTMENT
For 1959

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REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

For The Year 1959

Police Department,
Commissioner's Office, Sydney.

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 1959.

GENERAL REVIEW

It is with regret that I report the death on the 22nd October, 1959, of the Premier, the Hon. J. J. Cahill, M.L.A., Ministerial Head of the New South Wales Police Force. His sudden and unexpected passing was a great shock to the community and to members of the Police Force. I desire to place on record the deep sympathy and condolences extended to the widow and relatives by members of the New South Wales Police Force.

Developments in the Force

During 1959 approval was given for the authorised strength of the Police Force to be increased by 163 to 5,109. In addition, the authorised strength of the Women Police was increased from 50 to 54 and the strength of the Special Parking Police was increased by 3 to provide Special Constables for parking duties at Goulburn and Wagga Wagga and a second unit at Manly. Adequate numbers of suitable recruits have been available and the recruiting position was regarded as satisfactory.

The Police radio equipped fleet of vehicles operating in the Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong and Goulburn districts, was increased by 60 units during 1959 bringing the total number of mobile units in operation to 226. The total number of Police Radio Base Stations and Mobile Unit Systems in operation was increased to 13 by the establishment of additional very high frequency, frequency modulated, Base Stations at seven country centres.

The Departmental motor fleet was increased by 18 units, 16 cars for general purposes and 2 four wheel drive vehicles. A further 59 four-wheeled vehicles were obtained to replace motor cycles or motor cycles and sidecars at Stations where conditions have shown that motor cycles are unsuitable for Police use. It is indeed gratifying that it has been possible for the Department to continue the policy of maintaining the Police motor vehicle fleet, which is a most important adjunct in the work of the Department, in a highly satisfactory condition by the practice of replacement of vehicles before excessive mileage has been reached and thus avoiding heavy maintenance costs.

With the co-operation of the Postal Authorities a new system of calling for Police assistance in cases of emergency by dialling "2222" on public telephone exchange lines was introduced in the Metropolitan Area in the latter half of the year. Arrangements have been made for calls through this number to receive precedence at the Police Headquarters switchboard to ensure that immediate Police action is initiated.

Details are given later in this Report under the heading "General Matters" of new Police buildings completed during the year and of the progress made in regard to urgent repairs and renovations to existing Police buildings in consequence of a further special allocation during the financial year 1958-59 of £75,000 from Consolidated Revenue Fund to be expended on repairs to Police Buildings in country areas over and above what would be normally spent by the Department of Public Works in this regard. Whilst it is pleasing to report the progress made in meeting the urgent requirements of this Department, there is still a long list of new building requirements, including urgently required improved accommodation for Police Headquarters and Criminal Investigation Branch staffs.

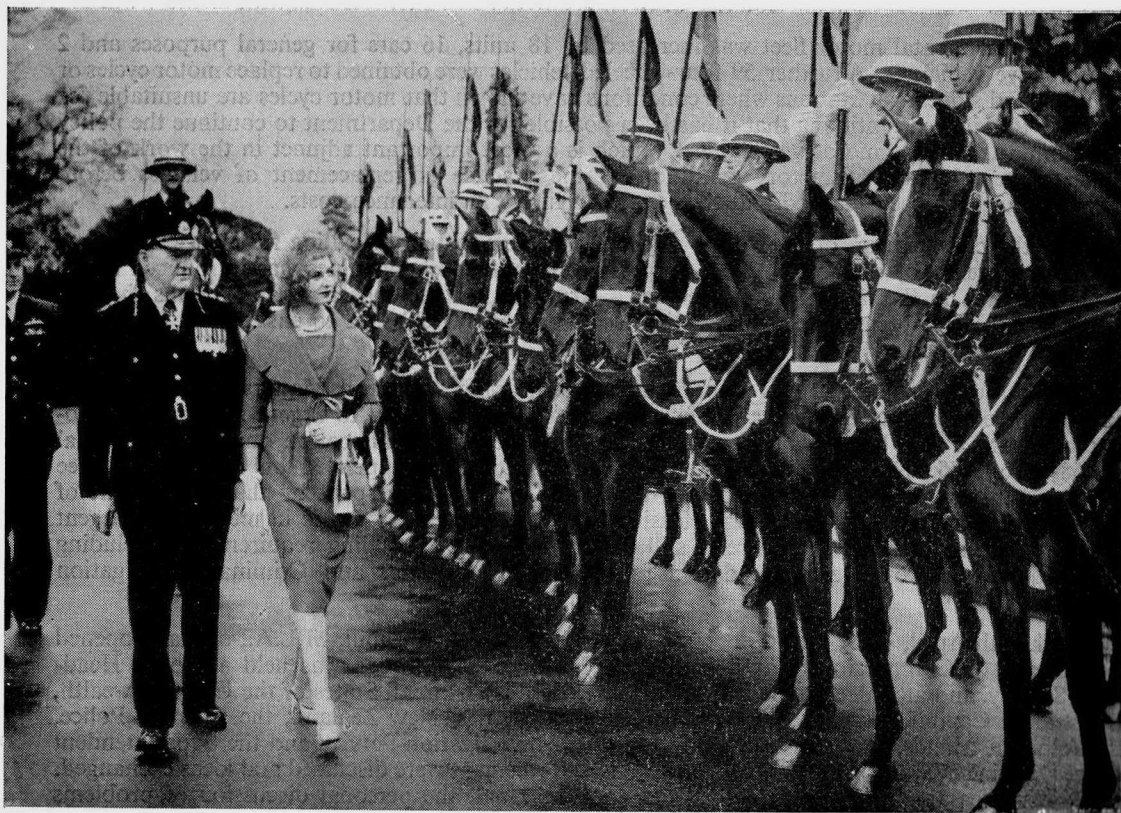
On the 6th April, 1959, the late Premier, the Honourable J. J. Cahill, M.L.A., officially opened the Conference of Commissioners of Police South Pacific Region which was held at Police Headquarters, Sydney, and attended by the Commissioners of Police from all States of the Commonwealth, The Australian Capital Territory, Papua and New Guinea, Fiji, New Zealand, the Chief of Police, British Solomon Islands, The Director, Commonwealth Investigation Service and the Superintendent of Police, Darwin. Various problems concerning law enforcement were discussed and ideas exchanged. These Conferences are held at different centres each year and the personal discussion of problems and the exchange of ideas have been most beneficial to all concerned.

A Conference of all Superintendents of Police in New South Wales was held at Police Headquarters from the 13th to 16th October, 1959, at which was discussed various aspects and problems of administration. It is proposed that this Conference will be held annually.



State funeral of the late Hon. J. J. Cahill, M.L.A., Premier of New South Wales

(Photograph by courtesy of "The Sydney Morning Herald")



H.R.H. Princess Alexandra inspecting Mounted Police Escort at Government House on 9th September, 1959

(Photograph by courtesy of Australian Photographic Agency.)

Mr. George L. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Police, entered on leave prior to retirement on the 16th July, 1959; his last day of service will be 31st July, 1960. Superintendent Norman T. W. Allan was appointed as Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police from the date of Mr. Smith's entry on leave.

Traffic Control

The number of motor vehicles registered in New South Wales has doubled in the past ten years and at the end of 1959 motor vehicles registered in New South Wales totalled 1,046,000. With the increased volume of traffic there has been an ever increasing number of road accidents. During 1959 there was a slight increase in the number of road accidents; deaths resulting from such accidents totalled 859.

The following extract from the statistical statement of road accidents in New South Wales for the year ended 31st December, 1959, published by the Department of Motor Transport, which is the Authority in this State for registering vehicles, licensing of drivers and compilation of statistics respecting accidents, shows the trend over the past seven years in relation to road accidents in New South Wales and the rates per 10,000 motor vehicles registered :—

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

*Note :—As all States of the Commonwealth do not require the registration of trailers, tractors and Traders' vehicles, it was agreed in March, 1958, at a conference of Police Commissioners in Melbourne that these registrations should be omitted from the total registrations figure for the purpose of comparison of road casualties. Accordingly, in the accident rates, as shown above for 1958 and 1959, the registrations for these classes of vehicles have been excluded.

Experience has shown that the most effective means of securing compliance with the traffic laws by motorists is the presence of Police on traffic patrol duties on the main roads and highways. Police road traffic patrols on country roads and highways have again been strengthened in an endeavour to promote road safety. A modern Microwave Speed Indicator for the detection of speeding vehicles has been acquired to replace obsolete radar equipment which had been in use for many years.

As was mentioned in my last Report there has been agitation for a relaxation of speed limits on the grounds that such are unrealistic. During the year a committee set up by the Minister for Transport considered proposals for intermediate speed limits on certain roads and the general question of speed zoning and following representations of that Committee, a section of the Epping Highway has been designated as a 40 m.p.h. speed limit area on trial.

Special Functions and Tasks for the Police

There were a number of functions during 1959 which required special Police attention, including :—

The Crusade conducted by Dr. Billy Graham, visiting Evangelist, at the Sydney Showground between 11th April and 17th May, 1959.

A visit by Her Royal Highness Princess Alice of Athlone in August, 1959.

The visit of Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra of Kent to Sydney, between 9th and 15th September, 1959.

The State Funeral of the late Hon. J. J. Cahill, M.L.A., Premier of New South Wales, on the 24th October, 1959.

The visit of their Excellencies, the Governor General Sir William and Lady Slim to Sydney to attend a number of farewell functions prior to their departure for England.

I have received a number of expressions of appreciation and complimentary remarks on the organisation and work of the Police in connection with these functions. Amongst these, it was especially gratifying to me, as Commissioner of Police, to receive the congratulations of His Excellency

the Governor General, Sir William Slim. On the occasion of his inspecting a troop of Mounted Police on the 18th December, 1959, Sir William gave high praise for the troop and for the Mounted Police of New South Wales generally. He also expressed his appreciation for the many courtesies he had received from members of the Police Force, mentioning particularly the motor cycle Police who had escorted him from time to time. His Excellency told me that he had followed with particular interest the achievements of the New South Wales Criminal Investigation Branch in the investigation and clearing up of crime and requested that I convey to all members of the Police Service his deep appreciation of their efficient service.

Once again there were no serious bush fires. However, on the 18th December a fire gutted a Departmental store at Bathurst causing damage estimated to exceed £150,000. The fire is believed to have been accidentally caused.

On the 25th February, 1959, a leak occurred in a pipe-line of petrol storage tanks adjacent to the waterfront at Port Kembla with the result that a considerable quantity of petrol found its way into a storm-water channel and into the harbour. Although for a time there were fears of danger of explosion or fire, the prompt co-operation of Police, Port, Fire Brigade and other Authorities prevented serious consequences apart from dislocation and inconvenience in the working of the Port for some days.

Flooding occurred on all rivers on the north coast from the Tweed to the Hastings, on the Bogan River near Nyngan and for two weeks during February/March all roads to Goodooga in the Dubbo District were cut by flood waters from the Culgoa and Bokhara River systems. In all of the above floodings there was slight damage to property and no loss of life.

In the latter half of October very heavy rains were experienced in the Sydney Metropolitan Area and south costal areas which resulted in several floods in these areas and at Wagga Wagga. No serious damage was occasioned to property but two persons were drowned at Far Meadow near Berry on the 21st October, 1959.

Police Conduct and Discipline

During the year Departmental disciplinary action was taken against 86 Police. 31 were dismissed, 48 punished in other ways, 2 had no punishment imposed after a period of probation and in the remaining 5 cases punishment was deferred. Proceedings were taken in the Courts against 18 Police for criminal or other offences (not including minor traffic breaches). Of these, 12 Police were convicted, one was found "not guilty" and in 5 cases of assault preferred against Police by civilians, the charges were withdrawn when the matters came before the Court.

The Police dealt with represent a small proportion of the Force and I am satisfied that in New South Wales we have a generally well conducted Police Force the members of which carry out their duties efficiently and conscientiously. The commendations received from members of the public on the Police and their work to which I have referred in previous reports continues as a steady flow and indicates the confidence in which the Police Force is held by the public generally.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT

(1) Scope and area of Operation

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

Estimated population (as at 30th September, 1959) = 3,774,266.

(2) Personnel of the Police Department

The following figures show the strength of the Police Force and of the ancillary staffs as at 31st December, 1959 :—

Police Force Proper :—

Authorised strength	5,109
Actual strength	5,075
Vacancies then existing	34
(Ratio of Police to population = 1 to 744 or 1.34 per 1,000.)	
Ancillary Staffs	745
Total of all employees as at 31st December, 1959	5,820

(3) Distribution in Ranks and Duties of Police

The distribution of the Police in the authorised ranks and duties performed as at 31st December, 1959, was as shown in the following table :—

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Acting Deputy Commissioner	Metropolitan Superintendent	Superintendent 1/C.	Superintendent 2/C.	Superintendent 3/C.	Acting Superintendent	Inspector 1/C.	Inspector 2/C.	Inspector 3/C.	Sergeant 1/C.	Sergeant 2/C.	Sergeant 3/C.	Senior Constable	Constable 1st Class	Ordinary Constables	Probationary Constables	Total
General	1	1	1	1	3	5	12	3	11	31	57	154	280	486	459	738	982	303	3,528
Criminal Investigation Branch .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	12	17	79	47	85	36	1	283
Other Detectives and Plain Clothes Police employed on Detective work* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	27	165	102	203	124	..	630
Traffic Police .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	3	10	18	66	82	154	227	40	605
Water Police .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	8	11	3	..	29
Totals	1	1	1	1	4	6	13	3	13	34	66	183	343	801	698	1,191	1,372	344	5,075

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

(4) Ancillary Staffs

The employees of the Department (other than members of the Police Force proper) as at 31st December, 1959, were as follows :—

Special Parking Police	102
Police Cadets	150
Women Police	53
Matrons	4
Special Constables (employed on various duties)	27
Bandmaster	1
Choirmaster	1
Cliff Rescue Instructor	1
Aboriginal Trackers	6
	<u>345</u>
Clerical Staff employed under the Public Service Act—	
Males	215
Females	147
	<u>362</u>
General Staff employed under the Public Service Act (motor mechanics, testers, farrier, grooms, attendants, telephone operators, lift drivers, gardener, night watchman, etc.)	38
	<u>38</u>
Total	<u>745</u>

(5) Variations of strength of the Police Force

As indicated earlier, the Premier approved of the authorised strength of the Force being increased by 163 during 1959. The authorised strength of the Women Police was also increased by 4 to 54 units. In addition, the authorised strength of the Parking Police was increased from 100 to 103.

The authorised strength of the various ranks of Officers and non-commissioned Officers was also approved by the Premier to be increased without further overall increases in the strength of the Force, in the following manner :—

Additions—

- 2 Inspectors 2nd Class
- 3 Inspectors 3rd Class
- 6 Sergeants 1st Class
- 8 Sergeants 2nd Class
- 24 Sergeants 3rd Class

Decrease—

- 43 Constables

Variations in Police strength during 1959 are summarised as follows :—

Vacancies existing 1st January, 1959	11
Casualties—	
Discharged on pension or gratuity	95
Dismissed	31
Resigned	60
Died	17
	<u>203</u>
Increased authorised strength	163
Total vacancies during 1959	<u>377</u>
Appointments	343
Vacancies unfilled at 31st December, 1959	<u>34</u>

Recruiting.—As the standard insisted upon for appointment to the Police Force is high, many who apply fail to meet requirements. Nevertheless, no difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient recruits of a suitable type to meet requirements during 1959.

Resignations during 1959, totalling 60, remained at substantially the same level as in 1957-58.

(6) Police Stations

As at the 31st December, 1959, there were 501 Police Stations in the State, including 12 call boxes to which Police are permanently attached and which are, to all intents and purposes, Police Stations.

Police Stations established during 1959—Laurieton, Cabramurra, Thiess Village and Kings-cliff.

Police Stations closed during 1959—Tuncurry, Happy Jack and Tumbulgum.

INFORMATION RELATING TO CRIME

As Appendix "A" to this Report is published a return showing the number of various classes of crime reported to the Police during the years 1958 and 1959, and the number of such offences cleared up during 1959. The return indicates that a total of 30,686 serious crimes were reported to the Police during 1959 compared with 29,092 in 1958, an increase of 1,594 or 5.5 per cent. 25,447 cases were cleared up, representing 83 per cent.

For comparison purposes, the following table shows the number of serious crimes reported to the Police and the number cleared up for the six years 1954 to 1959.

Year	No. of Serious Crimes Reported	No. of Serious Crimes Cleared Up	Percentage Accounted for
1954	21,147	14,822	70
1955	23,199	17,679	76
1956	27,119	21,124	77
1957	27,809	21,992	79
1958	29,092	23,759	82
1959	30,686	25,447	83

Property Stolen during 1959 (Excluding Motor Vehicles)

	£
Value of property reported stolen	1,606,719
Value of property accounted for by Police action	1,310,957 (82 per cent).
Value of property actually recovered	133,070 (8 per cent).

Motor Vehicle Thefts

Four-wheeled vehicles—

Stolen	6,324
Recovered	6,147

Motor Cycles—

Stolen	528
Recovered	470

These figures continue to show an upward trend, no doubt partly due to the increasing number of vehicles daily in use and left unattended on our roads. No effective means of preventing these offences has been suggested and whilst a large percentage are recovered, it is a fact that many so recovered are in a damaged condition or have parts missing.

Murders

There were 57 murders committed in New South Wales during 1959. In 16 cases the offenders responsible later committed suicide. All these murders were cleared up with the exception of one, namely Ross Ann Boulton, 77 years of age, found strangled in her apartment at Stockton.

Annual Return of cases dealt with by the Courts of Petty Sessions in N.S.W. during 1959

This return is published as Appendix "B" to this Report. It includes all cases brought before the Courts during the year, whether on the complaint of the Police or others. The total of 331,195 cases of all kinds for 1959 represents an increase of 8,098 over the corresponding figure for 1958. Included in the above figures are 150,942 traffic cases. In addition there were 321,157 cases 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.

The number of cases of drunkenness before the Courts in 1959 was 69,516, being a very small increase on the figure for 1958.

The comparative figures since 1950 are :—

1950	..	..	..	..	..	78,727
1951	..	..	..	..	..	83,178
1952	..	..	..	..	..	79,217
1953	..	..	..	..	..	72,765
1954	..	..	..	..	..	72,591
1955	..	..	..	..	..	81,199
1956	..	..	..	..	..	77,867
1957	..	..	..	..	..	76,700
1958	..	..	..	..	..	69,085
1959	..	..	..	..	..	69,516

Once again there was an increase in the number of cases before the Courts of persons charged with driving motor vehicles under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the figures being 4,817, an increase of 195 compared with the figures for 1958.

Offences committed by Juveniles

As has been indicated in previous reports, the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare is the authority in New South Wales specially charged with matters relating to the welfare of juveniles and publishes figures in regard to juvenile offenders. Consequently, no statistics in relation to these offences are published in this Report.

Thefts of Stock, Wool and Wheat

Information respecting Stock, Wool and Wheat reported stolen to the Police during 1959 and the result of Police efforts to deal with such offences are set out in the following table :—

	Reported Stolen		Cleared Up by Arrest		Not Stolen as Reported		Outstanding	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
		£		£		£		£
Horses.. ..	41	2,086	24	680	7	1,155	10	251
Cattle	201	5,448	94	2,221	19	1,125	88	2,102
Sheep	2,473	6,131	96	413	246	710	2,131	5,008
Wool (Bales) ..	35½	1,689	5½	299	..	..	30	1,389
Wheat (Bags) ..	406	736	158	373	..	..	248	363

Whilst all Police are required to give attention to the matter of the prevention and detection of offences of this nature, the Department has set up a special Squad known as the Stock Squad.

Members of this Squad are solely employed on the prevention and detection of these offences. The Squad comprises 5 members, two of whom are stationed in the Metropolitan Area (Strathfield) and one at Newcastle, Inverell and Wagga Wagga.

Extraditions

Two men were extradited from New Zealand on charges of false pretences. A member of the Service also proceeded to the United States of America in connection with the extradition of a man charged with false pretences. The prisoner and escort have since returned to this State, but the proceedings are not yet finalised.

Inquests

There were 2,152 Inquests held during 1959 compared with 2,196 in 1958. They comprised 2,136 inquests on 2,185 dead bodies and 16 into fires.

Crimes Presenting Outstanding Features

Many serious crimes were investigated during the year and set out hereunder are brief details of some which presented features of outstanding interest :—

- (1) On the 29th April, 1959, a very successful conclusion of over 3½ years of intense investigation into the activities of an offender who came to be known as the "Kingsgrove Slasher", ended by the arrest of David Joseph Scanlon, 29 years of age, a married man. This offender had committed offences in the northern and western suburbs, mostly by entering homes and attacking women in their sleep. On one occasion he

struck a sleeping woman on the head with a piece of hardwood causing serious head injuries. In other instances he attacked women and girls with knives, razor blades or other cutting instruments causing injuries to their faces or parts of their bodies. In nearly every instance he would cut up the bedclothes and then attempt to cut the night attire they were wearing.

The crimes committed by this offender caused great concern and numerous people lived in terror as to where he might operate next. The offences and the manner in which he committed them are without precedent in this State.

A reward of £1,000 was offered by the State Government for information leading to the arrest of the offender but his arrest was brought about purely by Police efforts through carefully prepared plans and organisation and payment of a reward was not necessary.

Scanlon pleaded guilty to a total of 18 serious charges and was sentenced to penal servitude for 18 years.

- (2) On the 29th April, 1959, Sandra Andrea Willson, 19 years of age, hailed several taxicabs in Oxford Street, Paddington, eventually hiring a cab driven by Rodney William Woodgate. Woodgate placed a suitcase in the boot of the cab and Willson entered the rear compartment with a briefcase which contained a sawn-off .22 calibre rifle, and requested to be driven to Cronulla. On arrival there she further requested to be driven to Captain Cook Drive, where Woodgate stopped to refer to a Street Directory and Willson shot him through the back of the head with the rifle. She then changed her blouse and put on a man's blue shirt, pushed the body of Woodgate to the floor of the driving compartment and attempted to drive the cab away. Through inexperience she was unable to drive the vehicle and commenced to walk when she was given a lift by a passing motorist and returned to a room where she resided at Paddington. When arrested, she made a full confession, stating she had intended to steal a taxi-cab and after shooting the driver with the rifle she had sawn off, to stage a hold-up wearing male attire; she expected Police to pursue her and engage in a gun battle in which she would eventually be shot.

At the inquest, the City Coroner committed Willson to stand her trial at the Central Criminal Court for the murder of Woodgate. However, following medical examination she has been admitted to a mental hospital.

- (3) On the afternoon of the 9th September, 1959, Bogden Mazurski, a native of Poland, 36 years of age, walked into an aisle of the Regent Theatre, George Street, Sydney, whilst patrons were viewing a film, and commenced to strike at people seated in the darkness, using a tomahawk. He also struck at persons who attempted to capture him, until he was finally overpowered and arrested.

As a result of his attacks, numerous people had to receive medical attention at hospital, as many as 25 doctors being engaged at the one time.

The injuries sustained by Richard Henry Lewis, 80 years of age, were such that he died as a result.

Mazurski was charged with the murder of Lewis and on 10 counts of attempted murder and one count of assault.

At the conclusion of the Inquest the City Coroner committed him to stand trial at the Central Criminal Court, at which he appeared and was found not guilty owing to his mental illness and ordered to be confined at Long Bay Penitentiary pending the Governor's pleasure.

- (4) On the 12th September, 1959, Reginald Arthur Henry Johnson, 36 years of age, residing with his wife and four children at "Rangari" Station, 25 miles from Gunnedah, left the Station with two of his sons of a previous marriage aged 11 and 9 years. He informed his wife that he was going to take the boys either to relatives or they would be placed in an institution and requested she pack their clothing and prepare a lunch. About 4.20 a.m. the following morning Johnson returned to the Station, got into bed with his wife but appeared restless and after a short while, arose and commenced to carry out his work on the property.

Mrs. Johnson became suspicious and made an inspection of the family car in which Johnson had taken away the boys. She discovered a blood-stained axe, spade and sack and later noticed blood-spots on the trousers Johnson was wearing when leaving with the boys and was still wearing on his return.

Johnson would not discuss with his wife where he had taken the boys and later that day took his wife and daughter by her previous marriage to Gunnedah. He returned to "Rangari" Station with his wife and later that day left to take other employment at "Congi" Station, Woolbrook.

Mrs. Johnson called a Minister of Religion and after discussion, the Minister called the Police. Johnson was interviewed at "Congi" Station and for 4 days stoutly claimed he had taken the boys to Sydney and they were safe.

Finally he confessed to having murdered the two boys at "Rangari" after taking them a short distance from the homestead. The boys were forced to place sacks over their heads and he struck each boy a blow on the head with an axe, then struck several more blows to ensure they were dead. He then dug a grave in the bed of a dry creek, cast the bodies in together with their clothing and other belongings and set fire on top of them. After some hours, he filled in the hole, levelled the gravel bed of the creek to avoid discovery and slept in the car until he returned to "Rangari" Station. Johnson was subsequently convicted on two counts of murder and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

- (5) On the afternoon of the 9th October, 1959, Kevin John Simmons, 24 years of age, and Leslie Allan Newcombe, 20 years of age, escaped from custody at Long Bay Penitentiary, touching off one of the biggest manhunts in the history of this State. The escapees, who were very active car thieves, soon stole a motor car and broke through the Police cordon. They proceeded to Emu Plains Training Centre and about 1 a.m. on the 11th October, 1959, found Cecil Mills, a Warder at the Training Centre, on duty alone. Both offenders attacked Mills in the office block, using a baseball bat and a cricket stump and inflicting severe head injuries which caused his death. The offenders then stole the firearm Mills was carrying, warder's clothing, some food and a motor car, the property of Mills. They then returned to Sydney in this car which they abandoned, stole another car and drove to Sydney Showground where they made themselves a hideout in the pig pavilion of the Showground by moving bags of stacked corn. There they remained in hiding, using the food supply stolen from the Emu Plains Training Centre. After a week they left their hiding place and proceeded to Mona Vale where they broke into a store and stole foodstuffs. They then became separated, Newcombe returning to the Showground pavilion and Simmons taking to the hills in the Mona Vale district.

On the 23rd October, 1959, Newcombe was seen by the owner of a car driving it away. All Police were alerted and Newcombe was arrested in the car at Paddington on the same day.

An intensive hunt for Simmons continued and he was next disturbed by two rangers on the 5th November, 1959, in the bushland of Ku-ring-gai Chase and again eluded apprehension. The next day he was detected in the Wyong District and an extensive Police search was organised in the very rough country in that area. He was finally arrested at gunpoint on the morning of the 15th November, 1959, near Kurri Kurri. Simmons was unarmed, having lost the firearm he was carrying when pursued by Police.

Both offenders were charged with the murder of Mills together with many other charges. They were subsequently convicted of manslaughter and at the Central Criminal Court on the 18th March, 1960, were sentenced to life imprisonment.

VICE SUPPRESSION

Gaming, Betting and Sly Grog Selling

The following table summarises the result of Police efforts to suppress illegal gaming and betting and sly grog selling during 1959 :—

Offence	Arrests	Fines	Money Seized and Forfeited
Betting Offences	3,676	£ 59,130	£ 2,136
Gaming Offences*	1,614	5,356	410
Selling liquor without license and allied offences	708	9,540	....

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

Altogether, Police made 110 raids on places where gambling was indulged in.

Machines Seized

The law now permits poker machines to be operated under license at Clubs which are registered under the Liquor Act or for which a license to operate poker machines has been obtained.

During 1959 two poker machines were seized by Police from premises where they were unlicensed; the resulting proceedings are still pending. Two pin machines were seized but no order for forfeiture made.

Liquor Seized

The following quantities of liquor were seized by Police from premises at which it was being unlawfully sold or kept; 311 gallons, 8,512 bottles and 4 cans of beer, 148½ gallons and 5,683 bottles of wine and 1,062 bottles of various spirits. Upon conviction this liquor is automatically forfeited and is handed over to the Government Stores Department for sale, or in country districts sold by Police on the instructions of the Government Stores Department.

Premises Declared

As was pointed out in last year's Report, following a ruling by the Supreme Court regarding the preparation of affidavits submitted by the Police in support of applications for declaration of premises, a new and more involved procedure was introduced upon the advice of the Crown Solicitor.

One declaration of premises to be a Disorderly House was made during the year. There were no other successful applications to have premises declared as Common Gaming Houses or Disorderly Houses.

Other Forms of Vice

In the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts members of the Vice Squad and No. 21 Division are specially charged with the duty of suppression of all forms of vice in those areas.

Members of the Sydney Vice Squad preferred charges, many of a criminal nature, totalling 22,053, an increase of 1,310 over the number preferred in 1958. Members of No. 21 Division preferred 8,015 charges for various offences, including 560 charges for gaming and betting in the City area and 274 cases in country districts.

Vice Squad Police have continued their efforts towards the suppression of offences by sexual pervers, by giving constant attention to places where such offenders congregate.

Offences of this nature are regarded seriously and all complaints are promptly and fully investigated. The following figures show arrests by Sydney Vice Squad Police for offences of this nature during 1958 and 1959 :—

	1958	1959
Indecent assault on male person	80	113
Buggery	9	33
Wilfully and obscenely expose person	298	165
Male person soliciting for immoral purposes	127	71
	<hr/> 514	<hr/> 382

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

1955	302
1956	422
1957	475
1958	482
1959	416

In one case during 1959 investigations were made in regard to the association of a High School teacher with homosexuals. The teacher did not interfere with any of his pupils but engaged in homosexual practices away from the school and posted obscene photographs to persons overseas. He was arrested, charged and convicted of buggery and several counts of indecent assault and sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment.

This person was a foreign national and the Presiding Judge recommended his deportation when he had served his sentence. The arrest of this person and his associates has led to further inquiries in various parts of the world including Suva, the United States of America, England, Norway, Poland and New Zealand in regard to certain activities.

Vice Squad

The present strength of the Vice Squad in Sydney is 76 and there is a squad of four men at Wollongong and nine at Newcastle. The system of inter-change between members of the Vice Squad and Criminal Investigation Branch is still in operation and during the year a number of transfers were effected.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH

The Criminal Investigation staff of this Department is largely decentralised, the Detectives being stationed at Police Stations throughout the City and Country where their services are needed. At the Criminal Investigation Branch headquarters there are only a few members of the Investigation Staff, as well, of course, as the indoor staffs and specialised squads.

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

Fingerprint Section

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

	1958	1959
Total prints received	80,020	81,735
Number of those identified	50,517	50,926
Prints received from other Forces in Australia (included in above figures)	33,219	33,499
Fingerprint exhibits brought to office for examination	574	817
Visits to scenes of crimes	3,864	4,438
Prints from scenes of crimes indetified	396	544
Fingerprints taken of unknown deceased persons	63	75
Names checked against records for miscellaneous purposes (Applications for licenses and other non-criminal matters) ..	101,399	101,888

These figures show that the upward trend of the work of the Fingerprint Section continues.

Communication with Interstate Police Departments and the main country centres of New South Wales per medium of the teleprinter and radio, has proved of immense value in the dissemination of urgent information. The installation in the Section of a copying machine has enabled the speeding up of the preparing of criminal histories and other materials for distribution.

The successful presentation at the Sydney Quarter Sessions of a papillary ridge footprint identification was the first of its kind in an Australian Court. This case will serve as a valuable precedent for the acceptance by the Courts of similar evidence of identification in future.

Modus Operandi Section

A total of 18,848 Modus Operandi forms were received, classified and dealt with during the year. Where offences had not been cleared up 2,259 forms were forwarded to Police who had likely suspects under arrest and of these 1,109 were linked with offenders who were later charged with the offences set out in the forms. Following searches made of the records upon receipt of Modus Operandi forms, photographs of likely suspects were forwarded to investigating Police and 515 of these photographs were identified as the offenders responsible. A total of 152 special circulars relating to crime were circulated in addition to the Weekly Wanted List. New cards added to the records totalled 21,398.

Property Tracing Section

This section was responsible for tracing of property to the value of £18,490, consisting of 1,241 articles and as a result of this work 117 charges were preferred against offenders.

Scientific Investigation Bureau

Document Examination.—In 238 cases documents were submitted for examination, involving examination of 17,088 documents. A further 8,606 handwriting specimens were received making the total collection filed 110,853.

Firearms Examination.—Firearms received comprised 252 confiscated, 55 found and 393 surrendered, a total of 700. They include 505 pistols and revolvers, 2 machine guns and sub-machine guns, 3 Veray pistols, 40 sawn-off rifles, 2 sawn-off shotguns, 35 air pistols and 4 gas pistols and the remainder comprise rifles, shotguns, etc.

Firearms received for examination totalled 249, comprising 141 in connection with crimes, illegal possession, etc., and 108 exhibits in connection with shooting offences. In 61 cases, firearms were identified with cartridge cases or bullet exhibits and in 43 cases firearms were examined for evidence purposes on aspects incidental to identification.

Criminal Photographs.—Photographs taken in gaols and circulated to Police in other States and New Zealand again totalled 2,100 and 3,515 "special photographs" were taken of persons in custody.

Miscellaneous Photographs (exhibits, documents, fingerprints, etc.) totalled 10,928.

Scenes of Crime and Accident visited for photographing and examination for physical evidence and reconstruction totalled 1,727. Tool marks were reproduced at 65 scenes, tyre marks at 25, fingerprints at 204 and footprints at 46. Exhibits were submitted for scientific examination of the Government Analyst or other laboratory in 148 cases.

Miscellaneous Examinations.—Treatment of metals to restore obliterated numbers or brands was undertaken in 45 cases, examination of clothing or textiles in 52 cases, footprint comparisons in 16 cases and examination of tool marks in 22 cases. Information of value was disclosed in 89 cases. There were also 306 cases of unclassified examinations and investigations.

Exhibits submitted to the Government Analyst totalled 422 and to other experts 177.

Court Attendances by members of the Bureau totalled 267.

The Police attached to 9 country centres as photographer-draftsman have continued to perform valuable work, being on the spot to give assistance when required, and during the year they appeared in Court on 145 occasions.

The value of tear gas equipment obtained by the Department and retained in the Scientific Section was demonstrated on the 8th March, 1959, when Walter James Boville was arrested after threatening to shoot Constable Hadley at Londonderry. Boville was forced to leave his hut after a tear gas grenade was thrown through the window and his arrest was effected without injury to any person. He was charged with assaulting Police and discharging a firearm near a public street and was subsequently committed to a mental institution.

Drug Bureau

Members of the Drug Bureau were responsible for the prosecution of 39 persons for a total of 84 charges during 1959 in their efforts to ensure compliance with the State laws respecting dangerous drugs, the Poisons Act and the prevention of illegal trafficking in or use of dangerous drugs and other offences. These cases include 7 cases of addiction to drugs, 5 of receiving stolen drugs, 9 of stealing drugs, 7 of uttering and forging Doctor's prescription, 2 of unlawful possession of drugs, 6 of imposition and 14 of obtaining drugs by false representation or false pretences. The remaining offences related principally to failure to comply with the Regulations in regard to the recording, custody, dispensing, etc., of drugs. Prosecutions were also undertaken following evidence obtained by members of the Drug Bureau in relation to one case of an unregistered medical practitioner, 1 unregistered dentist and in respect of 2 breaches of the Pharmacy Act.

Action was taken to report two medical practitioners to the Medical Tribunal in connection with drug offences committed by them.

The Special Squads working from the Criminal Investigation Branch

Company Squad.—The strength of this Squad was increased during the year from 13 to 15 units. In all, 269 persons were brought before the Courts on 1,058 charges, involving property valued at £330,220. This Squad undertakes investigations into business frauds of all kinds and the policing of various Acts dealing with certain classes of business activities. In addition, special inquiries were carried out by members of the Squad at the request of Federal and State Government Departments in some of which prosecutions resulted.

Consorting Squad.—To prevent the activities of spielers, pick-pockets and other undesirables, members of this Squad pay special attention to racecourses, showgrounds and other places where large numbers of the public gather and as a result of their activities 4,500 bookings for consorting were made, an increase of 500 over the number of bookings made in 1958. During the visit of Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, members of the Squad were detailed for duty in Sydney and at country towns visited by Her Royal Highness.

Arson and Safe Squad.—As the name implies, this Squad specialises in the investigation of fires and safe robberies. During 1959, 13 cases of suspected arson were recorded in the State and in 11 cases prosecutions have been undertaken. One hundred and sixty-two cases of safe-breaking were investigated with the result that 103 persons were charged.

Wool, Hide and Skin Bureau.—Members of this Squad are concerned with the checking of the records, licences, and permits of Skin Dealers, inspecting skins, etc., to ensure compliance with the law in regard to the skins of protected fauna, etc. and preventing unlawful practices in connection with wool and sheep skins.

Pawnbroking Squad.—These Police are concerned with the regular checking of books of second-hand dealers and of articles pledged with and sold to Pawnbrokers. By this means the squad has been responsible not only for the recovery of considerable stolen property but for the tracing of persons responsible for many offences, some very serious. Squad members arrested 232 offenders on 443 charges during 1959.

Motor Squad.—The special function of this Squad is investigation and prevention of thefts of motor vehicles, fraudulent dealings in motor vehicles and to assist in the investigation of "hit-run" collisions. During the year members of the Squad were responsible for prosecutions in 434 cases for various classes of offences.

Railway Investigation.—During the year 8 trainee Railway Detectives attended a course of instruction for Police trainees at the New South Wales Police Training Centre and will later attend a Secondary Training Course. As has been previously reported the Police Department regularly sends detectives to co-operate with and assist Railway Investigation Officers. The Railway Investigation Branch works in close liaison with the Criminal Investigation Branch.

Pillage Squad.—The Sydney waterfront area extends over approximately 17 miles and is served by 110 deep sea and interstate wharves. The Pillage Squad of 15 units patrols the waterfront in the investigation and suppression of pillaging and other types of offences associated with the waterfront and works in close co-operation with the Customs and State Authorities in the enforcement of the Customs laws and Port Regulations.

Members of the Squad were responsible for 345 arrests and preferred 538 charges for all classes of offences during the year. There were 112 reported cases of pillage and other offences involving shipping to the value of £13,000; property valued at £1,300 was accounted for by Police action.

At each of the Ports of Newcastle and Port Kembla there are two experienced Detectives engaged on duty relating to pillaging.

POLICE WOMEN

The authorised strength of the Women Police was increased from 50 to 54 during 1959 and at the 31st December, the actual strength was 53 units, distributed as follows :—

On Plain Clothes Duty—

Criminal Investigation Branch Headquarters	..	..	..	..	9
Two each at Darlinghurst, North Sydney, Balmain, Bankstown, Parramatta, Daceyville, Sutherland, Newcastle and Wollongong	..	..	..	..	18

On Uniform Duty—

Police Traffic Branch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Newcastle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wollongong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

A feature of the year's work of the Women Police has been the number of juveniles reported missing from other States or located in other States after having been reported missing here. A total of 69 juvenile girls were returned to their homes, 27 arising from inquiries from Melbourne, 28 from Brisbane, 8 from Adelaide and 6 from Tasmania. Of a total number of 938 women and girls reported missing, 792 have been reported from various sources as having been located.

Working in close co-operation with the Detectives, the Women Police engaged on Plain Clothes Duty were concerned in 640 cases in which juvenile girls and boys were charged before the Special Children's Courts. The majority of girls were charged with being neglected and/or exposed to moral danger, mainly as a result of the activities of the "Dawn Patrol" by Women Police and Vice Squad Detectives of residential, parks, railway stations and places of doubtful repute.

In addition, much good work has been done by individual Women Police in counselling and assisting young girls found living under undesirable conditions, in finding employment and accommodation and a real interest has been taken in the rehabilitation of young people drifting into delinquency.

As has been indicated in previous reports, a considerable amount of the time of Police Women is occupied in interviewing members of the public in connection with family problems affecting the welfare of women and children and matters which may not, strictly speaking, come within the province of Police duty. Nevertheless, the Women Police endeavour to render whatever help is possible. Interviews in this and other matters totalled 4,074 during the year.

Assistance was given to the Detective staff in 345 cases where women were charged with offences and members of the Women Police took 1,233 statements from women and girls for Court purposes. They also attended 309 medical examinations of women and girls.

One hundred and fifty-eight escorts of women and children to country Courts were undertaken and 1,018 girls and women were escorted to and from various Metropolitan Courts and Institutions.

During 1959, 938 persons were reported missing and 792 were reported from various sources as having been located. Women Police are closely associated with inquiries for tracing women and girls reported missing.

The Women Police at Newcastle were concerned in 120 cases before the Courts, undertook 65 escorts from that District to Sydney, were present at 31 medical examinations, took statements for Court purposes in 170 cases and attended 246 interviews in connection with various matters.

At Wollongong the Women Police were associated with 99 arrests, undertook 375 interviews, obtained 102 statements for Court purposes and attended 28 medical examinations of females. Sixty escorts were also undertaken.

POLICE TRAFFIC BRANCH

The number of motor vehicles registered in New South Wales passed the one million mark during 1959. In 1950 the motor vehicles registered in New South Wales totalled 516,000 as compared with 1,046,000 at the 31st December, 1959. This rapid and ever increasing number of vehicles on the roads has rendered more difficult the already onerous task of the Police Authorities in the field of traffic control and supervision.

The following figures have been furnished by the Department of Motor Transport to show the growth in the number of licensed drivers and vehicles on the roads :—

	Calendar Year		Percentage Increase
	1958	1959	
Vehicles registered as at 31st December	975,000	1,046,000	7.3
Total licensed drivers and riders	1,190,000	1,253,000	5.3

Figures in regard to accidents are published earlier in this Report under the heading "Traffic Control".

Traffic Offences

The primary role of the Police in respect of traffic and perhaps their most effective contribution towards road safety, is the enforcement of the traffic laws and discouragement of dangerous driving practices. During 1959 the Police reported 766,095 offences of all types against the traffic laws. This total included 285,325 cases in which the driver was spoken to (mostly driving offences) and 480,770 matters in which the driver was not contacted (mostly parking offences). The respective figures for 1958 were 817,138 breaches reported, 301,856 drivers spoken to and 515,282 drivers not contacted.

The lower number of parking offences reported is no doubt attributable to the installation of additional parking meters at locations in the City area where parking was previously prohibited.

Court proceedings were instituted in 163,855 cases representing an increase of 8,373 over the figures for 1958, and there was also an increase in the number of fines paid direct to the Police Department without Court proceedings.

Defects on Vehicles

The Statistical Statement of Road Accidents for New South Wales for the year ended 31st December, 1959, discloses that defective equipment on motor vehicles was responsible for 3,493 accidents in which 53 persons were killed and 1,554 persons injured. Special instructions have been issued to Police with a view to defect notices being issued in appropriate cases to ensure that vehicles defective in equipment are repaired without delay.

System of Fines by Post

The number of penalty notices issued under the Minor Traffic Offences Regulations during 1959 reached 435,900, compared with 419,600 in 1958 and payment was made in 321,157 (73.7 per cent.) instances. The total amount of fines received was £321,231 9s. 5d. (including exchange). The above figures include 18,050 penalty notices issued in respect of offences under Motor Traffic Regulation No. 30 for failure to return motor vehicle number plates after expiry of the registration.

The system of "fines by post" has continued to be of material benefit both in relieving congestion which would otherwise occur in the Courts and conserving the time of members of the Police Force who may have been required to give evidence in such matters. As has been pointed out previously any person who wishes to dispute having committed an offence or wishes to come before the Court for any other reason, may do so. Only those persons who choose need to pay their penalty in respect of parking and other minor offences as specified by the Regulations without appearance at Court.

Driving under the Influence

As mentioned earlier in this Report the number of persons before the Courts charged with driving motor vehicles under the influence of intoxicating liquor, as indicated in Appendix B, increased by 195 over the figures for 1958 to 4,817.

Figures furnished by the Commissioner for Motor Transport show that (including the result of Appeals to the Quarter Sessions) of a total of 3,932 found proven, 2,313 persons were convicted and automatically disqualified from holding licenses in accordance with the provisions of the Motor Traffic Act, whilst in 1,619 cases or 41.1 per cent., Section 556A of the Crimes Act was applied without disqualification being sustained.

City Traffic

The re-organisation of traffic in the Pyrmont area during 1959 to facilitate the flow of traffic entering and leaving the City by means of the Pyrmont Bridge, has received widespread commendation from all Sections of the public. In anticipation of the opening of two additional road traffic lanes on the Sydney Harbour Bridge, following the removal of the tramway tracks, all approach routes to the Bridge were surveyed and the traffic flow co-ordinated by appropriate channelling and restricting entry in such a way as to enable the maximum vehicle loading to be realised. The opening of the two additional traffic lanes for road traffic on the Sydney Harbour Bridge in July, 1959, in conjunction with the re-organisation of the approach routes, greatly improved the traffic flow over the Bridge and enabled approximately 2,000 vehicles per hour to by-pass the Sydney City arterial streets, thus relieving congestion adjacent to southern approaches to the Bridge.

The rearrangements have necessitated the provision of Police supervision at additional intersections both on the north and south sides of the Bridge.

Police performing traffic point duty in the City have continued to play an important part in reducing congestion to a minimum. Units of the Mounted Police were again used to control pedestrian traffic at busy City intersections.

Supervision of marked foot crossings is regarded by the Police Authorities as an important aspect of Police duty and all members of the Force are required to give maximum attention to ensure that motorists observe the requirements of the Regulations in regard to yielding the right of way to pedestrians using marked foot crossings. During the year 1,123 breach reports were submitted by Police in the Metropolitan District for failure on the part of motorists to comply with the Regulations in this regard.

The Police Department was represented by members of the Police Traffic Branch on a Committee set up by the Minister for Transport in 1959 to review the question of speed zoning. Arising from the committee's deliberations, a section of the Epping Highway has been designated as a 40 m.p.h. limit area, as a trial measure. The Department was also represented on the Pedestrian Crossing Committee and arising from the activities of this committee, action is being taken to more clearly mark pedestrian crossings.

Parking

The number of parking meters installed on the City streets to provide convenient parking space for vehicles for periods ranging from half an hour to four hours was increased from 1,002 in 1958 to 1,813 during the year.

The "tow-away" system was relaxed somewhat and since September, 1959, the three tow trucks have not operated after 6 p.m. Mondays to Fridays or after 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays. After these times the enforcement of parking restrictions in the City area is undertaken by Traffic Police. During the year, 7,971 illegally parked vehicles were removed from the City streets and towed to the Impounding Centre.

With the elimination of trams from the City and their replacement by omnibus services, it is essential that in busy hours omnibus stops and stands should be kept clear of illegally parked vehicles. The "tow-away" procedure has proved an effective deterrent against vehicles being left standing in these areas and in other prohibited places where they cause congestion and inconvenience to the public.

In view of the strong resentment of the public to the imposition of an additional penalty in cases where a motor vehicle had been seized and towed to the Impounding Centre, the Premier approved of a suggestion from this Department for discontinuance of the practice of imposing penalties under the Minor Traffic Offences Regulations in respect of Parking offences which have resulted in vehicles being seized and towed to the Impounding Centre.

The authorised strength of the Parking Police was increased during 1959 to 103 units to permit of a Special Constable being allocated to parking enforcement duty each at Goulburn and Wagga Wagga and for a second unit at Manly. Six members of the Parking Police were also diverted during the year to supplement the activities of Police at busy suburban centres. Five Special Constables are attached to Newcastle and two each at Lismore, Wollongong and Parramatta.

Special Road Traffic Patrols

Whilst all members of the Police Force are expected to be alert to detect offences against the traffic laws, it is the particular function of members of the Public Safety Bureau in the Metropolitan district and Special Traffic Patrol Police in country districts to supervise traffic on the roads, enforce the traffic laws and prevent dangerous driving practices as much as possible. The maintenance of these road patrols at the maximum possible strength is considered to be a most important part of this Department's efforts to promote road safety and it has been clearly demonstrated over the years that the presence of these patrols on the roads is the most effective means of securing compliance by motorists with the traffic laws.

The disposition of Special Traffic Patrol Police is kept constantly under review. During the year additional units were located at Gunning and Tarcutta and an additional unit was attached to the existing strengths at Goulburn, Wollongong and Wyong. The strength of the Public Safety Bureau at North Sydney was also increased by 4 units to provide for the manning of a vehicle fitted with newly acquired Microwave Speed Indicator equipment.

This Department for some years maintained a vehicle equipped with radar for the detection of speeding offences and it proved to be a valuable means of supplementing Police patrols. However, the equipment in use became unserviceable and during the year with the co-operation of the Department of Motor Transport a modern Microwave Vehicle Speed Indicator, similar in operation to the equipment previously in use, was acquired. The equipment possesses advantages over the conventional method of detecting speeding offences by Police pursuing offenders. It is operated from a stationary position and does not present the degree of danger to Police personnel and others inherent in high speed pursuit work and is capable of detecting a greater number of offences. The equipment is particularly suited to the detection of speeding vehicles in densely populated areas where high speed pursuit is undesirable. The use of the equipment in the six months it was available resulted in the detection of 3,093 cases of exceeding the speed limit. In view of the favourable results achieved with the new equipment, consideration is being given to the question of acquiring additional sets.

Special Escorts by Traffic Police

Applications for the transport of loadings in excess of normal limits again increased during 1959 a total of 12,476 permits being issued. In addition, 704 permits under Motor Traffic Regulation 116 were issued in connection with the operation of tow-trucks and 411 permits for the carriage of loads in excess of aggregate weights provided under Regulation 120A. It was necessary for Police from the Public Safety Bureau to provide 550 escorts for loadings of excessive size.

Traffic Facilities, Requirements, etc.

The staff of the Police Traffic Branch has continued to maintain liaison with the Department of Motor Transport, Main Roads and Local Government and other Authorities concerned in relation to the improvement of traffic conditions, long range planning to facilitate traffic movement and secure relief from congestion, installation of traffic facilities and the examination of proposals for the establishment of various types of business or other activities which are likely traffic generators. Demands on the staff in this regard have grown and it was necessary during the year to increase the establishment of the Traffic Facilities Section by three units.

Testing of Applicants for Licenses

As has been indicated in previous Reports the Police Authorities are charged with the responsibility of testing applicants for motor drivers and riders' licenses.

During 1959, a total of 74,989 persons were subjected to tests at the eight Metropolitan Testing Offices where civilian testers are employed and of this number 52,680 were passed as competent drivers or riders, whilst 22,309 or 29.7 per cent were found to be not of the standard required.

Elsewhere in the State the testing of applicants is generally carried out by members of the Police Force.

Pedestrian Traffic

During school vacation periods members of the School Lecturing Section were utilised to supplement pedestrian traffic control in the City area. Units of the Mounted Police have continued to be utilised in this connection at busy City intersections. Whilst the number of pedestrian actuated lights in the vicinity of schools has been increased in recent years, it is still necessary to employ Police Cadets in uniform, male and female members of the School Lecturing staff, Divisional and Mounted Police in the protection of school children at busy crossings.

Courtesy Lectures

The system of Courtesy Lectures, under which persons reported for offences against the traffic laws of a less serious nature and whose previous traffic record is not unfavourable, are requested to attend a traffic lecture, has been continued to good effect during the year. At these lectures the importance of observing the rules of the road is emphasised and the future co-operation of those attending is sought. The system operates in the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong areas. At Newcastle and Wollongong it has been extended to include not only offenders but learner-drivers and persons who have only recently obtained licenses. Attendance for the latter is purely voluntary but there has been a reasonable public response.

The following table summarises attendance at Courtesy Lectures during 1959 :—

	No. of lectures delivered	No. responding to official invitation	Visitors attending	Learner drivers attending	Total attendance
Police Training Centre, Redfern	50	3,681	500	..	4,181
Parramatta	48	1,200	200	..	1,400
Newcastle	22	454	154	148	756
Wollongong	18	356	253	40	649
Total	138	5,691	1,107	188	6,986

In view of the success of these lectures, consideration is being given to the extension of the system to additional country centres.

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

In recent years there has been a progressive increase in the installation of electromatic traffic control lights in the vicinity of schools; there are 39 sets now installed, 24 of which operate only during periods before and after school whilst school children are crossing the streets, the remaining 15 sets being in full-time operation.

It is anticipated that during the current financial year additional sets of traffic control lights will be installed near schools. The installation of these lights is the most effective practical means of dealing with the problem of protecting school children from traffic dangers, which have been accentuated by the growing school population, the opening of new schools and the increasing traffic density.

It is still impractical to provide Police to control traffic in the vicinity of all schools where control lights are not installed. Nevertheless, the best possible use is made of Mounted Police, Police Cadets and Women Police to augment supervision afforded by local Police with a view to giving the maximum possible safeguard to school children crossing busy thoroughfares.

Over the years the work of the Police in connection with the supervision of school crossings has been supplemented by school safety patrols, in which school children, normally under the direction of a member attached to the Staff or an older pupil, operate barrier arms to assist children to cross the street with safety. These school patrols have operated successfully throughout the State since 1932 but in recent years the number of active patrols has dropped following the installation of traffic control lights and the use of Police Cadets in uniform to supervise school crossings. This has been reflected in the number of schools taking part in the annual competition for the Lord Mayor's Shield, 12 teams only competing last year. The final of the competition was held in Hyde Park on the 5th August, 1959, the winners of the Shield being St. Joseph's Convent, Enfield, with St. Brendans Annandale, being judged the best primary girls team and Old Guildford Boys' Primary School awarded the prize for the best primary boys' team. Bondi Beach Public Boys' School won the Eastern Suburbs Shield Competition in which there was only one other participant.

During the year 1,691 schools were regularly visited by the School Lecturing Staff and a total of 15,244 lectures delivered. All schools in the Metropolitan Area were visited at least once and 700,000 pupils were contacted by this means.

Funds made available by the Road Safety Council of New South Wales enabled members of the School Lecturing Staff to visit 128 country schools where 374 lectures were delivered and 27,924 pupils contacted.

Country Police also visited 2,224 schools and delivered 6,905 lectures. Country Police also made 595 broadcasts, addressed 151 clubs and other meetings as well as contributing items to the local Press, while at Newcastle Police showed 272 safety films.

The School Lecturing Exhibit was again presented at the Royal Agricultural Show and at the Health Week Exhibition at the Sydney Town Hall. A modified exhibit was also presented in conjunction with the Road Safety Council at Brookvale Show and at displays in two City stores.

In Sydney 208 safety broadcasts were made from Radio Stations and special lectures were delivered on request to various Clubs and organisations. Regular telecasts were also made from A.T.N. Channel 7 and intermittent telecasts from A.B.N. Channel 2 with considerable success.

On Christmas Eve I had the pleasure of officially opening a Miniature Road Safety Circuit for children in the grounds of T.C.N. Channel 9. This Circuit has been laid down by T.C.N. in conjunction with one of the leading Oil Companies and consists of a series of properly constructed roads with various types of intersections, traffic signal lights, pedestrian crossings and official style traffic signs with miniature motor driven cars to be driven on the Circuit by teenage children with the object of giving them practical experience, under supervision and in safety, of the practice of road safety. Both organisations concerned are to be congratulated on their fine contribution to the Road Safety Campaign.

To the television and broadcasting Stations in the City and Country, who have made time available to the Police, to the proprietors of newspapers and journals and to those who have assisted in the transmission of Police safety messages, I desire to extend sincere thanks.

General

The Police Department continued to co-operate with the Department of Technical Education in connection with courses conducted during 1959 in Driver Training, by making Police available to lecture participants in the courses on the traffic laws and other aspects. It is hoped and anticipated that these courses will be of real value in improving the standard of driving instruction.

A Senate Select Committee which was set up to investigate the best means of promoting sound road safety practices in Australia, met in Sydney during July and information was presented to the Committee in relation to the activities of the New South Wales Police in this field.

With a view to maintaining the high standard of the School Lecturing Staff, arrangements were made for male members of the staff, together with three lecturers attached to Newcastle and one from Moss Vale, to attend a course of 40 one-hour lectures occupying two terms of 10 weeks at the Sydney Teachers' College, prepared in co-operation with the Department of Education. The course covered such matters as the principles of learning and child development, the educational system, handling of backward classes, maintenance of class discipline, etc., and it is considered that members of the Section will be better equipped to carry out their work among school children as a result of this training.

Another officer of the Police Traffic Branch was nominated to attend a special course in Traffic Planning and Control at the University of New South Wales during 1959, making five members of the staff of the Branch who have now successfully completed this course.

WATER POLICE

On the 22nd December, 1959, the Maritime Services Board handed over the rebuilt Water Police Station, which incorporates a depot for flood boats owned by the Civil Defence Organization maintained and manned by the Water Police as required, and accommodation for the Pillage Squad, the Police Diving Squad and the Maintenance Section of the Water Police. These new premises, a photograph of which appears herein, will fill a much needed want for reasonable accommodation for this important Section of the Department's activities.

In Sydney and Newcastle members of the Water Police attend at the arrival and departure of overseas and interstate vessels and to the supervision of regattas and other functions held in Sydney Harbour and at Newcastle.

In addition they closely co-operate with the Customs Authorities in the prevention of smuggling, the Fisheries Department in the enforcement of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act and the Navigation Department and Maritime Services Board in the enforcement of the various maritime Acts and Port Regulations.

In Sydney the strength is 23 units equipped with five launches and at Newcastle 7 units are equipped with 2 launches. In addition Police launches are provided for use at Blakehurst, Brooklyn, Tea Gardens and Forster.

In Sydney 18 dead bodies were recovered from the waters of the Harbour and one from the ocean in the vicinity of Sydney Heads. The Water Police carried out inquiries in connection with 7 deaths on ships and one at an island dockyard.

In the normal course of their duties Water Police rescued 17 occupants of 7 craft reported in distress at sea between Port Hacking and Broken Bay. One hundred and eighty-six occupants of 60 craft, capsized or disabled during sudden and severe wind squalls, were rescued from Sydney Harbour.

Although ferry traffic continues to decline, Police investigated reports of ferries being involved in four collisions, a fire aboard a ferry launch, a male passenger injured and the death of a male passenger aboard a ferry. A ferry carrying passengers which was disabled in the fairway, was towed to safety by Water Police launches.

Other matters calling for attention included the finding of 10 stowaways aboard ships, 5 collisions involving small craft, 4 minor outbreaks of fires aboard ships, 2 small fires on wharves, 3 outbreaks of fire on launches and 4 aboard yachts.

There was little industrial unrest on the waterfront during the year and with the exception of the world-wide strike of Italian Seaman which involved the ships "Fairsky" and "Roma" whilst berthed in Sydney, nothing called for any special Police action.

A total of 149 small craft were reported missing or stolen in Sydney Harbour and of this number 76 were recovered. In addition 51 craft were reported missing from other areas of the Metropolitan District and 4 were recovered. In country districts 18 boats were reported missing but only 2 were recovered. Considerable difficulty exists in locating small craft reported missing or stolen as the majority are of standard or mass production design and owners have failed to place distinguishing or identification marks on their craft. A number of craft were reported missing from moorings after severe gales and it must be presumed that some of these were blown ashore and broken up or blown to sea and lost.

Water Police salvaged 2 motor launches, 1 motor cruiser and 1 yacht blown ashore during gales and also recovered a total of 77 craft found adrift or abandoned in Sydney Harbour.

During June, 1959, the bodies of two Chinese were recovered from the waters of Woolloomooloo Bay, lashed in canvas mattress covers. Inquiries by Criminal Investigation Branch Police established that the deceased were prohibited immigrants who had been secreted in a hidden locker aboard the M.V. "Taiyuan", then berthed at No. 9 Wharf, Woolloomooloo. Seven members of the crew were arrested and it was ascertained that the two Chinese had suffocated whilst concealed in the locker on the ship.

Although some floodings occurred during 1959 and floodboat crews were alerted on four occasions, the Police floodboats were not used in connection with flood rescue work. The strength of the crews has been increased from 18 to 24 men and regular exercises were held during the year to enable crews to maintain their efficiency. Co-operative training with Army D.U.K.W. crews continued and Police D.U.K.W. drivers were utilised to operate Army D.U.K.W. to transport boats

required for escort duty during the visit of Her Royal Highness, Princess Alexandra of Kent. Police drivers also drove the amphibians to Woy Woy and return on three occasions to participate in training in fast flowing waters in that area known as "The Rip".

Three additional Police were trained in the Windsor and Richmond districts to enable the two floodboats maintained at those Stations to be manned as required.

During the year members of the Police Diving Squad carried out 36 diving operations including operations on behalf of the Customs Department, Department of Mines and the Department of Railways. Six of these operations were carried out in country areas. Five dead bodies were recovered, three exhibits in murder cases, seven exhibits in criminal charges and 2 sunken craft which had been reported missing, were located.

INSPECTION OF PREMISES LICENSED UNDER THE LIQUOR ACT

The following table sets out the number of licenses of different types under the Liquor Act in operation at 31st December, 1958 and at 31st December, 1959 :—

Type of License	Existing		Increase or Decrease
	31st December, 1958	31st December, 1959	
Publicans	2,022	2,017	— 5
Spirit Merchants	579	582	+ 3
Australian Wine	347	347	..
Brewers	9	8	— 1
Packet	12	15	+ 3
Canteen Permits	15	16	+ 1
Restaurant Permits	181	212	+ 31
Club Registrations	1,121	1,174	+ 53

The number of licenses granted and transferred during 1959 were as set out hereunder :—

Type of License	New Licenses granted	Licenses Transferred
Publicans	2	558
Spirit Merchants	8	94
Australian Wine .. .. .	..	74
Canteen Permits .. .. .	..	..
Packet	5	..
Restaurant Permits	46	36
Club Registrations	57	..

The two Publicans Licenses granted were issued under the provisions of Section 168 of the Liquor Act and were in respect of the "Chalet" Hotel, Kiandra and the "Sundeck" Hotel, Perisher Valley.

The number of licenses surrendered, allowed to lapse or cancelled during the year were as follows :—

Publicans	5
Spirit Merchants	5
Restaurant Permits	15
Club Registrations	4

During the year 20 new hotel buildings, either re-buildings or the result of removals, were completed at the following centres :—

Forest Lodge	Toukley
Merrylands	Perisher Valley
Milperra	Louth
Gymea	Ourimbah
Bankstown	Raymond Terrace
Leichhardt	Canbelego
Sylvania	Shortland
Canley Vale	Lavington
Chatswood	Dubbo
Bexley North	Albion Park

Continued efforts have been made to raise the standard of accommodation and facilities at hotels and numerous licensees and owners of licensed premises made applications to the Court for permission to carry out material alterations to their premises. Orders were also made in terms of Section 40A and Section 40B of the Liquor Act.

The estimated cost of work required to be performed in consequence of this action is £1,459,287 in respect of applications to carry out material alterations, £560,011 in respect of Orders under Section 40A and £4,600 in respect of Orders under Section 40B.

In 276 cases objections were lodged by District Licensing Inspectors to the granting of various applications made to the Licensing Courts for new licences, transfer of licences, renewal of licences, removal of licences, etc., and of this number 158 were granted, 60 refused and 58 either withdrawn or are pending.

The following prosecutions against holders of licences under the Liquor Act were undertaken during the year :—

After hour trading and similar offences	..	..	..	431
Breaches of the Pure Food Act	..	..	..	66
Other Offences	..	..	..	69

GENERAL MATTERS

Police Buildings

At Bankstown a new Police Station and Court House and at Moree a new Police Station and two residences were completed. A new residence was erected at Raymond Terrace.

The construction of two residences at Boggabri and of a Police office at Urana, both commenced in 1958, was completed. A new Police Station was constructed at Warren but the erection of a new residence included in the project has been held up.

The Maritime Services Board re-constructed premises at Dawes Point rented by this Department for use by the Water Police as a boatshed and offices. The new premises provide accommodation for the Water Police, Boatshed Maintenance Staff, Police Diving Squad and the Pillage Squad.

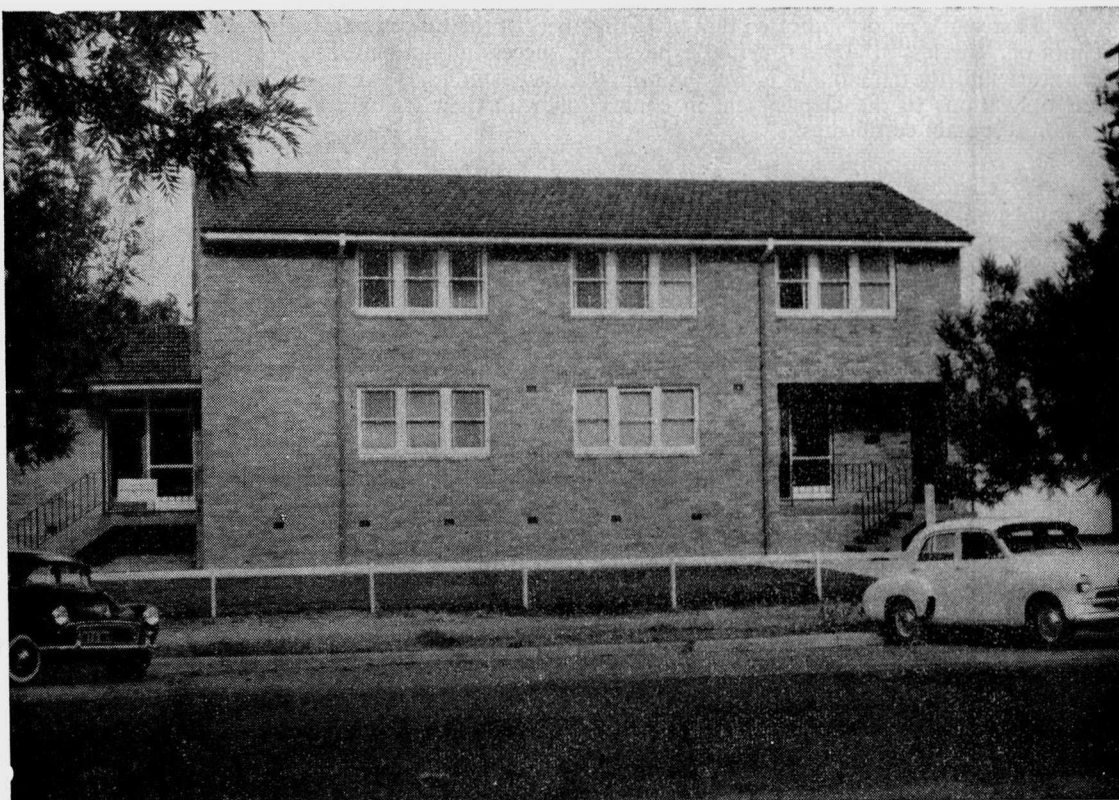
The Public Service Board made available a new residence for use by the Sub-District Inspector at Cooma so that the residence previously occupied by him could be taken into use as a single men's barracks and at Armidale two Police residences were exchanged for two cottages provided by the Department of Education. In addition, a residence was purchased for Police use at Quandialla.



New Police premises at Bankstown



New Water Police and Pillage Squad premises at Dawes Point



New office block at Moree

As was reported last year a special allocation of £75,000 was made available from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the financial years 1957-58 and 1958-59 and a similar amount has been provided for the financial year 1959-60 to be expended on repairs to Police buildings in country areas, over and above what would have been normally spent by the Department of Public Works on Police building repairs and renovations. This has enabled many urgent repairs and renovations to be effected to Police buildings and the position in regard to maintenance to Police buildings is much improved.

Money provided from loan funds for the erection of new Police buildings has been increased in recent years and £250,000 has been made available this financial year. However, this Department still has a long list of requirements for new Police buildings including urgently required accommodation for the Police Headquarters and Criminal Investigation Branch staffs.

Communications

The Police radio-equipped fleet operating in the Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong and Goulburn Districts was increased by 60 units during the year, bringing the total number of mobile units in operation to 226. Additional very high frequency, frequency-modulated Police Radio Base Stations were established at Gosford, Wyong, Penrith, St. Mary's, Bullahdelah, Singleton and Goulburn, making 13 Police Radio Base Stations and Mobile Unit systems now in operation. The cost of the new equipment was £18,225.

During the search for the gaol escapees, Simmonds and Newcombe, extensive use was made of the base station and mobile radio systems at Sydney, Newcastle, Gosford and Wyong. Field Radio Base Stations were set up at French's Forest and Jilliby near Wyong when the Police search was centred in those areas. The mobile Base Station established at French's Forest maintained two-way radio contact with up to 50 Police mobile units operating in the area and the Station established at Jilliby maintained two-way contact with Police vehicles operating in the area and with the Stations at Newcastle, Gosford and Wyong and also with the Sydney Police radio by relay through Newcastle. These facilities were of material assistance in the organisation of the search and the capture of Simmonds, details of which have been set out earlier in this Report under the heading "Crimes Presenting Outstanding Features".

As indicated elsewhere a new system of calling for Police assistance in cases of emergency by dialling "2222" on public telephone exchange lines was introduced in the Metropolitan Area with the co-operation of the Postal Authorities.

The system also provides for the use of the number "222" on the B030 telephone network for emergency purposes. Arrangements have been made for calls through these numbers to receive precedence at the Police Headquarters Switchboard to ensure that the caller receives immediate attention and that appropriate Police action is initiated with the minimum of delay.

Last year's report indicated that of 15 members of the Force undertaking studies at the Marconi School of Wireless at Departmental expense, 9 successfully qualified as Second Class Commercial Operators and the remaining 6 were continuing their studies. These 6 Police have now fulfilled their obligations to the Department in connection with their training at the School, although they did not all obtain certificates.

Transport Equipment

The fleet of motor vehicles in actual service at the 31st December, 1959, was as follows :—

Motor cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495
Patrol vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Panel vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Lorries, utility trucks, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Trailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Station sedans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tow truck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Omnibus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Motor cycles with sidecars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191
Motor cycles with side boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Motor cycles solo (ordinary patrol)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Motor cycles solo (high speed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,123

New vehicles obtained during 1959 comprised the following :—

Additions to the Department's Fleet—

Cars for general purposes	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18

Vehicles to replace motor cycles and sidecars—							
Motor cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Vehicles to replace solo motor cycles—							
Motor cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Utility truck	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Ordinary replacements—							
Motor cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	283
Utilities and trucks	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Panel vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Patrol vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Station sedans	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Motor cycles, solo (High Speed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	515

In addition, a number of Police continue to use their private motor vehicles for transport on official business for which they are paid mileage allowance.

As mentioned in the opening remarks of this Report, it is gratifying that it has been possible to continue the policy of maintaining the Police motor vehicle fleet, which is a most important adjunct in the work of the Department, in a highly satisfactory condition by the practice of replacement of vehicles before excessive mileage has been reached and consequent heavy expenditure incurred in maintenance.

Other forms of transport available to the Department are :—

Launches—11.

Horses—40, comprising 34 in the Troop maintained at the Police Training Centre for traffic control and ceremonial purposes and 6 which are in use at 5 country Police Stations.

Licensing of Pistols

As has been reported on previous occasions, it is the policy of the Department to restrict the issue of Pistol Licences to those cases where it is established there is a definite need for the applicant to hold a pistol. In consequence, many people who feel they would like to have a pistol are refused licences by the Police. They have, of course, the right to appeal to the local Court of Petty Sessions if dissatisfied with the Police decision.

The number of Pistol Licences issued during 1959 totalled 10,485 representing a decrease of 150 as compared with 1958. The licences issued comprised 10,269 original and renewal licences, 97 free licences, 98 dealers' certificates, 9 duplicate licences and 12 visitors' permits. Applications to import pistols numbered 87.

Administrative Changes or Reforms, New Legislation, etc.

The steadily increasing population and development of the State with the consequent alteration in the distribution of the population necessitates continual changes in the arrangements for organisation and supervision of the Police Force. To meet changing circumstances, new Police Administrative Sub-Districts were established at Murwillumbah and Griffith, each with an Inspector in Charge to exercise supervision over 11 Police Stations in their respective areas.

In addition, as has been indicated earlier under the heading, "Police Establishment", four new Police Stations were opened and three Stations existing at the beginning of the year were closed.

The Premier approved of annual recreation leave for Police being increased from 28 days to 35 days (i.e. from 4 weeks to 5 weeks) to operate from 1st April, 1959. This entitlement will provide for three weeks' leave plus compensation for public holidays. Approval was also given for Probationary Constables, on completion of 12 months' service, to be granted the same leave entitlement as Police generally.

The Public Service and other Statutory Bodies (Extended Leave) Act No. 5 of 1959 made provision for the granting of extended leave to Police on a pro rata basis between 15 and 20 years service.

Section IV of the Police Rules was amended to provide that where the Commissioner of Police is satisfied that a member of the Service under suspension from pay and duty is suffering undue hardship, approval may be given for such member to obtain other employment for such period as the Commissioner may direct.

Section VI of the Police Rules was amended to provide that where a non-commissioned Officer or Constable is medically unfit for promotion at the date a vacancy to which he would normally be entitled occurs, or at the date upon which the Commissioner would ordinarily approve of the promotion of such non-commissioned officer or Constable, the Commissioner may :—

- (1) In the case of injury on duty, if such member of the Force is certified medically fit within a period not exceeding 12 months;
- (2) Where the medical unfitness is due to other causes and the member of the Force is certified medically fit within a period not exceeding six months;

approve of the promotion of such non-commissioned Officer or Constable without loss of seniority. The Premier has approved of similar principles being applied in respect of appointments to and promotions within commissioned rank.

Approval was given for the rates of Special Plain Clothes allowance, paid to Detectives and plain clothes Police, to be increased as from the 1st July, 1959, by amounts ranging from 6d. to 1s. per day.

For many years it has been a condition of employment of Women Police with this Department, that their employment would be terminated in the event of their marriage. However, in view of the present practice of employment of married women in all sections of the community, including other Government Departments, the practice of automatically terminating the services of Women Police upon marriage is considered to be uneconomical, unsound and to an extent, detrimental to the efficiency of the Women Police Service. In the circumstances, the Premier has approved a recommendation that Women Police might be retained after marriage at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police.

There has been agitation for some time for the introduction of a cooler style summer uniform for Police. Trials have been given to the use of light-weight materials in the conventional style of Police uniform, but have not proved completely satisfactory. In view of strong representations to permit Police to discard their tunics during summer weather, arrangements have been made for a number of Police to make a trial of a new summer style uniform consisting of a shirt and trousers designed for wearing with a belt.

The Premier approved of the adoption by the Police Department of New South Wales of an insignia illustrated hereunder: The insignia has been described as follows :—

- (1) Crown of St. Edward.
- (2) Portion of the Orb which appears in the official Coat-of-Arms of the State of New South Wales.
- (3) Australian wedge-tailed eagle bearing in its talons a scroll with the word "Nemesis", which, of course, is the telegraphic code name assigned in the Government Telegraphic Code to the Commissioner of Police of the State of New South Wales.
- (4) Laurel wreath and scroll bearing the words, "*Culpam Poena Premit Comes*" which, translated, means "Punishment Follows Hard Upon Crime".



It is proposed to use the insignia for various Departmental purposes—for instance on Departmental letterhead, as a badge on certain Departmental vehicles and on the pennant of the Commissioner of Police.

I have approved of a badge, similar in design and form, being used by Police sporting bodies as an emblem on blazers, pennants etc. Police sporting bodies desiring to make use of the emblem will be required to seek official approval to do so and to use the emblem in an approved form and manner.

**Police Stations visited by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner
of Police during 1959**

Adaminaby	Michelago
Berridale	Moree
Boggabri	Muswellbrook
Bullahdelah	Narrabri
Bungendore	Newcastle
Cabrumurra	Nimmitabel
Coff's Harbour	Port Macquarie
Collarenebri	Queanbeyan
Collector	Singleton
Cooma	South Grafton
Dalmorton	Sue City
Glen Innes	Tamworth
Gosford	Tarago
Goulburn	Taree
Grafton	Terrigal
Gunnedah	The Entrance
Happy Jack	Toukley
Inverell	Warialda
Jindabyne	West Kempsey
Maitland	Woolgoolga
Marulan	Wyong

Police Training and Instruction

No material alterations were made to the system of training Police Recruits and Probationary Constables during the year. However, in order to enable greater individual attention to be given to trainees and to enable Instructors to make a more accurate estimate of the qualities of Trainees, arrangements were made for training classes to be limited to 50 members and where there is a greater number of participants the class is divided.

The practice of allocating registered numbers to trainees according to the order of application for appointment to the Service was discontinued. The new procedure is for the registered numbers to be allocated to the Trainees showing the best results at the conclusion of the Initial Training Course. This ultimately has a bearing on their seniority in the Service; also it has provided an incentive for study and assisted in compliance with training requirements during the Initial Training Period.



Police receiving instruction in tying knots in connection with Police Rescue Squad work

As was indicated in my last Report, applicants for the Women Police are now required to undergo the standard entrance examination given to male applicants for Police employment and also to undergo initial, intermediate and secondary training in the same manner as male Police Trainees and Probationary Constables. During 1959, a number of Women Police completed their training period and the results achieved compared more than favourably with those of their male counterparts.

Under the heading "Water Police" in this Report, it is shown that the number of trained crews for the operation of Police Floodboats was increased from 18 to 24 during the year and to maintain their efficiency regular exercises were held during the year.

In the Section of this Report dealing with "Traffic Control", it has been reported that male members of the School Lecturing Staff with three lecturers attached to Newcastle and Moss Vale, attended a course of 40 one-hour lectures to better equip themselves for work among school children and that an officer of the Facilities Section of the Traffic Branch attended a special course for "Traffic Planning and Control" at the University of New South Wales during 1959.

Police Sports and Recreations

Police are encouraged to participate in organised sport to assist in keeping them fit. The following are among the activities of organised Police sporting bodies during 1959 :—

The usual cricket competition between Police Clubs in the various Divisions was conducted. A team participated in the "A" Grade Moore Park Competition and obtained third place. A Police Cricket team also played the Combined Transport Services, retaining the Cec. Pippin Trophy. The Club was honoured by the selection of one of the members of the Police Mid-Week Competition, Constable 1st Class R. Flockton, to represent New South Wales in the Sheffield Shield Interstate Competition.

The Police Soccer Team reached the final of the Public Service Mid-Week Soccer Football Competition. A Victoria Police Soccer Team visited Sydney and the New South Wales Team won the Interstate Soccer Football Challenge Shield.

Once again the Police Rugby Union Team retained the Mick Clifford Cup. The club has now been "A" Grade Premiers of the Mid-Week Rugby Union for 1957-58-59. The Club's "B" Grade Team had been holders of the McKerihan Cup since 1957 but lost it to the Royal Australian Navy team on challenge during 1959.

The New South Wales Police National Football Club again participated in the Mid-Week Competition and was placed fourth in the competition.

The New South Wales Police Pistol Association continued to function satisfactorily and two members of the Club were selected as members of the State Pistol team which competed in the National Championships at Adelaide.

Members of the Police Rifle Club competed in the Dunlop Shield Match at Williamstown, Victoria and won the match. In this competition Constable L. E. McCarty of No. 21 Division broke the British Commonwealth individual record with a score of 195 points out of a possible 200, the previous record being 194 points. Ten members of the Club also competed in the Queen's Prize Meeting at Liverpool and Constable C. J. Brown (with a score of 337 points out of a possible 355) secured one of the Queen's Badges given to the leading 30 shooters.

A team from the New South Wales Police Bowling Club competed in the 3rd Australian Police Bowling Carnival at Melbourne and was successful in winning the Fours Championship and were runners-up in the Singles, Pairs and Sides Championships.

The Police Golf Club continued its activities during the year.

Police Cadets participated in various forms of organised sport during the year. The Cadets' team reached the final of the Public Service Mid-Week Rugby League A Grade Competition conducted in the Government Domain and a soccer team also participated in a similar competition.

The Police Cadets' Cricket Team were runners-up in the New South Wales Police Divisional Cricket Competition.

At the New South Wales Public Service Amateur Swimming Association's third annual Carnival held at the North Sydney Olympic Pool, the Police Cadets' Club won the points score and also five championships, all in record time. In this regard, special mention might be made of Cadet R. Thornett who won two Championships in record time. He also represented New South Wales in Interstate Water Polo and is a 1st grade Rugby Union player.

The Cadets' Tennis and Basketball Clubs continued their activities but do not engage in outside competitions.

Police also participated in all classes of sport and athletics with local clubs and two members of the Police Force and one Police Cadet participated in the Pentathlon Championships in Victoria. Probationary Constable P. M. Macken won the event with a total of 3,940 points.

Constables J. W. Raper and F. A. Delamare were members of the Australian Rugby League Team which toured Great Britain, France and Italy during 1959-60; Constable 1st Class W. F. Grenfell represented Australia at the World Water Ski Championship held at Milan, Italy, participating in "Tricks" and "Slalom" events and Constable V. J. Bulgin represented Australia in the Commonwealth Golf Series held in South Africa during November, 1959.

Federation of New South Wales Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs

The year 1959 was a progressive one for the Federation and much was achieved in the fulfilment of its objects of providing good clean, healthy recreation for boys in their leisure hours and instructing them in the principles of good citizenship.

The Federation was unable to meet all requests received for the establishment of clubs. However, approval was given for the establishment of new Branches at Fairfield, Hornsby and Griffith. Considerable progress has been made at each of these centres in the raising of finance and at Fairfield and Bankstown (a branch established in 1958) excellent sites are being made available by the Municipal Authorities.

New club premises at Bathurst costing approximately £30,000 and at Bulli costing approximately £32,000 were opened during the year. Both of these clubs are modern brick buildings and include a main hall, stage, boxing and wrestling rooms, library and hobbies room. A new dormitory was completed at Camp MacKay providing sleeping quarters for an extra 20 boys, with a shower block and improved canteen underneath. The cost of this unit exceeded £8,000.

Premises adjacent to the North Sydney Club were purchased and renovated for club purposes at a cost approximating £10,000. Extensive additions were made at South Sydney Club and at Mudgee a factory was converted for club use to provide first-class accommodation. Minor improvements were effected at a number of other clubs.

The demolition of the existing East Sydney Club premises is imminent and the erection of new premises, estimated to cost £60,000 will commence shortly. It is proposed that the new building be known as the City of Sydney Police-Citizens Boys' Club; it will cater not only for existing members but also for young students, office workers and apprentices working in and around the City areas.

At the close of the year active Clubs numbered 30 and membership 49,123, an increase of 1,823 over 1958 enrolments.

The activities of the Clubs were of a varied nature. Table tennis, bowls, boxing, wrestling, judo, gymnastics, were popular indoor pastimes. Clubs encourage outdoor sport and many teams were entered in district competitions in the various codes of football, cricket, basketball, baseball, hockey, tennis, cycling, rifle shooting and archery. It is not uncommon for Clubs to enter 10 or more football or cricket teams in local district competitions. At Young, almost every competition in which Club teams participated was actually sponsored by the Police-Citizens Boys' Club and it was estimated that of youth participating in the various sports in that district at least 75 per cent. were members of the Club. Many other clubs closely followed this pattern in serving the need of all youth of the community.

The Federation also conducted inter-club wrestling and boxing tournaments and a number of members participated in the State and National titles.

On the cultural side, many found an interest in choir work or as members of the various bands—brass, pipe, and drum and fife. A most successful Eisteddfod and annual Concert held during August revealed many talented young artists among Club members.

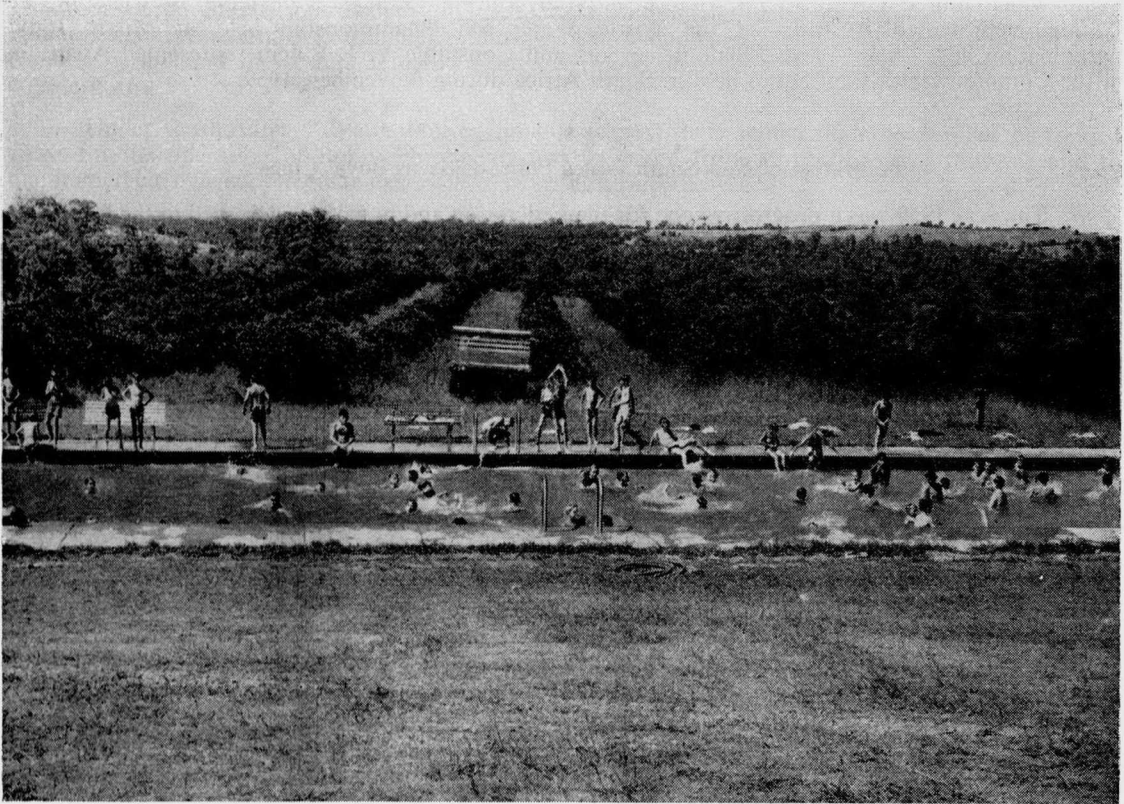
A combined choir of approximately 60 voices under the sponsorship of one of the major oil companies continued operations during the year and made many appearances in the City and country districts, including the Sydney Town Hall, television and over the radio.

Camp MacKay, Kurrajong, maintains its popularity with members and approximately 7,000 boys were accommodated there during 1959. At this Federation Holiday Resort members enjoy the use of an extensive playing area, sports oval, theatre, swimming pool and recreation hall. Farming pursuits are carried on, including a stud piggery, dairy herd, apple and citrus orchards, vegetable gardens and poultry farm and are of interest to the boys as well as a source of revenue to the Federation. A filtration system was added at a cost of £2,000 at the swimming pool during the year and it is now completely modernised.

A special "Police-Citizens Boys' Club Week" was organised during August, 1959 with a view to providing the public with an insight into activities carried on. About 1,700 boys marched through the City streets on the opening day and a number of exhibitions of various kinds were given by club members.

A 35 mm. colour film entitled "Turn of the Road", completed during 1958 and depicting true case histories and the work generally of the Clubs, was released for screening at theatres throughout New South Wales and overseas.

Assets of the Federation and its branches at the end of the year were approximately £1,100,000. £15,000 was contributed by the State Government during the financial year ending 30th June, 1959, this amount being used in connection with capital expenditure.



Swimming pool at Camp MacKay with orange and apple orchard in background

To conduct an organisation of the magnitude of the Police-Citizens Boys' Club Federation obviously requires extensive funds, and regular functions to raise funds and to seek the support of the public are necessary.

The Federation is deeply appreciative of the continued support of the public and once again I express on behalf of the Federation and its members the warmest gratitude to those members of the public and of the Police Force who have given their time, money, skill and support in the furtherance of the objects of the Federation of New South Wales Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs.

Police Musical Activities

The Police Military Band.—Full membership of the Band now stands at 40 players and the strength is being maintained from classes conducted by the Police Bandmaster. The Band attended a Civic Welcome and State Reception to Her Royal Highness, Princess Alexandra of Kent, in addition to giving a total of 94 performances at other State and public functions.

The Police Pipe Band.—This unit has a strength of 26 members and during the year attended 56 functions. These included four Band Contests and a visit to Orange for the Cherry Blossom Festival where the Band received a very enthusiastic reception. During the latter portion of the year the Band acted as hosts to the Victoria and Queensland Police Pipe Bands which visited Sydney.

The Police Choir.—The Choir took part in 21 public functions, including three performances with the Sydney Symphony Orchestra of Stravinski's Latin Opera "Oedipus Rex" and two broadcasts one of which was of the Opera. The choir competed and won first prize at the City of Sydney Eisteddfod.

Police Charitable Activities.—The Police-Citizens Boys' Club Movement continued to be the main object of Police efforts to raise money. Nevertheless, in addition, functions were organised by Police in different parts of the State for various charitable purposes including hospitals, ambulances, Sub-Normal Children and other organisations. In these efforts a sum totalling approximately £9,000 was raised.

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

It is indeed a pleasure to report that for the second year in succession there have been no serious bush fires. As set out earlier in this Report under the heading "Special functions and tasks for the Police", flooding occurred on all rivers on the North Coast of New South Wales from the Tweed to the Hastings, on the Bogan River near Nyngan and flood waters from the Culgoa and Bokhara River systems cut all road connection with Goodooga in the Dubbo District during February-March. However, in all this flooding damage to property was slight and there was no loss of life.

Further flooding occurred following excessively heavy rains during the latter half of October in the Sydney Metropolitan Area, the South Coast Area and at Wagga Wagga. Two persons were drowned at Far Meadow near Berry but no serious damage was occasioned to property and the flood waters rapidly subsided.

A serious leakage of petrol from pipes leading to storage tanks adjacent to the Port Kembla Harbour also occurred in February, 1959, and Police co-operated with the Harbour and other Authorities in putting into operation emergency arrangements. Fortunately, the petrol which had leaked into the harbour, creating a serious fire hazard, was disposed of without loss of life or damage to property.

Police Rescue Squad

During the year this Squad was called into operation on 47 occasions, resulting in 7 persons being rescued and 8 bodies recovered. The Squad was used on 17 occasions to assist in searches for missing persons and criminals.

The Mobile Canteen kept at the Training Centre was used on 13 occasions, including 10 continuous days in the Wyong-Jilliby area in connection with the search for the gaol escapee, Kevin Simmonds.

During May and June, 1959, a course in the Rescue Section of Civil Defence Training was conducted over a period of 5 weeks by Police Rescue Instructors, 88 Police satisfactorily completing the course.

Special Sergeant H. Ware, who has been responsible since its inception for the training of members of the Police Rescue Squad, was presented with the insignia of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at Government House by His Excellency, the Governor. The citation read :—

“ In view of outstanding service to the community in very difficult work, especially in cliff rescues which included first aid, Sergeant Ware has been admitted to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in the Grade of Serving Brother.”

Acts of Bravery by Police and Special Constables

Special Constable John Brayshaw of the Parking Police was highly commended for outstanding courage displayed on the 9th September, 1959, when, despite his age and small stature and the fact that he was unarmed, he unhesitatingly endeavoured to disarm a man who had savagely attacked patrons of the “ Regent ” Theatre, Sydney, with a tomahawk, fatally injuring one and seriously injuring others. During his efforts to overpower the offender, the Special Constable was struck with the tomahawk and suffered a serious wound of the head. At the conclusion of subsequent proceedings at the Central Criminal Court, His Honour, Judge Moffitt, very highly commended the Special Constable for what His Honour regarded as an act of great personal bravery.

Senior Constable Rupert James Cairncross was also highly commended for outstanding courage and devotion to duty displayed in connection with the arrest of the abovementioned offender and he also was very highly commended by His Honour, Judge Moffitt, for an act of great personal bravery.

Constable Brian Kevin Norman Bullock was highly commended for courage and devotion to duty on the 13th June, 1959, in the pursuit and subsequent arrest of a man armed with a revolver who had threatened the Constable and other Police.

The question of further official recognition of the three abovementioned cases is still under consideration.

Detective Senior Constable Oliver Vernon Knight was awarded the Bronze Medal by the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales in recognition of meritorious conduct displayed with Constable N. R. Chad in the rescue of a girl from the surf at Dee Why on the 5th November, 1958.

Constable Nelson Rowatt Chad was awarded the Certificate of Merit by the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales in connection with the same incident.

Constable 1st Class Maurice Leslie McWhinnie was departmentally commended for courage and devotion to duty at Chester Hill on the 5th June, 1959, when he entered a smoke-filled room in an endeavour to rescue the occupant who, however, had succumbed to the effects of extensive burns and carbon-monoxide poisoning. The Constable was also furnished with a letter of commendation by the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales.

Senior Constable Lindsay Gordon Dafter was departmentally commended for courage and devotion to duty at Pymble on the 5th March, 1959, when at considerable risk, he extinguished a fire in the cabin of a semi-trailer which had plunged over an embankment after a collision. His prompt action facilitated the rescue of the driver who might otherwise have been burned to death. He was also furnished with a letter of commendation by the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales.

Probationary Constable Laurence Leslie Taylor was departmentally commended for meritorious conduct on the night of the 22nd August, 1959, when he dived into Sydney Harbour at Manly to rescue a man who had fallen from the wharf. He also was furnished with a letter of commendation by the Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales.

Constable Robert William Colwell was departmentally commended for courage and devotion to duty displayed in the early hours of 7th September, 1959, in his endeavour to arrest, whilst off duty, one of two men disturbed after committing a robbery at Randwick.

Detective Sergeant 3rd Class Charles William Butler and Detective Senior Constable Oliver Vernon Knight were both departmentally commended for courage displayed on 15th April, 1959, in undertaking a dangerous 250-foot descent of cliffs at North Head, Sydney, in connection with the rescue of a woman who had fallen over the cliffs and subsequently died from her injuries. The City Coroner, at the conclusion of the Inquest, commended both Police.

Acting-Sergeant Robert Aubrey Douglas McCracken was departmentally commended for courage, devotion to duty and tact displayed at Tamworth on 9th October, 1959, on the occasion of the arrest of a drunken man armed with a knife. During subsequent proceedings at the Tamworth Court of Petty Sessions, the Presiding Magistrate passed complimentary remarks regarding the Acting Sergeant's conduct.

Police Killed in the Execution of their Duty

Constable James Thomas Clifton died on 31st July, 1959, as a result of injuries received on that date when the Departmental motor cycle outfit he was riding collided with a pedestrian in Victoria Road, Parramatta, causing him to be thrown head first under a motor car travelling in the opposite direction.

Sergeant 2nd Class Raymond William McLean collapsed and died at Manly Police Station on 11th September, 1959, from coronary heart disease following his assisting to subdue a violent prisoner in the Charge Room at Manly Police Station on that date.

Special Awards to Police

Presentation of awards as shown hereunder, were made to Police during 1959.

The Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

Superintendent 2nd Class Cecil Stanley Jardine.

Superintendent 2nd Class Matthew William Dill Macky Chaseling.

Superintendent 2nd Class Roy McClelland.

Superintendent 3rd Class James Hector Rogers.

Superintendent 3rd Class Arthur Norbert Carmichael.

Superintendent 3rd Class Milton Thomas Emerson.

Superintendent 3rd Class Norman Henry Newton.

Superintendent 3rd Class John Henry Dogan.

Inspector 1st Class Harold John Layburn.

Inspector 1st Class John Joseph Agnew.

Inspector 1st Class John Stephen Brown.

Inspector 1st Class William Henry Flood.

The Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

The Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was presented to 146 Police during 1959.

Order of St. John of Jerusalem

Under the heading "Police Rescue Squad" is recorded the fact that Special Sergeant H. Ware, Police Rescue Instructor, was admitted to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The George Lewis Trophy

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

This trophy was awarded in 1959 to Constable B. K. N. Bullow.

The Alfred Edward Award

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

For 1959 the award was made to Constable D. N. Hayward.

Peter Mitchell Trust Awards

Under the Will of the late Peter Stuckey Mitchell funds are provided for the making of certain awards to civilians, personnel of the Armed Services and of the Police Force. The following were the awards made to members of the Police Force for the year 1959 :—

Most Courageous Act

Constable B. K. N. Bullow.

Most Outstanding Performance of any phase of Police Duty
Detective Sergeant 3rd Class B. K. Doyle.

Most Outstanding Police Sportsman of the Year
Constable V. J. Bulgin.

Most Outstanding Cultural Achievement
Sergeant 3rd Class W. H. Tyrrell.

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

- (i) Examination for confirmation of appointment—
Constable J. P. McCormick.
- (ii) Examination for Constable 1st Class—
Constable J. A. Porter.
- (iii) Examination for Sergeant 3rd Class—
Senior Constable H. J. Small.
- (iv) Examination for Sergeant 1st Class—
Sergeant 2nd Class J. Glover.
- (v) Examination for Inspector—
Sergeant 1st Class E. W. Bullock.
- (vi) Examination for Designation of Detective—
Detective-Constable 1st Class R. Farmer.

Cavalry Trophy

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

The first of these trophies for the year 1958-59 was presented to Constable M. E. Vecera.

John Dynon and Sons Award

This annual award presented by Messrs. John Dynon & Sons for the first time for the year 1959, is one for the most outstanding Police or Cadet Athlete or Sportsman participating in organised Police sport or representing the New South Wales Police Force in competition.

The winner of the first award was Constable G. Edmond.

Police on Sick Report

(a) *Absences where sickness not due to injury on duty.*—Male Police on sick report during 1959 totalled 2,454 representing 48.35 per cent. of the total strength of the Force (5,075) for a total of 48,867 days. This represents an average of 19.9 days for each man on sick report or 9.62 days for each member of the Force.

Police Women on sick report totalled 50 absent from duty for 528 days.

Police Cadets on sick report numbered 120 for a total of 1,628 days.

One Police Matron was off duty sick for 7 days.

(b) *Injuries suffered on duty.*—350 Male Police were on sick report for a total of 10,294 days. Police Cadets off duty numbered 20 for a total of 369 days.

In addition, 340 Police sustained injuries whilst on duty but did not report off duty sick.

(a) and (b) combined.—The average daily number of Police on sick report was 162.08 or 3.19 per cent. of the total strength of 5,075.

Appendices

Attached to this report as appendices are :—

“ A ”—Return of serious crimes known to the Police during 1958 and 1959 and number of such crimes cleared up during 1959.

“ B ”—Return of cases dealt with by Courts of Petty Sessions in New South Wales during 1959.

“ C ”—Table showing the Police strength, population and number of prosecutions during each of the years 1940 to 1959.

Appreciation

During the year the Police Force as a whole functioned in a most efficient manner and in concluding this Annual Report I desire once again to record my appreciation of the assistance rendered by senior Police Officers in the maintenance of discipline and efficiency in the Service and of the loyalty and attention to duty generally by Police.

The Secretary and the Public Service Staff under his control have been of inestimable assistance to myself and my Officers in the administration of the activities of the Department and to Mr. Gentle and his staff I extend my sincere thanks for a job well done.

C. J. DELANEY, Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX "A"

Serious Crime for the State of New South Wales
1958-1959

Type of Offence	Offences known to the Police		Offences Cleared Up
	1958	1959	1959
Abduction	8	7	7
Abortion and Attempts	9	9	9
Actual Bodily Harm—Occasioning	178	205	205
Arson	43	24	22
Assault and Robbery	113	134	111
Bestiality	2	10	10
Bigamy	39	24	22
Break and Enter	5,927	6,478	4,037
Carnal Knowledge	508	541	538
Conspiracy	17	17	17
Demand Money with Menace	7	16	16
Embezzlement and Larceny as Clerk or Servant	608	735	734
False Pretences and Steal by Trick	3,983	3,745	3,648
Forge and Utter	673	888	877
Grievous Bodily Harm (including Malicious Wounding)	195	200	200
Indecent Assault on Females	340	373	365
Indecent Assault on Males	351	364	363
Larceny (all types of Thefts not otherwise listed)	14,560	15,032	12,492
Larceny of Animals	133	100	86
Larceny from Persons	30	27	25
Larceny in Dwellings	208	246	164
Manslaughter	108	75	75
Misappropriation	316	693	693
Murder	51	57	56
Murder—Attempts	46	38	38
Perjury and False Swearing	15	1	1
Rape and Attempts	36	50	48
Receiving Stolen Property	579	581	581
Robbery being Armed	18	16	8
Total of Serious Offences	29,092	30,686	25,448 83 per cent.

APPENDIX " B "

Return of Cases dealt with by Courts of Petty Sessions, New South Wales, for the Year ended 31st December, 1959

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.	Fined		Imprisoned				Otherwise dealt with		M.	F.	
Offences Against the Person—																		
Abduction	5	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	8	4	4	...
Abortion, attempts, etc.	2	7	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	6	3	...
Assault and rob or with intent to rob	193	11	...	...	123	2	...	...	25	4	20	1	25	4	204	196	8	...
Assault, common, female or in company	2,049	44	2,599	448	24	...	1,066	70	178	2	955	64	2,425	356	5,140	5,609	...	469
Assault Constable or Special Constable in execution of duty	373	10	5	3	...	...	252	6	71	2	45	4	10	1	391	339	52	...
Bigamy	19	13	1	...	18	11	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	33	41	...	8
Bodily harm, causing actual or grievous and malicious wounding (excluding cases arising from driving)	319	23	11	...	187	9	4	...	2	3	34	4	103	7	353	357	...	4
Concealment of birth	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
Demand property by menaces or threat	15	1	...	...	8	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	16	10	6	...
Manslaughter (excluding cases arising from driving)	26	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	1	27	27	...	...
Murder	38	9	...	...	31	8	...	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	47	59	...	12
Murder, attempt or inciting	34	4	...	...	29	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	38	38	...	...
Railways, endangering passengers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	14	...	12
Setting fire to dwelling, person being therein	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	6
Suicide, attempted	43	30	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	30	27	8	1	73	136	...	63
Other offences against the person	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	5
Sexual Offences—																		
Rape and attempts	50	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	50	48	2	...
Bestiality and attempts	10	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	11	4	7	...
Buggery and attempts	49	7	...	...	35	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	4	7	56	53	3	...
Carnal knowledge	621	...	...	...	298	...	...	...	41	...	221	...	61	...	621	558	63	...
Indecent assault on females	382	...	...	...	188	...	1	...	19	...	116	...	58	...	382	329	53	...
Indecent assault on males	347	2	...	...	189	...	...	...	40	...	75	2	43	...	349	425	...	76
Other sexual offences	61	1	...	...	6	...	5	1	23	...	24	...	3	...	62	57	5	...
Offences Arising from Driving—																		
Bodily harm by wanton or furious driving	30	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	7	...	30	9	21	...
Bodily harm by negligent act or omission	71	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	71	83	...	12
Culpable driving	15	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	15	12	3	12
Manslaughter	60	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	60	64	...	4
Total	4,819	166	2,618	452	1,306	41	1,328	77	414	13	1,547	106	2,842	381	8,055	8,494	...	439

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.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Fined		Imprisoned				Otherwise dealt with					M.	F.
Offences Against Property—																		
Burglary, break and enter, attempts, etc.	6,142	170	8	...	2,156	33	15	...	966	27	2,789	100	224	10	6,320	5,403	917	...
Cattle, unlawfully kill, maim or wound	8	...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	13	24	...	11
Malicious injury to property	1,271	55	197	27	12	1	842	45	51	6	346	14	217	16	1,550	1,514	36	...
Maliciously setting fire to property of any kind and attempts...	30	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	12	...	7	1	31	51	...	20
Sacrilege	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	11	4	7	...
Any other offences against property	11	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	8	4	...
Total	7,473	226	211	27	2,179	34	866	45	1,023	33	3,158	114	458	27	7,937	7,004	933	...
Larcenies, Frauds and Kindred Offences—																		
Embezzlement and larceny as clerk or servant	1,029	24	...	...	593	3	101	3	23	4	246	14	66	...	1,053	559	494	...
False pretences and attempts	3,153	364	68	5	479	18	797	44	991	35	637	252	317	20	3,590	4,304	...	714
Forgery or uttering	833	98	...	...	471	27	90	29	73	2	182	24	17	16	931	474	457	...
Found at night with intent to commit felony	35	1	...	...	10	1	3	...	10	...	6	...	6	...	36	40	...	4
Found in enclosed yard with intent to commit felony	89	2	...	...	2	...	12	...	28	...	29	1	18	1	91	64	27	...
Goods in custody suspected stolen	853	50	7	...	22	...	296	20	122	2	234	11	186	17	910	807	103	...
Illegally using animal	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	9	...	3
Larceny of or illegally using vehicle or boat	2,908	61	14	...	554	4	456	8	638	1	1,134	44	140	4	2,983	2,454	529	...
Larceny as bailee	21	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	6	...	6	...	21	48	...	27
Larceny of animals	160	...	2	...	14	...	74	...	23	...	39	...	12	...	162	191	...	29
Larceny from person	143	6	...	...	16	1	53	1	51	2	20	2	3	...	149	478	...	329
Larceny in dwelling	267	34	7	...	35	2	78	6	63	5	94	19	4	2	308	273	35	...
Larceny (all thefts not specially listed)	14,190	1,546	68	6	881	27	5,254	734	2,764	115	4,728	582	631	94	15,810	14,204	1,606	...
Misappropriation	641	1	5	...	515	...	36	...	9	...	53	...	33	1	647	306	341	...
Receiving	713	72	1	...	100	12	259	33	83	3	192	18	80	6	786	698	88	...
Other offences under this heading	45	1	1	...	10	...	6	...	10	...	16	1	4	...	47	101	...	54
Total	25,086	2,260	173	11	3,704	95	7,522	878	4,891	169	7,617	968	1,525	161	27,530	25,010	2,520	...
Offences Against the Currency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences Against Good Order—																		
Indictable Offences—																		
Conspiracy	10	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	19	...	7
Contempt of court	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	8	...	4
Incite to commit crime .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
Escape from custody.....	50	2	...	...	37	1	2	...	7	...	4	1	...	...	52	45	7	...
Lewdness	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	7	20	...	13
Perjury and false swearing	6	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	8	13	...	5
Public mischief .....	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...
Riot and unlawful assembly .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sedition and treason .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other indictable offences against good order	25	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	8	...	25	25	...	...

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.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.			
Summary Offences—																		
Absconding from bail	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	7	2	5	...
Beg or gather alms	171	5	...	...	...	...	...	141	4	26	1	4	...	176	198	...	...	22
Behaviour—riotous, indecent, offensive, threatening or insulting	5,824	4,903	303	22	...	...	4,343	3,725	14	1	1,598	1,184	172	15	11,052	10,861	191	...
Betting	2,871	119	10	3	...	...	2,767	117	4	...	82	4	28	1	3,003	3,176	...	173
Bribery and attempts	42	...	3	...	1	...	39	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	45	67	...	22
Common gaming house, keeper, etc.	61	1	1	1	...	...	59	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	64	83	...	19
Common gaming house, found therein	1,124	3	22	4	...	...	1,119	7	...	...	27	...	...	...	1,153	1,723	...	570
Consorting	193	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	32	98	43	1	5	273	304	...	31
Constable, assume designation of	33	...	1	...	...	...	25	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	34	31	3	...
Cutting instrument in possession	57	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	18	...	20	...	9	...	57	52	5	...
Deserters, Military, Naval or Air Force	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	18	...	11
Drunk, drunk and disorderly	65,106	4,410	...	...	...	...	12,406	1,154	323	22	52,095	3,201	282	33	69,516	69,085	431	...
Evade fare on public vehicle	202	31	2,370	1,040	...	...	2,353	971	...	...	133	51	86	49	3,643	4,035	...	392
Firearms, or machine gun, etc.—unlawful possession	60	1	18	...	3	...	45	...	7	...	18	1	5	...	79	97	...	18
Firearms—shoot or carry on Sunday	27	2	160	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	7	2	18	...	189	179	10	...
House breaking implements in possession	88	...	...	22	...	...	6	...	22	...	28	...	10	...	88	79	9	...
Idle and disorderly person (vagrants)	2,204	559	...	...	...	...	5	...	1,399	174	553	324	247	61	2,763	3,419	...	656
Language—profane, indecent, obscene, insulting or threatening	4,374	432	434	139	...	...	3,619	394	50	2	888	86	251	89	5,379	4,894	485	...
Pistol, unlicensed, in possession	183	5	7	...	2	...	113	3	15	...	50	2	10	...	195	173	22	...
Play at a game to annoyance, etc.	653	3	...	...	...	...	417	...	...	...	236	3	...	...	656	631	25	...
Prostitution, suffer	5	10	...	...	...	...	2	10	1	...	...	...	2	...	15	10	5	...
Prostitution, male person living on	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	10	...	8	...	35	36	...	1
Resist arrest and inciting thereto	680	17	4	...	1	...	570	11	16	...	82	5	15	1	701	646	55	...
Selling liquor without license	170	22	13	1	...	...	165	19	...	...	10	1	8	3	206	118	88	...
Ship, absent without leave, deserting, disobey order aboard, etc.	94	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	27	...	52	...	7	...	94	85	9	...
Soliciting by known prostitute .....	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	11	...	1	17	9	8	...
Trespass on enclosed land	229	18	128	9	...	...	275	24	1	...	37	1	44	2	384	388	...	4
Other summary offences against good order	1,176	928	99	230	3	...	135	217	325	159	727	738	85	44	2,433	2,491	...	58
Total	85,778	11,571	3,578	1,449	92	3	28,646	6,654	2,490	398	56,808	5,660	1,320	305	102,376	103,035	...	659
Offences Against Traffic Laws—																		
Drive motor vehicle under influence, or attempt.....	4,630	36	148	3	...	...	2,658	17	72	...	1,715	18	333	4	4,817	4,622	195	...
Other driving offences of all kinds	5,954	61	78,959	2,228	2	...	77,152	2,069	64	...	3,079	125	4,616	95	87,202	79,652	7,550	...
Parking and allied offences	68	3	42,951	2,389	...	...	37,820	2,108	...	...	1,298	126	3,901	158	45,411	46,424	...	1,013
Offences against licensing, registration, taxation provisions...	1,620	15	8,297	154	...	...	9,252	157	28	1	339	9	298	2	10,086	10,345	...	259
Offences by pedestrians	48	5	56	...	...	...	84	5	...	...	15	...	5	...	109	451	...	342
Any other offences against the traffic laws.....	537	...	2,771	9	...	...	3,129	8	...	...	105	...	74	1	3,317	2,647	670	...
Total	12,857	120	133,182	4,783	2	...	130,095	4,364	164	1	6,551	278	9,227	260	150,942	144,141	6,801	...

NOTE.—In addition, 321,157 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						
	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	670	57	75	6	...	...	640	58	5	...	92	3	8	2	808	771	37	...
Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents.....	115	4	49	5	...	...	139	7	3	1	14	...	8	1	173	229	...	56
Billiards and Bagatelle .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	3
Bush Fires	13	...	68	5	...	...	59	2	1	...	8	1	13	2	86	254	...	168
Cattle Slaughtering and Diseased Animals and Meat	1	...	39	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	6	...	17	...	40	32	8	...
Child Welfare	301	326	153	60	2	...	78	28	42	35	272	287	60	36	840	780	60	...
Companies .....	...	...	15	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	16	20	...	4
Crimes (Commonwealth)	69	2	16	4	10	...	51	6	1	...	23	...	...	...	91	231	...	140
Customs (Commonwealth)	8	...	69	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	77	84	...	7
Defence (Commonwealth)	15	...	454	...	...	...	397	...	...	...	20	...	52	...	469	595	...	126
Deserted Wives and Children	142	...	177	3	...	...	3	...	50	...	178	1	88	2	222	429	...	107
Dog and Goat.....	...	...	311	144	...	...	239	137	...	...	36	1	36	6	455	530	...	75
Electoral Acts (State and Commonwealth) .....	...	...	71	10	...	...	65	9	...	...	...	...	6	1	81	28	53	...
Factories and Shops .....	...	...	1,622	131	...	...	1,428	119	...	...	2	1	192	11	1,753	649	1,104	...
Fauna Protection	3	...	44	1	...	...	45	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	48	54	...	6
Fisheries and Oyster Farms	7	1	945	7	...	...	860	6	...	...	43	1	49	1	960	860	100	...
Forestry .....	...	...	59	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	59	46	13	...
Gaming and Betting	321	4	12	...	...	...	199	3	1	...	131	1	2	...	337	313	24	...
Government Railways—and By-laws.....	321	15	2,780	490	...	...	2,756	438	1	...	206	37	138	30	3,606	3,710	...	104
Hawkers and Pedlers	11	...	7	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	18	40	...	22
Immigration (Commonwealth)	9	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	16	19	...	3
Inebriates	80	17	50	3	...	...	...	...	98	18	27	1	5	1	150	182	...	32
Inflammable Liquid	1	...	25	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	14	1	27	8	19	...
Landlord and Tenant .....	...	...	424	63	...	...	58	22	...	...	279	34	87	7	487	488	...	1
Liquor (other than sly grog)	453	115	2,609	81	...	...	2,611	109	...	...	240	60	211	27	3,258	2,909	349	...
Local Government and Ordinances	152	14	3,093	154	...	...	2,743	100	...	...	85	11	417	57	3,413	4,863	...	1,450
Lotteries and Art Unions	208	3	3	1	...	...	171	2	...	...	28	2	12	...	215	255	...	40
Marriage	5	1	20	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	19	10	3	47	41	6	...
Medical Practitioners	1	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	4	3	...
Mental Health	22	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	2	5	1	27	149	...	122
Money-lenders and Infants Loans	1	...	135	30	...	...	24	...	...	...	71	18	41	12	166	136	30	...
Navigation (Commonwealth) .....	...	...	19	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	19	46	...	27
Obscene and Indecent Publications	12	...	6	...	...	...	11	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	18	69	...	51
Pastures Protection	8	...	763	11	...	...	641	8	...	...	34	1	96	2	782	1,601	...	819
Pistol License (other than unlicensed pistol)	3	...	11	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	14	14	...	...
Poisons .....	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	34	...	29
Police Offences	99	2	139	9	...	...	154	4	9	...	48	1	27	6	249	305	...	56
Police Offences (Drugs).....	12	6	29	1	...	...	32	6	1	...	7	1	1	...	48	47	1	...
Police Regulation	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	36	...	31
Post and Telegraph (Commonwealth)	108	3	267	678	48	1	304	661	1	...	18	...	4	19	1,056	512	544	...

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.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.			
Breaches of Acts generally (including offences not provided for under the foregoing headings)— <i>continued</i>																		
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	19	...	79	...	4	...	58	...	1	...	19	...	16	...	98	132	...	34
Printing	50	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	50	47	3	...
Public Health	1	...	224	21	...	...	191	9	1	...	6	...	27	12	246	463	...	217
Public Roads .....	...	...	200	...	...	...	191	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	200	...	200	...
Pure Food	1	...	1,169	53	...	...	1,100	43	...	...	24	3	46	7	1,223	1,483	...	260
Second-hand Dealers and Collectors	4	...	14	1	...	...	14	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	19	23	...	4
Stock Diseases	2	...	40	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	42	41	1	...
Sunday Trading (Refreshment Rooms) .....	...	...	11	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	23	...	12
Sydney Harbour Trust .....	...	...	117	1	...	...	104	1	...	...	1	...	12	...	118	97	21	...
Theatres and Public Halls	5	...	12	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	66	...	49
Vagrancy (except offences specially provided for elsewhere) ...	200	8	3	...	...	...	11	1	135	6	42	1	15	...	211	124	87	...
Venereal Diseases	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	15	...	11
Weights and Measures .....	...	...	341	61	...	...	325	60	...	...	7	1	9	...	402	435	...	33
Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection .....	...	...	14	5	...	...	13	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	59	...	40
Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers .....	...	...	25	4	...	...	24	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	5	24	...
Any other Acts	69	9	9,265	2,074	...	...	7,632	1,885	9	...	214	30	1,479	168	11,417	11,023	394	...
Total	3,529	589	26,095	4,142	65	1	23,697	3,735	371	60	2,244	519	3,247	416	34,355	35,413	...	1,058
RECAPITULATION																		
Offences against the person	4,819	166	2,618	452	1,306	41	1,328	77	414	13	1,547	106	2,842	381	8,055	8,494	...	439
Offences against property.....	7,473	226	211	27	2,179	34	866	45	1,023	33	3,158	114	458	27	7,937	7,004	933	...
Larceny, frauds and kindred offences	25,086	2,260	173	11	3,704	95	7,522	878	4,891	169	7,617	968	1,525	161	27,530	25,010	2,520	...
Offences against the currency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against good order	85,778	11,571	3,578	1,449	92	3	28,646	6,654	2,490	398	56,808	5,660	1,320	305	102,376	103,035	...	659
Offences against the traffic laws	12,857	120	133,182	4,783	2	...	130,095	4,364	164	1	6,551	278	9,227	260	150,942	144,141	6,801	...
Breaches of Acts generally	3,529	589	26,095	4,142	65	1	23,697	3,735	371	60	2,244	519	3,247	416	34,355	35,413	...	1,058
Total	139,542	14,932	165,857	10,864	7,348	174	192,154	15,753	9,353	674	77,925	7,645	18,619	1,550	331,195	323,097	8,098	...

Appendix "B"—continued

Applications for Orders, 1959

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	1,486	1	328	1	1,296	1	3,110	3	3,113
Child.....	1,110	3	100	...	318	2	1,528	5	1,533
Under Lunacy Act	5	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6
Varying order for maintenance	848	349	180	81	225	143	1,253	573	1,826
Preliminary Expenses	41	1	5	...	16	2	62	3	65
Uncontrollable Child	42	46	4	3	3	5	49	54	103
Neglected Child	146	215	11	9	9	5	166	229	395
Breach conditions of release	228	30	58	6	26	3	312	39	351
Detention of property	5,486	1,411	140	11	3,827	993	9,453	2,415	11,868
Fraudulent removal (Landlord and Tenant)	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
Prohibition (Liquor Act)	231	16	24	2	75	13	330	31	361
Sureties (Threats, &c., and apprehended injuries to property)	97	6	40	...	141	20	278	26	304
Mental Health Act Orders for detention in institutions	221	231	190	111	41	29	452	371	823
Under—									
Forestry Act	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	4
Landlord and Tenant (other than fraudulent removal)	2,391	588	681	208	1,813	393	4,885	1,189	6,074
Local Government Act	31	1	7	...	6	4	44	5	49
Masters and Servants Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Health Act	41	5	4	...	10	5	55	10	65
Child Welfare Act	151	57	38	11	130	43	319	111	430
Industrial Arbitration Act (Trade Union levies)	500	29	140	4	205	8	845	41	886
Other Acts	320	61	80	18	221	36	621	115	736
Total	13,378	3,050	2,031	465	8,365	1,705	23,774	5,220	28,994

Non-Compliance with Orders, 1959

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	1,565	...	2,751	...	528	...	4,844	...	4,844
Child.....	270	...	509	...	90	...	869	...	869
Under Mental Health Act	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	4
Preliminary Expenses	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	5
Detention of property	11	1	5	...	...	...	16	1	17
Sureties (Threats, &c., and apprehended injuries to property)	6	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	7
Under—									
Forestry Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landlord and Tenant Act	9	...	42	3	...	...	51	3	54
Local Government Act	5	2	3	1	...	...	8	3	11
Masters and Servants Act .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Health Act	12	1	13	1	...	...	25	2	27
Child Welfare Act	4	...	17	...	9	...	30	...	30
Industrial Arbitration Act (Trade Union levies)	8	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
Other Acts	22	...	24	...	1	...	47	...	47
Costs of Court .....	...	...	105	...	...	...	105	...	105
Total	1,914	5	3,476	5	629	...	6,019	10	6,029

APPENDIX "C"

TABLE Showing—

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

(2) The number of cases before the Courts, and number relative to the population for the 20 years 1940 to 1959 inclusive :—

Year	Strength of Force		Cases before the Court		General Population
	Number	Per 1,000 of Population	Number	Per 1,000 of Population	
1940	3,904 (a)	1.42	149,421	53	2,793,321
1941	3,851 (a)	1.37	133,470	47	2,797,027
1942	3,763 (a)	1.31	154,531	55	2,828,639
1943	3,676 (a)	1.29	135,503	47	2,858,273
1944	3,598 (a)	1.25	126,501	44	2,870,956
1945	3,677 (a)	1.27	141,070	49	2,893,656
1946	3,958 (a)	1.35	173,311	59	2,929,447
1947	4,196 (a)	1.41	180,835	60	2,985,285
1948	4,298 (a)	1.42	198,456	66	3,025,319
1949	4,344 (a)	1.39	205,817	66	3,113,659
1950	4,410 (a)	1.36	214,917	66	3,244,597
1951	4,470 (a)	1.35	242,190	73	3,317,182
1952	4,641 (a)	1.36	269,197	79	3,405,389
1953	4,776 (b)	1.38	276,566	80	3,454,243
1954	4,719 (b)	1.38	294,282 (c)	86	3,423,887
1955	4,921 (b)	1.40	315,666 (c)	90	3,505,100
1956	5,026 (b)	1.40	435,093 (c)	122	3,566,145
1957	5,140 (b)	1.41	545,635 (c)	150	3,622,906
1958	5,291 (b)	1.42	638,155 (c)	172	3,708,317
1959	5,417 (b)	1.43	652,352 (c)	173	3,774,266 (d)

(a) Including Police Cadets and Trackers.

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

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

(d) Latest estimate, 30th September, 1959.