

1948

NEW ZEALAND

THE POLICE FORCE OF THE DOMINION

(ANNUAL REPORT ON)

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency

The COMMISSIONER OF POLICE to the Right Hon. the MINISTER IN CHARGE OF THE
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Wellington, 30th June, 1948.

I HAVE the honour to present the annual report on the Police Force for the year ended 31st March last.

Police Force Act, 1947.—The Police Force Act, 1947, which came into operation on 1st September, 1947, consolidated and amended the law governing the establishment and regulation of the Police Force to which no substantial alterations had been made since the Act was consolidated in 1913.

The revision and consolidation of the Police Force Regulations has also received attention. A considerable amount of work is involved in this connection, but it is expected to have it completed at an early date.

Personnel.—On 31st March last the number of members of the Force of all ranks was 1,520, being an increase of 23 during the year. The total is made up as follows: 7 Superintendents, 18 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 55 senior sergeants, 157 sergeants, 1,008 constables, 170 temporary constables, 13 senior detectives, 44 detective-sergeants, and 37 detectives. There were also 32 women police, 8 matrons, and 14 police surgeons.

The following are the losses in personnel for the year ended 31st March last: retired on superannuation, 18; retired medically unfit, 5; died, 6; resigned voluntarily or given opportunity to resign, 67; discharged, 2; dismissed, 3; total, 101.

New stations were established at Omakau, Lake Pukaki, and Brown's Bay, and stations at Ophir and Karapiro were closed.

The Training School for recruits has been active throughout the year. A steady flow of fairly suitable applicants has been forthcoming. Their training to a code of courtesy and service to the public receives very close attention. The training course includes instruction in law and Court procedure and in methods of furnishing reports and preparing statements. Besides the legal training, there is wide instruction in many practical aspects of police work, including first aid, finger-printing, and ballistics.

A 16 mm. film-projector has been acquired for instructional purposes and is of material assistance in training.

A satisfactory standard of efficiency and discipline has been maintained in the Force during the year, and the conduct of members as a whole has been quite good.

Of the 32 women police employed by the Department as at the 31st March, 1948, 6 are located at Auckland, 8 at Wellington, 4 at Christchurch, and 2 at Dunedin. The remaining 12 members (subsequently increased to 15), are at present undergoing a course of training at Wellington. When this has been completed they will be posted to the main centres and, like other members of the Women's Division, should prove a valuable acquisition to the police service.

The trainees were specially selected from a large number of applicants. They give every promise of reaching a high standard of efficiency and are keen to be of service to the community.

In their training special emphasis is laid on a thorough knowledge of the law as it particularly relates to women and children, but they also receive a thorough training in general police duties and in law and technical subjects, as well as first aid.

The annual conference of officers in charge of the various police districts was held in Wellington in May. The interchange and dissemination of ideas and the discussion of common problems is found to be of material assistance to district officers and to the Administration. At this conference the many problems which will arise consequent upon the Royal visit in 1949 were fully discussed, and the preliminary organization to deal with the various matters in which the police will be concerned received attention.

At the request of the Right Honourable the Minister in Charge of this Department, I attended the Conference of Police Commissioners from the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand, which was held at Brisbane from the 18th to 25th August, 1947.

Many subjects of interest to New Zealand were discussed and much information gained that is likely to be of benefit to the Police Force of this Dominion.

After the Conference had concluded, I spent a short time in conferring with the Commissioners at Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne, in their respective cities, looking into all aspects of police administration.

Arrangements are in train to hold the next Commissioners' Conference in New Zealand towards the end of this year.

In the New Years Honours List, 1948, His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to award to me the King's Police Medal.

Arrangements are in hand for two members of the Detective Branch and two members of the Women's Division to visit Australia under the temporary exchange system, provided for in the Police Force Act, 1947. Under this system the members will be attached to the Police Force of an Australian State. The wider experience thus gained should be to the utmost advantage of the members concerned and to the Police Force. It is hoped to continue and extend this system in co-operation with the Australian police, who in turn will send a similar number of their personnel to New Zealand. This will facilitate the identification of undesirables who travel to and from New Zealand.

A conference of police technicians and experts is being held in Sydney this year. The officer in charge of the New Zealand Criminal Registration Branch is attending the conference to ensure that close touch is kept with the latest technical developments, particularly in connection with finger-printing and photography.

With the object of assisting members of the Force, and especially those in outlying and isolated districts, to qualify for promotion, a coaching scheme, by correspondence, has been inaugurated. By this means tuition is given by a competent officer in all the law subjects of the examinations qualifying members for promotion to non-commissioned and commissioned rank. Although the coaching scheme has been in operation for only one year it is already clear from the standard of the work of candidates in the last police examinations that excellent results are being achieved, and that the facilities available are appreciated by members of the Force.

After serving as coach for the literary subjects of the police examinations for a period of thirty-five years, Mr. Robert Darroch, O.B.E., resigned from the position on 31st December, 1947.

I wish to place on record an appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Darroch so faithfully, thoroughly, and ably throughout his long association with the Police Department.

An event of outstanding importance was the visit to New Zealand of Field-Marshal Montgomery in July last.

This called for a great deal of additional work on the part of the police in affording protection, and regulating the large and enthusiastic crowds which assembled at various points.

At the conclusion of the tour Field-Marshal Montgomery made special reference to the work performed by the police and expressed deep appreciation of the splendid services they had rendered.

The visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen and Princess Margaret to New Zealand in 1949 will be a memorable event.

Heavy responsibilities will require to be borne by the police in affording security to the Royal party during their stay in the Dominion and in dealing with the many problems that arise upon the assembly of vast crowds.

Many expressions of appreciation have been made by citizens regarding the services rendered by the police during the year. In particular the police received the highest commendation for their work, under most distressing conditions, in connection with the disastrous fire at Christchurch in November, 1947, when 41 persons lost their lives, and the fatal railway accident at Blind River, Marlborough, on the 25th February, 1948, when 6 were killed.

Another case in point was the prompt action on the part of the police in frustrating an attempt at safeblowing at the Hutt City Post-office. This and other cases were the subject of complimentary references by the Judiciary.

I desire to express thanks to all those public-spirited citizens who have assisted the police in any way during the year.

Police Buildings, &c.—New stations have been erected at New Lynn and Whitianga, and a garage was constructed at Eastbourne.

Houses for use as police-stations are nearing completion at Karamea and Dobson, while one already erected was acquired at Hanmer. Houses have also been purchased at Ngongotaha and Kaikohe.

A new site for a police-station at Greymouth has now been decided upon, and the land has been acquired. The preparation of the plans of the buildings to suit this new site is receiving urgent attention.

Although it has not been practicable to proceed with the erection of many new stations, because of shortage of labour and materials, and in other cases because no tenders have been received, an endeavour has been made to have repairs and maintenance work effected to a large number of the older buildings, many of which have outlived their usefulness, until replacement is practicable.

The difficulties of finding house accommodation at the various centres are still acute. Necessary transfers are often long delayed, and measures to strengthen the Police Force in various centres require to be held in abeyance through the inability of members to secure house accommodation, while potential recruits are sometimes deterred because of these difficulties.

Transport.—Several new motor-cars were obtained during the year in replacement of some of the older vehicles which had given good service, but which, on account of age and mileage, had become unsuitable for police work. As further vehicles become available it is hoped to supply motor-cars at more headquarters' stations.

So many criminals make use of high-speed cars for the purpose of their crimes that a reliable and fast fleet of police cars is indispensable ; and vehicles of this class, equipped with wireless, enable a much more effective use to be made of the available personnel.

The results achieved clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of the police night motor patrol which has contributed materially to the safety of citizens, the preservation of property, and the detection of offenders. In some cases the patrol has been responsible for the apprehension of offenders and the recovery of stolen property before the owners have been aware that their premises have been broken into.

A jeep has been acquired and supplied to the Constable at Chatham Islands to meet the particular needs there.

Twelve motor-cycles were also acquired to provide additional mobility at the main centres. They are particularly useful when fast transport is required, but the circumstances do not warrant the use of a motor-car.

Police Launches.—The police launches at Auckland and Wellington continue to give good service in maintaining water patrol of the harbour and in checking theft from moored yachts and launches, as well as in rendering assistance in boating accidents. They also attend at the arrival and departure of seaplanes.

Communications.—The operation of the radio telephone system at Auckland and at Wellington (where it has been installed for the past two years) has proved a success and has been of material assistance in the capture of escapees, the unlawful conversion of motor-cars, and in dealing with other serious crime.

Similar provision made on the police launch at Wellington has facilitated the work and control of that vessel and has proved particularly valuable in emergencies.

Since my last report provision has been made for a two-way high-frequency radio-telephone communication system at Christchurch, where the results have been most satisfactory.

The advantages of the radio-telephone system are fully realized, and its extension to other centres will be pressed forward as rapidly as circumstances permit.

The installation of equipment which has now become available for a telephone-broadcasting system to all the suburban police-stations at Christchurch is proceeding and should be completed at an early date.

The teleprinter units at Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin have proved to be a direct, prompt, and confidential channel of communication between these centres, and have added to the efficiency of the police service.

One phase of police work which receives constant attention and is increasing in volume is the observance of passengers by air. It is found that this means of rapid transport is utilized by criminals ; but, in view of reciprocal arrangements for communication between New Zealand and other countries, each is kept advised of the departure of any of these individuals.

Criminal Registration Branch.—At headquarters on the 31st March, 1948, the finger-impressions of 72,136 persons were on record. During the year 3,526 sets were received, classified, indexed, and filed ; 295 persons were identified as previous offenders who, had it not been for the finger-print system, would have passed as first offenders ; 3,717 photographs were taken by the photographers attached to the Branch ; the photographs of 2,799 persons (5,948 photographs) were received and dealt with ; 800 photographs were reproduced in the *Police Gazette* ; 16 wanted persons were located ; and 3 unknown deceased persons identified by finger-prints.

Finger-prints left by offenders committing 68 crimes were identified as belonging to 39 persons.

Finger-prints of 213 persons were received from other countries for inquiry, of which 30 were identified as those of persons previously convicted in New Zealand. The finger-prints of 631 New Zealand offenders were sent overseas for inquiry, and of these, 127 were identified as having been previously convicted outside this Dominion.

To date, the finger-print system in Wellington has been responsible for the identification of 8,774 persons.

It has been very helpful in the identification of ship-deserters, some of whom have been responsible for a fair amount of shop-breaking and who have been found to have had convictions overseas.

In addition to this work, a large number of photographs of scenes of crimes or motor accidents were prepared.

The technical equipment at headquarters has been increased by provision of modern photographic and other appliances.

On the 31st March, 1948, the finger-print collection in the Auckland Criminal Registration Branch totalled 12,803 sets.

During the year 1,269 prisoners' finger-prints were received, duly classified, searched, and filed.

The photographs of 325 prisoners were taken and 1,625 prints were taken from negatives, as well as numerous photographs of scenes of crimes and of motor accidents. The total number of photographs produced by the Branch during the year was 2,704.

In 31 cases offenders were traced by their finger-prints, and in 14 other cases prints left by offenders when committing crimes were identified and the offenders were duly arrested and dealt with by the Courts.

Arms Bureau.—This Branch has carried out its usual functions in examining firearms which have come under the notice of the police. All firearms causing accidental death were examined and reports made available for the Coroners' Court. In many non-fatal cases also the weapons were examined. Where firearms were found to be in a worn-out state or had dangerous features it was possible to have them either properly repaired or destroyed.

Where crimes were committed with firearms the Arms Bureau was called upon for expert opinion relating to the weapon and the ammunition.

The identification of metal articles from which serial numbers, names, or trade-marks have been filed or otherwise obliterated is now routine work. During the year a number of these investigations was carried out successfully, including the restoration of a legend on a wooden gun-stock.

In order to maintain efficiency and safety, lectures and general instruction in the use and care of firearms were given to police in various centres, and practical target practice was also supervised.

Lectures and demonstrations were given to civilian sporting bodies, including mountaineering clubs and riflemen, with a view to reducing the accident rate with firearms.

The firearms-accident rate is much improved over last year's figures, there being 48 accidents this year, as against 57 for 1946-47, but the 14 fatalities show an increase of 1 on last year's figures.

Of the non-fatal accidents some were of a very serious nature involving loss of limbs and permanent disabilities.

The hammer shot-gun and the .22 rifle continue to be responsible for the large majority of reported accidents.

Nearly every accident was due to lack of proper care in the use of firearms on the part of those involved or to a sense of false security in relation to unsafe mechanisms.

Work for other Departments.—A very heavy volume of work of a most varied nature continues to be dealt with by the police for other Departments, and this occupies a good deal of the time of the police in conjunction with their other duties.

The large number of escapees from various institutions has given the police considerable concern and has involved a heavy drain on the members of the Force and on transport, as well as considerable expense, in effecting recapture.

Search Parties.—A good deal of expense is incurred in the organization of search and rescue parties in rough and mountainous country. Apart from this, a heavy burden falls on the members of the Force in carrying out the rescue work, which becomes necessary in many cases through some inexperienced member of a party—obviously with little knowledge of the danger—drifting away from the more experienced members.

Criminal Statistics.—The criminal statistics (Appendix A) deal with offences reported to the police during the year ended 31st December last and show an aggregate net increase of 612 on the figures of 1946. The percentage of offences to the population was 1·91, as against 1·92 the previous year.

The number of offences reported during the year was 34,628, the number of cases in which arrests or summonses resulted was 29,238, leaving 5,390 cases in which no prosecution followed but which are still the subject of inquiries or have since been disposed of.

The percentage of arrests of summonses resulting from offences reported during the year 1947 was 84·43, the figures of the preceding year being 84·72.

There was an increase in the number of cases of burglary and breaking into shops and dwellings and in respect of forgery and receiving stolen property and false pretences and obtaining credit by fraud compared with the previous year, and in the number of cases of indecently assaulting a male and of indecent assault. There has again been a decrease in respect of the unlawful conversion of motor-vehicles.

There were 12 cases of murder, 3 of attempted murder, and 8 of manslaughter. In 1 case of murder the offender was acquitted; in 2 cases the offenders were found not guilty on grounds of insanity; in 1 case the offender was found not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter; in 4 cases a stay of proceedings was entered and the accused were ordered to be detained in mental hospitals; and in 3 cases convictions were recorded and four persons were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

In one case the offender has not been traced—that of a man found murdered at Wellington, but inquiries are still being continued.

I am pleased to say that prosecutions in connection with liquor at dances show a decrease of 124 cases. The police are making every effort to combat this class of offence.

Drunkenness.—There was an increase of 395 in the number of prosecutions for drunkenness during the year as compared with the previous year.

The number charged with drunkenness in 1947 was 2,464 (2,394 males and 70 females), whereas in 1946 the number was 2,069 (2,016 males and 51 females).

Four hundred and sixty-nine males (19·6 per cent.) and 25 females (35·7 per cent.) had previous convictions recorded against them, and 5·06 per cent. of the males were not permanent residents of the Dominion.

Prosecutions against Hotelkeepers.—Prosecutions against hotelkeepers during the year show a decrease of 63. There were 339 prosecutions resulting in 248 convictions during 1947, as against 402 prosecutions and 300 convictions in 1946.

Sly-grog Selling.—There were 84 prosecutions during the year for selling liquor without a licence, and also 5 prosecutions for other offences against the provisions of the Licensing Act in force in no-licence districts.

The fines imposed on the sly-grog sellers during the year 1947 amounted to £817 10s.

Gaming Offences.—There were 518 prosecutions under the Gaming Act, against 521 prosecutions in 1946. There were 266 prosecutions in connection with bookmaking during the year ended 31st March, 1948, resulting in 264 convictions, the amount of fines imposed being £15,108.

Prosecutions under the Motor-vehicles Act.—There was a decrease in the number of prosecutions for causing death or bodily injury through reckless driving of motor-vehicles, but an increase in the number of prosecutions for being intoxicated in charge of a motor-vehicle and for reckless or negligent driving. In addition to warnings for minor breaches of the Act and regulations, there were 4,323 prosecutions for such breaches, being 418 more than in the previous year.

Growth of Department.—The following return shows the growth of the Department, the population, and the total number of offences (irrespective of by-law offences) reported, and in which arrests or summonses resulted, at each tenth year since 1877, prior to which date each province in the Dominion had its own Police Force. The figures for each year from 1939 to 1947 are as shown:—

Year.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Detectives.	Constables.	Total.	Police to Population.	Cost per Inhabitant.	Population.	Offences reported	Offences where Arrests or Summonses resulted.	Arrests for Drunkenness (included in "Offences reported").
							s. d.				
1878	25	90	14	329	458	1 to 944	*	432,352	14,157	13,959	6,668
1888	13	69	17	388	487	1 to 1,328	3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	646,913	12,897	11,854	5,387
1898	7	56	16	457	536	1 to 1,435	2 8	768,910	16,378	14,730	5,532
1908	15	83	32	604	734	1 to 1,331	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	977,215	23,510	22,484	10,343
1918	20	111	38	732†	901	1 to 1,274	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,147,391	19,067	18,043	7,228
1928	23	127	54	913†	1,117	1 to 1,301	5 9	1,453,517	33,138	30,622	6,601
1938	26	145	93	1,164†	1,428	1 to 1,123	7 6	1,604,479	44,308	41,618	5,446
1939	27	148	91	1,173†	1,439	1 to 1,129	7 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,624,714	46,378	43,162	5,935
1940	27	149	90	1,191†	1,457	1 to 1,126	7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,640,901	45,069	41,619	5,470
1941	28	155	97	1,229†	1,509	1 to 1,084	7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,636,230	38,559	35,896	4,887
1942	29	159	105	1,306†	1,599	1 to 1,022	8 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,634,338	34,608	30,790	3,001
1943	29	175	112	1,324†	1,640	1 to 998	8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,636,700	33,192	28,722	2,304
1944	31	173	116	1,314†	1,634	1 to 1,006	9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,643,909	31,960	27,229	2,132
1945	37	168	110	1,250†	1,565	1 to 1,064	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,664,585	33,744	27,965	1,854
1946	34	174	103	1,164†	1,475	1 to 1,159	9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,709,048	34,016	28,818	2,069
1947	38	208	97	1,154†	1,497	1 to 1,184	10 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,772,787	34,628	29,238	2,464
1948	36	212	94	1,178†	1,520	1 to 1,192	10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,812,609	..	..	..

* Not obtainable.

† Includes temporary constables.

J. CUMMINGS, Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX A

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED, THE NUMBER OF OFFENCES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE APPREHENDED OR SUMMONED, AND COMPARISON OF CRIME DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1946, AND YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1947

Offences.	1946.	1947.	
	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Offences in which Arrests or Summonses resulted.
CRIMES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ACTS, ETC.			
<i>Misleading Justice</i>			
Perjury and false oaths	3	..	..
False statements and declarations	37	19	19
<i>Escapes and Rescues</i>			
Breaking prison	3	5	5
Escaping from prison or lawful custody	40	42	41
<i>Offences against Religion</i>			
Disturbing public worship	1	..	..
<i>Offences against Morality</i>			
Unnatural offence	13	5	5
Unnatural offence, attempted	3	5	5
Unnatural offence, assault with intent to commit	..	4	4
Indecently assaulting a male	90	112	109
Incest	14	12	12
Indecent acts	20	28	23
<i>Offences against the Person, &c.</i>			
Neglecting duties tending to the preservation of life or health	..	..	..
Murder	10	12	11
Murder, attempted	5	3	3
Manslaughter	3	8	6
Suicide, attempted	61	70	69
Concealment of birth	1	1	1
Disabling or stupefying with intent to commit a crime	..	1	..
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	5	..	..
Endangering safety of persons on railways or tramways	5	9	9
Administering poison or other noxious things with intent to injure or annoy	1	..	..
Assault causing actual bodily harm	25	19	18
Causing actual bodily harm under circumstances that, if death had been caused, would be manslaughter	..	2	2
Assault, indecent	140	173	147
Assault indecent, attempted	1	..	..
Assault, aggravated	1	2	..
Assault with intent to commit a crime	13	16	16
Assault	713	780	744
Rape	8	16	16
Rape, attempted	13	18	16
Carnally knowing girls under sixteen years	76	73	66
Carnally know girls under sixteen years, attempts to	18	16	14
Abortion, procuring	2	6	6
Bigamy	17	21	21
Abduction	1	..	..
Stealing children under fourteen years	..	4	4
Improperly interfering with human remains	..	1	1
Threatening to kill or do grievous bodily harm	1	..	..

APPENDIX A—continued

Offences.	1946.	1947.	
	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Offences in which Arrests or Summonses resulted.
<i>Offences against Rights of Property</i>			
Theft (undescribed)	8,155	7,939	4,750
Theft, attempted	42	59	42
Theft from the person	20	27	10
Theft from the person, attempted	..	2	2
Theft from dwellings	447	502	207
Theft from dwellings, attempted	21	39	4
Theft by clerks or servants	26	31	27
Theft of animals (specified)	37	40	31
Theft of animals, attempted	1	1	1
Bringing stolen property into New Zealand	1	1	1
False pretences	573	725	663
False pretences, attempted	13	17	14
Obtaining credit by fraud	58	75	72
False accounting by officials or clerks	1	..	..
Conspiracy to defraud	2	..	..
Fortune-telling or practising witchcraft	2	..	..
Robbery and aggravated robbery	26	22	16
Assault with intent to rob	2	13	12
Demanding with intent to steal	2	..	..
Burglary	91	39	14
Burglary, attempted	18	7	3
House or shop breaking, &c.	1,655	1,814	1,055
House or shop breaking, &c., attempted	204	139	60
Being found in dwellinghouse by night	6	4	4
Being disguised or in possession of housebreaking implements	..	4	4
Receiving property dishonestly obtained	153	234	233
Forgery	107	88	80
Uttering forged documents or false certificates	29	25	24
Sending false telegram	2	..	..
Procuring execution of document by false pretences	..	1	1
Personation	3	3	3
Coin, offences relating to	2	..	..
Arson	18	22	15
Arson, attempted	3	2	2
Wilfully placing obstruction on railways	3	4	1
Mischief	706	604	512
Mischief on railways and tramways	12	7	5
Possessing or making explosive substance, &c., with intent thereby to commit a crime	3	..	..
Sending threatening letters	..	2	2
Threatening acts with intent to intimidate	1	1	1
POLICE OFFENCES ACT			
Breach of the peace or behaviour with intent, &c.	709	625	624
Cruelty to animals	23	21	20
Drunkenness	1,927	2,315	2,315
Drunk while in charge of horses, &c., or loaded firearms	13	9	9
Drunk and disorderly	129	140	140
Exposure of person and grossly indecent acts	175	194	144
Using profane, indecent, or obscene language	328	321	315
Vagrancy (idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues)	314	283	283
Assaulting, obstructing, or resisting constables, &c.	108	101	101
Intimidation to restrict lawful acts	..	3	3
Inciting violence, disorder, or lawlessness	2	6	4
Unlawfully using horses, motor-cars, &c.	1,216	1,138	952

APPENDIX A—*continued*

Offences.	1946.	1947.	
	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Offences in which Arrests or Summonses resulted.
<i>POLICE OFFENCES ACT—continued</i>			
Unlawfully on premises at night without criminal intent ..	276	288	257
Sunday trading	40	36	36
False allegation <i>re</i> commission of offence	10	12	12
Unlawfully entering motor-car	1	1	1
Trespass on property	..	1	1
Obtaining entrance to entertainment without paying fee ..	1	..	..
<i>GAMING ACT</i>			
Common gaming-house, keeping or managing, &c. ..	96	85	85
Found in a common gaming-house	48	65	65
Gaming with instruments	83	21	21
Publishing advertisements relating to betting on horse-races	5	3	3
Lotteries, unlawfully establishing or conducting, &c. ..	19	31	31
Betting, unlawful	11	13	13
Following the occupation of bookmaker	179	231	231
Publishing betting charts	6	11	11
Trespass on racecourse	74	55	55
<i>POST AND TELEGRAPH ACT</i>			
Posting packet containing explosive, &c.	..	1	1
Putting explosive, &c., into post-office, &c.	2	..	..
Illegally opening or delaying postal packets	3	1	1
Stealing postal packets, mail-bags, &c.	53	17	16
Stealing money, &c., from postal packets	3	28	26
Unlawfully opening mail-bags	11	..	..
Injuring post-office pillars or boxes	5	7	2
Damaging telegraph-equipment	38	43	29
Posting indecent post-cards or letters	3	6	6
False statement <i>re</i> posting postal packet	3	4	4
Misuse of telephone	11	12	9
<i>DESTITUTE PERSONS ACT</i>			
Failing to maintain wife or children	1,329	1,217	1,131
Failing for fourteen days to pay maintenance moneys ..	1,627	1,750	1,689
Offences by husbands while separation orders are in force ..	13	18	18
Offences prescribed in sections 52 to 58 of Destitute Persons Act	3	..	..
<i>SHIPPING AND SEAMEN ACT</i>			
Misconduct endangering his ship or lives of persons thereon	2	..	..
Ship-desertion	540	603	554
Absent without leave	85	64	60
Offences against discipline	6	..	..
Embezzling cargo	2	..	..
Stowing away	31	30	30
<i>LICENSING ACT</i>			
Permitting drunkenness or violent conduct	3	1	1
Selling or supplying liquor to intoxicated persons	..	3	3
Permitting gaming, gambling, &c.	3	..	..
Selling or supplying liquor, or exposing for sale, or opening or keeping open premises at unauthorized times	448	389	387
Supplying liquor to persons under twenty-one years ..	28	28	28
Selling or supplying liquor to prohibited persons	3	7	7
Unlawfully employing females in or about a bar	3	..	..
Employing minors in bars	..	1	1

APPENDIX A—*continued*

Offences.	1946.	1947.	
	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of Offences in which Arrests or Summonses resulted.
LICENSING ACT—<i>continued</i>			
Illegally supplying liquor to Natives	139	232	232
Selling adulterated liquor	1	2	2
Obstructing Inspectors or refusing entrance to Inspectors or constables	1	1	1
Breaches of prohibition orders	140	160	160
Found on licensed premises after closing-hours	1,657	1,331	1,331
Refusing to quit licensed premises, &c.	19	12	12
Selling or exposing liquor for sale without a licence	114	84	84
Found on premises where liquor was seized under a warrant	2	20	20
Offences against provisions in force in no-license districts	11	5	5
Selling, supplying, or giving liquor to Maoris in Native licensing districts	5	12	12
Offences against provisions of no-license in Native proclaimed areas	10	21	21
Supplying liquor to Natives in proclaimed districts	422	466	466
Permitting consumption of liquor in restaurants after hours	16	13	13
In possession of liquor in vicinity of dance-halls, &c.	1,752	1,628	1,627
Unlawful consumption or removal of liquor	466	200	200
Consuming liquor on a train, &c.	15	8	8
Innkeeper refusing to supply accommodation	1	5	5
Innkeeper failing to supply a meal	..	1	1
Innkeeper failing to keep bedroom register, &c.	..	2	2
Supplying liquor without a signed order	4	1	1
In control of liquor in taxi with Maori passengers'	..	1	1
MOTOR-VEHICLES ACT			
Causing death or bodily injury through reckless driving	49	46	44
Being intoxicated in charge of a motor-vehicle	339	401	399
Reckless or negligent driving	314	477	470
Other breaches of Act	3,937	4,452	4,323
MISCELLANEOUS			
Absconding from State Institutions	17	36	35
Bankruptcy offences	6	2	2
Brothels or houses of ill fame, keeping, &c.	2	2	2
Children, wilfully ill-treating, neglecting, abandoning, or exposing	22	16	16
Deserting or absenting from His Majesty's ships	27	101	97
Drunk or behaving in a violent or offensive manner, &c., on a railway, &c.	9	45	37
Failing to comply with conditions of release under Offenders Probation Act	130	159	152
Habitual criminals or offenders breach of conditions of probationary licence	11	9	8
Indecent Publications Act, offences under	3	..	..
Opium-smoking &c.	81	52	52
Smuggling	11	2	2
Trespassing on railway and refusing to leave, &c.	44	33	28
Arms Act, breaches of	385	350	343
Second-hand Dealers Act, breaches of	15	16	16
Distillation Act, breaches of	..	1	1
Dangerous Drugs Act, breaches of	..	4	4
Contempt of Coroners' Court	..	1	1
Totals	34,016	34,628	29,238
Increase	612		

APPENDIX B

RETURN SHOWING THE STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEW ZEALAND POLICE
FORCE ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1948

Districts.						Constables.							
						Sergeants.	Permanent.	Temporary.					
			Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.			Senior Detectives.	Detective-Sergeants.	Detectives.	Acting-Detectives.	Total.
Whangarei	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	29	2	..	2	..	40
Auckland	..	..	1	2	4	12	43	186	54	2	8	12	335
Hamilton	..	..	..	..	1	3	8	73	2	1	1	2	91
Gisborne	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	32	2	..	1	1	42
Napier	..	..	1	..	..	3	6	51	..	1	3	1	66
New Plymouth ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	44	1	1	1	1	54
Wanganui	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	42	3	..	3	1	55
Palmerston North ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	42	2	1	2	..	57
Wellington	..	..	2	3	3	12	29	132	75	2	13	5	286
Nelson	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	30	..	..	1	2	39
Greymouth	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	36	1	..	1	1	46
Christchurch	..	..	1	2	2	5	20	115	16	1	3	7	180
Timaru	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	35	..	1	1	1	45
Dunedin	..	..	1	1	..	3	15	73	11	1	3	3	115
Invercargill	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	44	1	1	1	..	53
Totals	..	..	6	17	11	55	155	964	170	12	44	37	1,504
Attached to Headquarters ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	5	..	1	..	..	10
Lent to Cook Islands Administration ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Lent to Niue Island Administration ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Lent to Navy Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
On leave prior to retirement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Grand totals	..	..	7	18	11	55	157	975	170	13	44	37	1,520

APPENDIX C

RETURN SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF POLICE TO POPULATION AND COST OF POLICE
PER INHABITANT IN EACH OF THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES

Place.	Number of Police.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Police to Population.	Cost of Police per Inhabitant
New Zealand	1,520	1,812,609	1 to 1,192	s. d. 10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Victoria	2,332	2,060,678	1 to 884	13 5
New South Wales ..	4,051	2,994,735	1 to 739	15 6
Queensland	1,703	1,108,920	1 to 651	18 11
South Australia ..	966	649,254	1 to 672	16 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Western Australia ..	681	506,659	1 to 744	16 6
Tasmania	330	258,139	1 to 782	16 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

APPENDIX D

RETURN SHOWING INCREASE IN PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF THE POLICE
FORCE SINCE 1ST AUGUST, 1935

Rank.	Scale of Pay, &c., per Annum at 1st August, 1935.			Scale of Pay, &c., per Annum at 31st March, 1948.			
	Pay.	House Allowance.	Total.	Pay.	House Allowance.	Overtime Allowance.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Superintendent ..	521-562	91	612-653	725-745	150	50	925-945
Inspector ..	457-512	91	548-603	658-698	120	50	828-868
Sub-Inspector ..	411-439	83	494-522	588-613	110	50	748-773
Senior Sergeant and Senior Detective	351-368	71	422-439	503-528	100	79-81	677-709
Sergeant and Detective-Sergeant	318-335	46	364-381	458-483	75	71-78	604-636
Constable ..	251-292	36	287-328	373-438	65	53-67	491-570

Detective allowance increased from £50 to £73 per annum ; plain-clothes allowance increased from £18 5s. to £36 10s. per annum ; boot allowance increased from £2 10s. to £4 per annum.

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