

1949
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, 12th July, 1949.

I HAVE the honour to present the annual report on the Police Force for the year ended 31st March, 1949.

Police Force Regulations.—The revision and consolidation of the Police Force Regulations, involving a considerable amount of painstaking work, has progressed steadily, with the result that the printing and distribution of the regulations will receive attention at an early date.

Personnel.—On 31st March last the number of members of the Force of all ranks was 1,541, being an increase of 21 during the year. The total is made up as follows: 10 Superintendents, 15 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 61 senior sergeants, 163 sergeants, 1,021 constables, 158 temporary constables, 19 senior detectives, 43 detective sergeants, and 41 detectives. There were also 32 policewomen, 8 matrons, 14 police surgeons, and 1 district constable.

The following are the losses in personnel for the year ended 31st March, 1949: retired on superannuation, 21; retired medically unfit, 2; died, 6; resigned voluntarily or given opportunity to resign, 52; dismissed, 1: total, 82.

New stations were established at Lake Tekapo, Sandringham, and Dobson, and the station at Brunnerton was closed.

The Training School for recruits has been active during the year, but there has been little improvement in the rate of recruiting throughout the period, so the number of candidates coming forward has done little more than keep the Force at the same level due to losses by death, resignation, or retirement.

In spite of the need to augment and strengthen the Police Force there has been no reduction in the standard of the entrants, but where the candidates are otherwise satisfactory and are of good physique they have been accepted under the age of twenty-one years for training purposes.

The Police Force offers an attractive and secure career for ambitious, energetic, trustworthy, and healthy young men, and very close attention is given to their training in courtesy and service to the public. The syllabus of training of recruits includes instruction in law and Court procedure, the method of preparing statements and of furnishing reports, while the course also covers instruction in many practical aspects of police work, including ballistics, finger-printing, and first aid. The use of films for instructional purposes has proved most helpful.

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

During the year a substantial increase in the remuneration of members of the Force of all ranks, from Superintendents to junior constables, and including matrons and members of the Women's Division, was approved. It appears that this improvement in the scale of pay and allowances has given general satisfaction.

Women Police.—Of the 32 women police employed by the Department as at 31st March, 1949, 12 are located at Auckland, 12 at Wellington, 7 at Christchurch, and 1 at Dunedin. No additional women police were appointed during the year, but steps to strengthen the Women's Division are being taken, and two members are now available at Dunedin.

Excellent work has been done by members of the Women's Division, particularly in performing various duties associated with women and children. Close liaison is maintained with the Child Welfare Department, and charitable, social welfare, and church organizations.

It is the practice also to address various women's organizations, thus bringing under their notice the type of duties performed by the women police and seeking their co-operation and assistance in furthering the work of the Division.

While the women police carry out specialized duties calling for distinctive qualities, particularly in connection with offences against women and children, they work in close co-operation with members of both the uniform and detective branches. Under present-day conditions the Women's Division forms a valuable and indispensable branch of Police service.

Retirements.—After almost forty years' service with the Police Department, Mr. R. F. Madden, O.B.E., the Secretary of the Department, has retired. I desire to place on record my appreciation of the outstanding service rendered by him, unselfishly and always with marked ability, courtesy, and unswerving loyalty.

Two senior and experienced officers of the Police Force, Superintendent D. Cameron and Superintendent J. A. Dempsey, have also retired. They, too, have rendered long and faithful service, and I wish to place on record my appreciation of their work. His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer on Superintendent Dempsey the decoration of O.B.E. in recognition of his services.

Conference of Commissioners of Police.—An event of outstanding importance was a conference of Commissioners of Police, held in New Zealand from 30th November to 11th December, 1948. In the past the Commissioners have met at various centres in Australia, but this is the first occasion on which a meeting has been held in the Dominion.

Present at the conference were the Commissioners of Police for New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Fiji, and New Zealand, the Chief Officer of Police, Canberra, and the Chief Inspector and an Inspector of Police representing the Commissioner of

Police, Queensland. Apologies for unavoidable absence were received from the Chief Commissioner of Police, Victoria, the Commissioner of Police, Western Australia, and the Superintendent of Police, Northern Territory.

The conference was opened at Wellington by the Right Hon. Walter Nash, Acting Prime Minister, in the absence of the Right Hon. the Prime Minister in London, and subsequently sessions were held at Christchurch, Dunedin, Palmerston North, Napier, Rotorua, Hamilton, and Auckland. At each of these centres all commissioned officers were drawn into the conference and given an opportunity of discussing matters on the agenda. In addition, all ranks of the Force were assembled at the various points and were addressed on matters of interest by one of the members of the conference. It is the aim of these conferences to achieve the closest possible co-operation between the various Police Forces represented at the gatherings, and matters of common interest are discussed. The interchange of views on police methods and procedure, legislative provisions, equipment, radio communications, transport, and other kindred matters are of the utmost value to the police of both countries. Air travel has brought the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand closely together in point of time. A journey between the two countries can now be accomplished in a few hours, and this has emphasized the necessity for the closest co-operation between the respective Police Forces.

The Commissioner of Police, Sydney, is the channel through which very close contact is kept with Australian crime and industrial difficulties, and as a consequence a constant and heavy volume of correspondence is interchanged between the two countries, to their mutual advantage.

At the conclusion of the conference the visiting members made appreciative reference to the hospitality extended to them by the New Zealand Government and the police during their stay in this country, and stressed the benefits to be derived from the deliberations, which, it was unanimously agreed, were of the utmost value to the administrative officers.

Conference of Commissioned Officers.—The annual conference of commissioned officers was again held in Wellington during the year. This provides a medium for discussion of common problems, assists with the co-ordination of policy, and generally is of substantial assistance to the administration.

Interchange of Officers.—The policy of effecting an interchange of members of the New Zealand Police Force with those of Australia was put into practice during the year, and has proved a marked success. Two members of the Women's Division of the New South Wales Police Force carried out duty in New Zealand for two months, while two women police from New Zealand took up duty at Sydney for two months and at Melbourne for one month. Upon their return to New Zealand these two members have lectured other members of the Women's Division at the main centres and have given them the benefit of the wider experience gained overseas. Two members of the New South Wales Detective Force took up duty in New Zealand for two months, and were followed later in the year by two other members from that State. These visiting members were of considerable assistance in locating or identifying Australian criminals in New Zealand at the time. Under the reciprocal arrangement two senior members of the Detective Branch of the New Zealand Police Force gained valuable experience during interchange duty of two months at Sydney and one month at Melbourne. I desire to place on record my appreciation of the friendly spirit, assistance, and co-operation extended to the members of the New Zealand Police Force, both men and women, during their term of duty in Australia. Every facility was placed at their disposal to make their visit instructive and educational. It is clear that only the greatest good can come out of this interchange of officers.

The Empire Games to be held at Auckland in February next will call for additional police protection to deal with the many problems which arise with the assembly of large crowds. Arrangements are in train for some members of the Australian detective forces to be available in New Zealand on interchange duty at the time, and they should be of material assistance in this connection.

Police Technicians' Conference.—A conference of police technicians, at which a representative of the New Zealand Police Force was present, was held in Sydney in May, 1948.

Subjects such as finger-print and palm-print identification, photography, ballistics, methods of scientific investigation, and *modus operandi* were discussed.

To enable the police to cope with modern criminals it is necessary to keep abreast with modern equipment, and at this conference valuable information was available to ensure that the latest methods for the prevention and the detection of crime are put into operation.

Coaching Scheme.—It was mentioned in my last report that a law coaching scheme, by correspondence, had been inaugurated to assist members of the Force to qualify for promotion to non-commissioned and commissioned rank. The scheme has proved satisfactory and should be of material assistance to members in outlying and isolated districts where facilities for study are lacking. It is confidently expected that the coaching scheme will result in a general improvement in the standard of efficiency.

Thanks.—I desire to express my thanks to all those public-spirited citizens who have assisted the police in any way during the year. It is pleasing to record that many expressions of appreciation of the work of the police have been received from those to whom service has been rendered by the Force.

Police Buildings.—New stations have been erected at Karamea and Dobson. After some delay through causes beyond the control of the Department, a tender for the erection of a new police-station at Greymouth, to replace the present antiquated and outmoded station, has been let, and work on the building has commenced. Residences for police purposes at Alexandra, Hanmer, Palmerston North, and Putaruru were purchased during the year.

The building programme provides for the replacing of several other stations, but the shortage of material and labour, and the necessity to give priority to housing accommodation, may result in a postponement of the work. However, every endeavour is made to keep the existing stations in good order, by effecting repairs and renovations where the expense is justified, until it is practicable to effect replacement.

Housing.—The transfer of members of the Police Force from place to place is unavoidable, and although transfers are kept at a minimum in view of the housing shortage the result is that a number of married men have been separated from their families for long periods. I am pleased to say that, with the active co-operation of the local residents, houses have been secured in some centres, with the result that it has been possible to provide adequate police supervision of their districts by a resident constable.

Transport.—Without mobility the Police Force cannot be expected to render effective and efficient service, and therefore the provision of up-to-date cars is a matter of the greatest importance. In addition to the many offences committed with the aid of motor-vehicles, there are many occasions when fast-moving cars are of the greatest value in the execution of police duty. Speed of action is essential and can only be effective if the police are adequately equipped with motor-vehicles and means of communication.

During the year the departmental fleet of motor vehicles was strengthened by the addition of new cars, but more cars are required to replace those which do not measure up to the necessarily high standard of efficiency and to enable each district headquarters station and some of the larger centres to be supplied with a departmental car. The increased use of transport also assists in partially offsetting a shortage of personnel.

Motor Patrol.—The usefulness of the motor patrol in the main centres has again been demonstrated during the year. It is available to answer urgent calls from the public particularly in the hours of darkness and to ensure that the police are on the scene of the crime as quickly as possible. This leads to public confidence, while an immediate arrest may save hours of time which otherwise would have been taken up in the investigation and the detection of the offender.

Police Launches.—A water patrol of the harbour is maintained by police launches at Auckland and Wellington. Their services are required for a variety of purposes, including the checking of theft from yachts and launches, the rendering of assistance in connection with boating accidents, and attendance upon the arrival and departure of seaplanes. The matter of replacing the launch at Auckland is one which requires consideration.

Communications.—A system of telephone broadcasting to all the suburban police stations at Wellington, Auckland, and Christchurch is now in operation. This has proved satisfactory and effective. By this medium police throughout the city and suburban areas are advised simultaneously and promptly on matters of urgency and importance.

Good use has been made of the teleprinter units at Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, which provide a prompt and confidential channel of communication between these centres.

Advantage has been taken, as rapidly as material has become available, of every means to improve channels of inter-communication. The radio-telephone system at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch has been of substantial assistance to the police in dealing with serious crime, and especially in the capture of escapees and the recovering of unlawfully converted cars.

Owing to unforeseen difficulties, some delay has been experienced in completing the system of three-way radio communication at the main centres, but it is expected that the installation will be completed and in operation within a very short period. At Wellington the system is now in operation and is proving very satisfactory indeed.

Uniforms.—An alteration in the design of uniforms, providing for a lapel-fronted tunic, to be worn with collar and tie, has been approved in principle, but a change-over involves heavy demands on both supplies of material and tailoring requirements, and a change from the old to the new style must necessarily be a gradual process.

Arms Bureau.—The Arms Bureau was established in 1935 and continues to provide a useful service. Lectures in the investigation of shooting cases as well as practical demonstrations and instructions regarding the use of arms have been given to members of the Force in the various police districts and to all recruits during their course of instruction in the Police Training School, while public lectures regarding the prevention of shooting accidents were given to several rifle clubs.

Investigations into several serious criminal cases involving firearms were carried out and evidence given in the Courts. In many other cases evidence was submitted to Coroners' Courts regarding the cause of death, accident, or suspected suicide where firearms were concerned.

The work of disposing of surrendered and forfeited firearms has been heavy during the year due to the activity and vigilance of the police in tracing and recovering weapons, including war souvenirs, which were unlawfully held.

Another activity of the Bureau is the recovery of filed-out serial numbers, legends, and trade-marks from articles suspected of having been stolen. The articles commonly dealt with are bicycles, firearms, tools, and motor-engines.

The accident rate with firearms is lower than that of 1947-48, being 43, of which 11 were fatal, as against 48 (including 14 deaths). This year's total does not include 3 deaths regarding which the Coroner could not decide whether they were due to accident or design.

The death-rate was the lowest since 1936, when these statistics were first compiled. Over the past thirteen years there has been a steady reduction in the number of shooting accidents, and it is reasonable to assume that the work of the Arms Bureau, by public and private lectures, demonstrations, press publicity, and use of the National Film Unit's film, has contributed substantially to this improvement in the position.

As usual, nearly every accident has been due to a lack of proper care in the use of firearms, or to a sense of false security where the mechanism has been unsafe. In the majority of the reported accidents the hammer-shot gun and the .22 rifle have been concerned.

Work for other Government Departments.—As in the past, the Police Department has been called on to carry out a large volume of inquiry and other work for various Government Departments, and a good deal of the time of the police is taken up with these duties, which include also the conduct of prosecutions for breaches of statutes and regulations administered by other Departments. In view of the increase in work that is not of a criminal nature, sent by other Departments to be investigated by the police, the time has now arrived when these Departments should do their own inquiries and thus relieve the police of a considerable volume of work which retards their investigation of serious crime.

Criminal Registration Branch.—At headquarters on the 31st March, 1949, the finger-impressions of 74,224 persons were on record. During the year 4,213 sets were received, classified, indexed, and filed; 267 persons were identified as previous offenders who, had it not been for the finger-print system, would have passed as first offenders; 6,641 photographs of 3,014 persons (6,486 photographs) were received and dealt with, 804 photographs were reproduced in the *Police Gazette*; 12 wanted persons were located; and 1 unknown deceased person identified by finger-prints.

The finger-prints left by offenders committing 52 crimes were identified as belonging to 36 persons.

Finger-prints of 188 persons were received from other countries for inquiry, of which 16 were identified as those of persons previously convicted in New Zealand. The finger-prints of 769 New Zealand offenders were sent overseas for inquiry, 130 offenders being identified as having been previously convicted outside this Dominion.

The finger-prints of all ship deserters have been sent to the country of the deserter's origin, and it was found that 84 (approximately 12 per cent.) had been previously convicted overseas.

A start has been made to bring all the criminal histories of persons on record completely up to date, and 702 new criminal record cards have been made out of the more persistent offenders. It will take several years to complete this work, but when it is finished it will enable the full record of any offender to be produced at a moment's notice.

Use is now being made of the radio transmission of finger-prints between Commonwealth countries by a method evolved by New Scotland Yard. By this means positive identification can be made and advice of the offender's antecedents received within twenty-four hours of sending the prints to England.

In conjunction with the Arms Bureau, various photographs and lantern slides were prepared to be used when lecturing new recruits to the Force.

On the 31st March, 1949, the finger-print collection in Auckland totalled 13,450 sets.

During the year 1,157 sets of prisoners' finger-prints were received, duly classified, searched, and filed.

The photographs of 351 prisoners were taken, and 1,755 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 2,729.

In 29 cases offenders were traced by their finger-prints, and in 25 other cases prints left by offenders when committing crimes were identified and the offenders duly arrested and dealt with by the Courts.

The work of the Criminal Registration Branch is steadily increasing and the *modus operandi* or classification of Crime Index has been very useful during the year.

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 2,418 on the figures of 1947. The percentage of offences to the population was 1·69, as against 1·91 the previous year.

The number of offences reported during the year was 37,046, the number of cases in which arrests or summonses resulted was 31,466, leaving 5,580 cases in which no prosecution followed but which are still the subject of inquiries or have since been disposed of.

The percentage of arrests or summonses resulting from offences reported during the year 1948 was 84·94, the figures of the preceding year being 84·43.

There was an increase in the number of cases of forgery, false pretences, uttering forged documents or certificates, obtaining credit by fraud, indecently assaulting a male, indecent assault, unnatural offence and exposure of person and grossly indecent acts, being intoxicated in charge of a motor-vehicle, theft, and drunkenness; but decreases were recorded in respect of burglary and breaking into shops and dwellings, receiving stolen property, unlawfully using motor-cars, &c., reckless or negligent driving, incest, rape, carnal knowledge, in possession of liquor in vicinity of dance halls.

In 1 case of murder the offender was acquitted; in 1 case a stay of proceedings was entered and the offender committed to a mental hospital; in 1 case the offender was found not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter and given two years' probation; in 1 case (that of a man found murdered at Wairoa) no arrest has yet been made, and in the remaining 9 cases convictions were recorded and the offenders (7) were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

I am pleased to say that prosecutions in connection with liquor at dances again show a decrease—there were 108 cases less than last year. The police are making every effort to combat this class of offence.

Drunkenness.—There was an increase of 631 in the number of prosecutions for drunkenness during the year as compared with the previous year.

The number charged with drunkenness in 1948 was 3,095 (2,982 males and 113 females), whereas in 1947 the number was 2,464 (2,394 males and 70 females).

Nine hundred and eighty-seven males (33·1 per cent.) and 39 females (34·51 per cent.) had previous convictions recorded against them, and 5·23 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 30. There were 369 prosecutions, resulting in 250 convictions during 1948, as against 339 prosecutions and 248 convictions in 1947.

Sly-grog Selling.—There were 202 prosecutions during the year for selling liquor without a licence, and also 18 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 1948 amounted to £2,547.

Gaming Offences.—There were 479 prosecutions under the Gaming Act, against 518 prosecutions in 1947. There were 219 prosecutions in connection with bookmaking during the year ended 31st March, 1949, resulting in 218 convictions, the amount of fines imposed being £12,020 10s.

Prosecutions Under the Motor-vehicles Act.—There was a decrease of one in the number of prosecutions for causing death or bodily injury through reckless driving of motor-vehicles, and of 135 for reckless or negligent driving, but an increase of 72 in the number of prosecutions for being intoxicated in charge of a motor-vehicle. In addition to warnings for minor breaches of the Act and regulations, there were 4,563 prosecutions for such breaches, being 111 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 1948 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").
1878	25	90	14	329	458	1 to 944	s. d. *	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 $\frac{1}{2}$	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	45,009	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 1,066	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 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,812,609	37,046	31,466	3,095
1949	35	224	103	1,179†	1,541	1 to 1,202	11 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,851,256	..	..	..

* 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, 1947, AND YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1948

Offences.	1947.	1948.	
	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	..	5	5
False statements and declarations	19	12	11
<i>Escapes and Rescues</i>			
Breaking prison	5	3	3
Escaping from prison or lawful custody	42	69	69
Assisting or aiding escape from prison or lawful custody	..	7	7
Harbouring escaped prisoner	..	1	1
<i>Offences against Morality</i>			
Unnatural offence	5	17	16
Unnatural offence, attempted	5	..	..
Unnatural offence, assault with intent to commit	4	..	..
Indecent assault on male	112	122	110
Indecent assault on male, attempted	..	1	1
Incest	12	7	7
Indecent acts	28	20	15
Publishing obscene matter	..	2	1
<i>Offences against the Person, &c.</i>			
Neglecting duties tending to the preservation of life or health	..	2	2
Murder	12	13	12
Murder, attempted	3	3	3
Manslaughter	8	11	11
Suicide, attempted	70	84	80
Concealment of birth	1	3	2
Disabling or stupefying with intent to commit a crime	1	..	..
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	..	1	1
Endangering safety of persons on railways or tramways	9	3	2
Administering poison or other noxious things with intent to injure or annoy	..	2	2
Assault causing actual bodily harm	19	31	31
Causing actual bodily harm under circumstances that, if death had been caused, would be manslaughter	2	2	2
Assault, indecent	173	179	164
Assault, aggravated	2	..	..
Assault with intent to commit a crime	16	5	5
Assault	780	801	773
Rape	16	9	8
Rape, attempted	18	6	6
Carnally knowing girls under sixteen years	73	68	61
Carnally know girls under sixteen years, attempts to	16	13	13
Carnally knowing idiots or imbecile women	..	1	1
Carnally know idiots or imbecile women, attempts to	..	1	1
Abortion, procuring	6	6	6
Abortion, supplying means of procuring	..	1	1
Bigamy	21	18	17
Stealing children under fourteen years	4	3	3
Improperly interfering with human remains	1	..	..

APPENDIX A—*continued*

Offences.	1947.	1948.	
	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>ctd.</i>			
<i>Offences against Rights of Property</i>			
Theft (undescribed)	7,939	8,682	5,388
Theft, attempted	59	43	30
Theft from the person	27	23	9
Theft from the person, attempted	2	..	..
Theft from dwellings	502	466	168
Theft from dwellings, attempted	39	14	8
Theft by clerks or servants	31	47	47
Theft by clerks or servants, attempted	..	1	1
Theft of animals (specified)	40	35	28
Theft of animals, attempted	1	4	2
Bringing stolen property into New Zealand	1	..	..
False pretences	725	956	898
False pretences, attempted	17	14	12
Obtaining credit by fraud	75	95	89
False accounting by officials or clerks	..	2	2
Conspiracy to defraud	..	46	46
Robbery and aggravated robbery	22	33	30
Robbery and aggravated robbery, attempted	..	1	1
Assault with intent to rob	13	14	12
Extortion by threats	..	1	1
Burglary	39	90	64
Burglary, attempted	7	10	3
House or shop breaking, &c.	1,814	1,519	802
House or shop breaking, &c., attempted	139	152	50
Being found in dwellinghouse by night	4	7	7
Being disguised or in possession of housebreaking implements	4	3	3
Receiving property dishonestly obtained	234	215	214
Forgery	88	223	218
Uttering forged documents or false certificates	25	117	115
Procuring execution of document by false pretences	1	..	..
Personation	3	4	4
Arson	22	33	32
Arson, attempted	2	3	3
Wilfully placing obstruction on railways	4	5	2
Mischief	604	723	528
Mischief on railways and tramways	7	11	10
Possessing or making explosive substance, &c., with intent thereby to commit a crime	..	1	1
Sending threatening letters	2	..	..
Threatening acts with intent to intimidate	1	2	2
Breach of Secret Commissions Act	..	2	2
POLICE OFFENCES ACT			
Breach of the peace or behaviour with intent, &c.	625	776	770
Cruelty to animals	21	26	25
Drunkenness	2,315	2,949	2,949
Drunk while in charge of horses, &c., or loaded firearms	9	7	6
Drunk and disorderly	140	139	139
Exposure of person and grossly indecent acts	194	243	203
Using profane, indecent, or obscene language	321	335	324
Vagrancy (idle and disorderly persons, rogues, and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues)	283	300	299
Assaulting, obstructing, or resisting constables, &c.	101	143	142
Intimidation to restrict lawful acts	3	..	..
Inciting violence, disorder, or lawlessness	6	2	2
Unlawfully using horses, motor-cars, &c.	1,138	1,013	748

APPENDIX A—continued

Offences.	1947.	1948.	
	Number of Offences Reported.	Number of Offences Reported.	Number of Offences in Which Arrests or Summonses Resulted.
POLICE OFFENCES ACT—continued			
Unlawfully use horses, motor-cars, &c., attempts to	..	2	2
Unlawfully on premises without criminal intent	288	260	210
Sunday trading	36	36	36
False allegation <i>re</i> commission of offence	12	16	16
Unlawfully entering motor-car	1	1	1
Trespass on property	1	..	..
GAMING ACT			
Common gaming-house, keeping or managing, &c.	85	49	49
Found in a common gaming-house	65	47	46
Gaming with instruments	21	60	46
Publishing advertisements relating to betting on horse-races	3	3	3
Lotteries, unlawfully establishing or conducting, &c.	31	30	30
Betting, unlawful	13	6	6
Following the occupation of bookmaker	234	206	206
Publishing betting charts	11	5	5
Trespass on racecourse	55	73	73
POST AND TELEGRAPH ACT			
Posting packet containing explosive, &c.	1	..	..
Illegally opening or delaying postal packets	1	1	1
Stealing postal packets, mail-bags, &c.	17	63	59
Stealing money, &c., from postal packets	28	9	8
Injuring post-office pillars or boxes	7	6	4
Damaging telegraph-equipment	43	35	17
Posting indecent post-cards or letters	6	9	9
False statement <i>re</i> posting postal packet	4	2	2
Misuse of telephone	12	16	9
DESTITUTE PERSONS ACT			
Failing to maintain wife or children	1,217	1,315	1,272
Failing for fourteen days to pay maintenance moneys	1,750	1,753	1,709
Offences by husbands while separation orders are in force	18	9	9
SHIPPING AND SEAMEN ACT			
Ship-desertion	603	719	650
Absent without leave	64	65	64
Stowing away	30	33	32
LICENSING ACT			
Permitting drunkenness or violent conduct	1	2	2
Selling or supplying liquor to intoxicated persons	3	2	2
Selling or supplying liquor, or exposing for sale, or opening	389	410	399
or keeping open premises at unauthorized times	..	3	3
Person other than licensee supplying liquor at unauthorized times	..	..	..
Supplying liquor to persons under twenty-one years	28	48	48
Selling or supplying liquor to prohibited persons	7	9	9
Unlawfully employing females in or about a bar	..	2	2
Employing minors in bars	1	..	..
Illegally supplying liquor to Natives	232	138	137
Selling adulterated liquor	2	..	..
Obstructing Inspectors or refusing entrance to Inspectors or constables	1	..	..
Breaches of prohibition orders	160	223	223
Found on licensed premises after closing-hours	1,331	1,731	1,728
Refusing to quit licensed premises	12	9	9

APPENDIX A—*continued*

Offences.	1947.	1948.	
	Number of Offences Reported.	Number of Offences Reported.	Number of Offences in Which Arrests or Summonses Resulted.
<i>LICENSING ACT—continued</i>			
Selling or exposing liquor for sale without a licence ..	84	202	201
Found on premises where liquor was seized under a warrant	20	30	30
Offences against provisions in force in no-licence districts	5	18	18
Selling, supplying, or giving liquor to Maoris in Native licensing districts	12	12	12
Offences against provisions of no-licence in Native proclaimed areas	21	36	36
Supplying liquor to Natives in proclaimed districts ..	466	402	401
Permitting consumption of liquor in restaurants after hours	13	22	22
In possession of liquor in vicinity of dance-halls, &c. ..	1,628	1,520	1,515
Consuming liquor on a train, &c. ..	8	..	..
Unlawful consumption or removal of liquor ..	200	9	9
Innkeeper refusing to supply accommodation ..	5	1	1
Innkeeper failing to keep bedroom register ..	2	1	1
Innkeeper failing to supply a meal ..	1	..	..
Supplying liquor without a signed order ..	1	..	..
In control of liquor in taxi with Maori passenger ..	1	..	..
<i>MOTOR-VEHICLES ACT</i>			
Causing death or bodily injury through reckless driving ..	46	45	42
Being intoxicated in charge of a motor-vehicle ..	401	473	466
Reckless or negligent driving ..	477	342	340
Other breaches of Act ..	4,452	4,563	4,472
<i>MISCELLANEOUS</i>			
Absconding from State institutions ..	36	26	26
Bankruptcy offences ..	2	9	9
Brothels or houses of ill fame, keeping, &c. ..	2	..	..
Children, wilfully ill-treating, neglecting, abandoning, or exposing	16	16	16
Deserting or absenting from His Majesty's ships ..	101	90	84
Drunk or behaving in a violent or offensive manner, &c., on a railway, &c.	45	49	49
Failing to comply with conditions of release under Offenders Probation Act	159	190	171
Habitual criminals or offenders, breach of conditions of probationary licence	9	18	15
Indecent Publications Act, offences under ..	..	2	2
Opium-smoking, &c. ..	52	56	56
Smuggling ..	2	4	4
Trespassing on railway and refusing to leave, &c. ..	33	40	40
Arms Act, breaches of ..	350	359	357
Second-hand Dealers Act, breaches of ..	16	25	25
Distillation Act, breaches of ..	1	13	13
Dangerous Drugs Act, breaches of ..	4	..	..
Customs Act, breaches of ..	..	5	5
Contempt of Coroners' Court ..	1	..	..
Totals ..	34,628	37,046	31,466
Increase ..	2,418		

APPENDIX B

RETURN SHOWING THE STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEW ZEALAND POLICE
FORCE ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1949

Districts.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Constables.		Senior Detectives.	Detective-Sergeants.	Detectives.	Acting-Detectives.	Total.
						Permanent.	Temporary.					
Whangarei	..	1	..	2	4	29	2	..	2	..	..	40
Auckland	2	1	3	12	43	188	48	6	8	15	9	335
Hamilton	1	..	1	4	8	75	2	1	2	1	..	95
Gisborne	..	..	..	2	3	31	2	..	1	1	..	40
Napier	..	1	..	3	6	48	4	1	2	2	..	67
New Plymouth	1	..	..	3	2	44	2	1	1	1	..	55
Wanganui	..	1	..	2	3	46	1	..	2	1	..	56
Palmerston North	1	..	..	1	9	43	3	1	2	..	..	60
Wellington	2	3	4	15	32	136	64	4	12	5	9	286
Nelson	..	1	..	2	3	32	..	..	1	2	..	41
Greymouth	..	1	..	2	4	37	3	..	1	1	..	49
Christchurch	1	2	2	5	22	116	14	2	4	7	4	179
Timaru	..	1	..	2	4	37	1	1	..	2	..	48
Dunedin	1	1	..	3	14	76	10	1	4	2	4	116
Invercargill	..	1	..	2	3	44	2	..	1	1	..	54
Totals	9	14	10	60	160	982	158	18	43	41	26	1,521
Attached to headquarters	1	..	..	..	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	11
Lent to Cook Islands Administration	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lent to Naval Department	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
On leave prior to retirement	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Grand totals	10	15	10	61	163	995	158	19	43	41	26	1,541

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	1,541	1,851,256	1 to 1202	£ s. d. 11 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Victoria	2,424	2,061,689	1 to 851	14 9
New South Wales	4,152	3,007,582	1 to 725	17 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Queensland	1,896	1,110,821	1 to 586	1 2 5
South Australia	906	653,065	1 to 721	18 9
Western Australia	736	508,881	1 to 691	1 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tasmania	339	268,515	1 to 792	17 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

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, 1949.			
	Pay.	House Allowance.	Total.	Pay.	House Allowance.	Overtime Allowance.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Superintendent ..	521-562	91	612-653	897-1,022	150	..	1,047-1,172
Inspector ..	457-512	91	548-603	802- 877	120	..	922- 997
Sub-Inspector ..	411-439	83	494-522	732- 772	110	..	842- 882
Senior Sergeant and Senior Detective	351-368	71	422-439	525- 550	100	120	745- 770
Sergeant and Detective-Sergeant	318-335	46	364-381	480- 505	75	108	663- 688
Constable ..	251-292	36	287-328	395- 460	65	90-100	550- 625

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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