

1950
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 Hon. the MINISTER IN CHARGE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Wellington, 3rd July, 1950.

I HAVE the honour to present the annual report on the Police Force for the year ended 31st March, 1950.

Administration.—On 13th December, 1949, the Right Hon. S. G. Holland, Prime Minister, took over the portfolio of Minister in Charge of Police from the Right Hon. P. Fraser, who resigned his office, and on 1st February, 1950, the portfolio was entrusted to the Hon. W. H. Fortune.

On 4th April, 1950, I assumed the office of Commissioner of Police in succession to Mr. James Cummings, C.B.E., who retired on superannuation after a long and distinguished career.

Police Force Regulations.—The existing Police Force Regulations, which have been in force for over thirty years and which have become quite obsolete, have been replaced by a new and revised set. The new regulations will be effective on and from the 1st July, 1950, and are being printed and distributed at the present time. The opportunity has been taken of separating from the old regulations a large volume of instructions and directions which are being published separately in loose-leaf form to facilitate amendments and modifications. The new regulations and the consolidated instructions fill a long-felt want. They will be of substantial assistance to members of the Force in carrying out their duties and will be most helpful in assisting in their studies to qualify for higher rank.

Personnel.—On 31st March last the number of members of the Force of all ranks was 1,538, being a decrease of 3 during the year. The total is made up as follows: 9 Superintendents, 15 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 58 senior sergeants, 162 sergeants, 1,044 constables, 133 temporary constables, 19 senior detectives, 40 detective-sergeants, and 47 detectives. There were also 37 policewomen, 7 matrons, 14 police surgeons, and 1 district constable.

The following are the losses in personnel for the year ended 31st March, 1950 : retired on superannuation, 21 ; retired medically unfit, 4 ; died, 7 ; resigned voluntarily or given opportunity to resign, 60 ; discharged, 1 ; dismissed, 5 : total, 98.

New stations were established at Coal Creek, Tamaki, Corstorphine, Ikamatua, and Ngatea, and the stations at Kerepehi and Waiuta were closed.

During the year considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits with the result that the Police Force was not kept up to an adequate strength and sufficient suitable candidates were not forthcoming to fill the vacancies caused by retirements, resignations, and deaths, with the consequence that as at 31st March, 1950, the Force was 60 below the authorized strength. It is realized that there is keen competition for the services of young men of integrity, good character, education, and physique, who would be suitable as recruits for the Police Force, but it is clear that the Force has not attracted its proportion of the young men available. The matter of carrying out a recruiting campaign and the forms it should take are at present receiving consideration. The rate of pay and emoluments and the certainty of tenure and advancement, depending entirely upon the fitness, conduct, and efficiency of the member concerned, offer an attractive career to suitable young men to carry out, as members of the Police Force, interesting and varied duties of prime importance to the community.

The training received by the recruits during the period of three months at the Training School fits them to perform, confidently, practical police duties and includes instruction in law and practical police work, the methods of furnishing reports and of giving evidence, the preparation of statements, and Court procedure. In addition lectures are given on specialized subjects, including ballistics, finger-printing and first aid, while their physical fitness also receives attention.

The conduct of members as a whole has been quite good and a satisfactory standard of discipline and efficiency has been maintained.

The remuneration of members of the Force of all ranks was increased by £13 per annum (with a few exceptions of junior members, who received £8 per annum) as from 1st June, 1949.

On a number of occasions during the year members of the Force have shown courage, commendable devotion to duty, and a total disregard for their personal safety in the face of dangers arising in the execution of their duty. Their conduct has been in accord with the best traditions of the New Zealand Police Force, and appropriate monetary rewards and records of merit have been made where the circumstances clearly called for a mark of recognition for outstanding service.

Women Police.—During the year 9 women were appointed to the Women's Division and 4 resigned. As at 31st March, 1950, there were 37 members of whom 16 are stationed at Auckland, 15 at Wellington, 4 at Christchurch, and 2 at Dunedin. It is hoped to keep the Division at least at this strength and, if possible, to increase it numerically, as it is found that there are many duties for which the women are eminently suited. The practice of addressing meetings of women's organizations to bring 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 has been continued, and much good work has been done by the members of the Division in carrying out duties concerning women and children, as well as in office and patrol work.

Retirements.—After forty-four years' service, Commissioner J. Cummings retired on superannuation. His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to confer on Mr. Cummings the decoration of C.B.E. in recognition of his long and outstanding service, which was marked, especially during his term of nearly six years as Commissioner of Police, by a substantial improvement in the pay and conditions of all members of the Force and by the provision of up-to-date equipment, transport, and means of communication, secured by his untiring efforts in these directions.

Conference of Commissioners of Police.—The annual conference of Commissioners of Police of Australia and New Zealand was held in Melbourne in November, 1949. The New Zealand Police Force was represented by Superintendent H. Scott of Police Headquarters. He attended the conference on behalf of the Commissioner of Police who, on account of pressure of other duties, was not able to journey to Australia. This annual interchange of views on police methods and procedure, legislative provisions, equipment, radio communication, transport, and the multitudinous matters which affect police administration is of the utmost value to the police of the Commonwealth and of the Dominion. The constantly increasing ease of communication and of air transportation has brought its new problems and calls for the closest co-operation between New Zealand and other countries, especially Australia. A very close liaison exists between the various States of the Commonwealth and the New Zealand Police Force with the result that all are promptly apprised of movements of criminals and of other matters of vital importance to these Forces.

Conference of Commissioned Officers.—This was again held at Police Headquarters in May, 1949. The conference is a most valuable channel for the discussion of common problems and is of the utmost benefit to the individual officers and to the administration.

Empire Games.—An outstanding event during the year was the holding of the Empire Games at Auckland, which called for additional police protection to deal with the many problems which arose with the assembly of large crowds. Arrangements were therefore made for the services of a large number of additional members of the Force, drawn from the various police districts, to be made available at Auckland during the period. Their work was made lighter by the splendid conduct of the crowds at the various functions and it is pleasing to report that over the period no untoward incidents arose. The New Zealand Police were assisted by members of the Australian Detective Force—one from Brisbane, two from Sydney, and one from Melbourne. These detectives were of substantial assistance in locating or identifying Australian criminals who were in New Zealand about the time of the Empire Games, and I place on record appreciation of the good services rendered by the visiting detectives and the able manner in which they carried out their duties.

It is interesting to note that the Police Forces of other countries were represented at the Empire Games and members of the Forces of England, Scotland, Canada, Rhodesia, Nigeria, Ceylon, and Australia took part in the games, while the New Zealand Police were proud to number among the distinguished competitors two members of the Force.

Coaching Scheme.—With the object of assisting members of the Force, and particularly those in outlying districts with limited facilities for study, to qualify by examination for higher rank, the scheme of coaching members in law subjects by correspondence has been continued. It is clear that apart from the assistance given to the members in their endeavours to qualify for non-commissioned and commissioned rank, the coaching results in increased efficiency in the performance of police duties.

Transport.—The fleet of motor-vehicles of the Department was augmented by the provision of twenty-one new motor-cars, which, however, have been utilized mainly as replacements for vehicles that had become outmoded and worn out through the heavy and constant strain of police duties. It is clearly demonstrated from events reported daily that the equipment of the Police Force with speedy, reliable, and modern motor-vehicles is of prime importance in order to keep pace with the high-powered cars and speedy transportation at the disposal of law-breakers.

A review of the allowances paid to members providing motor-cars and using them on police duty was made during the year and, where warranted, increases have been approved in keeping with the services rendered. It is apparent that great difficulty is being experienced by members in keeping their older vehicles in a reasonable state of repair, but because of their inability to replace the cars they have necessarily been

compelled to keep the older vehicles in use. It is hoped that some assistance will be forthcoming in the direction of making cars available to the police as their transport in country districts must be regarded as a matter requiring high priority.

Communications. Substantial advancement was made during the year by the provision of very-high-frequency radio equipment at Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin, in addition to that at Wellington where this equipment had been in use for some time. The radio-communications system is now an integral and indispensable part of police equipment and although the cost of installing, maintaining, and developing the radio system has been considerable, the splendid results achieved in furthering police work fully justify the expenditure. It is hoped to extend the radio service to Palmerston North and Hamilton as soon as circumstances permit and to provide a well-equipped mobile van for use in emergencies. The value of such equipment was fully demonstrated in the outstanding performance with "makeshift" equipment in a recent rescue operation. The development of radio is being studied closely to ensure that advantage is taken of advancements in radio for adaptation for police purposes.

Transfers. Housing difficulties generally are causing serious embarrassment in connection with transfers and promotions. In the Police Force, owing to the constant changes in residence caused by transfers to meet the needs of the Department, it is generally not practicable for members to acquire houses by purchase in any particular locality. The securing of house accommodation on transfer and promotion is one of the most serious and pressing problems facing the members of the Force and the Department, and it is hoped that some relief will be afforded by the provision of departmental houses in the various centres to meet the requirements of the Department. It is to be regretted that adequate police protection cannot be provided in certain districts because of the inability of the police to secure house accommodation.

Buildings. The Department has a long list of building requirements, some of which have been outstanding for several years. The difficulties in letting contracts, due to shortage of labour and materials in the building trade, are fully recognized, but it is hoped that it will be possible for some of the work to be undertaken in the near future. Because of the dilapidated condition of some police residences and buildings, expenditure to effect even essential repairs has not been justified with the result that there has been rapid deterioration in many cases and the replacement of the building is a matter requiring urgent attention. The restriction of expenditure to matters of justifiable urgency has delayed the renovation of a number of police buildings, as only urgent repairs have been effected.

With the rapid growth of population in certain areas, continual demands are being made for the establishment of new police-stations or an increase in the number of men at existing stations, but these demands have necessarily to stand in abeyance until the strength of the Force permits expansion in these directions and suitable buildings are available.

Uniforms. Definite action has been taken to effect a change in the design of uniforms by the provision of a lapel-fronted tunic to be worn with a collar and tie. This type of uniform will be worn by officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, but as a measure of economy the changeover will be gradual. All good-condition tunics of the old style will be altered at a small cost, while those members whose present tunics are due for replacement will be issued with the new type as supplies of material become available. The present helmet is regarded as a distinguishing feature and is being retained.

The reasons for the change to the open-neck and two-piece type of tunic are the inability of the Department to get tailors to make up the old style of collar and one-piece jacket, and to provide greater comfort for the wearers.

With the old style of officer's jacket a great deal of braid was required to be sewn on it. This was very costly; and extreme difficulty was experienced in getting tailors competent and willing to make that type of tunic.

Modus Operandi Recording System.—This system has been in force at Auckland in a modified form for some time and I am arranging for the gradual extension and expansion of the system to the other main centres as soon as staffing and accommodation difficulties have been overcome.

Special Investigation Squad. Valuable assistance has been given by the Government analysts and other members of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the investigation of complicated and difficult cases, and it is proposed to increase, still further, the close liaison between the Police Department and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research by the provision of special investigation squads comprising finger-print, photographic, and ballistic experts, and pathologists, working hand in hand with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in dealing with serious crime as well as homicide.

Motor Patrol. The use of motor patrols has enabled members engaged on investigation work not only to reach the scene of crime promptly but also to concentrate attention on particular areas, and numerous examples could be cited of prompt arrests made by the motor patrol, particularly at night. It is clear that this service has improved the mobility of the police and has offset to some extent the difficulties arising through shortage of staff, but it is still most important that there should be adequate numbers of police for beat duty and patrol duty to deter law-breakers in the first instance.

General.—It is recognized by me that our principal duty is and always will be the prevention of crime and the protection of life and property, and that if we have more policemen we should have less crime.

I agree with the statement that the man on the beat is the best deterrent and the check on the drift of young men into crime.

The criminal population mostly starts young, and the way to stop its growth is to catch young offenders before they become hardened criminals and submit them to modern methods of moral rescue.

It is better to prevent crime if possible rather than have to cure it.

In view of the far-reaching social evils caused by unchecked crime there is a strong argument for giving extra housing priority to the Police Force. It seems that this, coupled with improved conditions, will alone get the recruits we must have.

Thanks and Appreciation. The police cannot render efficient service without the co-operation and good will of the law-abiding public and the press, and it is pleasing to record that numerous letters of thanks and appreciation of the varied services rendered by the police to citizens in all walks of life have been received. It will be my endeavour to foster and strengthen, still further, the friendly relations between the Police Force and the citizens and the press.

I should like to place on record my appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the police by the pathologists and police surgeons, and a word of thanks is due, also, to the wives of members of the Force, especially those in country areas and at isolated stations, for the services they render to the Force by their help, loyalty, and co-operation.

Arms and Ballistics Office. The volume of work of this Branch of the service shows no sign of decreasing: in fact increased activity has been shown in relation to both shooting accidents and offences with firearms. With regard to shooting accidents it will be seen that the rate is disappointingly high again this year, after an improvement in 1949, in spite of the Department's efforts to have riflemen and sportsmen warned of the hidden dangers that are present in such weapons as the bolt-action rifle and the shotgun with exposed hammers. Coroners frequently urge wide publicity in the hidden dangers and other causes of fatalities and with this end in view, over 1,000 sportsmen and 800 school students have had lectures by the Arms and Ballistics Officer during the year.

The Arms Bureau film "You Can't Be Too Careful," which was produced by the National Film Unit in 1946, is still being circulated by the Education Department.

There were 65 shooting accidents reported during the year. In another 6 cases the Coroner, being unable to decide whether the fatality was accident or suicide, returned an open verdict.

Arms accidents since the 1st January, 1935, to date, total 724. Of this total 253 people lost their lives. It is felt that almost every case could have been avoided through proper handling of the weapon involved in the fatality. A great many cases are due to hidden dangers that lie in the mechanism of weapons such as the hammer gun and the bolt-action Lee Enfield rifle when they are uncocked. It is considered that the proper instruction in the handling of firearms is the best and most practical method of countering the cause of nearly every accident.

An analysis of the figures which were taken out this year show the following classifications: There were 65 shooting accidents of which 11 were fatal. The .22 calibre rifle was responsible for 36 (4 of which were fatal); the 12-gauge shot-gun for 21 (5 fatal); 410-gauge shot-gun for 1 (non-fatal); .303 rifle for 4 (1 fatal); pistols for 2 (1 fatal); air-pistol for 1 (non-fatal).

In several criminal cases, 4 homicidal and 2 attempted homicides, the Arms and Ballistics Officer was called upon to give evidence. This involved considerable travelling and a good deal of concentrated effort.

This Branch also furnished advisory reports on firearms being imported for sale under the Arms Act Amendment Act, 1934. One dangerous type of rifle was ruled out and the shipment was returned to London.

Another duty performed is the recovery of filed-out numbers and trade-marks from metal objects such as bicycles, motors, firearms, and tools, and this work was attended with success in that 4 offenders were convicted for being in possession of these identified items.

Work for Other Government Departments.—The volume of extra work arising out of the inquiries made by the police at the request of other Departments of State continues to be both heavy and varied, and much extra work has had to be undertaken by trained members of the Force competent to conduct these inquiries because of the shortage of experienced inquiry officers.

Criminal Registration Branch.—At Headquarters on the 31st March, 1950, the finger impressions of 77,028 persons were on record: 4,842 prints were received, classified, and indexed; 316 persons were identified as previous offenders who, had it not been for the finger-print system, would have passed as first offenders; 7,931 photographs were printed by the photographers attached to the Branch, the photographs of 4,391 persons (8,964 photographs) were received and dealt with, 992 photographs were reproduced in the *Police Gazette*; 14 wanted persons were located; and 6 unknown deceased persons identified by finger-prints.

The finger-prints left by offenders committing 41 crimes were identified as belonging to 34 persons, the most important being the finger-print left at the scene of a murder, which subsequently proved of great assistance in the solving of the case.

Finger-prints of 213 persons were received from other countries for inquiry, of which 11 were identified as those of persons previously convicted in New Zealand. The finger-prints of 607 New Zealand offenders were sent to overseas bureaux for inquiry and 144 were identified as having been previously convicted outside this Dominion.

The finger-prints of ship-deserters reveal that 73 (approximately 20 per cent.) have been convicted overseas.

The radio transmission of finger-prints again proved of value in presenting immediate information to the Court, resulting in the deportation of two English stow-aways with long criminal records overseas.

This year has again shown an appreciable rise in the number of finger-prints received and photographs taken, and the lack of trained staff is proving a big handicap in the efficient handling of this extra work.

On the 31st March, 1950, the finger-print collection in Auckland totalled 14,440 sets.

During the year 1,545 sets of prisoners' finger-prints were received, duly classified, searched and filed.

The photographs of 474 prisoners were taken and 2,370 prints were taken from the negatives. Numerous photographs of scenes of crimes and motor accidents were also taken. The total number of photographs produced by the Branch during the year was 4,255.

In 33 cases offenders were traced by their fingerprints, and in 33 other cases prints left by offenders when committing crimes were identified and the offenders duly arrested and dealt with by the Courts.

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 decrease of 2,665 on the figures of 1948. The percentage of offences to the population was 1.82.

The number of offences reported during the year was 34,381, the number of cases in which arrests or summonses resulted was 29,263, leaving 5,118 cases in which no prosecution followed but which are still the subject of inquiries or have been disposed of.

The percentage of arrests or summonses resulting from offences reported during the year 1949 was 85.11, the figures of the preceding year being 84.94.

There was an increase in the number of cases of burglary, incest, carnal knowledge, obtaining credit by fraud, indecent assault, and drunkenness; but decreases were recorded in respect of breaking into shops and dwellings, receiving stolen property, unlawfully using motor-cars, &c., being in possession of liquor in vicinity of dance-halls, and selling or exposing liquor for sale without a licence.

In 5 out of the 12 cases of murder the offenders (3) were found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment: in 2 cases verdicts of manslaughter were returned; in 2 cases the offenders committed suicide: in 1 case the accused was acquitted; and in the remaining 2 cases the offenders remained undetected.

I am pleased to say that prosecutions in connection with liquor at dances again show a decrease—there were 126 cases less than last year. The police are continuing their efforts to combat this class of offence.

Drunkenness.—There was an increase of 104 in the number of prosecutions for drunkenness during the year as compared with the previous year.

The number charged with drunkenness in 1949 was 3,199 (3,102 males and 97 females), whereas in 1948 the number was 3,095 (2,982 males and 113 females).

Eight hundred and twenty males (26.43 per cent) and 31 females (32.06 per cent) had previous convictions recorded against them, and 5.93 per cent of the males were not permanent residents of the Dominion.

Prosecutions Against Hotelkeepers.—Prosecutions against hotelkeepers during the year show an increase of 28. There were 397 prosecutions, resulting in 304 convictions during 1949, as against 369 prosecutions and 250 convictions in 1948.

Sly-grog Selling.—There were 90 prosecutions during the year for selling liquor without a licence, and also 39 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 1949 amounted to £1,389.

Gaming Offences.—There were 539 prosecutions under the Gaming Act, against 479 prosecutions in 1948. There were 223 prosecutions in connection with bookmaking during the year ended 31st March, 1950, resulting in 223 convictions, the amount of fines imposed being £11,774 6s.

Prosecutions Under the Transport Act.—There were increases of 11 in the number of prosecutions for causing death or bodily injury through reckless driving of motor-vehicles, 43 for reckless or negligent driving, and 41 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 4,532 prosecutions for such breaches, being 31 less 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 1949 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. * 3 1 ³ / ₄	432,352	14,157	13,959	6,668
1888	13	69	17	388	487	1 to 1,328	3 1 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 ¹ / ₂	977,215	23,510	22,484	10,343
1918	20	111	38	732†	901	1 to 1,274	4 6 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
1948	36	212	94	1,178†	1,520	1 to 1,192	10 8 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 ³ / ₄	1,851,256	34,381	29,263	3,199
1950	35	220	106	1,177†	1,538	1 to 1,230	12 9 ¹ / ₂	1,891,307	..	..	..

* Not obtainable. † Includes temporary constables.

J. BRUCE YOUNG, 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, 1948, AND YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1949

Offences.	1948.	1949.	
	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	2	2
False statements and declarations	12	28	28
<i>Escapes and Rescues</i>			
Breaking prison	3	2	2
Escaping from prison or lawful custody	69	36	35
Assisting or aiding escape from prison or lawful custody	7	..	..
Absconding from bail .. .. .	..	1	1
Harbouring escaped prisoner	1	..	..
<i>Offences Against Morality</i>			
Unnatural offence	17	11	11
Unnatural offence, attempted .. .. .	..	2	2
Indecent assault on male	122	102	86
Indecent assault on male, attempted	1	..	..
Incest	7	13	12
Indecent acts	20	18	15
Publishing obscene matter	2	1	1
<i>Offences Against the Persons, &c.</i>			
Neglecting duties tending to the preservation of life or health	2	1	1
Murder	13	12	10
Murder, attempted	3	2	2
Manslaughter	11	8	8
Suicide, attempted	84	66	63
Concealment of birth	3	3	3
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1	1	1
Endangering safety of persons on railways or tramways	3	..	..
Administering poison or other noxious things with intent to injure or annoy	2	..	..
Assault causing actual bodily harm	31	36	33
Causing actual bodily harm under circumstances that, if death had been caused, would be manslaughter	2	1	1
Assault, indecent	179	199	153
Assault with intent to commit a crime	5	1	1
Assault	801	867	788
Assault, aggravated .. .. .	..	2	2
Rape	9	10	9
Rape, attempted	6	15	15
Carnally knowing girls under sixteen years	68	85	82
Carnally know girls under sixteen years, attempts to	13	7	7
Carnally knowing idiots or imbecile women	1	2	2
Carnally know idiots or imbecile women, attempts to	1	..	..
Abortion, procuring	6	2	2
Abortion, supplying means of procuring	1	..	..
Bigamy	18	17	15
Stealing children under fourteen years	3	..	..

APPENDIX A—*continued*

Offences.	1948.	1949.	
	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)	8,682	7,925	4,723
Theft, attempted	43	31	25
Theft from the person	23	16	7
Theft from dwellings	466	397	182
Theft from dwellings, attempted	14	16	4
Theft by clerks or servants	47	91	88
Theft by clerks or servants, attempted	1	..	..
Theft of animals (specified)	35	36	35
Theft of animals, attempted	4	3	2
Bringing stolen property into New Zealand .. .. .	..	1	1
False pretences	956	855	790
False pretences, attempted	14	28	28
Obtaining credit by fraud	95	123	115
False accounting by officials or clerks	2	7	7
Conspiracy to defraud	46	12	12
Fortune-telling or practising witchcraft .. .. .	..	8	8
Robbery and aggravated robbery	33	13	9
Robbery and aggravated robbery, attempted	1	..	..
Assault with intent to rob	14	1	1
Demanding with intent to steal .. .. .	..	1	1
Extortion by threats	1	2	2
Burglary	90	107	75
Burglary, attempted	10	4	2
House or shop breaking, &c.	1,519	1,424	898
House or shop breaking, &c., attempted	152	174	73
Being found in dwellinghouse by night	7	16	13
Being disguised or in possession of housebreaking implements	3	6	6
Receiving property dishonestly obtained	215	131	131
Forgery	223	100	94
Uttering forged documents or false certificates	117	27	26
Sending false telegram .. .. .	..	1	1
Procuring execution of document by false pretences .. .. .	..	5	5
Personation	4	1	1
Arson	33	28	23
Arson, attempted	3	4	4
Wilfully placing obstruction on railways	5	5	3
Mischief	723	700	588
Mischief on railways and tramways	11	9	8
Possessing or making explosive substance, &c., with intent thereby to commit a crime	1	..	..
Threatening acts with intent to intimidate	2	4	4
Breach of Secret Commissions Act	2	..	..
POLICE OFFENCES ACT			
Breach of the peace or behaviour with intent, &c.	776	487	479
Cruelty to animals	26	14	14
Drunkenness	2,949	3,029	3,029
Drunk while in charge of horses, &c., or loaded firearms	7	20	20
Drunk and disorderly	139	150	150
Exposure of person and grossly indecent acts	243	211	160
Using profane, indecent, or obscene language	335	344	339
Vagrancy (idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, and incorrigible rogues)	300	268	268
Assaulting, obstructing, or resisting constables, &c.	143	138	138

APPENDIX A—*continued*

Offences.	1948.	1949.	
	Number of Offences Reported.	Number of Offences Reported.	Number of Offences in Which Arrests or Summonses Resulted.
POLICE OFFENCES ACT—<i>continued</i>			
Inciting violence, disorder, or lawlessness	2	9	9
Unlawfully using horses, motor-cars, &c.	1,013	861	602
Unlawfully use horses, motor-cars, &c., attempts to ..	2	..	..
Unlawfully on premises at night without criminal intent ..	260	259	237
Sunday trading	36	55	55
False allegation <i>re</i> commission of offence	16	8	8
Obtaining entrance to entertainment without paying the fee ..	..	1	1
Unlawfully entering a motor-car	1	27	27
Unlawfully laying poison .. ..	..	1	1
GAMING ACT			
Common gaming-house, keeping or managing, &c. ..	49	54	52
Found in a common gaming-house	47	141	141
Gaming with instruments	60	11	11
Publishing advertisements relating to betting on horse-races ..	3	..	..
Lotteries, unlawfully establishing or conducting, &c. ..	30	69	69
Betting, unlawful	6	7	7
Following the occupation of bookmaker	206	177	177
Publishing betting charts	5	6	6
Trespass on racecourse	73	74	74
POST AND TELEGRAPH ACT			
Illegally opening or delaying postal packets	1	1	1
Stealing postal packets, mail-bags, &c.	63	35	31
Stealing money, &c., from postal packets	9	43	41
Injuring post-office pillars or boxes	6	5	3
Damaging telegraph-equipment	35	16	4
Posting indecent post-cards or letters	9	2	2
False statement <i>re</i> posting postal packet	2	1	1
Misuse of telephone	16	46	30
DESTITUTE PERSONS ACT			
Failing to maintain wife or children	1,315	1,206	1,178
Failing for fourteen days to pay maintenance moneys ..	1,753	1,513	1,465
Offences by husbands while separation orders are in force ..	9	10	10
SHIPPING AND SEAMEN ACT			
Ship-desertion	719	651	602
Absent without leave	65	33	31
Offences against discipline .. ..	..	27	27
Embezzling cargo .. ..	..	1	1
Stowing away	33	48	48
LICENSING ACT			
Permitting drunkenness or violent conduct	2	2	2
Selling or supplying liquor to intoxicated persons ..	2	1	1
Person other than licensee supplying liquor at unauthorized times ..	3	..	..
Selling or supplying liquor, or exposing for sale, or opening or keeping open premises at unauthorized times ..	419	486	484
Supplying liquor to persons under twenty-one years ..	48	28	28
Selling or supplying liquor to prohibited persons ..	9	4	4
Unlawfully employing females in or about a bar ..	2	..	..
Illegally supplying liquor to Maoris	138	..	..

APPENDIX A—*continued*

Offences.	1948.	1949.	
	Number of Offences Reported.	Number of Offences Reported.	Number of Offences in Which Arrests or Summonses Resulted.
LICENSING ACT—<i>continued</i>			
Obstructing Inspectors or refusing entrance to Inspectors or constables .. .. .	..	1	1
Breaches of prohibition orders	223	173	173
Found on licensed premises after closing-hours	1,731	1,722	1,722
Refusing to quit licensed premises	9	5	5
Selling or exposing liquor for sale without a licence	202	90	90
Found on premises where liquor was seized under a warrant	30	157	157
Offences against provisions in force in no-licence districts	18	39	39
Selling, supplying, or giving liquor to Maoris in Maori licensing districts	12	..	..
Offences against provisions of no-licence in Maori proclaimed areas	36	2	2
Supplying liquor to Maoris in proclaimed districts	402	6	6
Permitting consumption of liquor in restaurants after hours	22	1	1
In possession of liquor in vicinity of dance-halls, &c.	1,520	1,394	1,385
Unlawful consumption or removal of liquor	9	1	1
Consuming liquor on a train, &c. .. .. .	..	33	33
Innkeeper refusing to supply accommodation	1	2	1
Innkeeper failing to keep bedroom register	1	1	1
TRANSPORT ACT			
Causing death or bodily injury through reckless driving	45	56	53
Being intoxicated in charge of a motor-vehicle	473	514	511
Reckless or negligent driving	342	385	385
Other breaches of Act	4,533	4,532	4,451
MISCELLANEOUS			
Absconding from State institutions	26	21	20
Bankruptcy offences	9	1	1
Children, wilfully ill-treating, neglecting, abandoning, or exposing	16	5	5
Deserting or absenting from His Majesty's ships	90	61	41
Drunk or behaving in a violent or offensive manner, &c., on a railway, &c.	49	30	30
Failing to comply with conditions of release under Offenders Probation Act	190	156	148
Habitual criminals or offenders, breach of conditions of probationary licence	18	..	..
Indecent Publications Act, offences under	2	1	1
Opium-smoking, &c.	56	55	55
Smuggling	4	6	6
Trespassing on railway and refusing to leave, &c.	40	57	57
Arms Act, breaches of	359	490	398
Second-hand Dealers Act, breaches of	25	17	17
Distillation Act, breaches of	13	5	4
Dangerous Drugs Act, breaches of .. .. .	..	2	2
Customs Act, breaches of	5	..	..
Totals	37,046	34,381	29,263
Decrease	2,665		

APPENDIX B

RETURN SHOWING THE STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEW ZEALAND POLICE FORCE ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1950

Districts.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Constables.		Senior Detectives.	Detective-Sergeants.	Detectives.	Acting Detectives.	Total.
						Permanent.	Temporary.					
Whangarei .. .. .	..	1	..	2	4	29	1	..	2	..	..	39
Auckland	2	1	3	11	41	205	42	5	6	17	11	344
Hamilton	1	..	1	3	10	74	1	1	2	1	..	94
Gisborne .. .. .	..	1	..	3	2	29	1	..	1	1	..	38
Napier .. .. .	..	1	..	3	7	49	1	1	13	2	..	66
New Plymouth	1	1	..	3	2	44	1	1	2	..	..	55
Wanganui .. .. .	..	1	..	2	3	45	1	..	2	1	..	55
Palmerston North	1	..	1	10	45	1	1	2	..	..	..	61
Wellington	1	2	5	13	34	135	58	4	10	7	12	281
Nelson .. .. .	..	1	..	2	3	32	..	..	1	2	..	41
Greymouth .. .. .	..	1	..	2	4	39	1	..	1	1	..	49
Christchurch	1	2	2	5	20	116	16	2	4	8	1	177
Timaru .. .. .	..	1	..	2	4	38	..	1	1	1	..	48
Dunedin	1	1	..	4	12	84	8	1	3	5	2	121
Invercargill .. .. .	..	1	..	2	3	43	..	..	1	..	..	51
Totals	8	15	11	58	159	1,007	132	17	40	47	26	1,520
Attached to Headquarters	1	..	..	..	2	4	1	2	..	..	..	10
Lent to Cook Islands Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lent to Niue Island Administration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lent to Naval Department .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
On leave prior to retirement .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Grand totals	9	15	11	58	162	1,018	133	19	40	47	26	1,538

APPENDIX C

RETURN SHOWING PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1950

Rank.	Scale of Pay, &c., per Annum at 31st March, 1950.			
	Pay.	House Allowance.	Overtime Allowance.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Superintendent	910-1,035	150	..	1,060-1,185
Inspector	815- 890	120	..	935-1,010
Sub-Inspector	745- 785	110	..	855- 895
Senior sergeant and senior detective	538- 563	100	120	758- 783
Sergeant and detective-sergeant	493- 518	75	108	676- 701
Constable	403- 473	65	90-100	558- 638
Constable (Women's Division)	364- 371	65	72	501- 508

Detective allowance, £73 per annum; plain-clothes allowance, £36 10s. per annum; boot allowance, £4 per annum.

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