# REPORT of THE 

## COMMISSIONER

 OF THE GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA ON CRIMEFOR THE YEAR

1949 $\bar{\square}$

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To The Mrisister for Justice.

## Sir,

I beg to submit herewith my Annual Report on crime for the year ended 31st December, 1949.

## PART I.

## INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

The number of indictable offences which were reported or became known to the Gairda Siochána during the year, 1949, was 12,171 , a decrease of 2,778 as compared with the number for the year 1948. Proceedings were taken in 7,029 cases in 1949.

The number of persons charged with indictable offences in the year 1949 was 6,657 of which number 2,743 were convicted. The charges against 2,787 others were held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act was applied.

For details of indictable offences and proceedings see Appendix "A".

The total number of indictable offonces which became known to the Gairda, the number of cases in which proceedings were instituted and the number of persons proceeded against for such offences in each of the years, 1944 to 1949 are shown in the following table :

| Yeal. | No. of offences lonown to the Gárda. | No. of offences in which proceedings were initituted. | No. of Persona procoeded against. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 | 12,171 | 7,029 | 6,657 |
| 1948 | 14,949 | 7,963 | 7,906 |
| 1947 | 15,329 | 8,467 | 8,561 |
| 1946 | 15,078 | 7,955 | 8,472 |
| 1945 | 16,786 | 8,754 | 9,770 |
| 1944 | 15,863 | 8,396 | 9,533 |

The number of indictable offences reported by each Gárda Division and by the Gárds Districts of the cities of Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway and the number and percentago of detections are given in Appendix "B".

The indictable offences for 1949 are set out in the following group-classification.

| Grotr. | No. of oflences known to the Gárda. | No. of offences in which proceodings were inatituted. | No, of Peniona proceeded aguinat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { L. } \\ \text { Offences } \\ \text { Permainst then } \end{gathered}$ | 496 | 430 | 500 |
| II. <br> Offences againat Property with Violence. | 2,407 | 1,613 | 1,866 |
| III. <br> Offence against Pro perty without Violence ... | 9,130 | 4,854 | 4,160 |
| IV. <br> Offences not ineluded in the above Groups. | 138 | 102 | 111 |
| Toral | 12,171 | 7,029 | 6,657 |

## Grour I-Offences Against the Preson.

Included in this group are offences of Murder, Manslaughter, Wounding, Assault, Intimidation, Cruelty to and Abandoning of Children and Sexual Offences.

The number of offences recorded in this group and the number and percentage of cases in which proceedings were instituted in each of the years 19.4 to 1949 are shown in the following table :-

| Yean. | No. of offences known to the Gärda. | No, of offenees in which proceedings werv takut | Percentage of offences in which procoedings were taken |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 |  |  |  |
| 1948 | $635$ | $430$ | $57 \%$ |
| $1947$ | $436$ | $381$ | $87 \%$ |
| $1946$ | $549$ | $452$ | $82 \%$ |
| $10.5$ | $639$ | $525$ | $82 \%$ |
| 1044 |  |  | $82 \%$ |

## Mukdkr (of Persons Aged Above One Year).

One murder of a person aged above one year was recorded in the year, 1949. Proceedings were instituted and the accused was convicted.

Brief particulars are :-
Co. Laois.-On 29th May, 1949, a young, unmarried farmer, died under suspicious circumstances at his home. A Post Mortem examination disclosed that his death was caused by strychnine poisoning. A sister of the deceased man was charged with the crime and at the Central Criminal Court on 21st November, 1949, she was convicted of Murder and was sentenced to death. The sentence was confirmed on appeal but was subsequently commuted to Penal Servitude for life,

## Murders (Ixfanticide).

Five murders of infants aged one year and under were recorded within the year 1949. Proceedings were instituted in four cases. In one case the accused was found "Not Guilty " of Murder and was discharged. The remaining three cases were dealt with under the Infanticide Act, 1949, the accused in two cases were convicted and sentenced, and in the third caso the acoused was ordered to come up for conviction and sentence if called upon.

The case in which no proceedings were taken was the finding of the dead body of an infant in the River Camac near Inchicore, Deblin.

## Attemits to Murder.

Two crimes of Attempted Murder were recorded in the year, 1959. Proceedings were instituted in both cases.

Brief particulars are :-
Co. Kildare.- On 10th January, 1949, an elderly farmer was admitted to hospital suffering from strychnine poisoning. It was subsequently found that a quantity of strychnine poison had been mixed with sugar, some of which he had used. A nephew of the injured man was arrested on 3rd May, 1949, and charged with Attempted Murder. At the Central Criminal Court on 13th July, 1949, he was found "Not Guilty" and was discharged.

Co. Dublin.-On 12th April, 1949, a young woman was shot in the head and abdomen by a young man in whose company she was travelling in a train from the city. She was then thrown from the train on to the permanent way. The man was arrested and charged with the crime. At the Central Criminal Court on 4th July, 1949, he was convicted and was sentenced to seven years' Penal Servitude.

## Manslaughter.

Nine crimes of Manslaughter (other than Traffic Fatalities) were recorded in the year 1949. Proceedings were instituted in all cases. Four cases concerned the deaths of infants, three cases resulted from brawls, one case arose out of the death of a patient receiving treatment in a city hospital, and the remaining case was one in which a young man died from injuries to his head and poisoning. The accused, in seven cases, were convicted. In one case, informations were refused and in the remaining case the accused was found "Not Guilty " and was discharged.

Four crimes of Manslaughter (Traffic Fatalities) were recorded in the year, 1949. Proceedings were instituted in each case. In three cases the accused were convicted and the remaining case is awaiting trial.

## Wounding, etc., (Felonies).

Thirteen crimes were recorded during the year, 1949, and proceedings were instituted in 11 cases. Convictions were recorded in 8 cases and 2 cases are still pending.

Ten crimes were recorded in 1948.

## Assault, Wounding, etc., (Misdemeanours).

154 crimes were recorded in the year 1949. Proceedings were instituted in 152 eases and convictions were recorded in 118 cases. In a further 19 cases the charges were held proved and the Probation Act was applied.

140 crimes were recorded in the year, 1948 .

## Intimidation

Twelve crimes of Intimidation were recorded in the year, 1949, a decrease of 6 on the number recorded in the year, 1948 . Proceedings were instituted in 2 cases. In one of these 8 persons were charged and have been sent for trial. In the second case 3 persons were charged and proceedings are pending in the District Court.

## Offences Aganst Frmales.

197 offences against females were recorded in the year, 1949, decrease of 14 as compared with the number recorded in 1948 .

Comparative figures for the past six years are :-

| Yram. | No. of offences recorded. | No. of offences in which proceedingt wure instituted. | Percentage of offences in which proceedings were instituted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1949 \\ & 1948 \\ & 1947 \\ & 1946 \\ & 1945 \\ & 1944 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 197 \\ & 211 \\ & 165 \\ & 200 \\ & 949 \\ & 218 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 161 \\ & 187 \\ & 148 \\ & 171 \\ & 204 \\ & 192 \end{aligned}$ | $82 \%$ <br> $89 \%$ <br> $88 \%$ <br> $86 \%$ <br> $82 \%$ <br> 88\% |

## Group II-Opfences Against Property witi Violences.

Included in this group are offences of Burglary, Housebreaking, Robbery and Malicious Injury to Property.

The number of offences recorded in this group in the year, 1949, was 2,407 a decrease of 476 as compared with the number for the year, 1948.

The number of offences recorded in this group and the number and percentage of offences in which proceedings were instituted in each of the years 1944 to 1949 are shown in the following table :-

| Ynall. | No. of offences <br> recorded. | No. of offences in <br> which proeeedings <br> were <br> instituted. | Peroentage of <br> offences in <br> which proceedings <br> were instituted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 | 2,407 | 1,613 | $67 \%$ |
| 1943 | 2,863 | 1,74 | $62 \%$ |
| 1947 | 2,77 | 1,813 | $66 \%$ |
| 1946 | 2,260 | 1,663 | $65 \%$ |
| 1945 | 2,732 | 1,716 | $63 \%$ |
| 1944 | 2,497 | 1,565 | $63 \%$ |

The decrease in the number of offences in this group in 1949 is due principally to a decrease of 355 in offences relating to Housebreaking and a decrease of 91 in offences of Malicious Injury to Property as compared with the numbers in 1948.

2,030 offences relating to Housebreaking were recorded in 1949 as compared with 2,385 in 1948. In offences of Breaking into Dwellinghouses the number of offences recorded in 1949 was 834 an increase of 17 as compared with the number in 1948. 1,070 offences of Breaking into Shops, etc., were recorded in 1949 , showing a decrease of 360 , as compared with 1,430 in 1948 . 40 offences of Attempting to Break into Houses, Shops, ete, were recorded in 1949, a deorease of 25 on the number in 1948. Offences in relation to Possession of Housebreaking Tools, ete., numbered 15 in 1949 as compared with 17 in 1948 .

The total number of offences relating to Housebreaking and the number and percentage of cases in which proceedings were instituted in each of the years 1944 to 1949 are shown in the following table :-

| Yeas. | No, of offences <br> recorded. | No, of offences in <br> which proceodings <br> were taken. | Percentage of <br> enses in <br> which procoedings <br> were talkin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 | 2,030 | 1,410 | $69 \%$ |
| 1948 | 2,385 | 1,534 | $64 \%$ |
| 1947 | 2,558 | 1,631 | $69 \%$ |
| 1946 | 2,136 | 1,421 | $67 \%$ |
| 1945 | 2,295 | 1,508 | $66 \%$ |
| 194 | 2,076 | 1,341 | $65 \%$ |

## Robbery.

28 offences of Robbery were recorded in the year, 1949, a decrease of 5 as compared with the number in the year 1948. Firearms were alleged to have been used in the commission of 2 offences in 1949, and in 3 offences in 1948. Proceedings were instituted in 16 cases in 1949 and convictions were recorded in 9 cases.

Brief particulars of the two cases in which firearms were alleged to have been used, both of which occurred in Dublin City, are as follows :-
(1) On 12th February, 1949, 4 young men, one of whom was armed with a revolver entered a Laundry Receiving Office. The lady assistant was struck on the head with the revolver, and the men succeeded in getting away with $£ 30$ in cash. The revolvgr was found on the premises. Four young men were arrested and charged with the crime. All four were convicted and were sentenced, one to 3 years Penal Servitude, one to 18 months imprisonment and the remaining 2 to 9 months imprisonment each.
(2) On 19th September, 1949, 2 men armed with what appeared to be revolvers entered a Post Offico; one of them pointed a woapon at the assistant while the other went behind the counter and took c26. No arrest has been made in this case.

Absos and Other Malicious Injury to Property.
344 offences of Malicious Injury to Property were recorded during the ycar, 1949, a decrease of 111 as compared with the number for the year, 1948. Of this total 63 were offences of Arson as compared with 60 in the year 1948, and 4 were in relation Arson the Killing and Maiming of Cattle as compared with 3 in to the Kiling
the year, 1948.

Proceedings were instituted in 182 cases in 1949. Convictions were recorded in 88 cases and in a further 48 eases the charges were held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act was applied.

Group III-Offencrs Against Proprety Wifhout Violences.
Included in this group are offences of Larceny, Embezzlement, Obtaining Goods, etc., by False Pretences, Frauds and Receiving Stolen Goods.

The number of offences recorded in this group for the year 1949 was 9,130 a decrease of 2,224 as compared with the number for the year, 1948.

The number of offences recorded in the years 1944 to 1949 and the number and percentage of cases in which proceedings were instituted are shown in the following table:-

| Year. | No. of offences reported. | No, of offences in which proeeodings woro instituted. | Percentage of offences in which proceeding wero instituted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1949 \\ & 1948 \\ & 1947 \\ & 1946 \\ & 1945 \\ & 1944 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,130 \\ 11,354 \\ 12,004 \\ 11,782 \\ 13,227 \\ 12,593 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,884 \\ & 3,580 \\ & 6,141 \\ & 5,679 \\ & 6,361 \\ & 6,200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \% \\ & 49 \% \\ & 51 \% \\ & 48 \% \\ & 48 \% \\ & \mathbf{4 9 \%} \end{aligned}$ |

The decrease in the number offences in this group in 1949 was due to decreases in the number of offences recorded under all headings except Larceny of Motor Vehicles under which heading there was an increase of 9 in the number offences as compared with the number in 1948.
c 2

Comparative figures for the various forms of larceny shown in the Statistical Tables for the years 1944 to 1949 are given in the following table:-

| Ofiences. | 1049 | 1048 | 1947 | 1946 | 1045 | 194 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Larceny from the Pernoin ... Laxceny in Hoise to Value | 254 | 258 | 346 | 280 | 205 | 195 |
| of 55 , ote. | 613 | 786 | 908 | 821 | 809 | 42 |
| bareeny of Expoe | 14. | 154 | 215 | 231 | 247 | 237 |
| Lerceny of Motor Vehicles. | 16 |  | 24 |  |  | 237 |
| Larneny of Pedal Cycles... Lareeny from Unattended | 1,420 | 1,502 | 1,592 | 1,251 | 1,530 | 1,509 |
| Larceny from Shiops and | 944 | 1,392 | 1,200 | 1,165 | 630 | 303 |
| staeny of Horses, Catio | 923 | 1,023 | 037 | 921 | 871 | \% 8 |
| and Sheep <br> Other Larvenies (expenting | 82 | 71 | 74 | 81 | 77 | 64 |
|  | 1.048 | 1,230 | 1,327 | 1,216 | 1,310 | 1,325 |
| seeding 85 in value). | 2.974 | 3,788 | 4,473 | 4,925 | 6,373 | 6,336 |
| Total | 8,388 | 10,211 | 10,856 | 10,000 | 12,116 | 11,532 |

- In the Dublin Metropolitan Area the number of Larcenies recorded in 1949 was 5,675 or almost $68 \%$ of the total larcenies for the whole country as compared with 7,110 or $70 \%$ of the total larcenies in the year 1948.


## Embezzlegment.

85 offences were recorded for the year 1949, a decrease of 72 as compared with the number in the year 1948. The decrease is ahown mainly in the figures for the Dublin Metropolitan Area in which 65 offences were recorded in 1949 as compared with 119 in 1948 a decrease of 54 .

Proceedings were instituted in 84 cases in 1949. Convictions were recorded in 24 cases and in a further 23 cases the charges wero held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act was applied. Proceedings are still pending in 33 cases.

Obtainino Goods etc., by False Pretences.
358 offences were recorded in the year 1949, a decrease of 251 as compared with the number for the year 1948. In the Dublin Metropolitan Area the number of offences recorded in 1949 was 88 a decrease of 128 as compared with the number in 1948 .

Proceedings were instituted in 257 cases and convictions numbered 136. In a further 69 casis the charges were held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act was applied. Proceedings are still pending in 97 eases.

## Frauds.

16 offences relating to Frauds were recorded within the year 1949, as compared with 81 offences in the year, 1948. Proceedings were instituted in 12 eases. Convictions were recorded in 6 cases and in a further 3 cases the charges were held proved and the Probation Act was applied.

## Recrivina Stolex Goods

283 offences were recorded in the yoar, 1949, a decrease of 13 as compared with the number for the year, 1948. Procesdings were insfituted in 281 cases. Convictions numbered 92 and in a further 106 cases the charges were held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act was applied.

Grout IV-Other Offences Not Included in the Forbgoing Groups.
The offences included in this group are Forgery, Perjury, Bribery, Riot and Unlawful Assembly, Offences against Pablic Decency, Offences under the Coinago Acts, Attempting to Commit Suicide, Offences under the Treason Act, Breaches of the Offences against the State Act and other Indictable Offences which are not included in Groups I, II or III.

The number of offences recorded in this group in the year 1949 was 138, a decrease of 39 as compared with the number for the year 1948. Proceedings were instituted in 102 cases and convictions were recorded in 50 cases. In a further 17 cases the charges were held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act was applied. 14 cases are still pending.

58 offences of Forgery and Uttering were recorded in the year 1949, as compared with 80 offences in the year 1948. Proceedings were instituted in 41 eases and convictions numbered 23 . In a further 5 cases the charges were held proved and the Probation Aet was applied. 7 cases are still pending.

19 offences of Attempted Suicide were recorded in 1949 compared with 32 in 1948.

15 offences of Indecent Exposure (Public Indecency) were recorded in 1949, a decrease of 4 compared with the number in 1948 .

## Organiskd Violenst Citme,

14 organised erimes of violence were recorded in 1949, 13 of which were agrarian and one concerned malicious damage to a carved stone family crest, on the gato-pier of an estate.

17 organised crimes of violence were recorded in 1948, all of which were agrarian.

Value of Prophrty Stolek and Recovkred
The value of property reported as stolen in the year 1949 was $£ 121,117$. 0 s . 91 d . of which property valued at $£ 40,877$. 19s, 91 d . was recovered.

In offences against property with violence, i.e., Burglary Housebreaking and Sacrilege, the value of property roported as stolen was $£ 38,138.14 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{l} \mathrm{d}$. of which property valued at $£ 14,096.14 \mathrm{~s} .3 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{~d}$. was recovered.

In offences against property without violence, i.e., Larcenies, the value of property reported as stolen was $£ 82,978$. 15 s , Id. of which property valued at $£ 26,7815$. s. 6d. was recovered.

The number of offences in which property was stolen and the value of property stolen in each of the years, 1944 to 1949 are given in the following table :-

|  | Year. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lent } \\ & \text { than } \\ & \text { il } \end{aligned}$ | f1 to f2 | 12 to c5 | 25 to s10 | ¢10 <br> to <br> ¢0 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \varepsilon 200 \\ t o \\ 8100 \end{array}\right\|$ | Over ¢100 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Offences againat property with violence, ie. - Burglary, Housebreaking, ete. |  | 391 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1048 | 397 | 261 | 364 | 280 |  | 114 | 72 100 | 1,775 20043 |
|  | 1347 | 444 | 265 | 340 | 327 | 473 | 88 | 71 | 2,011 |
|  | 1946 | 409 | 230 | 356 | 502 | 442 | 82 | 68 | 1,889 |
|  | 1944 | 439 | -274 | 371 | 307 | 475 | 87 | 49 | 2,002 |
|  |  | di | 253 | 348 | 295 | 444 | 69 | 48 | 1,858 |
| Offences agninat property without viol. once, i.e., Larceniea | 1949 | 1,708 | 1.338 | 2,070 | 1,650 | 1,438 | 19 | 79 |  |
|  | 1948 | 2,168 | 1,611 | 2,557 | 2,100 | 1,546 | 129 | 83 | 10,193 |
|  | 1947 | 2.438 | 1,740 | 3,180 | 2,005 | 1,302 | 113 | 85 | 10,183 10,863 |
|  | 1946 | 2,644 3,421 | 1,789 | 3,225 | 1,909 | 1,140 | 103 | 67 | 10,879 |
|  | 1945 | 3,421 | 2,176 | 3,319 | 2,043 | 988 | 98 | 50 | 12,095 |
|  | 1044 | 3,284 | 2,221 | 3,338 | 1,549 | 095 | 60 | 52 | 11,499 |

Sex and Age of Persons Convioted of Indictahle Offencess.
2,743 persons were convicted of Indictable Offences for the year 1949, of whom 2,427 were males and 316 females. The number convicted by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction was 2,337 - 2,054 males and 283 females-and the number convicted by Circuit and Highor Courts was $406-373$ males and 33 females.

Full particulars are given in Appendix D (1).

The number of persons in each age group and the percentage hich each group forms of the total persons convicted in each of the years 1944 to 1949 are given in the following table :-

|  | Nemakr of Pensoss Coswnoted |  |  |  |  |  | Pemerntage or Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ag Grouping- | 1849 | 1945 | 1947 | 1946 | 196 | 1244 | 1849 | 196 | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 | 194 |
| Under | 93 |  |  |  | 243 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 years <br> $14-16$ yvan | 158 | 189 | 146 | 13 | 211 | 159 | \% | $6{ }^{6}$ | $4 \%$ | 6 | 5 | $4 \%$ |
| if-18 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 248 | 374 | * 6 | Soz | 979 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-21 | 8880 | 1,188 | 1.10 | 1,130 | 1.273 | 1,173 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20-40 | 424 | 322 | 611 | ${ }^{656}$ | 683 | 6s |  | 1 | 18\% | 19 | - | 18\% |
| Aloce 40 yrars | 401 | 470 | 850 | 616 | 720 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totasa | 2.743 | 2,900 | 3,445 | 3,421 | 4,100 | 3,810 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Chamer Proved and Probation of Ofyenders Act Applied.
The number of persons against whom the charges were held proved and who were released under the Probation of Offenders Act for the year 1949 was 2,787.

For full particulars see Appendix D (2).
The number of persons in each age group and the percentage of the total persons so dealt with in the years 1944 to 1949 are given in the following table :-

| Age Grouping. | Nusumis or Presooss |  |  |  |  |  | Pencrstagat or Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1049 | 1948 | 1847 | 1945 | 1945 | 194 | 1349 | 1948 |  |  | 1945 | 194 |
| Under |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 yearn | 510 |  |  |  |  |  | 29\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14-16 yeara 15-18 | 490 202 | ${ }^{361} 393$ | 346 421 | 3006 | 586 457 | 415 | $17 \%$ | 18 |  |  |  | $15$ |
| 1s-21 " | 323 | 342 | 378 | 370 | 426 | 811 | $13 \%$ |  |  |  |  | $12 \%$ |
| 21-30 - | 299 | 433 | 533 | 323 | 606 |  |  | $14 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| 30-40 - | 211 | 207 | 301 | 300 | 379 | 336 |  |  |  |  |  | 8\% |
| Atowe <br> 40 ynars | 249 | 280 | 388 | 338 | 44 | 480 | 9\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Torals | 2,767 | 3,160 | 3,538 | 2,283 | 2,045 | 4,016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Indiotable Offences Cleabkd Up in 1949.

The number of indictable offences cleared up in the year 1049 was 7,472 , details of which are given in Columns 3 and 17 of Appendix A (1) in relation to offences reported within the year 1949, and in Column 2, Appendix $\mathbf{G}$ (2), in relation to offences roported in the year 1948 but not detected in that year.

The percontage of offences cleared up in 1949 in relation to the number reported was $61 \%$. The percentage in 1948 was $57 \%$

The incidence of Indictable Crime and detection is shown in graphical form in Appendix A (3).

Procerdinges for Indictable Offences, Pending From Year,
1948 -Results.
In Appendix A (1) of my report for the year, 1948, proceedings Were shown pending in respect of 445 indictable offences. Of this number, 417 cases have been finally disposed of. Convicchargere recorded in 147 cases and in a further 190 cases the was applied. Proceedings and the Probation of Offenders Act

$$
\text { are still shown pending in } 28 \text { cases. }
$$

For full particulars see Appendix G (1)

## Proceedinges in Year 1949 for Indictable <br> Recorded in Year, 1948 . Indictable Offences

During the year 1949, proceedings were instituted in respect
74 indictable offences which were recorded domer of 74 indictable offences which were recorded during the year 1948 and were undetected at the end of that year. Convietions were held proved and the Probation further 7 cases the charges

The number of persons charged in respect of those was 60 of whom 36 were convicted in respect of those offences of the Probation of Offenders Act. 10 were given the benefit

## For full particulars see Appendix G (2).

## PART II

## Juveniles Chabged with Indictable Oyfences

Particulars relating to Juvenile Offenders charged with Indictable Offences are given in Appendices "E" and "Fi"

2,944 persons aged under 18 years were charged with indict able offences and dealt with in the year 1949. In the year 1948 the number dealt with was 2,630 . The decrease in the number "B juveniles cherged in 1949 is due to decreases of 196 in "Breakings ", 208 in Larcenies and 19 in Malicipus Damage to with other offences.

The numbers of offenders, male and female, dealt with in he years 1944 to 1949 under the various offence headings are given in the following table:-


Sex and Age of Offenders.
The decrease in the number of offenders dealt with in 1949 is reflected in each age group, the greatest decrease being in the "under 12 years "group. The decreases, males and females, in each age group in 1949 as compared with the numbers in 1948 are :-

|  | Males |  | Females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age under 12 years | Decrease | 173 | Decrease 10 |
| , 12 to 14 years | " | 42 | ,\% 3 |
| , 14 to 16 years | " | 62 | " 1 |
| , 16 to 18 years | * | 49 | 46 |

The number of offenders, male and female, in each age group, dealt with in the years 1944 to 1949 are given in the following table :-

| Yeal. | Under 12 years |  | 12 to 14 years |  | 14 to 16 yeors |  | 16 to 18 years |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M. | $\boldsymbol{F}$. | M. | $F$. | M. | F. | 3 . | $F$, |
| 1949 | 434 | 28 | 495 | 50 | 608 | 60 | 516 | 53 |
| 1948 | 607 | 38 |  | 53 |  | 61 | 5153 601 | 93 |
| 1997 | 511 | ${ }^{57}$ | 551 | 75 | 629 | ${ }_{88}^{97}$ | 601 | -93 |
| 1946 1945 | ${ }_{661} 65$ | 60 | 504 | 68 89 | 500 | 838 | 494 613 | -890 |
| 194 | 568 | ${ }^{65}$ | 545 | 88 | 6S5 | 117 | 640 | 133 |

## Cmoumstances Contribuxing to Delenquency

The main causes or circumatances contributing to juvenile delinquency in the years 1944 to 1949 are given in the following table :-

For the year 1949, lack of parental control is assigned to $48 \%$ of cases, desire to get money for amusement $25 \%$. Mischief $12 \%$, Youthful gang influence 11\%, Criminal Associations 3\% and Necessity 1\%.

|  | 1949 | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 | 1944 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lack of Parental Control... | 1,082 | 1,103 | 1,175 | 1,088 | 1,282 | 1,123 |
| Desire to get Money for |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amusement | 571 | 704 | 687 | 575 | 683 | 693 |
| Mischief | 273 | 466 | 385 | 423 | 512 | 565 |
| Youthful gang influence.... | 237 | 223 | 186 | 216 | 205 | 171 |
| Criminal Associations | ... | 61 | 97 | 86 | 80 | 97 |
| Necessity | 20 | 35 | 92 | 27 | 54 | 101 |

Pergentage of Juvenile Offenders in Relation to Other

## Persons Charged with Indictable Offences.

Juvenile offenders formed approximatley $34 \%$ of the total persons charged with indictable offences in the year, 1949.

As pointed out in my report for the year 1948 this high percentage of juveniles charged does not mean that juveniles are responsible for the commission of crime in the proportion shown but rather that a much higher percentage, probably over $90 \%$, of crimes committed by juveniles are detected by reason of the facts that (a) their offences are for the most part committed in the area in which they resido (b) they cannot easily dispose of stolen property other than cash and (c) when questioned in the presence of parents or guardians they invariably implicate all concerned in the commission of offences.

The number of juvenile offenders and the approximate percentage of the total persons dealt, with in the years 1944 to 1949 are given in the following table :-

| Yrall. | No, of Juvenile Offenders <br> dealt with for Indistable <br> Offences. | Peroentage of the Total <br> Number of Persons dealt <br> with for Indictable <br> Offences. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 | 2,244 | $34 \%$ |
| 1948 | 2,630 | $33 \%$ |
| 1947 | 2,614 | $31 \%$ |
| 1946 | 2,405 | $28 \%$ |
| 1945 | 2,833 | $29 \%$ |
| 1944 | 2,800 | $29 \%$ |

Offences Charged Against Juveniles.
Offences of Housebreaking, Burglary, Larceny and Malicious Injury to Property are those in which javeniles mostly engago and the number of juveniles dealt with for such offences and the percentage which those offenders formed of the total persons charged with those offences in the years 1944 to 1949 are given in the following table :-


Juvenile Offenders Releaskd Under the Probation of Ofyenders Act, 1907.
Of the 2,244 offenders dealt with in the year 1049, 1,765 were released under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907.

The number of offenders charged for the first time was 1,674 The number of offenders charged for the first the Probation Act.
of whom 1,273 were given the benefit of the Premer

The number charged for the second time was 418 of whom 177 were given the benefit of the Probation Act for the second
time.

The number charged for the third time was 98 of whom 28 were for the third time released under the Probation Act.

The number charged for the fourth time or oftener was 54 of whom 7 were given the benefit of the Probation Act for the fourth time or oftener.

For full particulars see Appendix F (1).

## Family Income.

Of the 2,244 Juvenile Offenders dealt with in the year 1949 the income to the homes of 746 was between $£ 4$ and $£ 6$.

Particulars of income to the homes of Juvenile Offenders in the year 1949, are included in the Appendices. (See Appendix F.2).

Juvenile Offenders by Garda Divistons and Offencres.
Of the 2,244 Juvenile Offenders dealt with in the year 1949, 952 or over $42 \%$ were dealt with in the Dublin Metropolitan Area.

Particulars of offenders dealt with in each Gárda Division in the year 1949 and of the offences charged are attached to the Appendices. (See Appendix F.3).

## PART III.

## NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

## Proceedings in Non-Indictable Offences.

The number of prosecutions for non-indictable offences in the year 1949 was 165,046 , a decrease of 2,298 compared with the number in the year, 1948.

The number of persons reonvicted for non-indictable offences in 1949 was 128,505 or $78 \%$ of the persons prosecuted. The charges against an additional 26,830 persons about $16 \%$ were held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act was applied.

The total number of prosecutions for non-indictable offences in each of the years 1944 to 1949 were as follows :-

| Year | Number of <br> Prosecutions |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1949 | $\ldots .$. |
| 1948 | 165,046 |
| 1947 | $\ldots$. |
| 1946 | $\ldots .$. |
| 1945 | $\ldots .$. |
| $1944 \ldots .$. | 151,344 |
|  | $\ldots .$. |

For full dotails of prosecutions see Appendix C.
Thie numbers of prosecutions and convictions for years 1938 to 1949 are shown in graphical form in Appendix C (4).

## Assaults.

The number of persons prosecuted for Assaults in 1949 was 1.202 of whom 979 were prosecuted for Common Assault, 125 for Assaults on Guards and 98 for Aggravated Assaults.

In the year 1948 the number of prosecutions was 1,180 of which 920 were for Common Assault, 185 for Assaults on Guards and 75 for Aggravated Assaults.

The number of convictions for Assaults in 1949 was 693 and the charges against an additional 221 persons were held proved and the Probation Act was applied.

## Cruelity to Antmals.

514 persons were prosecuted in the year 1949 for offences of Cruelty to Animals, of whom 365 were convicted and the charges against a further 105 were held proved and the Probation Act was applied.

In the year 1948,546 persons were prosecuted, 370 were convicted and the charges against a further 92 were held proved and the Probation Act applied.

## Dogs-Offences in Rhlation to Licensing of,

13,194 persons were prosecuted in 1949 for keeping unlicensed dogs. Of this number 5,329 were convicted and fined and the charges against 5,980 were held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act was applied.

In the year $1948,13,161$ persons were prosecuted, 5,681 were convicted and 5,893 othens were given the benefit of the Probation of Offenders Act.

Education and School Attendance Acts.
6,756 prosecutions were instituted for offences against these Acts in the year 1949, a decrease of 1,262 as compared with the number in 1948.

Comperative figures for prosecutions, convietions ete., under these Acts in the years 1944 to 1949 are given in the following table :-

| Year. | No. of Prosocutions | Conviotions. | Charge proved and Order made without Convietion. | Charge withdrawn or diamissed. | Otherwise diliposed of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 | 6,756 | 4,701 | 1,669 | 384 | 2 |
| 1948 | 8,018 | 5,085 | 1,889 | 551 | - |
| 1947 | 2,343 | 6,057 | 2,121 | 585 |  |
| 1946 | 8,193 | 5,028 | 1,669 | 691 | 5 |
| 1945 | 11,800 | 8,664 | 2,266 | 847 | 23 |
| 1944 | 12,848 | 9,412 | 2,353 | 1,020 | 64 |

## Road Trafyic Act, 1933.

97,019 prosecutions were instituted in the year 1949, for offences against this Act, a decrease of 2,169 compared with the number in the year, 1948. The number of prosecutions under the Road Traffic Act during the year 1949, represents $59 \%$ of the total number of prosecutions for summary offences.

Comparative figures for prosecutions, convictions etc., under this Act in the years 1944 to 1949 are given in the following table :-

| Year. | No, of <br> Promecutions | No. of <br> Convietions | Charge <br> proved and <br> Probstion <br> Aet applied. | Charge <br> rithdrawn <br> of <br> dismissed. | Otherwise <br> dispoved <br> of. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 | 97,919 | 81,639 | 12,277 | 4,005 | - |
| 1948 | 100,082 | 82,639 | 13,015 | 4,430 | 5 |
| 1947 | 88,620 | 74,787 | 9,056 | 3,858 | 9 |
| 1946 | 88,292 | 74,291 | 8,954 | 3,095 | 22 |
| 1945 | 78,854 | 68,905 | 7,497 | 2,395 | 57 |
| 1944 | 64,479 | 56,455 | 5,983 | 2,034 | 7 |

Comparative figures for prosecutions in the years 1946, ${ }_{t 0} 1940$ for offences against the Lighting Regulations and Driving offences are given hereundor :-

| YEAE | Offences against Lighting Regrulations |  | Dangerous and Carelem Driving | Driving while Drank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Motorists | Pedal Cyclists |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1949 \\ & 1948 \\ & 1047 \\ & 1946 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,927 \\ 12,104 \\ 12,068 \\ 9,903 \end{array}$ | 54,637 <br> 59,156 <br> 52,736 58,314 | 4,817 4,465 4,119 3,313 | 396 932 246 198 |

The number of offences prosecuted under the Lighting Regulations $(67,564)$ represents $69 \%$ of the total number $(97,919)$ of offences under the Road Traffic Act, and almost $40 \%$ of the total number $(165,046)$ of summary offences prosecuted.

Failure to carry lights on vehicles constitutes a serious danger to all roud users, but in spite of advice and warnings issued by Gárda in most cases before prosecutions are entered, this form of offence continues to be prevalent throughout the whole country.

## Intoxicating Liquor Laws.

The number of persons prosecuted in the year 1949 for offences against the Intoxicating Liquor Laws was 16,754 an increase of 601 compared with the number in the year 1948 .

Comparative figures for prosecutions, convictions, etc., for offences against the Intoxicating Liquor Laws in the years 1944 to 1949 are given in the following tables :-

INTOXICATING LIQUOR-LAWS.

| Year. | No, of <br> Prosecutions | No, of <br> Convictions | Chargo <br> proved and <br> Probation of <br> Offenders <br> Act applied | Change <br> withdriwn <br> or <br> disenised. | Otberwise <br> Disposed <br> of. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1949 | 16,754 | 15,214 | 729 | 810 | 1 |
| 1918 | 16,153 | 14,189 | 798 | 1,173 | 82 |
| 1947 | 11,693 | 10,192 | 674 | 1 |  |
| 1946 | 17,079 | 15,012 | 853 | 1,201 | 13 |
| 1945 | 17,046 | 14,845 | 729 | 1,465 | 7 |
| 1944 | 15,333 | 13,121 | 722 | 1,461 | 29 |

DRUNKENNESS.

| Year. | No, of Prosecutions | No, of Convictions. | Chargo proved and Probation of Ofenders Aet applied. | Change withirawn or diemiseod. | Otherwise Disposed of. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 | 3,931 | 3,398 | 447 | 86 | - |
| 1948 | 4,157 | 3,579 | 443 | 135 | - |
| 1947 | 3,357 | -9,910 | 366 | 81 | E |
| 1946 | 4,891 | 4,376 | 389 | 126 | - |
| 1945 | 4,299 | 3,796 | 300 | 137 | 6 |
| 1044 | 8,766 | 32312 | 293 | 151 | 10 |

OFFENCES AGAINST CLOSING REGULATIONS.

| Year. | No, of <br> Prosecutions | No, of <br> Convictions. | Chargo <br> proved and <br> Probstion of <br> Offenders <br> Aet applied. | Chargs <br> withingwn <br> of <br> dismised. | Otherwise <br> Disposed <br> of. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 | 1,988 | 1,767 | 177 | 44 | - |
| 1968 | 1,875 | 1,561 | 69 | 245 | - |
| 1987 | 1,314 | 1,099 | 69 | 169 | -1 |
| 1966 | 2,232 | 1,874 | 105 | 253 | - |
| 1965 | 3,673 | 3,059 | 101 | 512 | 1 |
| 1944 | 3,083 | 2,483 | 164 | 435 | 1 |

## Ihlicti Distillation.

73 persons were prosecuted in the year 1949 for offences in relation to Illicit Distillation, of whom 46 were convicted. The charges against all but one of the romaining 27 were withdrawn or dismissed.

In the year 1948 the number of persons prosecuted was 59 of whom 34 were convicted.

Malicious Insury to Property.
In the year 1949 a total of 1,039 persons were prosecuted for non-indictable offences of Malicious Injury to Property. 552 were convicted and the charges against 335 others were held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act was applied.

Comparative figures of prosecutions, convictions, etc., for the years 1944 to 1949 are given in the following table :-

| Year. | No. of Prosecutions | No. of Convietions. | Chango proved and Probation of Oflenders Act applied | Charge withdrawn or dismissed. | Otherwise Disposed of. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948 | $1,264$ | $739$ | $285$ | $235$ | $2$ |
| 1947 | $1,158$ | $649$ | $342$ | 167 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 1946 | $1,238$ | $763$ | $281$ |  | 5 |
| 1945 | $1,490$ | $811$ | $421$ | $257$ | 1 |
| 1944 | 1,419 |  | 397 |  | 6 |

Vagrancy Laws.
720 persons were prosecuted in the year 1949 for offences against the Vagrancy Laws, a decrease of 45 compared with the number in 1948. Convictions were recorded in 408 cases and in a further 207 eases the charges were held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act was applied.

486 persons were prosecuted for Begging in 1049, an increaso of 39 on the number in the year 1948. Of this number 308 were convicted and 140 others were given the benefit of the Probation Act.

For offences of "Sleeping Out " 121 persons were prosecuted in 1949. 46 were convicted and 39 were given the benefit of the Probation Act. In the year 1948, 144 persons were prosecuted for such offences.

## Other Offences.

Under the heading "Other Offences " at the end of Appendix C (1) are included Miscellancous Offences for which no specific headings are provided and these are enumerated in Appendix C (2).

A total of 715 prosecutions is recorded for the year 1949, a decrease of 442 as compared with the number in the year 1948 . The decrease is recorded entirely in offences under Supplies and Services (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1946, and Orders, previously referred to as Emergency Powers Act and Orders, under which 200 persons were prosecuted in 1949 as compared with 781 in 1948.

For full particulars of prosecutions under the Supplies and Services (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1946, and Orders see Appendix C (3). The Return includes only prosecutions for Offences which were detected by member at the direction of investigated by them on the complaint or at the direction of the Department of Industry and Commerce.

## PART IV.

## SCIENTIFIC AIDS TO CRIME DETECTION.

In my reports for previous years I referred to the separate section of Crime Branch at Headquarters, known as the Technieal Bureau, which provides valuable assistance to the Garda throughut the country in the investigation of crime.
continues to operate successfully.

The staff of this section is appointed from experienced members who have had technical training. Modern equipment is purchased to keep pace with scientific developments.

Lectures and practical demonstrations in modern methods of criminal investigation are provided for members of Detective areas.

Courses
Courses are given to recruits in training who are taken over the type of work undertaken by the Unit. Lantern slides with phases of the epidiascopo are used to demonstrate the various are shown to mork. Clues collected from actual scenes of crimes to search for members, who are instructed in the proper manner to search for and preserve clues which might otherwise be overlooked or obliterated by careless handling.

The section, known as the Technical Bureau, comprises six sub-sections, viz, :-
(1) Investigation.
(2) Fingerprints and Criminal
(4) Mapping. Records
(5) Ballistics
(3) Photographic.
(6) Wireless.

Brief particulars of the work done by the units are :-

## (1) Investigation

The services of this unit are frequently sought and allocated to local officers to assist in the investigation of serious crimes, The Headquarters unit thus forms a valuable link between Headquarters and the local officers at all stages of the investigation. They co-relate enquiries extending to other areas, and when necessary, arrange for the employment of extern experts, e.g., the State Pathologist, State Analyst, Textile and Handwriting Experts, etc.

During the year 1949, officers spent 197 days in visiting the scenes of crime including murders, suspected murder and serious cases of housebreaking

Preliminary examination of clothing and other articles for stains, comparison of specimens of handwriting, were made in a number of eases, and articles eliminated before being sent to extern experts, thus saving considerable expense.

381 such articles were examined and 267 were climinated, the remainder boing sent to extern experts.
(2) Finokrprints and Criminal Records.

These records contain a complete list of previous convietions of each criminal, a description, photograph and antecedent history of subject with the modus operandi employed.

The total number of records of convicted criminals filed is 65,449 , representing an increase of 2,000 on last year's figures. Single fingerprints of the setive criminals in cortain types of crime are extracted from these. Some 26,300 single fingerprint records of active criminals have been filed, as well as 30,000 of the less active criminals.

Fingerprints found at scenes of crime are compared with records, and when no identification is made, as occurs in the case of new entrants to crime, the prints are preserved for future reference and comparison. When a new criminal is caught it is thus frequently possible to connect him with outstanding crimes.

Enquiries are daily received from other police forces, and interchange of fingerprints and records is made.

Regular issues of Fogra Tora in two parts are prepared in this section-Part I dealing with persons wanted for crime, description of stolen property and property for which owners are sought, and missing persons.

Part II contains photographs of convieted criminals with their descriptions, which are filed at all Stations for reference.

Photographs, etc., of convicted criminals are made up in convenient pocket-book form for issue to detectives and Stations in cities.

The following summary gives an idea of the work performed in this sub-section during the year 1949 :-
(1) Total number of criminal records filed .... 65,449
(2) Number of new registrations
(3) Sets of fingerprints received for search
(4) Identifications made therefrom
(5) Other data sent to or received from other record offices
(6) Sets of fingerprints sent to other record offices for search
(7) Articles examined $\quad 467$
(8) Identifiable marks found thereon … .... 292
(9) Identifications made therefrom … … $\quad 157$
(10) Innocent persons eliminated
(11) Visits to scenes of crimes .... ....
(11) Visits to scenes of crimes
(12) Days attending Court
14.946
(3) Photographio Shotion.

Baraistics or Firkarms The duties performed by this soction explosives; restoring
This section deals with many phases of police photography including :-
(a) Photography of criminals and suspects for circulation.
(b) Scenes of crimes, serious road traffic accidents, etc,
(c) Dead bodies at scenes, morgues, ete.
(d) Documents, forgeries and suspect handwriting; restoring obliterated writing ; examination of forgeries under ultra violet light.
(e) Photography of fingerprints and enlargements for Court purposes.
( $f$ ) Photostatic copies of maps and other documents.
(g) Microphotography of marks on bullets, tool marks on iron, wood-work, etc., for comparison.

During the year 1949 members spent 306 days attending scenes of crime, Courts, conferences, inquests, ete.

Photographic work was undertaken for the Departments of External Affairs, Posts and Telegraphs, Justice, Finance and Office of Public Works.

Travel brochures were prepared for the Department of External Affairs when American pilgrims visited Ireland. The work was urgent and could not be obtained from other sources during the time available.

Maps and plans were photostatically copied for Office of Public Works. Altered postal and money orders were examined for Department of Posts and Telegraphs. In a criminal case the ashes of a burnt document were mounted on slides and ultraviolet and infra-red light examination made and evidence was tendered in Court.

## (4) Mapping Section.

This section supplies maps and plans for all police purposes. The Courts within recent years have come to rely on the production of maps made by the Garda at scenes of crime, traffic accidonts, ete., as valuable evidence.

During the year 259 visits were made to scenes, 1,505 maps prepared, and 277 days spent in Court, conferences with Law Officers, etc.
of exhibits pertainstolen cyeles, motor vehiclo engines, batteries, erned numbers on stolen comparison of glass fragments, paints, etc.; examination and scene of erime, traffic aocidents ; examination dust, etc., found at instruments used in forcing doors, windows, safes, etc.

During the year 237 exhibits were examined, including During the year 42 rounds of ammunition, 9 cycles and 161 other exhibits.
(6) Wirblesss

A central transmitting and receiving station is installed at A Hends Headquarters operated by remote control from Dublin Castle.

The fitting of 9 patrol cars in Dublin with two-way wireloss was completed during the year. These cars aro continually circulating in Dublin City and suburbs and form a with Head foot and cycle patrols and are in constant touch with Head quarters and one another.

Receiving sots are also installed in 14 Gárda stations and 8 two-way sets in stations in Dublin and around the perimoter of city in adjoining counties.

Portable sets are also available for installation at short notice in disturbed areas when necessary.

Particulars of serious crimes are broadeast and cars are directed to the scenes or to cut off escapo routes of criminals. Cars are also directed to the scenes of traffic accidents, street disturbancos, ete.

Wircless communications are also linked up to relay complaints received from the public on " 999 " telephone calls regarding crime, suspicious loiterers, etc., thus enabling speody attention being given by Gárda to complaints. Action by Gárda has reculted in several arrests of criminals on the spot, and intorception of drivers of vehicles in road accidents.

Some 50,000 leaflets were distributed to householdors in Dublin during the year explaining the " 999 " call and its link up with wireless Gárda patrol cars. On an average about 12 such calls are recoived per day.

Particulars of some cases in which wireless patrot scecsafully used during the year may be of interest :-
(1) At 2.25 p.m., on 18 th July, 1949, " 999 " call was mex from a business premises at Christchureh Place, Duhem Patrol car was directed by wireless to scene where, Dubline
was arrested.
(2) At 9.20 p.m., 6th October, 1949, a " 999 "

- at Kevin Street Station that a wo 999 " call was received herself into River Liffey. Patrol car went wasout to throw woman.
(3) At 12.15 a.m., 22nd Docember,
directed to scene of aceident, 1949, a patrol car wa where driver of vehicle involved was found Circular Roar arrested.
(4) At 11 p.m., 12th July, 1949, a criminal was detained on business premises at Grafton Street by employee, who telephoned Gárda. Patrol car picked up prisoney who who
charged with housebreaking.
(5) At $12.45 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., 25 th September, 1949, information was received from passing motorist that two men were scen climbing a wall at Harcourt Street. Patrol car was directed there by radio and two men were arrested in a railway
waggon.
(6) On 25th November, 1949, a hit and run accident wa reported from Pearse Street at 7.10 p.m., in which a taxi involved had failed to stop. Patrol cars were contacted by radio and driver was located in a public house at Park-
gate Street.
(7) At 11.35 p.m., on 26 th July, 1949, a telephone message was received from Gairda on duty at Upper Sheriff Street who had observed lights in a bonded stores. The premises were surrounded by cars directed by radio, and four men were found on promises for housebreaking.
(8) At 5 a.m., 17 th December, 1949, a woman residing at Iona Road, Glasnevin, dialled " 999 " to say that there was a burglar in her house. Patrol car was directed there by radio, and a man was arrested in the houso with stolen property packed up ready to escape,
(9) At 10.50 p.m., 28th December, 1949, patrol car reeeived radio message relaying " 999 " call that a man was in a house at North Circular Road. Patrol car picked up the

Oa Sth August, 1949, a Gärda was knocked down by passing car at Bray which failed to stop. Radio contact was mado with patrol car from Donnybrook which intercepted the with pated driver and had him under arrest in a short time.
(1) At 10.30 p.m., 23 rd April, 1949, a hit and run accident occurred at Northumberland Road in which a man was oecurred and driver failed to stop. About the same time
kill it was reported that a motor car had been stolen from Dawson Street. Description of car was radioed and the stolen car with thief was intercepted by patrol car at Monkstown and driver was arrested. He was later convieted of manslaughter:
(12) At 4 a.m., 20th December, 1949, a message was received at Dunlaoghaire Station that moans could be heard from a man apparently in distress at Adelaide Road. Patrol a man was directed there by radio, and a man who had fallen into a deep cutting where sewers were being laid, whilo apparently under the influence of drink, was rescued.
(13) At 2.40 a.m., 18th July, 1949, a telephone messago was received that an intruder was in a dwelling house at Hadding ton Road. Message was broadcast and a patrol car from another Distriet went to scene and arrested a man on tho premises. The District car was out of action at time, a faet which crew of adjoining District car were aware.
(14) Numerous cases of breaches of the peace occurring on public streets, vagrancy, loitering, obstruction, larcenies, and road traffic accidents were promptly attended to by use of radio equipped cars.
(15) A few sets of portable "walkie-talkie" wireless sets which can be carried by foot or cycle patrols are on order for experimental work in Dublin eity in connection with traffic control at large publio meetings, sports functions and other occasions when their use might be of valuable assistance to the authorities in the disposition of Gárda strength.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Sod.) M. J. KinNane,




$\qquad$ $\therefore$ :二1
采
?
 and

$\because$
$\cdots$


##  Districts af the Giaics of Corkmicrick, Waterford and Galsiaj; the matraber of laticiable Offences und number of Detections in tas ye:lr 1545.













JUVENIEE OFFEXDERS.



(2) : : xanss.r.te
(C) A x xasand
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