This page was added on 03 December 2012 to included the Disclaimer below. No other amendments were made to this Product
DISCLAIMER
Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

#### CHAPTER 15

# LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

This chapter provides summary information about criminal and civil court proceedings (including divorce and bankruptcy); selected crime reported or becoming known to the police; police strengths; prisons; expenditure on law and order; and patents, trademarks and copyright. The main sources for further information for individual States are the State Year Books and Statistical Registers, and the annual reports of the relevant justice authorities.

The statistics in this chapter are influenced by a number of factors which affect comparability from State to State and from year to year, such as differences in the jurisdiction of courts; changes in the law in particular States and differences in the laws between States; differences in the methods of compiling the figures (e.g. in respect of persons convicted for more than one offence); the prevailing attitude to laws such as those connected with liquor, vagrancy, gaming, and traffic offences; and the strength and distribution of the police forces.

Details of the development and structure of the State, Territory, and Commonwealth legal systems are given in Year Book No. 55, pages 565 to 567. The only notable change has occurred in Western Australia. The District Court of Western Australia Act, 1969 came into operation on 1 April 1970, establishing the District Court of Western Australia. Provision has been made for the appointment of District Court Judges and the appointment of one of the District Court Judges to be the Chairman of Judges. Under the Act, the District Court has all the jurisdiction and powers that the Supreme Court has in respect of any indictable offence, except for those offences where the maximum term of imprisonment exceeds fourteen years, or for which the penalty is death. In civil actions, the Court has the same jurisdiction to hear and determine, and may exercise all the powers and authority, that the Supreme Court has, except that jurisdiction is limited in most cases to claims not exceeding \$6,000. In all respects, except as expressly provided by or under the Act, the practice and procedure of the Court is the same as the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court in like matters. Any party may appeal to the Full Court of the Supreme Court.

# Lower (magistrates') courts

Particulars of the powers of magistrates, and of special provisions for dealing with juvenile offenders in special courts in the various States and Territories are given in Year Book No. 55, pages 567 to 571. The statistics in the following tables are influenced by the factors listed at the beginning of this chapter and, in particular by differences in the jurisidiction of lower courts in the various States.

### Criminal proceedings

The number of charges heard at magistrates' courts in each State and Territory in the years 1964 to 1968 are given in the following table. The statistics relate to individual offences for which persons were charged, except for Queensland where proceedings against a person for a number of offences at the one hearing are counted as one charge.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS(a): CHARGES HEARD, STATES AND TERRITORIES 1964 TO 1968(b)

State or Territory		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
New South Wales		341,351	341,171	338,808	336,746	337,540
Victoria		303,096	323,644	307,465	318,172	326,445
Oueensland $(c)(d)$ .		97,878	113.568	111,743	95,155	100,046
South Australia(c).		64,401	71,468	83,080	98,588	117,081
Western Australia		60,510	67,244	66,863	76,458	86,836
Tasmania		31,702	36,535	37,624	36,550	38,674
Northern Territory		(e)6,581	(e)7,519	(e)7,961	10,336	10,459
Australian Capital Te	rritory	7,797	7,845	9,025	7,318	7,647
Australia .		913,316	968,994	962,569	979,323	1,024,728

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes Children's Courts, except for Northern Territory.

(b) Excludes minor traffic offences settled without court proceedings.

(c) Year ended 30 June.

(d) A person charged on several counts at the one hearing is included only once.

(e) Excludes courts at Tennant Creek and Katherine.

Differences between States in the preceding table, and within States over a period of time, are influenced by the large number of traffic offences and the arrangements which have been introduced at various times for dealing with them. Provision exists in the States and the Australian Capital Territory for settlement of parking and minor traffic offences by payment of fines without court proceedings. The numbers involved are shown in the next table.

MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENCES SETTLED BY PAYMENT OF FINES WITHOUT COURT PROCEEDINGS, STATES AND A.C.T., 1964 TO 1968

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
381,058	400,459	464,122	411,447	431,066
181,479	229,478	313,529	343,432	410,857
101,276	115,446	209,417	264,617	253,429
198,943	121,535	240,359	240,014	239,619
49,488	51,167	64,842	62,827	83,146
38,555	40,917	50,914	45,081	55,677
(b)1,419	5,145	3,949	10,132	6,867
952,218	964,147	1,347,132	1,377,550	1,480,661
	. 181,479 . 101,276 . 198,943 . 49,488 . 38,555 . (b)1,419	. 381,058 400,459 . 181,479 229,478 . 101,276 115,446 . 198,943 121,535 . 49,488 51,167 . 38,555 40,917 . (b)1,419 5,145	. 381,058 400,459 464,122 . 181,479 229,478 313,529 . 101,276 115,446 209,417 . 198,943 121,535 240,359 . 49,488 51,167 64,842 . 38,555 40,917 50,914 . (b)1,419 5,145 3,949	. 381,058 400,459 464,122 411,447 . 181,479 229,478 313,529 343,432 . 101,276 115,446 209,417 264,617 . 198,943 121,535 240,359 240,014 . 49,488 51,167 64,842 62,827 . 38,555 40,917 50,914 45,081 . (b)1,419 5,145 3,949 10,132

(a) Year ended 30 June. (b) From

(b) From 14 September 1964.

The following tables show the number of cases dealt with in magistrates' courts, in which convictions were made.

CASES AT MAGISTRATES' COURTS(a) IN WHICH CONVICTIONS WERE MADE, BY CLASS OF OFFENCE: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968(b)

Class of offence	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld (c)(d)	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Against the person	. 4.246	3,783	862	644	1,057	502	277	184	11,555
Against property	. 32,136	22,271	5,727	5,159	10,938	3,019	593	850	80,693
Forgery and offence		,_	-,	-,	,	,			,
against the currenc		284	15	14	70	129	71	99	1,667
Against good order	. 79.835	31,757	31.577	10,327	15,890	1,473	5,560	502	176,921
Other	. 173,414	233,726	47,182	88,883	53,937	24,977	2,915	5,312	630,346
Total	. 290,616	291,821	85,363	105,027	81,892	30,100	9,416	6,947	901,182

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes Children's Courts except for Northern Territory. (b) Excludes minor traffic offences settled without court proceedings. (c) Year ended 30 June. (d) A person convicted on several counts at the one hearing is included only once.

CASES AT MAGISTRATES' COURTS(a) IN WHICH CONVICTIONS WERE MADE STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1964 TO 1968(b)

State or Territory		 1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
New South Wales		301,922	304,053	299,780	297,697	290,616
Victoria		277,877	296,542	279,631	286,316	291,821
Queensland $(c)(d)$ .		88,442	101,955	98,214	82,271	85,363
South Australia(c)		55,408	62,238	71,694	87,110	105,027
Western Australia		57,498	64,014	63,489	72,798	81,892
Tasmania		26,686	31,256	32,414	31,525	30,100
Northern Territory		(e)6,166	(e)7,026	(e)7,402	9,437	9,416
Australian Capital Te	rritory	5,815	6,688	7,793	6,021	6,947
Australia .		819,814	873,772	860,417	873,175	901,182

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes Children's Courts except for Northern Territory. (b) Excludes minor traffic offences settled without court proceedings. (c) Year ended 30 June. (d) A person convicted on several counts at the one hearing is included only once. (e) Excludes courts at Tennant Creek and Katherine.

The number of cases in which convictions for drunkenness were recorded during each of the years 1964 to 1968 are given in the following table.

DRUNKENNESS CASES(a) IN WHICH CONVICTIONS WERE MADE STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1964 TO 1968

State or Territory		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
New South Wales		61,537	63,143	56,159	55,134	57,710
Victoria	:	24.048	23,790	24,279	23,855	24,338
Queensland(b)		30,924	29,224	28,791	29,530	28,409
South Australia(b) .		6,952	7,110	7.334	6,109	6,889
Western Australia .		7,910	8,288	9,033	10,722	10,794
Tasmania		420	491	461	481	501
Northern Territory .		(c)3,021	(c)3,938	(c)3,231	4,598	5,216
Australian Capital Territo	ory .	331	401	377	313	316
Australia		135,143	136,385	129,665	130,742	134,173

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes Children's Courts except for Northern Territory. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) Excludes courts at Tennant Creek and Katherine.

#### Convictions for certain serious offences at lower (magistrates') courts

The figures given in the preceding tables refer to all convictions, and include offences of a technical nature, drunkenness, and minor breaches of good order, which come under the heading of crime in a very different sense from the more serious offences. The following table has therefore been prepared to show convictions at magistrates' courts for the years 1964 to 1968 for offences against the person, offences against property, forgery, and offences against the currency.

CONVICTIONS FOR CERTAIN SERIOUS OFFENCES(a) AT MAGISTRATES' COURTS(b): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1964 TO 1968

State or Territory		 1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
New South Wales .		31,826	34,585	34,911	35,809	37,367
Victoria		23,131	23,785	25,804	27,355	26,338
Queensland $(c)(d)$ .		5,707	6,160	6,900	6,789	6,604
South Australia(c)		4,145	4.813	5.085	5,180	5.817
Western Australia		8.017	7,991	9,357	10,207	12,065
Tasmania		2,122	3,670	3,285	3,278	3,650
Northern Territory		(e)469	(e)627	(e)647	818	941
Australian Capital Te	rritory	480	627	761	895	1,133
Australia .		75,897	82,258	86,750	90,331	93,910

<sup>(</sup>a) Offences against the person, offences against property, forgery, and offences against the currency. (b) Includes Children's Courts except for Northern Territory. (c) Year ended 30 June. (d) A person convicted on several counts at the one hearing is included only once. (e) Excludes courts at Tennant Creek and Katherine.

# Committals to higher (judges') courts

In the case of other than minor offences a preliminary hearing is held before a stipendiary magistrate or justice of the peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima facie case has been made out. If the magistrate or justice of the peace finds that there is a case to answer, the person charged is committed for trial at a higher court. The numbers of such committals are shown in the following tables.

# COMMITTALS TO HIGHER COURTS(a), BY CLASS OF OFFENCE: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968

Class of offence	N.S.W.	Vic.	<i>Qld</i> (b)(c)	S.A. (b)	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Against the person .	1,830	1,268	374	280	139	83	22	67	4,063
Against property .	5,924	3,468	1,023	406	810	545	118	150	12,444
Forgery and offences			•						•
against the currency.	246	731	15	19	43	77	37	8	1.176
Against good order .	175	63	5	9	1	2	5		260
Other	54	662	11	12	44	9	14	15	821
Total	8,229	6,192	1,428	726	1,037	716	196	240	18,764

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes committals from Children's Court except for Northern Territory. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) A person committed on several counts at the one hearing is included only once.

# COMMITTALS TO HIGHER COURTS(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES 1964 TO 1968

State or Territory			1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
New South Wales			7,575	7,908	8,758	7,954	8,229
Victoria .			5,343	4,745	5,308	5,655	6,192
Queensland $(b)(c)$			1,270	1,477	1,614	1,611	1,428
South Australia(b)	)		602	753	737	713	726
Western Australia			474	515	523	609	1,037
Tasmania .			610	414	486	549	716
Northern Territor	v		(d)65	(d)169	(d)127	176	196
Australian Capital		ritory	177	224	137	170	240
Australia			16,116	16,205	17,690	17,437	18,764

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes committals from the Children's Court except for Northern Territory. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) A person committed on several counts at the one hearing is included only once. (d) Excludes courts at Tennant Creek and Katherine.

#### Civil proceedings

Civil proceedings in the lower courts refer to those in the Small Debts Courts in New South Wales, Courts of Petty Sessions in Victoria, Magistrates' Courts in Queensland, Local Courts in South Australia and Western Australia, Courts of Requests in Tasmania, Local Courts in the Northern Territory, and the Court of Petty Sessions in the Australian Capital Territory. Statistics of civil proceedings in the lower courts are given on page 446.

# Higher (judges') courts

Higher courts are presided over by a judge, sometimes with a jury. The general jurisdiction of the higher courts in the States and Territories, which for this purpose include District, County and Supreme Courts, includes appeals from the lower courts, cases of serious crime committed from lower courts, and civil cases involving common law, commercial causes, equity, etc. Under the Commonwealth Matrimonial Causes Act 1959–1966, the Supreme Courts of the various States and Territories have exclusive jurisdiction in matrimonial causes, and under the Bankruptcy Act 1966–1969, the Federal Court of Bankruptcy, the Supreme Courts of New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory, and the Courts of Insolvency in Victoria and South Australia, can deal with bankruptcy cases. However, the Federal Court handles bankruptcy cases in New South Wales and Victoria.

Proceedings at higher courts include therefore criminal, civil, divorce, and bankruptcy proceedings. Separate details of each are given in the following paragraphs.

#### Criminal proceedings

The statistics in the following tables are influenced by the factors listed at the beginning of this chapter.

# PERSONS CONVICTED(a) AT HIGHER COURTS, BY NATURE OF OFFENCE: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968

Offence	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld (b)	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Against the person—									
Murder	14	5	9	3	1	4	1		37
Attempted murder	3	3	5		1		1		13
Manslaughter(c)	20	9	20	10	5	4	2	1	71
Culpable driving	54		29		4	7		1	95
Rape	72	34	21	11	6	4		1	149
Other offences against females .	331	270	107	161	8	35		8	920
Abduction	1	12				4			17
Unnatural offences	85	99	20	26	7	4	1	2	244
Abortion and attempt to procure .	2			1					3
Bigamy	10			2	2			1	18
Malicious wounding and aggravated									
assault	160	61	59		35	7	10	6	338
Common assault	64	23	2	6		2		3	100
Other offences against the person .	32	2	5	17	2	1		• •	59
Total, against the person	<b>84</b> 8	521	277	237	71	72	15	23	2,064
Against property—									
Burglary, breaking and entering .	1,233	381	567	307	309	102	42	30	2,971
Robbery and stealing from the person	93	97	41	11	18	24	2	3	289
Embezzlement and larceny by servants	102	48	14	12		5	1	2	184
Other larceny( $d$ )	594	194	151	32 \	- 76₹		8	13 \	1,352
Receiving	159	56	55	3 ∫	໌ ′°ໄ	5		6 <i>j</i>	
Fraud and false pretences	95	51	11	20		9	· .	6	197
Arson	16	10	12		i	8		1	48
Malicious damage	13	15	5			1		1	35
Other offences against property .	23	• •	16	3	1		4	••	47
Total, against property	2,328	852	872	388	405	154	62	62	5,123
Forgery and offences against the currency	32	84	8	18	11	11	6	1	171
Against good order	45	47	2		1	1	5		101
Other	1	286	1	49	19	5	••	••	361
Grand total	3,254	1,790	1,160	692	507	243	88	86	7,820

<sup>(</sup>a) A person convicted on several counts at the one hearing is classified according to the most serious offence and is included only once. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) Includes causing death by dangerous driving. (d) Includes unlawfully using vehicles.

# PERSONS CONVICTED(a) AT HIGHER COURTS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1964 TO 1968

State or Territory		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
New South Wales		2,689	2,900	3,201	3,126	3,254
Victoria		1,793	1,618	1,725	1,786	1,790
Queensland( $b$ )		1,134	1,201	1,330	1,279	1,160
South Australia		629	713	738	707	692
Western Australia .		259	315	302	357	507
Tasmania		172	170	204	254	243
Northern Territory .		41	76	58	65	88
Australian Capital Territory	٠.	66	85	67	69	86
Australia		6,783	7,078	7,625	7,643	7,820

(a) See note (a) above. (b) Year ended 30 June.

# Capital punishment

There were no executions in Australia in 1969. For a brief account of the law relating to capital punishment in Australia, see Year Book No. 55, page 573.

# Civil proceedings

The following table shows civil judgments (excluding those for divorce and bankruptcy) in the higher courts during 1968. The particulars given below include the number and amount of judgments entered by default or confession or agreement.

#### CIVIL CASES AT HIGHER COURTS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968

		N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Qld (b)	S.A.	W.A. (c)	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.
Judgments .	number	52,840	9,171	885	311	780	n.a.	n.a.	635
Amounts awarded	\$'000	n.a.	8,112	5,595	2,051	3,845	n.a.	n.a.	1,414

(a) Excludes Common Law Jurisdiction.

(b) Year ended 30 June.

(c) Judgments signed and entered.

Because of differences in the jurisdictions of higher and lower courts in respect of civil proceedings in each State and Territory, the figures above should be read in conjunction with the following table, showing the numbers of plaints entered and amounts awarded to plaintiffs in the lower courts in 1968.

CIVIL CASES AT LOWER COURTS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld (a)	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
	160,549	208,682	57,376	92,724	57,689	40,919	(b)2,998	6,443	627,380
Amounts awarded to plaintiffs \$'000	5,548	16,927	3,363	4,776	2,812	1,528	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Excludes Tennant Creek.

# Divorce and other matrimonial causes

A description of Commonwealth legislation governing divorce and other matrimonial causes in Australia is contained in Year Book No. 55, page 580. Under this legislation a court may grant decrees of dissolution of marriage (divorce), nullity of marriage, judicial separation, restitution of conjugal rights, and jactitation of marriage (i.e., that a person should refrain from making a false claim that a marriage has taken place between him and another person). Orders may be made for maintenance, the custody and welfare of children, and settlement of property, and damages for adultery. The following statistics refer only to petitions for, and decrees of, dissolution, nullity, and judicial separation. Detailed statistics are published in the annual and quarterly *Divorce* bulletins, and the annual *Demography* bulletin.

#### Petitions filed

Statistics of petitions exclude cross-petitions contained in answers by respondents. The following table shows the number of petitions for dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, and judicial separation filed in each State and Territory during 1969.

# PETITIONS FILED FOR DISSOLUTION, NULLITY, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION STATES AND TERRITORIES. 1969

Petition for—				N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Dissolution— By husband By wife	:	:	:	2,056 3,749	1,185 1,864	664 970	480 874	496 563	202 225	44 16	78 116	5,205 8,377
Total				5,805	3,049	1,634	1,354	1,059	427	60	194	13,582
Nullity— By husband By wife		:	:	9 17	3 6	2 3	3 4	2 3	· i	·i	1	20 35
Total				26	9	5	7	5	1	1	1	55
Dissolution or By husband By wife	nul :	lity		2 6	4 5	·i	1 1					7 13
Total				8	9	1	2					20
Judicial separa By husband By wife	ior	· •		iò	'į	1 4	1 5	'i	·i		· ś	2 27
Total				10	1	5	6	1	1		5	29
All petitions— By husband By wife		per	No. cent No. cent	2,067 35 3,782 65	1,192 39 1,876 61	667 41 978 59	485 35 884 65	498 47 567 53	202 47 227 53	44 (a) 17 (a)	79 39 121 61	5,234 38 8,452 62
Grand to	tal	•		5,849	3,068	1,645	1,369	1,065	429	61	200	13,686

#### Decrees granted

Statistics of decrees granted refer to decrees nisi made absolute except for the following cases, where no decree nisi is granted.

- Decrees of judicial separation, which do not dissolve the marriage and may be discharged on resumption of cohabitation.
- (ii) Decrees of nullity of void marriage, as distinct from nullity of voidable marriage. A void marriage is invalid because of failure to meet a legal requirement, and the original decree of nullity is final. A valid marriage is voidable on proof of one or more of the grounds set out in Section 21 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1959-1966, e.g. that either party is incapable of consummating the marriage.

The following tables show the number of dissolutions of marriage, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations granted in each State and Territory during 1969 classified according to petitioner, and the grounds on which decrees were granted during the years 1965 to 1969.

DECREES FOR DISSOLUTION, NULLITY, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1969

Decree of—				N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Dissolution— To husband To wife To both	:	:	:	1,924 3,198 1	911 1,303 6	498 738	362 601	421 451	159 172	22 22 	48 92 1	4,345 6,577 8
Total				5,123	2,220	1,236	963	872	331	44	141	10,930
Nullity— To husband To wife	:	:	:	2 14	6 9	1 4	1 5	1	••	::		12 32
Total				16	15	5	6	1			1	44
Judicial separa To husband To wife	tion :	· ·	:			ż	·i	••	••		1 1	1 4
Total						2	1		••		2	5
All decrees— To husband			No.	1,926 37	917 41	<b>49</b> 9 40	363 37	422 48	159 48	22 (a) 22	50 35	4,358 40
To wife	٠	per	No.	3,212 63	1,312 59	744 60	607 63	451 52	172 52	22 (a)	93 65	6,613 60
To both	•	•	No.	1	6	• •	••	••	• •	• •	í	8
Grand to	tal			5,139	2,235	1,243	970	873	331	44	144	10,979

<sup>(</sup>a) Percentages not shown because of small number of cases involved.

# DECREES FOR DISSOLUTION, NULLITY, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION GROUNDS, AUSTRALIA, 1965 TO 1969

Ground	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	DISSOLU	JTION			
Single grounds					
Desertion	3,777	4,532	4,398	4,863	4,730
Adultery	2,035	2,288	2,270	2,611	2,916
Separation	1,706	1,968	1,868	1,959	1,758
Cruelty	380	488	550	670	750
Drunkenness	103 10	142	128 3	150 10	136 8
Non-compliance with res-	10	6	3	10	0
titution decree	15	7	5	5	5
Refusal to consummate .	24	23	30	39	32
Insanity	13	10	7	7	7
Frequent convictions	23	15	12	18	18
Imprisonment	7	6	7	4	3
Other single grounds	14	8	10	17	11
Dual grounds—	0.3		7/	<b></b>	100
Desertion and adultery .	93	93 67	76 40	68	102
Desertion and separation.  Desertion and cruelty.	108 36	67 34	68 50	88 44	145 77
Desertion and drunkenness .	26	20	24	16	8
Desertion and failure to pay	20	20	24	10	O
maintenance	4	5	4	6	5
Desertion and other	5	6	5	5	4
Adultery and separation .	2	7	9	ĭ	3
Adultery and cruelty	6	8	12	12	16
Adultery and other	2	2	3	2	2
Separation and other	6	5	5	1	2
Cruelty and drunkenness .	76	98	126	118	143
Cruelty and other	6	3		2	7
Other dual grounds	1	2	2	2	3
Three grounds or more	13	16	16	13	39
Total	8,491	9,859	9,688	10,731	10,930
	NULI	LITY			
Bigamy	13	21	15	18	12
Invalid marriage	2	2	5	2	1
Incapacity to consummate .	20	22	27	23	28
Other grounds		5	3	1	3
Total	35	50	50	44	44
Ju	DICIAL SE	EPARATIO	N		
Danartian		2	1	1	
Desertion	٠.	3	I 5	l Q	
Adultery	5 1	4 2	5 2	8 2	
Other grounds	2	3	_	3	•
	2		• •	3	• •
Total	8	12	8	14	
	ALL DE	CREES			
Grand total	8,534	9,921	9,746	10,789	10,979

# Divorced persons at each census, 1911 to 1966

The following table shows the number and proportion of divorced persons in Australia as recorded from returns supplied at each census from 1911 to 1966. A classification of divorced persons by ages for the censuses from 1891 to 1947 appeared in earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 39, page 269). Before 1911 no record was made of divorced persons in South Australia, so comparisons cannot be made beyond that date.

DIVORCED PERSONS AT CENSUS DATES: AUSTRALIA, 1911 TO 1966

	Numbe	er						Numb years	er per of age	10,000 ond ove	of mal er	es or fe	emales	15
Sex	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
Males . Females .	2,368 2,140	4,233 4,304	10,298 10,888	25,052 27,516	32,389 36,650	38,640 43,339	42,885 51,143	15 15	23 24	42 46	89 96	100 115	105 119	105 125

# **Bankruptcy**

For a description of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act 1966-1969, see Year Book No. 55, pages 586-7.

# Bankruptcy proceedings

The following table shows the number of bankruptcies of the various types in each State, together with the disclosed assets and liabilities of the debtors, during 1968-69.

# BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968-69

Sequestration

State or Teri	ritory	á	Sequestration orders and orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Compositions	Deeds of assignment	Deeds of arrangement	Total
N.S.W.(a)	Number Liabilities	· \$	499 4,517,933	14 498,544	36 1,678,967	12 516,806	561 7,212,250
	Assets	Š	1,693,689	218,417	880,180	158,428	2,950,714
Vic	. {Number Liabilities Assets	\$ \$	520 3,644,300 1,702,738	22 167,995 61,712	39 923,700 537,086	21 694,430 424,347	602 5,430,425 2,725,883
Qld .	. {Number Liabilities Assets	\$ \$	266 2,964,625 1,893,982	2  	10 255,067 425,520	7 199,844 1 <b>54,</b> 679	285 3,419,536 2,474,181
S. Aust.	. {Number Liabilities Assets	\$	690 3,033,961 1,500,717	4 93,319 54,707	7 540,873 568,278	6 180,964 154,060	707 3,849,117 2,277,762
W. Aust.	. {Number Liabilities Assets	\$ \$	224 1,080,984 494,956	10 133,613 112,126	8 357,393 226,776	42 609,253 556,971	284 2,181,243 1,390,829
Tas	$. \begin{cases} \text{Number} \\ \text{Liabilities} \\ \text{Assets} \end{cases}$	\$ \$	100 601,767 247,276	••	3 113,607 60,973	5 439,827 225,969	108 1,155,201 534,218
N.T	. {Number Liabilities Assets	\$ \$	3 21,328 54,822	••	••	••	3 21,328 54,822
Australia	Number Liabilities Assets	\$	2,302 15,864,898 7,588,180	52 893,471 446,962	103 3,869,607 2,698,813	93 2,641,124 1,674,454	2,550 23,269,100 12,408,409

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows Australian figures in respect of each of the various types of bankruptcy, for the years 1964-65 to 1968-69.

11609/70-15

#### BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS: AUSTRALIA, 1964-65 TO 1968-69

Year		Sequestration orders and orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Compositions	Deeds of assignment	Deeds of arrangement	Total
196465	Number Liabilities \$'000	2,453 15,740	128 1,993	13 312	110 1,804	2,704 19,850
1904-03	Assets \$'000	6,127	1,129	129	1,365	8,749
	Number	2,384	133	23	113	2,653
1965–66	. { Liabilities \$'000 Assets \$'000	15,106 6,488	4,082 3,585	634 725	3,176 2,623	22,998 13,421
	Number	2,284	127	18	108	2,537
1966–67	. { Liabilities \$'000 Assets \$'000	19,108 7,685	2,176 1,293	535 308	2,310 1,542	24,129 10,829
	(Number	2,350	78	35	88	2,551
1967–68	. { Liabilities \$'000	15,222	1,828	1,229	3,330	21,609
	Assets \$'000	6,292	1,189	918	2,010	10,409
4060 60	Number .	2,302	52	103	93	2,550
1968–69	. Liabilities \$'000 Assets \$'000	15,865 7,588	893 447	3,870 <b>2,</b> 699	2,641 1,674	23,269 12,408

# The High Court of Australia

The High Court of Australia consists of a Chief Justice and six other Justices. Its principal seat is in Melbourne, but sittings are held in every State capital as occasion requires. The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction is usually exercised by a single Justice, appellate jurisdiction by at least three Justices. The following table sets out transactions in its original and appellate jurisdiction for 1968 and 1969.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA, 1968 AND 1969

Original jurisdiction(a)	1968	1969	Appellate jurisdiction	 1968	1969
Number of writs issued	98	103	Number of appeals—		
Number of causes entered for tria	1 43	25	Set down for hearing.	89	61
Judgment for plaintiffs	7	8	Allowed	49	32
Judgments for defendants .	3	1	Dismissed	70	62
Otherwise disposed of	21	20	Otherwise disposed of	20	14
Amounts of judgments	\$441,760	\$126,612	_		

<sup>(</sup>a) Some matters dealt with by the High Court neither originate as writs nor are entered as causes.

During 1968 and 1969, respectively, the High Court dealt also with the following: appeals from assessments under the Taxation Assessment Acts, 19, 55; special cases stated for the opinion of the Full Court, 6, 9: applications for prohibition, etc., 5, 9. The fees collected amounted to \$12,764 in 1968 and \$13,094 in 1969.

# Selected crime reported to police

The following tables show some details of certain categories of offences reported or becoming known to police. This series, which commenced in 1964, is derived from police records and is based, as far as possible, on definitions and procedural arrangements uniformly determined for all States. The following explanations are necessary in order to interpret the figures in this series.

Offences reported or becoming known. All incidents reported or becoming known to the police which are found to constitute offences within the scope of the crimes covered are included. Offences are shown as 'reported or becoming known' in the period during which it has been established that the incident constitutes a crime, not necessarily in the period when the incident occurred. However, the incident is included when the police are satisfied that a crime has been committed, even though it may be established in subsequent proceedings that no crime or a crime of a different nature was committed. As far as possible, the offences are recorded in respect of the State in which the incident occurred, regardless of which police force undertakes investigations or prosecutions, or where an arrest is made, In the case of homicide, assault, robbery, and rape, one offence is counted in respect of each victim, regardless of the number of offenders involved. In the case of breaking and entering, and fraud, etc., one offence is counted for each act or series of directly related acts occurring at the same time and place, and under the same circumstances. Each motor vehicle stolen is counted as constituting a separate offence.

Offences cleared. An offence of the type included in this series is counted as 'cleared' when an information (charge, arrest or summons to appear) has been laid against at least one person involved. However, an offence may also be counted as 'cleared' without an information being laid. This may occur when the offender has received an official caution or has died, has committed suicide, has been committed to a mental institution, or is in another jurisdiction from which extradition is not desired or available, or is serving a sentence; or if there are other obstacles to prosecution, such as diplomatic immunity or that the complainant refuses to prosecute. A clearance is always shown against the classification under which the offence was 'reported', regardless of the nature of the charge laid or changes in the description of an offence due to later information. The entries are made in respect of the year when the offence was 'cleared', whether or not the offence was 'reported' in that or an earlier year.

Persons involved in crimes cleared. This is the sum of the number of persons dealt with in each of the offences shown as 'cleared'. If more than one person is involved in the one offence, each person is counted. If the same person is involved in more than one offence cleared, he is counted separately for each offence. Persons involved are shown against the categories of offences to which an incident was originally allocated, regardless of the actual offences they are charged with. This basis of counting 'persons involved in offences cleared' was adopted to reveal trends in crime participation by persons in various age-groups. The figures in this series are not directly comparable with statistics of persons charged or convicted in court, or of cases brought before the courts; nor do these figures reveal the number of offenders in the community.

## Offences included in the statistics

Homicide. Separate details are provided for murder, attempted murder (i.e. acts done with intent to murder) and manslaughter (unlawful killing other than murder), excluding manslaughter arising from motor traffic accidents.

Serious assault. These are assaults normally dealt with on indictment. Includes woundings, offences causing bodily harm, assaults with a weapon, etc., and attempts of this nature. Excludes sexual assault and robbery. Uniform interpretation of this definition between States is especially difficult to effect.

Robbery. Stealing anything, if at or immediately before or after the time of stealing, the offender uses or threatens to use violence to any person or property in order to obtain the thing stolen, or to prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen. Includes attempts of this nature.

Rape. Includes attempted rape and assault with intent to rape. Excludes unlawful carnal knowledge (i.e. where consent is given, but the girl is below the legal age of consent) and indecent assault.

Breaking and entering. Breaking and entering a building (or entering a building and breaking out) and committing or intending to commit a crime. Includes burglaries. Separate details are shown according to the type of building involved, namely, dwellings (including unoccupied dwellings, tents, caravans, etc., used as dwellings, and the residential parts of hotels, schools, etc.); shops (including kiosks, service stations, restaurants, bars, non-residential clubs, etc.); and offices, factories and warehouses (including parts of buildings, but excluding dwellings and shops used for such purposes). Includes attempts. From 1967 the figures exclude breakings involving property valued at \$100 or less.

Motor vehicle thefts, illegal use, etc. Includes all offences of illegal, unlawful or unauthorised use, use without consent, unlawfully assuming control, etc., no matter under which legislation these offences are prescribed. Excludes cases of 'interference', but includes attempts at illegal use. The number of stolen motor vehicles which are recovered is also shown.

Fraud, forgery, false pretences. Includes embezzlement, 'omit to account', misappropriation, fraudulent appropriation, conversion, larceny as bailee, falsification of accounts, company fraud, forgery, uttering, false pretences, passing of valueless cheques and offences by trustees. Includes attempts, but excludes imposition. As a general rule, offences are included only if there is an element of deception or trickery. Separate details are shown for valueless cheque offences (i.e. passing of valueless cheques, whether there is no account, insufficient funds or a false signature of the purported drawer of the cheque. However, this sub-group excludes cases where a genuine cheque is altered or the endorsement of the payee is forged. These cases are regarded as forgery and or uttering and included in 'other').

### Offences reported or becoming known to police

The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the number of offences in each of the seven categories covered by this series which were reported or became known to police during the years 1965 to 1969. The table excludes offences reported to and investigated by the Commonwealth Police, which are shown on page 454.

# SELECTED CRIME REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE NUMBER OF OFFENCES, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1965 TO 1969

Category	of cı	ime			N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust
Iomicide													
1965	_				111	81	34	14	13	7	6	5	271
1966	•	•	•	•	113	106	62	13	14	ź	8	5 2	32
	•	•	•	•	139	57	47	25	7	7	17	1	
1967 1968	•	•	•	•	140	52	51	18	14	1ó	12	3	300
1969	:	:	:	:	120	66	38	21	12	15	7	i	300 280
erious a	ccani	t(a)_											
1965		.()			484	1.243	49	53	13	19	13	21	1,89
1966	•	•	•	:	522	1,529	82	53	14	3	îĭ	<b>13</b>	2,22
1967	-	•	•	:	547	1,338	119	71	20	11	39	13	2,15
1968	•	•	:	•	611	1,600	128	52	60	19	15	23	2,50
1969	:	:	:	:	626	1,460	134	92	77	47	30	17	2,48
lobbery-	_												•
1965					283	302	72	32	17	18	1	5	73
1966	•	•	•	•	346	457	92	50	20	ĨŽ	4	5 6	99
1967	•	•	•	•	386	395	79	51	ŽĬ	18	Ś	š	96
1968	:	•	•	•	544	480	88	<b>7</b> 9	48	23	5	12	1,28
1969	:	:	:	:	777	503	106	127	41	23	13	15	1,59
lape													
1965	_		_		67	93	46	23	13	8	2	5	25
1966	Ť	Ť	•	•	72	107	38	16	7	2	8	ī	25
1967	•		•	•	72	138	32	43	5	17	8 2 7		31
1968	•	•	•	•	95	168	34	43	5	7	7	2 4	36
1969	÷	:	:	:	126	144	35	32	6	7	7	i	36
Breaking lings, sh													
1965		•		ິ. ໂ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. <b>√</b>	(b)46,62
1966				٠,٢									( <i>0</i> )36,84
1967(c)				•	7,806	7,656	1,417	1,165	552	340	40	96 `	19,07
1968(c	).				11,026	8,069	1,841	1,181	883	422	54	86	23,56
1969(c	) .				11,923	8,215	2,035	1,299	1,368	586	66	105	25,59
Motor ve	ehicle	thef	t, etc.										
1965					12,214	6,967	1,792	1,472	1,141	424	83	192	24,28
1966					12,678	8,969	1,703	1,304	1,572	410	89	212	26,93
1967					12,558	8,348	1,544	1,701	1,707	603	119	211	26,79
1968					13,008	9,352	1,740	1,967	2,084	759	192	196	29,29
1969	•	•	•	•	16,082	9,343	2,295	1,741	1,895	658	228	250	32,49
raud, fo	orger	y, etc	.—					4 645					
1965					6,311	4,132	3,331	1,617	1,075	371	104	258	17,19
1966					5,558	3,779	2,778	1,740	1,052	182	144	276	15,5
1967					5,438	3,367	2,872	2,185	1,256	292	143	270	15,83
1968	_				6,283	4,402	4,154	1,596	1,476	607	271	166	18,9
1969					5,897	4,554	4,056	2,927	1,924	660	187	210	20,4

<sup>(</sup>a) See definition on pages 451-2. (b) All reported breakings, etc. (c) Excludes offences involving property valued at \$100 or less.

### Crimes cleared and persons involved

The tables which follow show, for the various categories of offences, the numbers of offences reported, the numbers cleared, and the numbers of persons involved according to age and sex. Sub-divisions of the categories homicide, breaking and entering, and fraud, etc., are provided. See pages 450-2 for definitions used and the bases on which these statistics are prepared.

# HOMICIDE: CRIMES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN, CRIMES CLEARED AND PERSONS INVOLVED, AUSTRALIA, 1967 TO 1969

	Murde	er .		Attem	pted mu	rder	Mansi	aughter		All ho	micide	
	1967	1968	969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Numbers reported or becoming known Numbers cleared Persons involved in crimes cleared—	137 127	143 140	157 152	127 116	114 105	90 82	36 36	43 42	33 33	300 279	300 287	280 267
Aged(a)— 16 years and under 17 and 18 years . 19 and 20 years . 21 years and over	4 7 7 121	7 10 12 136	4 8 8 147	3 4 7 104	8 6 8 98	6 6 6 65	2 2 2 31	 2 5 38	2 7 5 22	9 13 16 256	15 18 26 272	12 21 19 234
Total persons involved	139	165	167	118	120	83	37	46	36	(b)294	(b)331	(b)286

<sup>(</sup>a) Age last birthday at time of clearance.

# SERIOUS ASSAULT, ROBBERY, RAPE: CRIMES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN, CRIMES CLEARED, AND PERSONS INVOLVED, AUSTRALIA, 1967 TO 1969

			Serious d	ssault		Robber	y		Rape		
			1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Numbers reported or becon Numbers cleared Persons involved in crimes	. `	•	2,158 1,748	2,508 1,987	2,483 1,892	960 425	1,280 459	1,599 648	311 228	363 281	364 286
10 1 20		:	111 238 271 1,365	156 267 271 1,501	176 333 326 1,590	108 161 121 306	105 160 164 411		22 111 90 205	48 99 99 187	30 74 83 207
Total persons involve	đ		(b)1,985	(b)2,195	(b)2,425	(c)696	(c)840	(c)1,095	428	433	394

<sup>(</sup>a) Age last birthday at time of clearance. (b) Includes 85 females in 1967, 106 in 1968, and 110 in 1969. (c) Includes 26 females in 1967, 38 in 1968, and 58 in 1969.

# BREAKING AND ENTERING(a): CRIMES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN, CRIMES CLEARED, AND PERSONS INVOLVED, AUSTRALIA, 1967 TO 1969

	Dwel	lings		Shops			Office wareh			Total		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Numbers reported or becoming known . Numbers cleared . Persons involved in crimes cleared—	8,205 1,738	11,434 2,221	12,258 1,983	6,030 1,367	6,585 1,354	7,215 1,862	4,837 983	5,543 1,057	6,124 1,142	19,072 4,088	23,562 4,632	25,597 4,987
Aged(b)— 16 years and under 17 and 18 years . 19 and 20 years . 21 years and over	602 416 417 1,086	893 394 326 1,427	845 492 384 1,013	506 387 438 874	452 400 343 928	553 594 391 1,357	276 189 210 831	410 239 224 731	422 306 210 764	1,384 992 1,065 2,791	1,755 1,033 893 3,086	1,820 1,392 985 3,134
Total persons involved .	2,521	3,040	2,734	2,205	2,123	2,895	1,506	1,604	1,702	(c)6,232	(c)6,767	(c)7 <b>,33</b> 1

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes offences involving property valued at \$100 or less. (b) Age last birthday at time of clearance, (c) Includes 195 females in 1967, 174 in 1968, and 210 in 1969.

<sup>(</sup>b) Includes 46 females in 1967, 44 in 1968, and 54 in 1969.

# MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT, ETC., FRAUD, ETC.: CRIMES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN, CRIMES CLEARED, AND PERSONS INVOLVED, AUSTRALIA, 1967 TO 1969

				Fraud	forgery	, false p	retences	5				
	Motor theft,	vehicles etc.	•	Value	Valueless cheques Other				All frauds, etc.			
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Numbers reported or becoming known . Numbers cleared . Persons involved in crimes cleared—	26,791 6,039	29,298 6,218		7,127 5,063	7,787 5,784	8,694 6,643	8,696 7,681	11,168 9,935	11,721 10,601	15,823 12,744	18,955 15,719	20,415 17,244
Males aged(a)— 16 years and under . 17 and 18 years 19 and 20 years 21 years and	3,774 2,413 1,168	3,747 2,298 1,165	4,571 2,753 1,295	69 146 387	105 186 242	177 209 409	219 258 260	186 235 496	404 298 369	288 404 647	291 421 738	581 507 778
21 years and over Total males .	1,799 9,154	1,944 9,154	1,840 10,459	4,034 4,636	4,810 5,343	5,352 6,147	4,777 5,514	7,565 8,482	7,512 8,583	8,811 10,150	12,375 13,825	12,864 14,730
Females aged(a)— 16 years and under . 17 and 18 years 19 and 20 years 21 years and	68 21 20	57 39 58	86 69 25	1 60 46	22 26 23	43 17 85	127 143 343	83 140 475	132 178 315	128 203 389	105 166 498	175 195 400
over . Total females	18 127	95 249	33 213	621 728	590 661	748 893	1,902 2,515	1,065 1,763	1,729 2,354	2,523 3,243	1,65 · 2,42 ·	2,477 3,247
Total persons involved .	9,281	9,403	10,672	5,364	6,004	7,040	8,029	10,245	10,937	13,393	16.249	17 977

(a) Age last birthday at time of clearance.

The number of stolen motor vehicles recovered was: 1967, 24,701; 1968, 27,191; 1969, 29,371.

#### Offences reported or becoming known to Commonwealth Police.

In addition to the offences shown in the preceding tables, the following statistics relate to those offences in the selected crime series which were reported to and investigated by the Commonwealtt Police in 1969.

		Breaking and Entering	Valueless cheques	Other Fraud
Numbers reported or becoming known	own	4	646	5,484
Numbers cleared		2	229	1,088
Persons(a) involved in crimes cleared Aged(b)—	d—			
16 years and under				1
17 and 18 years		1	3 (1)	19 (4)
19 and 20 years		1	9 (2)	34 (15)
21 years and over	•	• •	217 (35)	1,096 (313)
Total persons involved .		2	229 (38)	1,150 (332)

(a) Numbers of females are shown in brackets. (b) Age last birthday at time of clearance.

# Police

The primary duties of the police are to prevent crime, to detect and detain offenders, to protect lite and property, to enforce the law, and to maintain peace and good order. In addition, they perform many duties in the service of the State, e.g. they act as clerks of petty sessions in small centres, as crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, and inspectors under the fisheries and various other Acts. In metropolitan and large country areas they also regulate the street traffic. With the exception of the Commonwealth Police Force and the police in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, the police forces of Australia are under the control of the State Governments, but their members perform certain functions for the Commonwealth Governments, such as acting as aliens registration officers and policing various Commonwealth Acts and Regulations.

Women police perform special duties at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety. They also assist male police as required in the performance of normal police duties.

POLICE 455

The strength of the police force and the duties and ranks of the personnel involved in each State and Territory for 1969 are shown in the following table. Comparability between States is affected by differences in the classification of ranks and duties, and known differences between States are mentioned in footnotes.

Also included in the table are statistics of ancillary and civilian staff employed by police departments. Differences between States in the use of such staff are considerable. These differences arise, on the one hand, from differences in the extent to which police make use of such staff for police functions and, on the other hand, in the extent to which such staff are required to undertake additional functions (such as parking control) which are allocated to the police in varying degree between States. There is also some overlap between duties of ancillary and civilian staff as defined in footnotes (i), (j), (k) and (m) of the following table.

POLICE FORCES AND ASSISTANT STAFF: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1969

Duty and rank(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T
		POI	ICE FOR	CES				
Criminal investigations, plain clothes police, scientific								
duties— Executive officers	3	2		1	2	1		
Inspectors	15	14	iż	3	4	5	'i	•
Sergeants	359	56	156	37	52	16	10	
Constables(b)	774	594	(c)312	222	124	72	29	1
Total, criminal investi-								_
gations, etc	1,151	666	481	263	182	94	40	2
Traffic duties—								
Executive officers	.1	1	·;	1	1	1	• •	•
Inspectors	10 160	9 17	25	4 17	2 15	2 7	'i	
Sergeants	892	450	38 (c)251	185	111	65	10	5
			• •				••	,
Total, traffic duties .	1,063	477	294	207	129	75	11	6
other special and general duties				_				
Executive officers	26 117	22 91	coic	.6	10 20	4 29	· ;	
Inspectors	1,292	191	( <i>d</i> )66 668	35 165	185	40	25	3
Constables(b)	3,327	3,129	(c)1,487	1,129	879	373	108	15
Total, other special, etc.	(e)4,762	3,433	2,221	1,335	(f)1,094	446	(e)136	(e)19
Not allocated— Executive officers whose								
duties extend beyond one								
branch	5	(g)3	(h)4	2	(g)4	2	(g)3	
Inspectors		1	**	**	àà	15	·;	•
Police women	85 193	68 95	22 157	38 410	23 58	38		
				-				
Total, not allocated .	283	167	183	450	85	55	8	
otal police force-								
Executive officers	35	(g)28	(h)4	10	(g)17	.8	(g)3	3
Inspectors	142	115	84	42	26	36 63	4 36	5
Sergeants	1,811 4,993	264 4,173	862 (c)2,050	219 1,536	252 1,114	510	147	22
Police women	4,553 85	4,173	22	38	23	15	5	
Trainees and cadets	193	95	157	410	58	38		
Total police force .	7,259	4,743	3,179	2,255	1,490	670	195	28
	ANCIL	LARY .	AND CIV	ILIAN S	STAFF			
mployed by Police Depart-								_
Ancillary staff(i)		440					31	
Full-time	180	110	25	(j)174 2	68	53	31	
Civilian staff(k)	••	4	••	2	00	••		
Full-time	(I)689	741	329	77	(m)377	86	17	5
Part-time .				Ġ.	59			

For footnotes see next page.

POLICE FORCES AND ASSISTANT STAFF: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1969—

continued

Duty and rank(a)				N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.
					TOT	TAL STA	FF				
Grand total— Full-time . Part-time		:	:	8,128	5,594 81	3,533 26	2,506 11	1,867 127	809	243	339

<sup>(</sup>a) Where more than one duty is involved, officers have been allocated to the category of duties in which the greater part of their time is spent. The allocation of executive officers and inspectors to categories of duties is necessarily somewhat arbitrary and varies from State to State. (b) Includes probationary constables. (c) Excludes probationary constables; included with trainees and cadets. (d) Includes sub-inspectors. (e) Does not include transport and maintenance; each section undertakes its own transport, and maintenance is done on contract and/or by the government transport pool. (f) Includes officers engaged on motor vehicle examination and testing and licensing drivers. (g) Includes 1 chief inspector. (h) Includes 1 commissioner's inspector and 1 chief inspector. (i) Parking police, native trackers, wardresses, in the Women Police Auxiliaries. (k) Clerks, typists, artisans, cleaners. (l) Does not include cleaning which is done by the Cleaning Services Branch of the Government Stores Department. (m) Includes 52 cadets whose appointment is not subject to the Police Act.

Ancillary and civilian staff are excluded from the following table:

POLICE FORCES: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1965 TO 1969

30 Jui	ne—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1965		6,121	4,527	2,810	1,926	1,306	633	155	165	17,643
1966		6,486	4,656	2,975	1,994	1,349	619	157	186	18,422
1967		6,765	4,711	3,056	2,059	1,375	645	151	215	18,977
1968		7,111	4,825	3,083	2,214	1,421	632	172	228	19,686
1969		7,259	4,743	3,179	2,255	1,490	670	195	288	20,079

# Commonwealth Police Force

The Commonwealth Police Force commenced operations on 21 April 1960, and is the principal agency for the enforcement of the laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament. It is also responsible for the protection of Commonwealth property and interests at various buildings and establishments under the control of the Commonwealth. This force co-ordinates the work of other Commonwealth investigation and law enforcement agencies and acts on behalf of the United Nations Organization for the suppressing of traffic in women and the suppression of obscene literature.

Under the control of the force is the Australian Police College at Manly, New South Wales, which provides training for officers of various police forces and other agencies in Australia and New Zealand. The force has its Head Office in Canberra and District Offices in each capital city. The strength of the force at 30 June 1969 was 855 policemen and 3 policewomen. At that date there were, in addition, 96 civilian employees.

Prisons

# Prisons and prison accommodation

PRISONS AND PRISON ACCOMMODATION: STATES AND NORTHERN TERRITORY, 30 JUNE 1968

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust.
Prisons Accommodation .							2 113	79 10,203

There is no gaol in the Australian Capital Territory, but there is a lock-up attached to the police station at Canberra and another lock-up at Jervis Bay where offenders are held for short periods. Prisoners remanded or sentenced by a court in the Australian Capital Territory for more than five days are usually held in New South Wales prisons.

#### Convicted prisoners

# CONVICTED PRISONERS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1964 TO 1968

										Australi	a
30 Jur	пе—	Ν	.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Number	Per 10,000 of popu- lation
1964	•	•	3,090	1,981	801	726	825	232	74	7,729	6.9
1965			2,957	1,879	949	796	803	210	129	7,723	6.8
1966			3,140	1,872	995	818	863	259	107	8,054	6.9
1967			3,334	1,994	1,021	866	1,137	275	112	8,739	7.4
1968			3,292	2,103	958	926	1,150	281	120	8,830	7.3

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes Australian Capital Territory prisoners held in New South Wales prisons.

# Cost of administration of law and order

## Expenditure by the States

The tables following show identifiable net expenditure (i.e. gross expenditure less receipts from fees, recoups for services rendered, etc.) from Consolidated Revenue in connection with the administration of justice, police and prisons. The figures exclude Loan Fund expenditure and expenditure on debt charges, pay-roll tax and superannuation payments. Because of differing legislative and administrative arrangements in the various States, the activities covered by the figures shown are not exactly the same in each State. Small differences also result from differing accounting practices. However, the figures shown for individual States are comparable from year to year.

STATE NET EXPENDITURE ON LAW AND ORDER, 1968-69

		Net expen	ıditure		Per head of population			
State		Justice Police Prisons(		Prisons(a)	Justice	Police	Prisons(a)	
	 	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	8		8	
New South Wales .		7,408	30,551	6,479	1.67	6.90	1.46	
Victoria		3,650	23,575	3,342	1.09	7.03	1.00	
Queensland		2,658	15,470	2,095	1.52	8.83	1.20	
South Australia .		211	9,266	1,688	0.19	8.16	1.49	
Western Australia		(b)-432	7,178	2,219	(b)-0.46	7.73	2.39	
Tasmania	•	619	3,043	801	1.60	7.89	2.08	
Total		14,114	89,083	16,624	1.18	7.43	1.39	

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes expenditure on reformatories as follows: N.S.W., \$2,608,796; Qld, \$169,388; S.A. \$560,817; W.A., \$767,416; Tas., \$182,241. Expenditure on reformatories in Victoria is not separately identifiable. (b) Receipts for legal fees and registrations exceed expenditure.

## STATE NET EXPENDITURE ON LAW AND ORDER AUSTRALIA, 1964-65 TO 1968-69 (\$'000)

Year		Justice	Police	Prisons (a)
1964-65		11,639	64,338	10,633
1965-66		13,183	68,132	10,261
1966-67		13,396	77,197	11,824
1967-68		13,744	82,286	14,072
1968-69		14,114	89,083	16,624

<sup>(</sup>a) Excludes expenditure on reformatories, as follows: 1964-65, \$1,970,083; 1965-66, \$3,239,536; 1966-67, \$3,672,797; 1967-68, \$3,926,779; 1968-69, \$4,288,658. Expenditure on reformatories in Victoria is not separately identifiable.

# Commonwealth expenditure

Since the functions of the Commonwealth Government in the administration of law and order differ considerably from those of the States, precise comparison between Commonwealth and State expenditure in this field is not possible. The following tables show expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on the services it performs in relation to law and order.

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE ON LAW AND ORDER, 1968-69 (\$'000)

	Gross expenditure	Receipts	Net expenditure
Justice—			
Administration	1,946	765	1,181
Bankruptcy	989	772	217
Crown Solicitor's Office	1,761		1,761
High Court	325		325
Judges' salaries and pensions .	264		264
Rent	890		890
Court reporting	689	291	398
Territory courts	737	320	417
Repairs and maintenance	136		136
Total, justice	7,736	2,149	5,588
Police—			
Commonwealth Police Force .	4,292		4,292
Australian Police College	103		103
Australian Security and Intelligence			
Organization	2,807		2,807
Northern Territory Police	1,204		1,204
Australian Capital Territory Police	1,641		1,641
Total, police	10,047	••	10,047
Prisons—			
Northern Territory prisons	326	••	326
Total, prisons	326		326
Total, law and order	18,110	2,149	15,961

## COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE ON LAW AND ORDER 1964-65 TO 1968-69 (\$'000)

Gross Net Year expenditure Receipts expenditure 1964-65 . 9,342 1,236 8,106 1965-66 . 10,363 1,529 8,834 1966-67 . 14,123 1,624 12,499 1967-68 . 16,215 1,321 14,893 1968-69 . 18,110 2,149 15,961

# Patents, trade marks and designs

#### **Patents**

Patents for inventions are granted under the *Patents Act* 1952-1966, which applies to the Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of Norfolk Island, Papua and New Guinea. The act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. The principal fees payable up to and including the grant of a patent amount to \$39. Renewal fees are payable as follows: \$10 before the expiration of the fourth year, and an amount progressively increasing by \$2 before the expiration of each succeeding year up to the final fee of \$32, payable before the expiration of the fifteenth year. An extension of time for six months for payment of a renewal fee may be obtained.

COPYRIGHT

PATENTS: AUSTRALIA, 1965 TO 1969

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Applications. Applications accompanied by	15,150	16,007	15,733	16,712	17,446
provisional specifications . Letters patent sealed	3,783 7,277	3,853 6,140	3,708 6,356	3,899 5,537	3,637 7,127

#### **Frade marks and designs**

Under the *Trade Marks Act* 1955-1966 the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Trade Marks. Provision is made for the registration of users of trade marks and for their assignment with or without the goodwill of the business concerned. A new classification of goods was adopted in 1958, and trade marks registered under repealed Acts are reclassified on renewal. Under the *Designs Act* 1906-1968 the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Designs.

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS: AUSTRALIA, 1965 TO 1969

		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Trade marks—						
Received .	_	6,583	6,714	7,537	8,301	9,246
Registered		3,256	3,272	5,333	4,612	4,809
Designs-						
Received .		1,567	1,523	1,627	1.769	1 975
Registered		1,260	642	1,833	1,614	1.440

# Copyright

Copyright is regulated by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1968, which came into force on 1 May 1969. On that date Australia ratified its adherance to the Brussels revision of the Berne Copyright Convention and to the Universal Copyright Convention, whereby citizens of member countries are accorded protection by complying with the convention formality requiring proprietors to place on their works the symbol © together with their name and the year of first publication, in such a manner and location as to give reasonable notice of their claim of copyright in the works so identified. The new legislation contains no provision for the registration of copyright, and the Copyright Office ceased to exist on 1 May 1969. Copyright is now administered by the Attorney-General's Department.

