



REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE GÁRDA SÍOCHÁNA
ON CRIME
for
the year ended
30th. September, 1972.

DUBLIN :
PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE

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FOREWORD

The Minister for Justice,

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th. September, 1972.

The number of indictable offences which came to the knowledge of the Gardai during the year was 39,237 as compared with 37,781 during the year ended 30th. September, 1971. This represents an increase of 3.8 per cent.

Of the total number of crimes recorded, 23,354 were committed in the Dublin Metropolitan Area, an increase of 169 crimes or 0.7 per cent on the number committed in this area during the year ended 30th. September, 1971. Outside the Dublin Metropolitan Area, 15,983 crimes were recorded, an increase of 1,287 crimes or 8.7 per cent over the figures for the previous year. Of the total crimes recorded for the whole State in 1971/72, 59.2 per cent were committed in the Dublin Metropolitan Area.

The overall crime detection for the year 1971/72 was 43.4 per cent, which is 2.5 per cent lower than for 1970/71. The total number of crimes solved in 1971/72 was 17,047; the detection figure for 1970/71 was 17,518. The detection rate varies considerably in relation to the various categories of crime. For some of the more serious categories, the rate of detection was as high as 89.7 per cent, while for certain classes of less serious offences against property it was as low as 37.5 per cent.

GROUP I crime classification relates to the most serious category of crime, embracing offences against the person. The number of offences of this type recorded in 1971/72 was 1,321, which is an increase of 65 crimes or 5.1 per cent over the number of crimes recorded in 1970/71. The detection rate in this group was 89.7 per cent, which is about the same as in 1971.

GROUP II crime classification relates to offences against property with violence, and embraces such offences as burglary, housebreaking, sacrilege, robbery, arson, malicious damage and related offences. During the year 1971/72, 11,600 crimes of this type were recorded. This represents an increase of 946 or 8.8 per cent over 1970/71. Of the total crimes recorded, 6,190 or 53.3 per cent were committed in the Dublin Metropolitan Area. The overall detection rate in this crime grouping was 48.2 per cent, as against 51 per cent in 1970/71.

The number of armed robberies committed during the year ended 30th. September, 1972, was 132; the corresponding figure for 1970/71 was 30, for 1969/70, it was 17. The number of such crimes recorded in 1960/61 was 2. The total number of robberies recorded in 1971/72 period was 618, as against 314 in 1970/71 and 215 in 1969/70. The number of robberies recorded in 1960/61 was 42. During the year 1971/72, 298 or 48.2 per cent of the robberies recorded were detected. The increase in the number of robberies recorded in recent years has in great measure been due to the conditions obtaining in the Six-County area and their influence on criminal behaviour here.

GROUP III crime classification embraces offences against property without violence and includes crimes of larceny, embezzlement, false pretences and fraud. During the year 1971/72, 25,568 crimes of this nature were recorded. This represents an increase of 629 or 2.5 per cent over the number recorded in 1970/71. Of the total crimes recorded under this classification, 16,328 or 63.8 per cent were committed in the Dublin Metropolitan Area. Notable statistics in this group are as follows:-

- (a) 8,281 larcenies from motor vehicles were committed in 1971/72, an increase of 845 or 11.3 per cent over the corresponding figure for the previous year.
- (b) 6,007 or 72.5 per cent of larcenies from motor vehicles were committed in the Dublin Metropolitan Area, representing an increase of 394 or 7 per cent over the 1970/71 figure.
- (c) 1,517 larcenies from the person were recorded, an increase of 176 or 13.1 per cent over the 1970/71 figure; 1,410 or 93 per cent of this class of crime were committed in the Dublin Metropolitan Area which represents an increase of 183 or 14.9 per cent over the 1970/71 figure for that area.

The places of highest incidence of larceny from the person are shopping areas, railway stations, bus stops and other areas where large numbers of persons congregate. Special measures have been taken to combat this type of crime, especially in the Dublin Metropolitan Area and in other places where it is of common occurrence. Unless perpetrators of these crimes are caught in the act, detection is difficult. In the majority of cases no clues are left, the victims are rarely able to supply useful descriptions of suspects and the property taken is generally non-identifiable cash.

There were 792 larcenies of mechanically propelled vehicles, which represents an increase of 80 or 11.2 per cent over the figure for 1970/71. Of these crimes 608 or 76.7 per cent were committed in the Dublin Metropolitan Area, an increase of 54 or 9.7 per cent over the 1970/71 figure for the area. The growth in the number of mechanically propelled vehicles registered, the widespread practice of leaving cars unattended in streets and public places, and the remissness of the many owners who fail to secure their vehicles against theft, are to a large extent responsible for the increase in the incidence of this type of crime.

There were 2,271 larcenies of pedal cycles, a decrease of 249 or 9.8 per cent when compared with 1970/71.

Offences of obtaining goods by false pretences totalled 686, a decrease of 360 or 34.4 per cent on the 1970/71 figure. There were 6,597 other miscellaneous larcenies of property not exceeding £50 in value recorded in 1971/72. This is a decrease of 42 or 0.6 per cent compared with the figure for 1970/71.

The overall detection rate for GROUP III in 1971/72 was 37.5 per cent as against 40 per cent in the previous year. Of the total number of crimes recorded during 1971/72, 26,155 or 66.6 per cent were offences against property where the value in each case did not exceed £50. Most of the thefts from unattended vehicles are included in this figure. Again, greater attention by motorists to the securing of their vehicles and the property left in them against theft would effect a significant reduction in this class of crime.

GROUP IV classification embraces other offences not included in Groups I to III i.e. forgery and uttering, perjury, riot and unlawful assembly, offences against public decency, attempting to commit suicide and other indistinct crimes not categorised. The total of offences recorded in this group during the year 1971/72 was 748 of which 619 were offences of forgery and uttering. In 1970/71, a total of 942 offences were recorded of which 848 were offences of forgery and uttering. The 1971/72 total shows a decrease of 194 or 20.5 per cent on the 1970/71 total.

I set out hereunder some of the factors which continue to contribute to the persistent rise in crime figures:-

- (i) The growth in industrialisation and urbanisation resulting in intensive concentration of population in built-up areas, are thus providing more opportunities for planned as well as for casual crime.
- (ii) The increasing affluence in the community and the corresponding increase in the use and display of luxury goods, which readily attract the attention of thieves.
- (iii) The ever-growing use by criminals of motor vehicles, very often stolen or hired out, assuring them of mobility, speed and elusiveness.
- (iv) The distressing lack of a proper security sense on the part of many members of the general public, more particularly in relation to property left exposed to view in motor vehicles, constituting an abiding temptation to the casual pilferer.
- (v) The commission of crime by criminals while on bail awaiting trial. During the year 1971/72, 1,784 crimes against property were committed by 462 persons while on bail. These figures relate to solved crime only.
- (vi) In an era remarkable for the wide dissemination of technological skills in a progressively more urbanised and industrialised society, it is not surprising that the techniques employed by the criminal tend to become ever more sophisticated. Serious crime is generally characterised by foresight and careful planning. The more professional and experienced criminals leave little behind at scenes of crime in the line of clues. Rarely is the victim of theft from a motor car or from an unoccupied dwellinghouse in a position to offer any assistance in the identification of the culprit; very often he is not able to supply incontrovertible identification particulars of the property which has been stolen. In circumstances like these, the culprit may be known to the Gardai, but lack of proof renders it difficult to make him amenable.

PART 11

TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENCES

- The number of indictable offences which was reported or became known to the Garda Síochána in 1972 was 39,237, as compared with 37,781 in 1971 and 30,756 in 1970. The 1972 total shows an increase of 1,456 on the 1971 total and 8,481 on the 1970 total.
- The following table and graph in figure 1 show the numbers of indictable offences recorded in the last 10 years.

<u>1963</u>	-	16,203	-	<u>1968</u>	-	23,104
<u>1964</u>	-	17,700	-	<u>1969</u>	-	25,972
<u>1965</u>	-	16,736	-	<u>1970</u>	-	30,756
<u>1966</u>	-	19,029	-	<u>1971</u>	-	37,781
<u>1967</u>	-	20,558	-	<u>1972</u>	-	39,237

- Details of the crimes and information on the result of proceedings are given at Part VII, statistical table No. 1.

DETECTIONS

- Proceedings were instituted in respect of 15,711 offences in 1972. In 1,336 other cases the offenders were detected but for various reasons no proceedings are shown. In most of these cases the offenders were either dealt with under the Juvenile Liaison Scheme or the offences were taken into consideration by the courts in dealing with other charges. The total number of offences detected was, therefore, 17,047 or 43.4 per cent.
- The graph in figure 1 shows the detections in the last eleven years.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN GARDA DIVISIONS

- The number of indictable offences recorded and detected in each of the 18 Garda divisions into which the State is divided is shown at Part VII, table 2. Similar information in respect of the Garda districts in which the cities of Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway are included, is also given there.
- The following table shows the number of offences recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Area and the rest of the State in 1971 and 1972:

INDICTABLE OFFENCES RECORDED

YEAR	DUBLIN METROPOLITAN AREA	REST OF STATE	TOTAL
1971	23,085 (61%) of total	14,696 (39%) of total	37,781
1972	23,254 (59.2%) of total	15,983 (40.7%) of total	39,237
	Increase of 169 (0.7%)	Increase of 1,287. (8.7%).	Increase of 1,456. (3.8%)

- The estimated population of the Dublin Metropolitan Area is 823,500 and the number of indictable offences per thousand persons was therefore 28 in 1972, and which was also the figure for 1971. Outside the Metropolitan Area the number of indictable offences per thousand persons was 7.4 in 1972 and this was also the figure for 1971.

9. The increase in the number of indictable crimes in the Dublin Metropolitan Area was 169 or 0.7 per cent. The increase in crime in divisions outside the Metropolitan Area is spread over 13 of the 17 divisions, the percentage increases being:

INCREASES		INCREASES	
Donegal	45.0%	Louth/Meath	20.7%
Galway W.R.	35.5%	Limerick	6.9%
Cork W.R.	29.2%	Roscommon/Galway	6.9%
Cavan/Monaghan	28.5%	Longford/W'Meath	6.4%
Wexford	23.6%	Tipperary	4.1%
Sligo/Leitrim	22.9%	Cork E.R.	3.9%
		Leix/Offaly	0.3%

In 4 divisions a decrease was recorded:

DECREASES	
Mayo	15.8%
Waterford/Kilkenny	10.3%
Kerry	9.4%
Carlow/Kildare	5.8%

PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES

10. The following table shows the number of indictable offences known to the police in each of the principal groups of offences, compared with the corresponding figures for 1971.

OFFENCE GROUP	Number of Offences		Increase or decrease in 1972 compared with 1971		Percentage of Detections.	
	1972	1971	1971		1972	1971
			Number	Per Cent		
Offences against the Person.	1,321	1,256	+ 65	+5.1%	89.7	90
Offences against Property with Violence.	11,600	10,654	+946	+8.8%	48.2	51
Offences against Property without Violence.	25,568	24,929	+ 639	+2.5%	37.5	40
Other Indictable Offences	748	942	-194	-20.5%	86.3	89
TOTAL			<u>+1,650</u>			
Indictable Offences.	39,237	37,781	Net +1,456	+3.8%	43.4	46

For offences included in these groups, see Part VII, Statistical Table No. 1.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

11. The following table enables a comparison to be made of the incidence of offences in this category over the last five years.

Year	Number of offences known to the Gardai	Number of offences in which detections were made	Percentage of offences in which detections were made
1972	1,321	1,193	89.7
1971	1,256	1,128	90
1970	1,142	1,033	90
1969	1,170	1,091	93
1968	1,151	1,076	93

Murder, Attempts and threats to murder, Infanticide, Manslaughter, Dangerous Driving causing death or serious bodily harm.

MURDER OF PERSONS AGED ABOVE ONE YEAR

12. Nineteen murders of persons aged above one year were recorded in 1972. Proceedings were instituted in 12 cases. Four other cases were detected but no proceedings are shown. Brief particulars of the nineteen cases are given in Part VII.

MURDER OF INFANTS AGED ONE YEAR AND UNDER

13. Three murders of infants were recorded in 1972, brief particulars of which are given in Part VII.

ATTEMPTS TO MURDER

14. Four crimes of attempted murder were recorded in 1972. Brief particulars are given in Part VII.

THREATS TO MURDER, ETC.

15. No crime of threatening to murder was recorded in 1972. One such crime was recorded in 1971.

MANSLAUGHTER (OTHER THAN TRAFFIC FATALITIES)

16. Six cases of manslaughter were recorded in 1972. Brief particulars are given in Part VII.

MANSLAUGHTER (TRAFFIC FATALITIES)

17. Fourteen cases were recorded in 1972.

DANGEROUS DRIVING CAUSING DEATH

18. Sixty-nine persons were charged with dangerous driving causing death in 1972 as compared with sixty-five persons similarly charged in 1971. Of the sixty-nine prosecutions instituted and seventeen cases pending from 1971, convictions were recorded in 15 cases and 37 cases were pending at the end of the year. In the balance of 34 cases, informations were refused or the accused was acquitted.

DANGEROUS DRIVING CAUSING SERIOUS BODILY HARM

19. Thirty-eight persons were charged with this offence in 1972 as compared with twenty-four persons so charged in 1971. Of the thirty-eight prosecutions instituted and 17 cases pending from 1971, convictions were recorded in 11 cases and 32 cases were pending at the end of the year. In the balance of 12 cases informations were refused or the accused was acquitted. It will be noted that there are only 17 cases shown as pending from 1971 when in fact there were 18 cases. This is due to the fact that the accused in one case was convicted of careless driving only and has been recorded accordingly.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE

20. Included in this group are offences of burglary, housebreaking and related offences, robbery and malicious damage to property.
21. In this category the number of offences in 1972 was 11,600 as compared with 10,654 in 1971, an increase of 946 or 8.8 per cent. Of the total offences recorded in this classification, 6,190 or 53.3 per cent were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Area. During 1972, 5,596 crimes were detected representing a detection rate of 48.2 per cent as compared with 51 per cent in 1971.
22. The following table shows the number of offences recorded in the past 5 years, and the number and percentage of detections in this category in the past 5 years.

Year	Number of offences recorded	Number of offences detected	Percentage of offences detected.
1972	11,600	5,596	48.2
1971	10,654	5,444	51
1970	9,577	5,268	55
1969	7,563	5,065	67
1968	6,469	4,440	69

23. Continuing the trend of recent years, a further increase has been recorded in offences of breaking and entering premises, including attempts to break into premises and possession of housebreaking implements. There were 10,467 such offences, an increase of 496 or 4.9 per cent over 1971. Proceedings were instituted in 4,788 cases in 1972 and in a further 298 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings are shown, giving a total of 5,086 detections or 48.5 per cent. The percentage in 1971 was 50 per cent.
24. The following table shows recorded offences of breaking and entering premises over the past five years.

OFFENCE	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Sacrilege	86	60	71	38	42
Burglary	489	451	425	286	284
Housebreaking (Dwellinghouses)	3,831	3,641	3,001	2,493	1,967
Breaking into shops, warehouses, etc.	5,047	4,794	4,536	3,534	3,171
Attempts to break into houses, shops, warehouses, etc.	227	182	235	188	138
Entering with intent to commit felony.	758	802	725	587	498
Possession of housebreaking tools.	29	41	49	66	63
TOTAL:	10,467	9,971	9,042	7,192	6,163

ROBBERY

25. The increasing trend in crimes of violence was reflected in offences of robbery and assaults with intent to rob which rose during 1972 to 618 cases compared with 314 in 1971, an increase of 304 or 96.8 per cent. In 1970, 215 cases were recorded. Firearms were alleged to have been used during 1972 in 132 cases compared with 30 cases in 1971, an increase of 102 or 340 per cent. In 1970, 17 cases were recorded. Proceedings were instituted in 298 cases during 1972. Convictions were recorded in 237 cases within the year and in a further 10 cases the Probation of Offenders Act was applied. Sixty-eight cases were still pending in the courts. Brief particulars of crimes in which firearms were alleged to have been used are given in Part VII.

ARSON AND OTHER MALICIOUS INJURY TO PROPERTY

26. Four hundred and ninety-seven offences under this heading were recorded in 1972, of which 204 were offences of arson. In 1971, the total number of offences was 367 of which 151 were offences of arson. Proceedings were instituted in 192 cases in 1972 and in a further 18 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings are shown.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE :

27. Included in this group are offences of larceny, embezzlement, obtaining goods, etc., by false pretences, frauds and receiving stolen goods.
28. The number of offences recorded in this classification in 1972 was 25,568 as compared with 24,929 in 1971, an increase of 639 or 2.5 per cent. Of this total 16,328 or 63.8 per cent were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Area. Proceedings were instituted in 8,644 cases in 1972 and in an additional 968 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings are shown. The total of detections therefore was 9,612 or 37.5 per cent compared with 40 per cent in 1971. Convictions were recorded in 5,838 cases in 1972 and in a further 1,935 cases the Probation of Offenders Act was applied. One thousand five hundred and seventy-six cases were pending at the end of the year.
29. The following table shows the number of offences recorded in this group over the last five years.

Year	Number of offences recorded	Number of offences detected
1972	25,568	9,612 (37.5%)
1971	24,929	10,103 (40%)
1970	19,557	8,511 (44%)
1969	16,764	9,301 (55%)
1968	15,091	8,346 (55%)

30. The following table enables a comparison to be made over the past 5 years of larcenies recorded.

OFFENCES	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Larceny of horses, cattle and sheep	134	77	61	103	49
Larceny from the person.	1,517	1,341	682	457	338
Larceny in house to value of £5 or with menaces.	596	603	570	555	590
Larceny from Dwelling-house by employees	34	94	56	103	94
Larceny of explosives	5	4	5	1	-
Larceny of Motor Cars	322	712	370	289	155
Larceny of Motor Cycles & scooters etc.	438	-	-	-	-
Larceny of motor lorries	12	-	-	-	-
Larceny of other Mechanically propelled vehicles.	20	-	-	-	-
Larceny of pedal cycles.	2,271	2,520	2,345	2,410	2,469
Larceny from unattended vehicles.	8,281	7,436	5,619	3,766	2,877
Larceny from shops and stalls.	2,727	2,595	2,230	2,125	2,060
Other larcenies (exceeding £50 in value)	1,326	1,221	849	588	543
Other larcenies (not exceeding £50 in value)	6,597	6,639	5,783	5,080	4,718
TOTALS:	24,280	23,242	18,570	15,477	13,893

NOTE:

Mechanically propelled vehicles have in former reports been grouped under one heading. This year they are shown under four headings according to class of vehicle.

EMBEZZLEMENT

31. Fifty-six offences of embezzlement were recorded in 1972 compared with 85 offences in 1971. Proceedings were instituted in 43 cases and in 4 additional cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings are shown.

OBTAINING GOODS, ETC. BY FALSE PRETENCE

32. Six hundred and sixty-six cases under this heading were recorded in 1972 compared with 1,016 cases in 1971. Proceedings were instituted in 500 cases and in an additional 23 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings are shown.

FRAUDS

33. One hundred and eleven frauds were recorded in 1972 compared with 152 recorded in 1971. Proceedings were instituted in 86 cases and in one additional case the offender was detected but no proceedings are shown.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS

34. Four hundred and fifty-five offences under this heading were recorded in 1972 compared with 434 in 1971. Proceedings were instituted in 431 cases and in a further 24 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings are shown.

OTHER INDICTABLE OFFENCES

35. Included in this group are offences of forgery and uttering, perjury, riot and unlawful assembly, offences against public decency, attempting to commit suicide and other indictable offences not included in Groups I, II or III.
36. The total of offences recorded in the group in 1972 was 748 of which 619 were offences of forgery and uttering. In 1971 the number of offences was 942 of which 848 were offences of forgery and uttering. The 1972 total shows a decrease of 194 or 20.5 per cent on the 1971 total.

ORGANISED CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

37. During the year a number of bank raids were carried out in the country, particulars of which are included in Part VII.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

38. The total value of property stolen in 1972 was £1,796,069 compared with £1,520,594 in 1971. The value of property recovered in 1972 was £289,384 compared with £223,861 in 1971.
39. In offences against property with violence, i.e. housebreakings, the value of property reported stolen in 1972 was £823,746 of which property valued £125,896 was recovered. In 1971 the value of property stolen was £692,320 of which property valued £114,220 was recovered.
40. In offences against property without violence, i.e. larcenies, the value of property stolen in 1972 was £972,323 of which property valued £163,488 was recovered. In 1971 the value of property stolen was £828,274 of which property valued £109,641 was recovered. Statistical table 1, Part VII, sets out groups of property values in each crime group classification of offences against property.

AGE GROUPS OF PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES

41. The following table shows the age groups of persons found guilty of indictable offences, including persons against whom the charges were held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act applied in the years 1968 to 1972 inclusive.

Year	Under 14 Years	14 to 17 Years	17 to 21 Years	Over 21 Years	Total
1972	705	2,458	3,370	5,767	12,301
1971	724	2,027	3,059	5,386	11,196
1970	811	2,060	2,873	4,462	10,206
1969	901	2,141	3,065	4,443	10,550
1968	879	1,743	2,461	4,281	9,364

PART III

JUVENILE CRIME (under 17 years)

A total of 3,163 juveniles were found guilty of indictable offences in 1972, including juveniles against whom the charges were held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act applied. The number in 1971 was 2,751.

PERCENTAGE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN RELATION TO OTHER PERSONS CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Juvenile offenders in 1972 formed 25.7 per cent of the total persons convicted of indictable offences. The percentage in 1971 was 24 per cent.

The number of juvenile offenders and the percentage of the total persons convicted of indictable offences in the years 1966 to 1972 is shown in the following table:

Year	Number of Juveniles convicted of indictable offences	Percentage of total number of persons convicted of indictable offences
1966	3,168	34
1967	2,935	31
1968	2,622	28
1969	3,042	29
1970	2,871	28
1971	2,751	24
1972	3,163	25.7

In addition to juveniles charged with indictable offences in 1972, a number were cautioned, with the consent of the law officers, for the commission of offences of a minor nature.

JUVENILE LIAISON OFFICER SCHEME

The Juvenile Liaison Officer Scheme was adopted in the Dublin Metropolitan Area on 3rd. September, 1963, and in view of the measure of success achieved over a trial period, the scheme was extended to include the cities of Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway; also Clonmel, Drogheda, Dundalk, Sligo, Tralee, Wexford and Kilkenny.

The principle of the scheme is that juvenile liaison officers, i.e. members of the Garda Siochana specially chosen and trained for this work, are empowered to deal with children and young persons who become involved in certain forms of crime, housebreakings, larcenies, etc., without resorting to court proceedings, subject to the following conditions:

1. that the offender is under the age of 17 years;
2. that the offence is a minor theft which may include breaking and entering premises;
3. that the offence is admitted;
4. that the offender has not previously come under the notice of the Gardai, and
 - (a) that the parents or guardians agree to co-operate with the Gardai by accepting help and advice concerning the subject's future, and
 - (b) that the injured party does not object to the offender's being cautioned rather than prosecuted.

Generally it is the policy to caution rather than prosecute a juvenile who is known to be a first offender and who comes within the foregoing conditions. Account is taken of the full circumstances of each individual case, e.g. degree of temptation and any aggravating or mitigating factors.

Juveniles dealt with under the Scheme are divided broadly into two classes:-

- (1) Children or young persons who have contravened the criminal law, and
- (2) Potential delinquents.

Delinquents of the first class came to the attention of the juvenile liaison officer through normal police channels. The second class, that of potential delinquents, consists of juveniles who are not known to have committed any offence but whose behaviour if not corrected in time could lead them into crime.

The decision to prosecute or administer a caution and refer the offender to the juvenile liaison officer, is made in the Dublin Metropolitan Area by the chief superintendent in charge of crime and in the rest of the State by the local Garda superintendent. The scheme does not conflict with the Probation Service or the activities of other organisations but does provide for co-operation with such services.

The Juvenile Liaison Officer Scheme is operated in the Dublin Metropolitan Area by a unit with a total strength of 1 sergeant, 9 gardai and two ban gardai under the immediate charge of the chief superintendent in charge of crime, and elsewhere by two sergeants, 10 gardai and 2 ban gardai under the supervision of their District Officers. All members of this staff are specially selected and receive special training in the working of the Scheme. They wear plain clothes in the performance of their duty.

PROGRESS RECORD

The following table shows some statistics of work done by the juvenile liaison officers since the date of inception of the scheme to 30th. September, 1972:

Particulars	Dublin Metropolitan Area		All other Centres	
	MALES:	FEMALES:	MALES:	FEMALES:
Number of juveniles accepted to the Scheme since its commencement.	4,234	708	1,989	354
Number of Recidivists	675		304	
Visits to Boys Clubs	6,750		9,218	
Lectures and Meetings attended and talks given.	1,965		3,202	
Number of visits to homes of delinquents.	70,056		34,229	
No. of cases closed due to:				
(a) Juvenile reaching age of 17 years.	2,575		1,054	
(b) Withdrawal of supervision after 2 years where practicable.	1,000		230	

GRAND TOTAL: MALES: 6,223
 FEMALES: 1,062
 7,285

Since the inception of the Scheme in 1963, 7,285 Juveniles have been cautioned and supervised by the Gardai and of this number, 979 (13.4%) subsequently became involved in crime. This indicates the degree of success of the Scheme.

YOUTH CLUBS

Youth Clubs are an essential part of healthy development. Of 374 established youth clubs catering for indoor and outdoor group activities of both boys and girls throughout the country the Gardai now participate in the administration etc. of 120.

PART IV.

NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES

GENERAL REVIEW

The number of persons prosecuted for non-indictable offences in 1972 was 190,152 compared with 198,157 in 1971. Details are given at Part VII statistical table number 3. Of the total number of offenders proceeded against, 163,356 were dealt with for offences under the Road Traffic Acts, Road Transport Acts, Roads Act and Finance Acts.

The following table shows the number of persons prosecuted and the numbers convicted for non-indictable offences in each of the years 1968 to 1972 inclusive.

Year	Number Prosecuted	Number Convicted	Percentage of Convictions
1972	190,152	143,884	75.6
1971	198,157	152,381	77
1970	169,581	125,153	74
1969	178,186	130,506	73
1968	173,592	128,886	74

PRINCIPAL OFFENCES

The following table shows the numbers of prosecutions for the offences which constitute the greater part of the total in the years 1971 and 1972 and shows increases and decreases under each heading.

Offences	No. of persons prosecuted		Increase + Decrease -
	1971	1972	
Highway Acts (Roads Act, Road Transport Acts and Road Traffic Acts).	172,668	163,356	- 9,312
Intoxicating Liquor Laws	8,284	9,345	+ 1,061
Assaults	3,517	3,957	+ 440
School Attendance Act.	1,561	1,141	- 420
Unlicensed Dogs	1,322	830	- 492
Malicious Damage	1,709	1,736	+ 27

Part VII statistical table number 5 shows the number of persons prosecuted for various traffic offences over the past three years.

FINES ON THE SPOT

The system of "fines on the spot" under Section 103 of the Road Traffic Act, 1961, was introduced in the Dublin Metropolitan Area on 1st. April, 1963, and extended to the cities of Cork, Limerick and Galway on 1st. May, 1965, Waterford on 1st. July, 1967, Tralee on 3rd. May, 1971, Killarney on 1st. September, 1971, and Athlone on 1st. November, 1971.

Details of offences and proceedings in the years 1971 and 1972 are given in Part VII statistical table number 6.

DRINK AND DRIVING

Proceedings were taken under this heading in 2,472 cases, 338 more than in 1971. Specific charges related to driving or attempting to drive or being in charge of a motor vehicle when unfit to drive through drink or drugs or, since 3rd. November, 1969, driving etc., with a blood/alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit. There were 1,783 convictions during the year 1972. There were 70 prosecutions for driving or attempting to drive a pedal cycle while drunk resulting in 66 convictions, and 12 prosecutions for driving or attempting to drive or being in charge of animal-drawn vehicle while drunk resulting in 11 convictions.

In all 3,346 persons were required to take a breath test during the year. There were 91 prosecutions for refusing breath tests resulting in 81 convictions, and 96 prosecutions for refusing blood/urine specimens resulting in 80 convictions.

The results of breath tests, blood/urine tests etc., are given in Part VII statistical table number 4. The law relating to breath tests is contained in Section 28 of the Road Traffic Act, 1968, which enacts that whenever a member of the Garda Síochána is of opinion that a person in charge of a mechanically propelled vehicle in a public place has consumed intoxicating liquor he may require him to take a breath test.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR ACTS

The following table shows the number of persons prosecuted for various offences under the Intoxicating Liquor Acts in each of the years 1968 to 1972 inclusive.

Offences	Number of persons prosecuted				
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
Being on licensed premises during prohibited hours.	4,891	3,926	3,435	3,446	3,314
Offences by licensed persons (or their servants) against closing regulations.	691	673	640	628	636
Other offences by licensed persons (or their servants)	31	79	40	61	77
Offences in connection with registered clubs	16	26	15	22	25
Drunkenness simple	1,444	1,394	1,206	1,436	1,775
Drunkenness with aggravation	1,859	1,945	1,647	1,697	1,777
Supplying or selling drink to persons under 18 years.	43	-	-	-	-
Other offences against Intoxicating Liquor Laws.	370	241	225	231	340

NOTE:

No figures are available for the years 1968 to 1971 in respect of supplying or selling drink to persons under 18 years.

PART V

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACTS

DRUG SQUAD

This squad was formed in 1968 with a strength of 1 detective sergeant and 3 detective gardai. The present strength of the squad is 1 detective sergeant, 12 detective gardai and 2 ban gardai. The strength was increased in October, 1971, and September, 1972, by 7 detective gardai and 1 ban garda. A trained Labrador dog is used by the squad for the purpose of locating concealed drugs. The drug squad is based at Dublin Castle and is available for preventive and detective duties in relation to dangerous drugs in any part of the country. The members of the drug squad have received special training in relation to their duties. They work in close liaison with the special detective unit and special divisional units throughout the country. They also collaborate with other police forces and Interpol in relation to international drug traffic. The fullest co-operation with other interested agencies is maintained in efforts to suppress illegal drug trafficking. During the year under review the policy of selecting members from each Garda division to undergo short attachment courses on duties in relation to drug offences with the drug squad at Dublin Castle was continued. To date, 9 sergeants and 25 gardai have completed this course. The course will continue and members will be selected from areas where it is thought their training will be of special benefit.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACTS AND REGULATIONS

During the year, 201 persons were charged under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1934 and the Health Act 1970. Of this number 157 were charged with offences in the Dublin Metropolitan Area, 1 with an offence committed in Naas, 5 with offences committed in Cavan, 12 with offences committed in Galway, 1 with an offence committed in Tuamgraney, Co. Clare, 1 with an offence committed in Mullingar, 1 with an offence committed in Athlone, 8 with offences committed in Dundalk, 2 with offences committed in Drogheda, 3 with offences committed in Rush, Co. Dublin, 2 with offences committed in Castlebar, 5 with offences committed in Sligo, 1 with an offence committed in Cahir and 2 with offences committed in Waterford City. Specific charges related to: unlawful possession of dangerous drugs - 183 persons charged; unlawfully procuring dangerous drugs - 11 persons charged; unlawfully supplying dangerous drugs - 5 persons charged - these are persons who in popular parlance are referred to as "pushers". For other offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 2 persons were charged.

Comparative drug-incidence ratings may be inferred from following tables:-

124 persons	were charged with offences relating to	Cannabis.
7 "	" " " " " "	" " LSD.
15 "	" " " " " "	" " Cannabis and LSD.
1 person	" " " " " "	" " Heroin.
4 persons	" " " " " "	" " Heroin and Cannabis.
3 "	" " " " " "	" " Heroin, Cannabis and Physeptone.
5 "	" " " " " "	" " Heroin, Morphine, Cocaine and Cannabis.
1 person	" " " " " "	" " Morphine.
1 "	" " " " " "	" " Morphine and Cocaine.
1 "	" " " " " "	" " Morphine and Diconal.
2 persons	" " " " " "	" " Morphine and Barbiturates.
8 "	" " " " " "	" " Morphine and Mandrax.
4 "	" " " " " "	" " Diconal.
2 "	" " " " " "	" " Diconal, Pethidine and Palfium.
1 person	" " " " " "	" " Diconal, Tuinal and Mandrax.
3 persons	" " " " " "	" " Omnopon.
2 "	" " " " " "	" " Omnopon and Mandrax.
12 "	" " " " " "	" " Barbiturates.
5 "	" " " " " "	" " Assorted Drugs.

The nationalities of the persons charged were:-

Republic of Ireland	-	175
Great Britain and the Six Counties	-	22
U.S.A.	-	2
South Africa	-	1
Ghana	-	1

PART VI

OTHER SPECIAL SERVICES

SUMMARY OF CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITY DURING THE YEAR 1972.

The Crime Prevention Unit in Dublin Metropolitan Area consists of one detective inspector, 3 sergeants and 2 gardai who are permanently employed on crime prevention duties.

In Cork City one sergeant is fully engaged on crime prevention duty.

There are 31 sergeants employed on part-time crime prevention duties in their respective divisions throughout the country outside the Dublin Metropolitan Area and Cork City.

SURVEY OF PREMISES

The surveying of premises still remains one of the most important of the many tasks carried out by the Unit and much of the crime prevention officer's time is given to this. One hundred and eighty-four premises were surveyed during the year in the Dublin Metropolitan Area. The curtailment of such activities as compared with previous years was offset by the implementation of major group surveys involving large complexes in industrial estates, supermarkets, banks and other commercial groups.

TALKS SERVICE

This service to the public continues to enjoy favour. The number of talks given to groups, on request, amounted to 35, the majority being to residents' associations and ladies' clubs, management groups, youth organisations and supervisors concerned with various aspects of commercial security.

PUBLICITY

The excellent relationship that exists between the Garda Force and the news media continues to yield handsome dividends in the domain of publicity; and the many opportunities of fostering a healthy public interest in crime prevention, which were forthcoming through the unremitting goodwill and welcome assistance of the Press as well as the Television and Radio services, were freely availed of. The 'Garda Patrol' programme continued on a once-weekly basis up to September, 1972. Since the 28th. September, 1972, matters of Garda/Public interest are covered in a new magazine programme titled 'Tangents'. This programme has again proved to be of great all round assistance in the prevention of crime and the circulation of general crime information. Here, our grateful thanks must again be seriously extended to the Authorities and staff of Radio Telefis Eireann for their ready and unstinted co-operation in presenting the programme and also for the specialised instruction and training afforded to the Garda Photographer.

EXHIBITIONS

Despite its situation and location our Crime Prevention Room in "F" Block, Ship Street, Dublin, continues to attract numbers of people with crime prevention problems. We are thankful to the many manufacturers and agents of appliances and devices who have given security equipment on loan to this exhibition.

During the year crime prevention exhibitions were mounted at the R.D.S. Spring Show and Horse Show, also at the agricultural shows in Cork, Limerick, Sligo, Mullingar, Tralee and Virginia.

GENERAL

The variety and range of effective crime prevention devices on the market indicates an increased public interest in prevention and deterrence techniques. There was an increase in installations with the consequent increase in the number of detections. This reflects an awareness, particularly on the part of new and progressive companies, of the efficiency of such measures. There are approximately 1,800 alarms connected to the '999' system, this being the area that showed the most significant increase. There are 123 direct line connections to Garda Stations in the Dublin Metropolitan Area. At times the proportion of false alarms proved somewhat disconcerting and resulted in a not inconsiderable waste of man hours.

LOOKING AHEAD

It is envisaged that the demand made on the crime prevention service will expand further in the year ahead due to the shorter working weeks in industry, and the consequent closing for longer periods of business and factory premises, many of which are inadequately safeguarded. Though the mobility, expertise and daring associated with latter day crime may exercise a continuing strain, it is, nevertheless, confidently expected that with increased public awareness of security needs and greater acceptance by business people of prevention advice, our crime prevention service will prove effective in reducing the opportunities on which the criminal counts.

COMMUNICATIONS

During the year 105,641 emergency '999' calls were received in the Information Room, Dublin Castle, from members of the public. In 1971, the number of '999' emergency calls was 99,713. In all a total of 247,791 calls were received and dealt with during the same period by the staff at Dublin Castle.

GARDA RADIO SERVICE

The Garda Radio Service continued to expand during the year and is now in all divisions. Base stations were fitted to 31 extra stations. Car radios were also issued to 36 additional areas.

The equipment now in use is as follows:

Base Stations - transmitters/receivers	- 150
Base Stations - receivers only	- 20
Car Sets	- 339
Motor cycle sets	- 130
Personal Sets	- 371
Portable Sets	- 39

THE GARDA DOG SERVICE

The Garda Dog Unit, established in 1960, consists of 1 sergeant and 4 garda handlers, operating 5 trained alsatian dogs. It is based in the Dublin Metropolitan Area and during 1972 played a useful role in the prevention and detection of crime. Dog teams are available for duty on a 24 hour basis in any part of the country.

Numerous calls were made for the services of the unit in searching premises, tracing missing persons, tracing the routes of fleeing criminals, searching areas for offenders, stolen property and like activities.

During the year members of the Unit made 53 arrests and assisted in effecting many others. Summonses were issued in 213 cases arising out of detections made by the unit while on duty with their dogs.

In addition to routine calls dealt with in the Metropolitan Area the unit was engaged at the following centres:

1. Search at Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath, in connection with missing girl whose body was later found in the Dublin Mountains.
2. Search of a forest at Gurteen, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, for a number of men wanted for armed bank hold-up.
3. Search at Cobh where dog tracked and found two men concealed in undergrowth. Both were wanted for armed bank robbery.

During the year Garda dog teams were the recipients of numerous requests to attend various exhibitions and fetes. Due to pressure of work, however, these invitations were regretfully declined.

One replacement dog was trained during the year for the Unit under the supervision of the sergeant in charge.

GARDA SUB-AQUA UNIT

The Garda Sub-Aqua Unit was established on an official basis in September, 1966, under the general control and supervision of the inspector i/c Transport, Dublin Castle, and the direct control of the sergeant member. The purpose of the unit is to carry out underwater searches for:

- (a) Weapons used in the commission of crime, or other evidence of crime deposited under water;
- (b) bodies of victims of crime or drowning accidents.

On the 22nd. April, 1972, the then Commissioner directed that the Garda Sub-Aqua Unit should cease operations until new equipment was provided. He also directed that a working party be set up to examine the administration, organisation and training of the unit and to furnish recommendations thereon. The report of the working party is now available and when its recommendations have been fully studied a decision will be taken on the question of re-activating the sub-aqua unit.

Prior to the suspension of operations the unit took part in 18 searches for victims of drowning tragedies at different places throughout the country.

The unit was also engaged during the year in underwater searches as follows:

1. Search for missing girl in Dunshaughlin area lasting 36 days. Body later found in Dublin Mountains.
2. Search of river Dodder for stolen property.

In all, twenty-one full scale operations were undertaken during the year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION

A public relations section in the Garda Síochána was set up in October, 1971. One of the objectives of this section is to improve relations between the media and the Gardai.

I am pleased to report that a close and, I am sure, mutually beneficial liaison has been established with these authorities and I wish to record my thanks for the help they have given us. In addition, talks have been given to a number of groups and societies and we look forward to an extension of this exercise. With this in mind, useful relationships have been set up between the Garda public relations officer and a number of organisations concerned with youth, social and community problems.

Particular emphasis has been placed on lectures and exhibitions with a view to improving relations between the Gardai and young people.

PART VII

STATISTICAL TABLES

STATISTICS OF CRIME, 1972

TABLE 1

The number and nature of the indictable offences which became known to the police in 1972; the number of offences in respect of which proceedings were instituted and the results of such proceedings.

TABLE 2

The number of indictable offences, by groups, reported by each Garda division, and by the Garda districts of the cities Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway and the number and percentage of detections.

TABLE 3

The number of persons proceeded against for non-indictable offences, the nature of the offences and the result of proceedings.

TABLE 4

Drink and Driving - Statistics of blood tests, blood/urine tests, arrests, etc.

TABLE 5

Numbers of persons prosecuted for various traffic offences.

TABLE 6

Fines-on-the-spot. Details of offences and proceedings, etc.

Indictable Offences which became known to the Garda during the year ended 30th September, 1972 **TABLE 1**

NATURE OF OFFENCES (1)	Number of Offences Reported or known (2)	Number of Offences in which Criminal Proceedings were		RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES												Number (by Sex and Age Groups) of Persons Convicted or against whom the Charge was held proved and Order made without Conviction.										
		Commenced (3a)	Shewn Pending in Previous Returns (3b)	Informations refused (4)	Dealt with on Indictment and					Committed for Trial and still awaiting Trial (10)	Dealt with Summarily and					Still Pending in District Court (16)	Crimes for which the perpetrators were detected but for which no proceedings are shown.									
					Convicted (5)	Acquitted (6)	Fined, Inmate and Incapable of Paying (7)	Note Procepal entered (8)	Adjourned sine Die or Otherwise disposed of (9)		Convicted (11)	Dismissed (12)	Charge proved and order made without conviction (13)	Charge Withdrawn (14)	Adjourned sine Die or Otherwise disposed of (15)		Under 14 Years (18)	14 to 17 Years (19)	17 to 21 Years (20)	Above 21 Years (21)	Total (22)					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
GROUP I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON																										
(a) Murder (of Persons aged above one year)	19	12	9	1	6	4			3						6	4			1	5	6					
(b) Ditto (of infants aged one year and under)	3															2										
(c) Infanticide																										
2. Attempt to Murder	4	1	1					1	1												1					
3. Threats, Conspiracy, or Incitement to Murder																										
4. Manslaughter (other than Traffic Fatalities)	6	6	3		4				3						1			1	3	4	7					
(a) Manslaughter (Traffic Fatalities)	14	10	6	1	3	3			6	1		1		3				1	3	3	3					
(b) Dangerous Driving Causing Death	70	69	17	4	13	22		3	1	26	2	1	1	1	11			1	1	18	27					
(c) Ditto Causing serious bodily harm	38	38	17	4	7	4		1	17	4	3			15				1	2	7	11					
(d) Wounding and other Acts endangering Life (Felonies)	32	30	23	1	5	3		1	15	13		3		1	12				5	20	25					
(b) Ditto—Gárdai on duty	2	2			1										1				1	2	3					
(a) Assault, Wounding and other like Offences (Misdemeanours)	586	521	113	1	17	5		1	16	406	45	29	5	24	84	5		1	35	3	151	1	335	6	533	
(b) Ditto—Gárdai on duty	263	236	25		13				5	199	10	10	11	7	28	1			9	66	4	179	7	253		
8. Possession of Firearms with intent to endanger life	53	49	4	1	16	5		1	14	3	3	1	1		5	1				5	22	30				
9. Endangering Railway Passengers																										
10. Intimidation and Molestation	4	1	1										1		1											
11. Intimidation by Threatening Letters, Notices, etc.	11	5							1			3	1								3	3				
12. Cruelty to or Neglect of Children (on Indictment)	2	2									1		1								2	2				
13. Abandoning Children under two years	3	2									1		1							1	1	2				
14. Procuring Abortion																										
15. Concealment of Birth	2		1												1	1										
16. Unnatural Offences and Attempts	45	37	14		2				3	26		5	1	1	13	6			2	6	18	26				
17. Rape	26	19	16		5	5		1	4	10		1		2	6	2			1	8	13	22				
18. Indecent Assaults on Females	106	70	32		5	1		2	1	2	50	11	5	2	4	19	7		12	16	37	53				
19. Debauchment of Girls under 15 years	13	11	5		4	1		1	2	4	1				6					3	5	8				
20. Debauchment of Girls between 15 and 17 years	14	12	5					1		8				1	7	1			1	3	6	10				
21. Incest	4	2	2													3	2									
22. Procuration																										
23. Abduction	3	2	2			1		1			1		1								2	2				
24. Bigamy																										
TOTAL (GROUP I.)	1,321	1,159	301	13	103	55		17	4	116	726	74	51	27	41	222	34		1	63	3	274	6	677	14	1,038

Indictable Offences which became known to the Garda during the year ended 30th September, 1972 TABLE 1 continued

NATURE OF OFFENCES (1)	Number of Offences Reported or known (2)	Number of Offences in which Criminal Proceedings were		RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES												Still Pending in District Court (16)	Crimes for which the perpetrators were located but for which no proceedings are shown. (17)	Number (by Sex and Age Groups) of Persons Convicted or against whom the Charge was held, proved and Order made without Conviction.									
		Commenced (3a)	Shown Pending in Previous Returns (3b)	Informations refused (4)	Dealt with on Indictment and					Committed for Trial and still awaiting Trial (10)	Dealt with Summarily and							(18) Under 14 Years	(19) 14 to 17 Years	(20) 17 to 21 Years	(21) Above 21 Years	(22) Total					
					Convicted (5)	Acquitted (6)	Found Insane and Incapable of Pleading (7)	Notis Prosequi entered (8)	Adjourned Sine Die or Otherwise disposed of (9)		Convicted (11)	Dismissed (12)	Charge proved and order made without conviction (13)	Charge Withdrawn (14)	Adjourned Sine Die or Otherwise disposed of (15)								M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
		GROUP III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE																									
41. Larceny of Horses, Cattle and Sheep	134	40	16		6	1				6	30	2	2	1	6			2	12	22	27						
42. Larceny from the Person	1,517	351	32		10					6	213	16	96	6	27	7		24	6	55	25	47	23	37	15	374	
43. Larceny in House to value of (5, or with menaces	299	178	63		2					2	128	12	55	1	2	20	15	8	3	22	5	47	5	49	8	152	
44. Larceny from Dwelling-houses by Employees ..	34	25	7								7		20	1	4	5			1	2	3		2	10	15		
45. Larceny of Explosives	5	2									1			1		1								1	1		
46. Larceny of motor cars	323	133	43		26	1		1	20	21	9	8	1	1	28					6	26	97				129	
47. Larceny of motor cycles, scooters etc.	436	63	12		2				2	50	4	7			11					21	2	22	1	15		65	
48. Larceny of motor lorries	12	5								2	1				2											2	
49. Larceny of other mechanically propelled vehicles	30	10	1		1				2	5					3								2	5	1	8	
50. Larceny of Pedal Cycles	2,271	131	24						3	86	12	21	1	3	17	33	13			25	2	30	1	24		105	
51. Larceny from Unattended Vehicles	8,261	2,010	207	1	35	5		3	21	1,452	130	276	5	12	271	89	63	5	246	15	414	6	422	2	1,177		
52. Larceny from Shops and Stalls	2,727	1,865	173		8	1		1	4	1,014	121	705	7	42	125	247	81	37	164	76	173	183	204	112		1,606	
53. Other Larcenies (exceeding 50 in value)	1,326	242	127		24	5		1	28	254	20	22	4	5	51	15	7	1	52	2	65	15	202	9		320	
54. Other Larcenies (not exceeding 50 in value) ..	6,597	2,421	246		20	4		2	5	15	1,540	150	562	19	73	422	202	105	5	297	22	529	47	774	52	1,945	
55. Embezzlement	95	45	22		2			1	5	27	4	12		2	22	4			1		5	3	15	5		32	
56. Obtained Goods, &c., by False Pretences ..	666	300	329		60	2		1	1	29	277	24	96	1	12	225	22		1	9	24	5	262	25		326	
57. Frauds by Agents, Trustees, Directors, &c. ..	18	14	50						46	12	1	1			2								4	6	1	11	
58. Other Frauds	93	72	19		2				1	56	2	5		4	15	1							6	24	1	41	
59. Receiving Stolen Goods	450	431	73		15	8		1	1	29	274	57	46	2	17	54	34		5	1	27	3	65	3	182	13	300
TOTAL (GROUP III.)	25,568	8,644	1,571	1	226	20		10	11	227	3,612	876	1,925	42	126	1,329	568	276	64	2,065	176	1,470	292	2,560	641	6,190	

continued

GROUP IV.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE GROUPS																											
60. Forgery and Uttering	619	523	210	1	47	2		7	31	450	4	70		13	100	14		1	8	40	6	360	28	343			
61. Offences under Coinage Acts	3	2								2											1	1	2				
62. Treason Act, 1800—Offences against																											
63. Breaches of Offences against the State Act, 1939	4	5			1	4		1														1	1				
64. Riot or Unlawful Assembly	4	4	1			1			1	3									1		5	7		13			
65. Bribery, etc.	2	2	1							2					1							2	2				
66. Perjury	2	2			1					1												2	2				
67. Indecent Exposure (Public Indecency)	11	9	1							7					3					4		3	7				
68. Keeping a Disorderly House																											
69. Attempting to Commit Suicide	1																							1			
70. Other Indictable Offences	100	90	28	1	7	3		1	1	6	54	7	9	2		17	3			15	7	20	1	35	3	83	
TOTAL (GROUP IV)	748	628	241	2	56	10		9	2	39	117	11	79	2	13	129	15		1	31	7	61	8	310	31	452	
FULL TOTAL	39,237	15,711	3,113	23	850	135		41	26	606	10,443	935	2,789	103	345	2,528	1,336		622	83	2,321	237	3,036	344	15,000	768	12,201

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

Table showing (1) for Offences against Property with violence, numbered 25 to 28 inclusive.

(2) for Offences against Property without violence, numbered 41 to 54 inclusive.

The number of offences in which the value of the property stolen was (a) less than £1; (b) £1 to £2; (c) £2 to £5; (d) £5 to £10; (e) £10 to £50; (f) £50 to £100; and (g) over £100, and the total value of property (a) stolen and (b) recovered, also the number of offences in which no property was stolen.

	Less than £1	£1 to £2	£2 to £5	£5 to £10	£10 to £50	£50 to £100	Over £100	Total Number of Cases	Total Value of Property stolen	Total Value of Property recovered	Number of Cases in which no Property was stolen
Offences against property with Violence	431	442	885	1,021	3,072	1,477	1,749	9,080	£823,746	£125,896	373
Offences against property without Violence	1,569	1,494	2,820	4,253	10,294	2,223	1,622	24,146	£972,323	£163,458	134

INDICTABLE OFFENCES

TABLE SHOWING BY GROUPS, IN RESPECT OF EACH GARDA DIVISION AND THE GARDA DISTRICTS OF THE CITIES OF CORK, LIMERICK, WATERFORD AND GALWAY, THE NUMBER OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF DETECTIONS FOR YEAR ENDED 30th. SEPT., 1972.

DIVISIONS	(Group I) Offences against the person		(Group II) Offences against property with violence		(Group III) Offences against property without violence		(Group IV) Other indictable offences		Total Indictable Offences	Number of Detections	Percentage of Detections
	Recorded	Detected	Recorded	Detected	Recorded	Detected	Recorded	Detected			
Carlow/Kildare	54	52	255	109	368	266	21	20	698	447	64
Cavan/Monaghan	54	49	163	81	295	207	19	13	531	350	65.9
Cork E.R.	153	142	1,005	461	1,953	1,144	71	67	3,182	1,814	57
Cork W.R.	29	28	107	48	218	153	22	17	376	246	65.4
Donegal	52	50	279	70	246	109	14	10	541	239	44.1
D.M.A.	408	334	6,190	3,076	16,328	4,143	328	296	23,254	7,849	33.7
Galway W.R.	64	62	346	170	615	289	17	15	1,042	536	51.4
Kerry	39	39	193	84	413	244	28	27	673	394	58.5
Leix/Offaly	36	34	196	88	326	188	20	14	578	324	56
Limerick	103	95	610	347	888	620	42	35	1,643	1,097	66.7
Longford/Westmeath	71	67	264	94	689	329	30	25	1,054	515	48.8
Louth/Meath	77	72	633	265	787	445	29	24	1,526	805	52.7
Mayo	26	23	79	51	190	128	7	6	302	208	68.8
Roscommon/Galway	38	36	79	37	242	142	11	6	370	221	59.7
Sligo/Leitrim	23	21	113	66	279	183	9	7	424	277	65.3
Tipperary	24	24	233	133	363	276	29	24	649	457	70.4
Waterford/Kilkenny	27	25	455	224	535	285	22	18	1,039	552	53.1
Wexford	43	41	450	192	833	461	29	22	1,355	716	52.8
Whole Country	1,321	1,194	11,600	5,596	25,568	9,612	748	646	39,237	17,047	43.4
TOTALS Excluding Dublin Metropolitan Area	913	860	5,410	2,520	9,240	5,469	420	350	15,983	9,198	57.5
DISTRICTS											
Cork	90	80	711	324	1,488	810	56	55	2,345	1,269	54.1
Limerick	64	58	412	264	601	450	30	24	1,107	796	71.9
Galway	28	28	242	135	456	208	15	14	741	385	51.9
Waterford	3	2	216	109	271	142	12	10	502	263	52.3

Non-Indictable Offences—Persons dealt with summarily—Proceedings and results in Year 1972 TABLE 3

OFFENCES (1)	No. of persons proceeded against (2)	Charge withdrawn or dismissed (3)	Number Convicted (4)	Charge proved and Order made without Conviction (5)	Adjourned sine die or otherwise disposed of (6)
1. (a) Assaults	3,638	573	2,455	352	258
(b) .. Gardaí on duty	319	10	376	19	14
2. Cruelty to Animals	83	7	67	9	
3. Dogs, Offences in relation to Licensing of (Finance Act, 1925)	830	48	690	83	9
4. School Attendance Act, 1926, Offences against	1,141	74	772	282	13
5. Traffic Acts, Offences against:—					
(a) Lighting Regulations—Pedal Cycles (i) No front lamp	1,054	55	853	140	6
.. .. . (ii) No rear lamp	803	24	686	90	3
.. .. . (iii) No reflector	541	20	439	80	3
(b) —M.P.V.	11,860	670	9,239	1,215	116
(c) —Animal-drawn vehicles	83	3	66	9	5
(d) Licences—Driving	12,563	1,510	9,278	1,558	212
(e) Obstruction	2,829	267	2,331	208	21
(f) Dangerous Parking	340	34	286	11	9
(g) Road Traffic General Bye-Laws, 1964	3,485	381	2,699	378	30
(h) Local Bye-Laws	51,271	7,985	36,243	4,327	2,016
(i) Dangerous and Careless Driving	7,027	1,129	5,419	250	229
(j) Compulsory Insurance	12,791	2,624	8,542	1,258	287
(k) Drink and Driving:					
(i) Driving or attempting to drive M.P.V. while drunk	953	232	654		67
(ii) Being in charge of M.P.V. while drunk	137	39	93	2	3
(iii) Driving or attempting to drive M.P.V., blood/alcohol concentration above prescribed limit	1,324	158	994		172
(iv) Being in charge of M.P.V. blood/alcohol concentration above pre- scribed limit	58	11	42		5
(v) Refusing to provide preliminary specimen of breath	91	4	81	4	2
(vi) Refusing to provide or permit taking of blood/urine specimen at Garda stations	96	7	80		9
(l) Driving or attempting to drive or being in charge of animal-drawn vehicle while drunk	12	1	11		
(m) Driving or attempting to drive pedal cycle while drunk	70	3	66		1
(n) Exceeding speed limit (i) Built-up area	8,670	261	7,823	536	50
.. .. . (ii) Special	951	41	769	129	12
.. .. . (iii) Ordinary	176	5	168	3	
.. .. . (iv) General	473	21	442	8	2
(o) Driving dangerously, defective M.P.V.	105	7	91	3	4
(p) Other offences	6,069	712	4,275	937	145
(q) Unauthorised taking of M.P.V.s	2,025	203	1,452	289	84
(r) Construction Equipment and Use of Vehicles Regulations 1963					
.. .. . (i) Defective tyres	4,474	220	3,931	281	62
.. .. . (ii) .. steering	66	5	55	2	1
.. .. . (iii) .. brakes	929	67	772	74	16
.. .. . (iv) Other Offences	3,742	348	3,202	452	40

6.	Road Transport Acts	278	49	192	26	11
7.	Roads Act and Finance Acts—Excise Licence	28,904	1,228	20,013	1,642	506
8.	Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Offences against					
	(a) Illegally on Licensed Premises during closing hours	4,891	277	4,368	77	169
	(b) Drunkenness, Simple	1,444	55	1,240	145	4
	(c) Drunkenness with aggravation	1,859	111	1,555	264	29
	(d) Offences by Licensed Persons (or their Servants) against closing Regulations	691	115	538	19	19
	(e) Other Offences by Licensed Persons (or their Servants)	31	4	24	3	
	(f) Supplying or selling drink to persons under 18 years	43	12	23	1	7
	(g) Offences in connection with Registered Clubs	16	1	15		
	(h) Other offences against Intoxicating Liquor Laws	370	47	273	31	19
9.	Labour Laws, offences against	1		1		
10.	Malicious Damage to Animals, Fences, etc.	1,736	200	1,260	213	63
11.	Noxious Weeds Act, 1936—Offences against	13		12	1	
12.	Police Regulations, Offences against:—					
	(a) Dublin Metropolitan Police Acts	1,142	112	922	104	3
	(b) Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act, 1851	835	66	638	121	10
13.	Revenue Laws, Offences against	202	35	148	11	8
14.	Stealing, Receiving or Possessing Stolen Property (not the subject of larceny at Common Law)	113	15	90	6	2
15.	Street Trading Act, 1920—Offences against	929	38	790	92	19
16.	Vagrancy Acts—Offences against:—					
	(a) Begging	419	11	343	54	11
	(b) Other Offences	964	110	741	109	4
17.	Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1926—Offences against	405	19	364	19	3
18.	Firearms Acts—Offences against	283	37	227	9	12
19.	Explosives—Offences in relation to	15		15		
20.	Dangerous Drugs Act 1934—Health Act 1970 (Offences in relation to dangerous drugs)					
	(a) Unlawful possession of dangerous drugs.	183	17	118	19	29
	(b) Unlawfully procuring dangerous drugs.	11		7	1	3
	(c) Unlawfully supplying (peddling) dangerous drugs	5	1	3		1
	(d) Other offences	2		1		1
21.	Other offences	4,180	502	2,994	373	311
		190,152	22,801	143,884	18,228	5,239

TABLE 4

Traffic Offences - Drink and Driving Annual Statistics of Blood Tests, Blood/Urine tests, Arrests, etc.

	1971	1972
1. Breath Tests		
(a) Total number of persons breath tested	2,054	3,346
(b) Breath test positive	1,136	1,927
(c) Breath test negative	918	1,419
(d) Breath test refused	62	102
2. Blood/Urine Tests		
(a) Blood specimen given	1,038	1,737
(b) Urine specimen given	147	254
(c) Specimen refused	65	113
3. Arrests		
(a) For refusing breath tests. (Sec. 28(3) R.T.A. 1968)	62	95
(b) Arrest without breath test. (Sects. 49.50 R.T.A. 1961).	1,180	1,092
TOTAL ARRESTS	1,242	1,187
4. Analysis of Specimens		
(a) Under 125 milligrams	68	186
(b) Over 125 milligrams	1,105	1,781
(c) Specimen still to be analysed at end of year	-	7
(d) Insufficient or spoiled, etc.	12	17
TOTAL ANALYSIS ETC.	1,185	1,991

NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES

Traffic offences: Drink and Driving
Sex and age of persons found guilty

Offence (1)	Total (2)	17 and under 21 (3)		21 and over (4)	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Driving or attempting to drive MPV while drunk or with blood alcohol con- centration above the prescribed limit.	1,648	81	-	1,554	13
Being in charge of MPV while drunk or with a blood alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit.	135	4	-	128	3
Refusing to provide, or permit taking of, blood/ urine specimen at Garda Stations.	80	2	-	78	-
Refusing to provide preliminary specimen of breath.	81	6	-	74	1

TABLE 5

Offences	No. of persons prosecuted		
	1972	1971	1970
Lighting Offences - Pedal Cycles	2,398	3,772	5,073
Lighting Offences - M.P.Vs.	11,860	16,202	16,243
Lighting Offences - Horse drawn vehicles	83	233	148
Obstruction	2,829	3,514	3,359
General Bye-Laws for control of traffic	3,488	3,557	7,211
Local Bye-Laws	51,271	53,832	39,049
Dangerous and careless driving	7,027	6,785	6,154
Compulsory Insurance Offences	12,791	12,013	8,849
Licences - Driving	12,563	12,163	10,305
Dangerous parking	340	405	459
Driving dangerously defective M.P.V.	105	645	371
Unauthorised taking of M.P.Vs.	2,028	1,625	1,459
<u>Exceeding Speed Limit</u>			
1. Built-up area	8,670	12,738	9,008
2. Special	951	1,252	1,188
3. Ordinary	176	232	417
4. General	473	563	165
<u>Construction Equipment and use of Vehicles Regulations, 1963.</u>			
1. Defective Tyres	4,474	5,371	-
2. Defective Steering	66	157	-
3. Defective Brakes	929	1,374	-
4. Other Offences	3,742	4,566	-

TABLE 6

Notices issued under Section 103, Road Traffic Act, 1961.

FINES-ON-THE-SPOT

(a) Dublin Metropolitan Area

(b) Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Galway, Tralee, Killarney and Athlone.

(a)

Fine Notices Issued and Result	Year	
	1972	1971
Number of fine notices issued	Gardai 14,377	Gardai 22,300
	Wardens 153,201	Wardeps 192,118
	Total 167,578	Total 214,418
Number of fines paid	64,698	102,472
Number of cases which went to court.	31,147	46,874
Number of notices cancelled	7,067	12,367
Other causes for cancellation (viz: statute barred, drivers untraced, summonses not served, drivers outside jurisdiction).	22,450	38,103
Spoiled notices	1,180	1,970
Number of cases pending court proceedings	41,036	12,632

TABLE 6 continued

(b)

Fine notices issued and result	CORK		LIMERICK		WATERFORD		GALWAY		TRALEE		KILLARNEY		ATHLONE	
	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971
Number of fine notices issued	21,302	24,782	4,289	3,582	653	1,064	3,234	2,032	964	580	1,393	221	832	-
Number of fines paid	11,480	14,662	2,463	2,656	455	828	1,925	1,316	695	499	671	145	556	-
Number of cases taken to court	1,003	916	150	187	30	54	141	245	7	14	5	10	99	-
Number of fine notices cancelled	1,670	2,452	51	399	36	45	820	471	31	67	91	66	95	-
Number of cases pending court proceedings	7,149	6,752	1,625	340	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
Number of notices still subject of enquiry	-	-	-	-	123	137	348	-	231	-	624	-	40	-
Spoiled notices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

MURDER, INFANTICIDE, ATTEMPTS TO MURDER, THREATS, ETC. TO MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER

PARTICULARS OF CASES

MURDER - (of persons aged above one year) - 19 cases

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN AREA

1. On 27th. October, 1971, the dead body of a 24 years old unemployed electrician was found on the floor of a second storey flat. Death was due to a bullet wound of the head inflicted within the preceding 36 hours. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime. The tragedy was alleged to be the outcome of a disagreement among members of a left-wing subversive group of which deceased was a member.
2. On 6th. January, 1972, a 35 years old unemployed man of no fixed abode called Gardai to waste ground where he pointed out the body of a 16 years old girl whom he had just murdered. Death resulted from a blow to the head while resisting rape. At the Central Criminal Court on 1st. May, 1972, the accused pleaded guilty and was convicted of murder. He was sentenced to penal servitude for life.
3. On 17th. May, 1972, the dead body of a 56 years old female was found on the floor of her home, a guesthouse. Death was due to a knife wound to the neck inflicted by a guest when challenged to settle his bill. A 27 years old carpenter was convicted of the murder at the Central Criminal Court on 28th. July, 1972, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life.
4. On 29th. September, 1972, a 23 years old married electrician received a fatal neck wound in a street brawl that began in a nearby public house over a game of darts. A broken glass was used. Three brothers have been arrested and charged with the murder. They were awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.

CO. CORK

5. On 28th. July, 1972, a 37 years old unmarried farmer was pronounced dead after admission to Bantry County Hospital. Death was due to fracture of the skull sustained during the preceding 15 hours. The tragedy is alleged to be the outcome of a row between two brothers in which the accused allegedly struck the deceased on the head with the butt of a shotgun. He is awaiting trial on a charge of murder.

CO. DONEGAL

6. On 24th. December, 1971, a 65 years old married farmer was found dead in bed. Death was due to injuries to chest and abdomen caused by violent blows of a fist in an allegedly unprovoked assault. His assailant, a 27 years old unmarried farmer, hitherto quite normal, underwent in 1968 a character change from brain damage received in a traffic accident and was admitted to Letterkenny Mental Hospital. Owing to an apparent improvement in his condition he was given occasional trial releases into the custody of his family. This tragedy occurred when he suffered a regression on being released to spend Christmas 1971 with his family. The Attorney General has directed that a charge would serve no useful purpose in the case. An undertaking has been given that the Gardai will be notified in the event of his release being contemplated in the future.

CO. GALWAY

7. On 9th. November, 1971, the dead body of a 70 years old widow was found on the floor of her home. Death was due to cardiac and respiratory failure resulting from repeated blows to the head with a wooden club. The 27 years old son of the deceased, an unemployed science graduate, has been charged with the murder and is awaiting trial. There has been a history of mental illness in the family.
8. On 12th. February, 1972, a 54 years old married farmer received a fractured skull in a row outside a public house with another man and died the following day. Death resulted from brain damage caused when a sharp object, alleged to be a nail held in the fist of the assailant, penetrated the skull. A number of public house rows had previously taken place between the two men. A 20 years old unmarried farmer was charged with the murder. At the Central Criminal Court on 6th. November, 1972, he was found not guilty and discharged.

CO. KERRY

9. On 30th. October, 1971, the dead body of a 67 years old unmarried female was found in her home. Death was due to asphyxia caused by manual strangulation. The deceased is alleged to have surprised a man who broke into her flat looking for money. An 18 years old unmarried unemployed labourer was charged with the murder. At the Central Criminal Court on 25th. July, 1972, he was convicted of murder and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

CO. KILDARE

10. On 12th. March, 1972, the dead body of a 52 years old unmarried cinema manageress was found concealed among furze bushes on the Curragh plains. Death was due to asphyxia caused by manual strangulation. A 36 years old man was subsequently charged with the murder. On 28th. September, 1972, informations were refused at Kildare District Court and the accused was released.
11. On 29th. May, 1972, a 60 years old housewife died at her home from a fractured skull received when her 64 years old husband struck her on the head with an axe while the balance of his mind was temporarily disturbed. He then committed suicide by jumping from the roof of their two-storey residence.

CO. LIMERICK

12. On 4th. March, 1972, the dead body of a 65 years old housewife was found in her home. Death was due to asphyxia, the result of manual strangulation. The tragedy occurred without discernible motive after a man accompanied deceased to her home from a public house. A 22 years old unmarried labourer was arrested and charged with the murder. The accused was awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
13. On 18th. July, 1972, a 39 years old married lorry driver on holiday in Limerick with his family received fatal stab wounds in a street row with another Englishman who allegedly was having an illicit love affair with the wife of deceased, and had followed them to Ireland on that account. A dagger type knife was used. A 21 years old unmarried labourer was arrested and charged with the murder. At the Central Criminal Court on 14th. December, 1972, the accused was convicted of murder and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

CO. LONGFORD

14. On 30th. August, 1972, an 80 years old widower and farmer died as a result of a stab wound in the chest. A 41 years old married farmer was arrested and charged with murder. He is awaiting trial.

CO. MEATH

15. On 2nd. December, 1971, the dead body of a 67 years old retired British Army Officer was found on the floor of his home. The head was covered with a sack and the hands and legs were tied. The body bore marks of violence. The house was ransacked and some guns were stolen. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
16. On 8th. May, 1972, Gardai found the dead body of a 75 years old widow in her home when directed there by a man who dreamt he had committed murder. Death was due to acute pulmonary oedema caused by shock. There was an injury to the chest and some fractured ribs. The tragedy occurred without discernible motive. A man was arrested and charged with murder. The accused was awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.

CO. MONAGHAN

17. On 5th. December, 1971, the dead body of a 57 years old unmarried farmer was found in a field. There were wounds on the left side of the head. Death was due to fracture of the skull with laceration of the brain and subdural haemorrhage. The tragedy is alleged to have arisen out of dealings over cattle. No person has yet been made accountable for this crime.

CO. OFFALY

- 18 & 19. On 1st. January, 1972, a 31 years old housewife took the lives of her three young children and then committed suicide while she was suffering from depressive illness. (One of the children was under one year old and appears at No. 3 in next category following).

MURDER - (of infants aged one year and under) - 3 cases

CO. KILDARE

1. On 19th. December, 1971, the dead body of a female infant was found beside the railway line near Kildare Railway Station. The child was full term and was born alive. Death was due to strangulation with a ligature and occurred not more than 4 days before. Marks on the body were consistent with its having been dropped from a passing train after death. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

CO. MAYO

2. On 10th. September, 1972, an un-named infant was pronounced dead after admission to Castlebar County Hospital. Death was caused by pulmonary distress due to pneumothorax following introduction of a sharp instrument through the chest wall. The 26 years old unmarried mother pricked it with a pin, allegedly to see whether it was alive. The Attorney General has directed that a prosecution in the case would serve no useful purpose.

CO. OFFALY

3. On 1st. January, 1972, a 31 years old housewife took the lives of her three young children and then committed suicide while she was suffering from depressive illness. One child was aged under one year. (See Nos. 18 & 19 of preceding category).

ATTEMPT TO MURDER - 4 cases

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN AREA

1. On the 30th. September, 1972, an unmarried female book-keeper, whilst motoring alone by night, was stopped and assaulted. A 24 years old sheet metal worker has been charged with this attempted murder. He is awaiting trial.

CO. MONAGHAN

2. On 21st. March, 1972, a 26 years old labourer, a rear seat passenger in a motor car returning from a protest meeting, was hit by one of a hail of bullets from a pursuing car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
3. On 25th. March, 1972, a 50 years old housewife, a passenger in a motor van, was hit by one of a hail of bullets from two cars whose occupants were engaged in discharging about a hundred semi-automatic pistol shots at houses while travelling northwards through a border village. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

CO. ROSCOMMON

4. On 6th. January, 1972, two factory workers received shotgun wounds when their supervisor whom they followed home, allegedly in connection with a dispute at work, fired at their car. The perpetrator in this case is detected but no proceedings are shown.

MANSLAUGHTER - (other than Traffic Fatalities) - 6 cases

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN AREA

1. On 10th. December, 1971, human remains were found concealed in a shallow forest drain. Due to the absence of certain parts of the body, and advanced decomposition, the pathologist was unable to state the cause of death. The body was identified as that of a 19 years old female clerk typist who failed to reach home on the evening of 12th. October, 1971, after leaving her place of employment. Two men were subsequently charged with murder. At the Central Criminal Court on 14th. July, 1972, the two accused were found not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter. They were sentenced to three years' penal servitude. An appeal against the convictions and sentence has been lodged and is pending.
2. On the 20th. December, 1971, the dead body of a 21 years old unmarried farm labourer was found in an open forest drain. Death was due to asphyxia and occurred during the preceding 12 hours. The body was found only a short distance from where the body cited at Manslaughter No. 1 above was discovered. Three men, two brothers and a cousin of the victim at No. 1 above, were arrested and charged with murder. At the Central Criminal Court on 29th. March, 1972, the three accused were found not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter. Two of the accused were sentenced to three years' penal servitude; the third accused was ordered to be detained in St. Patrick's Institution for two years.
3. On 17th. August, 1972, an 18 years old male, holidaying in Dublin, sustained a fatal wound to the head when kicked in a street row with three youths whom he refused two pence. Congenital heart disease rendered him unable either to fight or escape and death resulted from cardiac failure accelerated by the head wound. Three youths have been charged with Manslaughter. They are awaiting trial.

CO. CORK

4. On 4th. June, 1972, a 24 years old company director received fatal head injuries when he went to the aid of a friend who was involved in a fist fight. An 18 years old unmarried clerk was subsequently arrested and charged with Manslaughter. He was awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.

CO. LOUTH

5. On 21st. March, 1972, a 9 months old female was found dead in her cot. Death was due to asphyxia as a result of being smothered by a hand. The 36 years old father, an unemployed seaman who is a Dutch National, was arrested and charged with Manslaughter. He was awaiting trial at the end of the year under review. The tragedy is alleged to be related to a domestic quarrel.
6. On 29th. April, 1972, the dead body of an unmarried 37 years old teacher, a United States citizen on an educational tour, was found on the roadside. Death was due to asphyxia while comatose as a result of multiple injuries from impact of a motor vehicle. A 24 years old unmarried unemployed seaman was arrested and charged with murder. The alleged motive was robbery. At the Central Criminal Court on 6th December, 1972, the accused was found not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter. He was sentenced to 4 years' penal servitude.

ROBBERY

ROBBERIES WITH FIREARMS AND OTHER SERIOUS ROBBERIES

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN AREA

1. On 12th. November, 1971, two men, allegedly armed with automatic pistols, held up a taxi delivering pay packets and took from a wages clerk a money box containing £3,492. The culprits made their getaway in a car parked nearby. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
2. On 20th. November, 1971, four men held up a petrol pump attendant with a shotgun and took the keys of the safe. The attendant activated a prearranged signal and Gardai arrived and arrested three of the men. They seized the shotgun, which had been stolen from a car a week earlier. The fourth culprit was arrested later. All four were charged with armed robbery. At Dublin Circuit Criminal Court on 17th. May, 1972, three of the accused were convicted and each sentenced to three years' penal servitude. The fourth accused was awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.

3. On 22nd. November, 1971, three youths wearing masks held up a petrol pump attendant, allegedly at gun-point, and took £23. They made their getaway in a stolen car. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
4. On 3rd. December, 1971, two masked men held up a factory office staff, allegedly with a sub-machine gun. A scuffle ensued and an employee was hit on the head with a baton carried by one of the raiders. The culprits then made their escape in a stolen car waiting nearby. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
5. On 4th. December, 1971, a man who had called earlier, apparently to check on who was in the house, held up a female babysitter at gunpoint while a second man removed a safe containing £3,500. The culprits made their getaway by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
6. On 10th. December, 1971, four men, three of whom were armed, held up the staff of the Munster and Leinster Bank, Swords Road, and took £8,011. Gardai on patrol spotted the getaway car from a description and arrested its two occupants, who were charged with armed robbery. At Dublin District Court on 18th. January, 1972, the accused were returned for trial on bail to the Central Criminal Court. They failed to appear at the latter court and warrants have been issued for their arrest. They had not been located at the end of the year under review.
7. On 10th. December, 1971, three masked men broke into a dwellinghouse at night, allegedly threatened the occupants with a pistol and took £2,100 from a safe. The culprits made their getaway by a car driven by an accomplice. Five men have been charged with the crime. At Dublin District Court on 27th. January, 1972, charges against two of the accused were withdrawn. At Dublin Circuit Criminal Court on 9th. May, 1972, one of the accused was convicted and sentenced to five years penal servitude. At the same court on 7th. June, 1972, one of the accused was convicted and sentenced to 3 years penal servitude, while the fifth accused was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment for receiving.
8. On 18th. December, 1971, the manager of a supermarket and his assistant having just closed the premises for the night were set upon by five masked men, one allegedly carrying a revolver. They were coshed, bound and gagged. The culprits took £16,000 from the safe. The raid was carried out in a disciplined military fashion. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
9. On 20th. December, 1971, three men, two masked and all allegedly carrying revolvers, burst into the office of a money lender, held up the staff and took £317. Two men were subsequently arrested and charged with the robbery. They were awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
10. On 1st. January, 1972, a man carrying a gun held up the staff of a bookmaker's premises and took £50. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
11. On 6th. January, 1972, two armed men held up the staff of the Ulster Bank, Ranelagh, and took £1,827 and 108 U.S. dollars. The area was immediately cordoned and two men were arrested. They were charged with armed robbery. At the Central Criminal Court on 8th. May, 1972, one of the accused was convicted and sentenced to 7 years penal servitude. At the same Court on 10th. May, 1972, the second accused was convicted and sentenced to 10 years penal servitude.
12. On 9th. January, 1972, two men about to lodge the day's takings of a public house were robbed of a money bag containing £482 by four men, allegedly armed, who made their getaway by car. Two men were subsequently arrested and charged with the robbery. At Dublin District Court on 3rd. July, 1972, informations were refused against one of the accused, while the second accused was returned for trial to the Circuit Criminal Court. He was awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
13. On 11th. January, 1972, two masked men, allegedly carrying a shotgun, held up a Corporation rent collector in his office and took £829. The culprits then made their getaway by motor cycle. Two men were arrested and charged with the robbery. At Dublin Circuit Criminal Court on 3rd. March, 1972, the two accused were convicted and each sentenced to three years imprisonment.

14. On 28th. January, 1972, two masked men, allegedly carrying revolvers, held up the staff of the post office, High Street, and took £63. The culprits ran away when one of the staff activated the alarm. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
15. On 28th. January, 1972, a car delivering wage packets was rammed by another car. Two men got out of the latter, while a third remained at the wheel, and took a satchel containing £1,162, allegedly at gunpoint. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
16. On 4th. February, 1972, a man held up the staff of a confectionery shop, allegedly with a gun. The culprit fled when the staff put up resistance. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
17. On 19th. February, 1972, a man, allegedly carrying a rifle, held up a petrol pump attendant and took the takings of £95 from a cash box. The culprit then ran off across fields at the rear. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
18. On 24th. February, 1972, three men carrying guns held up staff and customers at the Hibernian Bank, Bray, and took £8,331. The culprits got away in a car driven by a fourth man. A Garda patrol car pursued the escape car and one man was arrested after a chase across fields. He was charged with armed robbery. The accused failed to appear at Bray District Court on 28th. July, 1972, where he was on remand on bail. He was awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
19. On 24th. February, 1972, two masked men, allegedly carrying revolvers, held up the owner of a confectionery shop. The culprits made off, when another person entered, and escaped in a car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
20. On 25th. February, 1972, two men, one allegedly armed with a revolver, attacked two supermarket employees carrying the day's takings to a Bank and took a satchel containing £2,919. The culprits made their getaway in a stolen car. A man was arrested and charged with the crime. He was awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
21. On 25th. February, 1972, two men, one allegedly carrying a gun, held up the staff of a city post office and took £2,062. The culprits made their getaway on a stolen motorcycle. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
22. On 29th. February, 1972, three men, two carrying firearms, held up the staff of a betting office and took £46. The culprits made their getaway in a car. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
23. On 16th. Marh, 1972, three men carrying guns held up a petrol pump attendant and took £30 and a small quantity of cigarettes. All three culprits ran from the scene. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
24. On 16th. March, 1972, a man who had left his car unlocked was held up on his return by two armed men sitting in the car. He escaped and the car was found abandoned later a short distance away. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
25. On 17th. March, 1972, a man allegedly carrying a gun held up a petrol pump attendant. A scuffle ensued and the culprit made good his escape. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
26. On 24th. March, 1972, four masked men, two carrying revolvers and one a hatchet, held up the office staff of a security firm and took £1,000. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
27. On 31st. March, 1972, two youths, allegedly armed with a revolver, held up a petrol pump attendant and took £76. The culprits then ran off. Two young men were arrested and charged with the robbery. At Dublin Circuit Criminal Court on 26th. October, 1972, one of the accused was convicted and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment. The second accused was awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
28. On 1st. April, 1972, two masked men, one allegedly carrying a revolver, held up the staff of a sub-post office and took £114. The culprits made their getaway by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.

29. On 6th. April, 1972, three men, one allegedly carrying a revolver, held up the staff of the Munster and Leinster Bank, Artane, and took £2,407. The culprits made their getaway by car. Two men were arrested and charged with the robbery. At Dublin District Court on 22nd. June, 1972, informations were refused on the charge of armed robbery against both accused.
30. On 22nd. April, 1972, three armed and masked men entered a flat and forced the occupant to hand over his three guns and 45 rounds of ammunition. The culprits then made their getaway by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
31. On 11th. May, 1972, two masked men held up a petrol pump attendant and took £60. The culprits made their getaway by stolen car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
32. On 20th. May, 1972, two armed men drove a 21 years old tarmacadam contractor to a lonely wood and robbed him of £207 at rifle-point. Two men were arrested and charged with the robbery. The two accused were awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
33. On 21st. May, 1972, two men, allegedly armed with a pistol, held up a petrol pump attendant. A struggle ensued and the culprits were forced to flee. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
34. On 21st. May, 1972, two armed men held up a petrol pump attendant and took £15. The culprits escaped by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
35. On 27th. May, 1972, two men, one carrying a revolver, held up a petrol pump attendant and took £25. The culprits made off in a motor car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
36. On 28th. May, 1972, two men, one armed with a revolver, held up a petrol pump attendant and took £30. The culprits then ran off. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
37. On 1st. June, 1972, four armed and masked men held up the office staff of Dublin Master Stevedores Association, Alexandra Road, and took the payroll of £7,351. A man was arrested in possession of the money and charged with the robbery. At the Special Criminal Court on 26th. October, 1972, the accused was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. Leave to appeal was refused.
38. On 2nd. June, 1972, two men, one masked and armed with a revolver, held up the staff of a post office and took £1,000. The culprits then ran off. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
39. On 8th. June, 1972, a man armed with a pistol held up the staff of a ladies outfitter's and took £45. The culprit then ran off. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
40. On 12th. June, 1972, a man carrying a revolver under a newspaper held up the staff of a post office and took £71. A man was arrested and charged with the robbery. The accused was awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
41. On 16th. June, 1972, two men, one armed with a gun and the second with a chisel, held up the staff of a post office and took £200. A customer who intervened was slashed with the chisel. A man was arrested and charged with the robbery. He was awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
42. On 22nd. June, 1972, four men, masked and carrying revolvers, held up the occupants of a private house and took 5 guns and 20 rounds of ammunition. The culprits got away by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
43. On 2nd. July, 1972, two masked and armed men held up the staff of a public house just after closing time and took £231. The culprits got away in a stolen car. Three men were arrested and charged with the crime. The accused were awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
44. On 9th. July, 1972, three men held up a crowded cafe and took £45. Three men were arrested and charged with the crime. The accused were awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.

45. On 9th. July, 1972, three men armed with a gun held up staff of a snack bar and took £4. The culprits' stolen getaway car failed to start and a garda whose car they tried to commandeer arrested one of them. Two others were subsequently arrested and all three were charged with the robbery. The three accused were awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
46. On 11th. July, 1972, three men held up the occupants of a private house and demanded guns. The culprits fled when resistance was shown. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
47. On 22nd. July, 1972, two men armed with a shotgun held up the staff of a petrol filling station and took £300. The culprits got away in a stolen car driven by a third man. Two men were arrested and charged with the crime. The accused were awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
48. On 28th. July, 1972, five men, one carrying a rifle, held up a petrol pump attendant and took £34. The culprits escaped in a stolen car. A man was arrested and charged with the crime. At Dublin District Court on 3rd. November, 1972, informations in the the case were refused.
49. On 31st. July, 1972, two men, one with a sawn-off shotgun, held up the staff of a betting office and took £70. The culprits locked the door on the outside after leaving. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
50. On 1st. August, 1972, three armed men held up the occupants of a flat and took eight guns, fifty cartridges, 267 rounds of ammunition and four leather holsters. The owner is a collector of guns. The culprits tied up the occupants and escaped by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
51. On 3rd. August, 1972, four masked men, one with a revolver took three guns from a private house and escaped after tying up the lone occupant, a 15 years old girl, and locking the door. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
52. On 5th. August, 1972, three armed men held up the staff of a betting office and took £200. The culprits escaped by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
53. On 22nd. August, 1972, three armed men held up the staff of a chemist's shop and took £118. The culprits tied up the staff before leaving. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
54. On 4th. September, 1972, a man carrying a rifle held up the staff of the Ulster Bank, Baggot Street, and took £1,572. The culprit escaped in a car taken from its owner at gunpoint earlier that day. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
55. On 9th. September, 1972, two men, one armed with a revolver, held up the staff of a betting office and took £50. The culprits made off after closing the front door behind them. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
56. On 11th. September, 1972, two men, one carrying a gun, held up the staff of a betting office and took £45. The culprits locked the staff in the toilet and left the premises. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
57. On 13th. September, 1972, two men, one carrying a gun, held up the staff of a betting office and took £95. The culprits pulled the telephone from the wall and left the premises. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.

CO. CAVAN

58. On 21st. February, 1972, two men, one armed with a gun, held up the owner of a combined grocery and public house and took £92. The culprits escaped by car. A man was arrested and charged with the crime. At Monaghan Circuit Criminal Court on 2nd. June, 1972, the accused was found not guilty.
59. On 1st. September, 1972, two men, one armed with a gun, held up the driver of a car. A scuffle ensued and the driver jumped to safety while the culprits escaped in the car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

CO. CORK

60. On 29th. October, 1971, three masked men, two carrying guns, held up the office staff of a building contractor and took £792. The culprits made their getaway in a stolen car driven by a fourth man. Four men were arrested and charged with the crime. At the Central Criminal Court on 22nd. March, 1972, one of the accused was convicted of the robbery and sentenced to six years penal servitude. The other three accused were acquitted.
61. On 1st. February, 1972, two men, one masked and carrying a gun, used a car to stop a post office van and took £1,310 and seven bags of mail. The culprits' escape vehicle was intercepted by Gardai and a man was arrested and charged with the crime. At Cork Circuit Criminal Court on 16th. February, 1972, the accused pleaded guilty to armed robbery and was convicted and sentenced to five years penal servitude.
62. On 16th. March, 1972, a man armed with a gun was waiting to hold up a supermarket owner when he returned home with the day's takings. A struggle ensued and the culprit fled in a waiting escape vehicle. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
63. On 27th. May, 1972, two armed men held up the manager of a firearms dealer's shop and took £11 in cash and eleven guns. The culprits tied up and gagged the manager and made their getaway by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
64. On 24th August, 1972, two men, one armed with a gun and the second with a knife, held up the staff of the Munster and Leinster Bank, Cobh, and took £10,402. The culprits escaped in a stolen car driven by a third man. Three men were arrested and charged with the crime. At the Special Criminal Court on 3rd. November, 1972, two of the accused were convicted of the robbery and sentenced to five years penal servitude each. At the same court on 16th. November, 1972, a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of the third accused.

CO. DONEGAL

65. On 11th. October, 1971, three men, two masked and alleged to be carrying guns, held up the staff of a public house and took £10. The culprits escaped in a car in which two others were waiting. No person has yet been made amenable for the robbery.
66. On 18th. October, 1971, two men, one allegedly carrying a rifle and the second an iron bar, held up the driver of a travelling shop and took £120. The culprits escaped by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
67. On 18th. October, 1971, a man armed with a pistol forced a car driver at gunpoint to take him to a deserted place where he robbed the driver of £5. The culprit escaped into the mountains. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
68. On 21st. October, 1971, an armed and masked man held up an official of the Northern Bank sub-office at St. Johnston and took a leather bag containing £70. The culprit got away in a stolen car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
69. On 24th. October, 1971, a man allegedly armed with a gun held up the staff of a confectionery shop and took £20. He then left, having warned the staff not to follow. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
70. On 4th. November, 1971, five armed and masked men held up the driver of a post office van who stopped to clear a roadside mail box and took £9,120. The culprits escaped by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
71. On 17th. November, 1971, two men, one armed, held up the staff of a post office and took £90. The culprits escaped in a car driven by a third man. Two men were arrested and charged with the crime. At Letterkenny Circuit Criminal Court on 11th. January, 1972, the two accused were convicted and each sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.
72. On 23rd. November, 1971, two men, allegedly carrying revolvers, held up a firearms dealer in his shop. The culprits ran off when a car pulled up outside. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
73. On 16th. December, 1971, three allegedly armed men rammed a car stolen in Dublin against a car carrying a payroll and took £4,569. The culprits then pulled a man from a car nearby and drove off in it. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.

74. On 21st. January, 1972, two men, one masked and both allegedly carrying firearms, held up a travelling shop and took £147. The culprits blocked the road with stones. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
75. On 27th. January, 1972, four armed men held up an official of the Munster and Leinster Bank returning to head office from Castlefin sub-office and took £630. The culprits made off in a motor car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
76. On 26th. February, 1972, three armed men held up staff and customers of a combined hardware and firearms dealer's premises and took 11 guns and 4,552 rounds of ammunition. The culprits escaped by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
77. On 28th. April, 1972, three armed men took a payroll of £2,560 from employees of a factory whose car had stopped at a stop sign. The culprits got away in a stolen car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
78. On 8th. May, 1972, a woman and five men, one armed with a revolver, held up the staff of the Bank of Ireland, Merville, and took £4,000. As they left the bank they were arrested by Gardai. They were charged with armed robbery. At the Special Criminal Court on 3rd. August, 1972, three of the accused were convicted. Of these, two were sentenced to 4 years' penal servitude while the third was sentenced to two years' penal servitude. At the same court on 25th. October, 1972, the fourth man was convicted and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. The woman, who was on bail to the same court, failed to turn up and was awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
79. On 4th. June, 1972, four masked men, one alleged to be carrying a revolver, forced a car to stop and robbed the driver at gunpoint of £43. The culprits made their getaway by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
80. On 29th. July, 1972, two masked men, one alleged to be armed, forced a commercial salesman to stop his car and made off with the car and £3,420. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
81. On 9th. August, 1972, two masked men held up the staff of the Royal Bank, Gweedore, and took £1,874. The culprits made off in a stolen car. Two men were arrested and charged with the crime. The accused were awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
82. On 26th. August, 1972, three men, allegedly armed, held up the staff of a public house and took £696. The culprits locked the staff in the toilet before leaving. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
83. On 9th. September, 1972, three masked men, all armed, held up the owner of a petrol filling station and took £30. The culprits made their getaway in a car driven by a man not wearing a mask. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
84. On 15th. September, 1972, three masked men, allegedly armed, held up the owner of a petrol filling station and took £99. The culprits made their getaway in a stolen car driven by a fourth man. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
85. On 15th. September, 1972, three armed men held up staff of a sub-post office and took £38. The culprits escaped in a car driven by a fourth man. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
86. On 22nd. September, 1972, four masked men, all armed, held up the staff of a public house and took £246. The culprits escaped in car given to them by the publican's son when they threatened to blow up the premises with a hand grenade. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
87. On 27th. September, 1972, two men, one masked and carrying a gun, held up the driver of a lorry delivering mineral drink and took £26. The culprits escaped by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
88. On 30th. September, 1972, four men, passengers in a taxi, held up the driver at gunpoint. The driver made good his escape and the culprits drove off in his car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

CO. DUBLIN

89. On 15th. February, 1972, four masked and armed men held up the staff of the Northern Bank, Rush, and took £1,764. The culprits made their getaway by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
90. On 14th. July, 1972, two masked and armed men held up two girls who were conveying a pay-roll from bank to factory and took £1,317. The culprits escaped in a stolen car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

CO. GALWAY

91. On 5th. July, 1972, five men, four masked and all armed, held up the lone female occupant of a house and took seven guns, 460 rounds of ammunition and two walkie-talkie radios. The culprits escaped by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
92. On 28th. July, 1972, five masked and armed men held up the staff of a post office sorting office and took £9,490. The culprits escaped by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
93. On 8th. September, 1972, three masked men, one carrying a gun, held up the staff of a petrol filling station and took £69. The culprits tied up the staff and ran off. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.

CO. KILDARE

94. On 25th. August, 1972, two masked men, one armed with a shotgun, broke into the Hibernian Bank sub-office premises at Kilcullen during the night, roused the occupants and took £119 at gunpoint. The culprits then ran off. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

CO. KILKENNY

95. On 6th. October, 1971, two men held up a firearms dealer in his shop with a shotgun they were inspecting, and took 60 guns and 11,000 rounds of ammunition. The culprits tied up the staff and escaped in a waiting car manned by two accomplices. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

CO. LIMERICK

96. On 3rd. March, 1972, four men, two of whom allegedly carried revolvers, tied up and gagged a sub-postmistress and a post office van driver on a routine call, and drove off in a post office van containing 20 sacks of mails and £3,220 cash. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
97. On 14th. May, 1972, five masked men, one allegedly carrying a revolver, held up the staff of a public house and took £380. The culprits tied up the staff before leaving. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.

CO. LOUTH

98. On 22nd. October, 1971, two armed men forced a commercial salesman to stop his car and took £84. The culprits got away in a borrowed car. Two men were arrested and charged with the robbery. At Dundalk District Court on 17th. November, 1971, the two accused were convicted and each sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.
99. On 13th. November, 1971, two men armed with revolvers burst in the door of a house and took 10p. from an old lady living alone. When leaving they took away a four months old calf in their escape vehicle. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
100. On 7th. December, 1971, seven masked and armed men held up Army personnel at gunpoint at an F.C.A. hall and took 2 submachine guns, 15 rifles, 55 rounds of ammunition, Army equipment and clothing. The culprits got away in two cars, one allegedly stolen. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

101. On 17th. December, 1971, three men, one allegedly armed, held up the occupants of a private house and took three guns. The culprits then left on foot. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
102. On 27th. December, 1971, two men, one allegedly armed, waited for a bookmaker's clerk to return from the dog track and robbed him of £808. The culprits then left on foot. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
103. On 10th. January, 1972, 4 masked men, one allegedly armed, held up a petrol pump attendant and took £45. Four men were arrested and charged with the crime. The accused were awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
104. On 11th. January, 1972, four masked men, two allegedly armed, stopped in a stolen car at a petrol pump and took £25 at gunpoint. The culprits then drove away. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
105. On 19th. February, 1972, an armed man held up a petrol pump attendant and took £103. The culprit made his getaway in a car manned by two accomplices. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
106. On 29th. February, 1972, three men stopped their stolen car at a petrol filling station and took £28 at gunpoint. Three men were arrested and charged with the crime. The three accused were awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
107. On 8th. March, 1972, two men stopped their stolen car at a petrol filling station and took £1.70. Two of the men charged with robbery No. 106 above were charged with this robbery. The accused were awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
108. On 10th. March, 1972, two armed men held up the staff of an employment exchange and took £4,694. The culprits got away in a stolen car driven by a third man. Two men were arrested and charged with armed robbery. The accused were awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
109. On 11th. March, 1972, three men, two armed with revolvers, held up a bookmaker outside a public house, forced him to drive to Dublin and robbed him of £800. The culprits then allowed the injured party to leave in his car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
110. On 27th. March, 1972, two armed men held up a taxi driver at gunpoint and made off with his car. A man was arrested and charged with the crime. At the Special Criminal Court on 11th. July, 1972, the accused was found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.
111. On 30th. March, 1972, a man and a woman stopped a country bus by posing as intending passengers, held up the driver at gunpoint and took two mail bags containing mails and £3,500 in cash. The culprits then got off and allowed the bus to proceed. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
112. On 26th. May, 1972, three masked men, allegedly armed, held up the staff of a petrol filling station and took £18. The culprits got away by car. Three men were arrested and charged with the robbery. The three accused were awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.
113. On 8th. June, 1972, four men, one allegedly armed, forced a sales representative of a gun manufacturing company to stop his van and took 25 guns. The culprits tied the driver to a seat and escaped by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
114. On 3rd. August, 1972, a man, allegedly armed, held up a man who was hunting seals with his .303 rifle. The culprit took the rifle at gunpoint and escaped in a car driven by an accomplice. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
115. On 15th. September, 1972, three men, one allegedly armed, held up a 77 years old man alone in his house and took £500. The culprits tied up the injured party and escaped by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

CO. MAYO

116. On 9th. January, 1972, two men, masked and allegedly armed, forced the driver of a car to stop and took an accordion valued at £200. The culprits escaped in a motor van. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

CO. MEATH

117. On 2nd. February, 1972, two men, both masked and one allegedly armed with a rifle, held up the occupants of a residence attached to a petrol filling station. The culprits pulled the telephone from the wall when leaving and escaped by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

CO. MONAGHAN

118. On 3rd. October, 1971, three men, one armed, held up a petrol pump attendant and took £70 at gunpoint. The culprits escaped in an unmarked car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
119. On 29th. October, 1971, two masked men carrying shotguns are alleged to have held up the driver of a car which they forced to halt and took £14. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
120. On 15th. January, 1972, two masked men, one allegedly armed, held up a petrol pump attendant and took £98 at gunpoint. The culprits made their getaway by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
121. On 3rd. March, 1972, two men, one allegedly armed, held up a post-mistress alone in her sub-post office and took £405. The culprits cut the telephone cable before leaving. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
122. On 21st. May, 1972, two men, both allegedly armed, held up the staff of a public house and took £300. The culprits escaped by car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
123. On 27th. June, 1972, two men held up a firearms dealer in her shop and took 44 rounds of ammunition at gunpoint. The culprits warned the injured party not to raise any alarm when leaving. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
124. On 27th. June, 1972, two men, both armed and masked, held up the staff of a grocery shop and took £400. The culprits escaped in a stolen car. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
125. On 26th. July, 1972, four armed men, all wearing masks, held up the office staff of a factory and took pay packets containing £1,091. The culprits escaped in a car with false number plates. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.
126. On 19th. August, 1972, four armed men, all wearing masks, held up a grocer in his home and took £4,820. The culprits tied up the occupants of the house before leaving. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.
127. On 19th. August, 1972, four armed men, all wearing masks, held up a grocer in his home and took £400. The culprits tied up the occupants of the house before leaving. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

CO. ROSCOMMON

128. On 2nd. September, 1972, two masked men, one carrying a shotgun, held up the owner of a sub-post office premises and took a gun and £116. Two men were arrested and charged with the crime. The two accused were awaiting trial at the end of the year under review.

CO. SLIGO

129. On 8th. October, 1971, four masked men in possession of pistols held up the staff of the Provincial Bank, Collooney, and took £13,344. A fifth man carrying a shotgun remained outside the bank and the five escaped in a car with false number plates. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

CO. TIPPERARY

130. On 4th. May, 1972, three masked and armed men held up the staff of the Clogheen Branch of the Allied Irish Banks and took £4,050. The culprits escaped in a stolen car. Three men were arrested and charged with the robbery. At the Special Criminal Court on 3rd. July, 1972, two of the accused were convicted of armed robbery and sentenced severally to 6 years' and 4 years' imprisonment. The third accused was acquitted.

CO. WATERFORD

131. On 6th. July, 1972, three armed and masked men held up the staff of the Bank of Ireland, Waterford, and took £2,661. Two armed and masked men remained outside. The culprits got away in a stolen car. No person has yet been made amenable for this robbery.

CO. WICKLOW

132. On 5th. February, 1972, three men, one allegedly carrying a revolver, tied up a night watchman at an E.S.B. power station under construction at Turlough Hill and, with the aid of duplicate keys, took 1,416 pounds of gelignite and 1,500 feet of fuse from a magazine. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.



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