

6/ Supt Fitzpatrick



REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GARDA SIOCHANA
ON CRIME.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30th SEPTEMBER, 1967.

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Minister for Justice.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my Report on Crime for the year ended 30th September, 1967.

Hereafter in this report the year ended 30th September, 1967, is referred to simply as "1967". Reference to years 1958 to 1962 are also to be taken as referring to years ended 30th September. Reference to years prior to 1958 relate to calendar years.

PART 1

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Total number of offences.

(1) The number of indictable offences which were reported or became known to the Gárdai in 1967 was 20,558. The number in 1966 was 19,029 and the number in 1965 was 16,736. The 1967 total shows an increase of 1,529 on the 1966 total and an increase of 3,822 on the 1965 total.

(2) Details of the crimes and information on the result of proceedings are given in Appendix "A".

Detections.

(3) Proceedings were instituted in respect of 11,619 offences in 1967. In 1,594 other cases the offenders were detected but for various reasons proceedings were not instituted. In most of those cases the offenders were either dealt with under the Juvenile Liaison Officer Scheme or the offences were taken into consideration by the courts in dealing with other charges. The total number of offences detected was, therefore, 13,213 or 64% of offences recorded. In 1966 the percentage was 66, and in 1965 it was 70%.

(4) The incidence of indictable offences and detections in the years 1957 to 1967, inclusive, are shown as a graph in Appendix "B".

Incidence of Crime in Garda Divisions.

(5) The number of indictable offences recorded and detected in each of the 19 Garda Divisions into which the State is divided are shown in Appendix "C". Similar information in respect of the Garda Districts in which the cities of Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway are included, is also given there.

(6) The following table shows the number of offences recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Area and the rest of the State in 1966 and 1967:-

YEAR	Indictable Offences Recorded.		
	In Dublin Metropolitan Area	In rest of State	Total
1966	11,166 (59% of total)	7,863 (41% of total)	19,029
1967	12,170 (59% of total)	8,388 (41% of total)	20,558
	Increase of 1,004 (9%)	Increase of 525 (6.7%)	Increase 1,529 (8%)

(7) The increase in crime is mainly due to an increase of 1,004 indictable offences in the Dublin Metropolitan Area. The increase in crime in Divisions outside the Metropolitan Area is spread over 11 of the 18 Divisions, the highest being Cork E.R., increase of 268 or 16%, Waterford/Kilkenny, increase of 139 or 22%, Wexford, increase of 112 or 23%, Longford/Westmeath, increase of 83 or 33%, Leix/Offaly, increase of 70 or 27%, Sligo/Leitrim, increase of 35 or 24%, Mayo, increase of 30 or 12%, Tipperary, 11 or 3%, Kerry, 9 or 3%, Limerick, 6 or 0.7% and Clare, 4 or 3%. Decreases were recorded in the remaining Divisions resulting in an overall increase of 525 or 7% in country Divisions.

Analysis of Offences in Four Groups.

(8) The number of indictable offences recorded and the number and percentage of detections in the four offence groups are shown in the following table with comparative figures for 1966:-

OFFENCE GROUP	Number of Offences Recorded		Number of Offences Detected		Percentage of Detections.	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
1. Offences against the Person	1,149	1,132	1,077	1,060	94	94
2. Offences against property with violence	5,575	4,957	3,930	3,624	71	73
3. Offences against property without violence	13,452	12,631	7,854	7,535	58	60
4. Other indictable offences	382	309	352	291	92	94
TOTALS	20,558	19,029	13,213	12,510	64	66

Group I - Offences Against the Person.

(9) This group includes Murder, Manslaughter, Dangerous Driving Causing Death or Serious Bodily Harm, Wounding, Assault, Intimidation, Cruelty to and abandoning Children and Sexual Offences.

(10) The following table gives comparative figures of offences and detections in the years 1962 to 1967, inclusive:-

YEAR	Number of Offences reported or known to the Garda.	Number of Offences in which detections were made.	Percentage of Offences in which detections were made.
1967	1,149	1,077	94
1966	1,132	1,060	94
1965	1,113	1,052	94
1964	1,045	980	94
1963	1,047	999	95
1962	835	830	94

Murder of Persons Aged above one Year.

(11) Eight murders of persons aged above one year were recorded in 1967. Proceedings were instituted in 7 cases. Brief particulars of the eight cases are given in Appendix "D". Six crimes were recorded in 1966.

Murder of Infants Aged One Year and Under.

(12) No crime of murder of infant was recorded in 1967. One crime of this nature was recorded in 1966.

Infanticide.

(13) One crime of Infanticide was recorded in 1967, particulars of which are given in Appendix "D". One crime of Infanticide was recorded in 1966. No crime of this nature was recorded in 1965.

Attempt to Murder.

(14) Three crimes of attempting to murder were recorded in 1967. Brief particulars are included in Appendix "D". Two crimes were recorded in 1966.

Threats to Murder

(15) Three crimes of threatening to murder were recorded in 1967. Brief particulars are included in Appendix "D". No crime of this nature was recorded in 1966.

Manslaughter (Other than traffic fatalities).

(16) Four crimes were recorded in 1967. Proceedings were instituted in all cases. Seven crimes of this nature were recorded in 1966. Brief particulars are included in Appendix "D".

Manslaughter (Traffic Fatalities).

(17) Six crimes were recorded in 1967 as compared with three crimes of manslaughter arising from traffic accidents in 1966. Two crimes were recorded in 1965.

Dangerous Driving Causing Death.

(18) A total of 97 persons were charged with dangerous driving causing death in 1967, as compared with 99 persons charged in 1966. Convictions were recorded against 21 persons within the year and 26 cases are shown pending.

Dangerous Driving Causing Serious Bodily Harm

(19) Eighty three persons were charged with dangerous driving causing serious bodily harm in 1967, as compared with fifty six persons charged in 1966. Convictions were recorded against 17 persons within the year and 31 cases are shown pending.

Group II - Offences Against Property with Violence.

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

(21) The number of offences recorded in this group in 1967 was 5,575 as compared with 4,957 in 1966, an increase of 618.

(22) Comparative figures of offences and proceedings in this group in the years 1962 to 1967, inclusive, are given in the following table:-

YEAR	Number of Offences recorded	Number of Offences in which proceedings were instituted.	Percentage of Offences in which proceedings were instituted.
1967	5,575	3,562	64.
1966	4,957	3,325	67.
1965	4,213	2,903	68.
1964	4,282	2,860	67
1963	4,006	2,740	68
1962	3,466	2,405	69.

Burglary and Housebreaking.

(23) The number of offences of Burglary, Housebreaking and related offences, (including attempts to break into premises and possession of housebreaking implements), recorded in 1967 was 5,355 as compared with 4,705 in 1966. Proceedings were instituted in 3,410 cases in 1967 and in an additional 359 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings are shown, giving a total of 3,769 detections or 70%. The percentage in 1966 was 73%.

(24) The following table shows the numbers of Burglaries, Housebreakings and related offences recorded in the years 1962 to 1967 inclusive:-

YEAR	Number of Offences Recorded	YEAR	Number of Offences Recorded
1967	5,355	1964	4,085
1966	4,705	1963	3,841
1965	3,992	1962	3,289

Robbery.

(25) Eighty six offences of robbery and assaults with intent to rob were recorded in 1967, as compared with seventy three offences of this nature in 1966. Proceedings were instituted in 65 cases. Convictions were recorded in 55 cases for the year and in a further seven cases the Probation of Offenders Act was applied.

Seventeen cases are shown still pending in the courts. Firearms were alleged to have been used in three cases, brief particulars of which are given in Appendix "E", together with particulars of some other cases.

Arson and other Malicious Injury to Property.

(26) One hundred and thirty three offences under this heading were recorded in 1967, of which 53 were offences of arson. In 1966 the total of offences was one hundred and seventy five, of which 64 were offences of arson. Proceedings were instituted in 86 cases in 1967 and in a further 9 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings were taken.

Group III - 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 the group in 1967 was 13,452 as compared with 12,631 in 1966.

(29) Proceedings were instituted in 6,670 cases and in an additional 1,184 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings were taken. The total of detections, therefore, was 7,854 or 58%. The detection percentage in 1966 was 60%. Convictions were recorded in 3,717 cases in 1967 and in an additional 2,137 cases the Probation of Offenders Act was applied. Nine hundred and forty nine cases are shown pending.

(30) Comparative figures of all offences in the group, recorded in the years 1962 to 1967, inclusive, are shown in the following table:-

YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENCES RECORDED	YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENCES RECORDED.
1967	13,452	1964	11,972
1966	12,631	1963	10,823
1965	11,014	1962	10,666

(31) Comparative figures of larcenies recorded in the years 1962 to 1967, inclusive are:-

OFFENCES	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Larceny of Horses, Cattle and Sheep.	28	35	72	61	30	49
Larceny from the Person	285	189	157	156	195	234
Larceny in House to value of £5 or with menaces	560	577	470	605	550	424
Larceny from Dwellinghouse by Employees	74	80	108	115	85	85
Larceny of Explosives	1	-	3	1	-	-
Larceny of Motor Vehicles	174	111	82	76	88	62
Larceny of Pedal Cycles	1,936	1,753	1,588	2,467	1,870	1,703
Larceny from Unattended Vehicles.	2,760	2,221	1,809	1,938	1,514	1,339
Larceny from Shops and Stalls	1,949	1,864	1,680	1,506	1,499	1,447
Other larcenies (exceeding £50 in value)	295	281	223	226	242	152
Other Larcenies(not exceeding £50 in value)	4,419	4,680	3,948	3,999	3,929	4,322
TOTALS	12,481	11,791	10,140	11,150	10,002	9,817

(32) Of the total larcenies recorded in 1967, 8104 or 65% were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Area, as compared with 7,620 or 65% in 1966.

Embezzlement.

(33) Forty nine offences of embezzlement were recorded in 1967, as compared with fifty six in 1966. Proceedings were instituted in 43 cases.

Obtaining Goods, etc., by False Pretences.

(34) Four hundred and ninety nine offences under this heading were recorded in 1967, as compared with 429 in 1966. Proceedings were instituted in 447 cases and in an additional 17 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings are shown.

Frauds.

(35) Seventy four frauds were recorded in 1967, as compared with 87 in 1966. Proceedings were instituted in 71 cases and in an additional case the offender was detected but no proceedings. are shown.

Receiving Stolen Goods.

(36) Three hundred and forty nine offences under this heading were recorded in 1967, as compared with 268 in 1966.

Proceedings were taken in 313 cases in 1967 and in an additional 36 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings are shown.

Group IV - Other Indictable Offences.

(37) 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 group I, II, or III.

(38) The total of offences recorded in the group in 1967 was 382, of which 281 were offences of forgery and uttering. In 1966 the number of offences was 309, of which 233 were offences of forgery and uttering. Proceedings were taken in 246 cases in 1967 and a further 9 cases were detected but no proceedings are shown.

Organised Crime of Violence.

(39) No organised crimes of violence were recorded in 1967, nor were any such crimes recorded in 1966.

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered.

(40) The total value of property stolen in 1967 was £443,848 as compared with £354,120 in 1966. The value of property recovered in 1967 was £116,106 as compared with £105,725 in 1966.

(41) In offences against property with violence, (i.e. Housebreakings), the value of property reported stolen in 1967 was £226,516, of which property valued £49,621 was recovered. In 1966 the value of property stolen was £173,050, of which property valued £48,930 was recovered.

(42) In offences against property without violence, (i.e. larcenies), the value of property reported stolen in 1967 was £217,332, of which property valued £66,485 was recovered. In 1966 the value of property reported stolen was £181,070, of which property valued £56,795 was recovered.

Age Groups of Persons found Guilty of Indictable Offences.

(43) 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 1962 to 1967, inclusive:-

YEAR	Under 14 years	14 to 17 years	17 to 21 years	Over 21 years	Total
1967	1,023	1,912	2,460	4,126	9,521
1966	1,211	1,957	2,259	3,793	9,220
1965	1,185	1,760	2,068	3,471	8,484
1964	922	1,889	1,986	3,300	8,097
1963	1,288	1,980	1,794	2,996	8,058
1962	1,375	1,689	1,390	2,797	7,251

PART IINON - INDICTABLE OFFENCES.Number of Prosecutions.

The number of persons prosecuted for non-indictable offences in 1967 was 164,068. Details are given in Appendix "F".

The following table shows the number of persons prosecuted and the number convicted in respect of non-indictable offences in each of the years 1956 to 1967, inclusive:-

Year	Number Prosecuted	Number Convicted	Percentage of Convictions	Year	Number Prosecuted	Number Convicted	Percentage of Convictions
1956	94,370	70,029	74%	1962	105,189	77,668	74%
1957	87,085	62,494	74%	1963	101,467	74,054	73%
1958	82,876	62,647	76%	1964	120,715	91,786	76%
1959	88,819	68,604	77%	1965	139,856	107,748	77%
1960	102,795	77,639	76%	1966	150,213	115,584	77%
1961	104,057	77,718	75%	1967	164,068	124,283	76%

Principal Offences.

The following table shows the number of prosecutions for the different types of offences which make up the bulk of the total in the years 1966 and 1967 and shows the increases and decreases under each heading:-

OFFENCES	Number of Persons Prosecuted		Increase + Decrease -
	1966	1967	
Unlicensed Dogs	2,136	2,479	+ 343
School Attendance Act	2,248	2,166	- 82
Highway Acts (Road Acts, Road Transport Acts, and Road Traffic Act).	126,038	139,736	+ 13,698
Intoxicating Liquor Laws	7,283	7,099	- 184
Assaults	2,249	2,422	+ 173

Road Traffic Offences.

The following table shows the number of persons prosecuted for various traffic offences during each of the years 1962 to 1967, inclusive:-

OFFENCES.	Number of Persons Prosecuted.					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1956	1967
Lighting Offences-Pedal Cycles	13,156	9,889	14,057	14,664	14,591	14,301
" " -M.P.V's	13,777	13,362	15,675	20,152	21,311	22,706
" " - Horse Drawn Vehicles.	495	306	321	322	313	369
Obstruction	4,495	4,270	4,264	5,001	5,447	6,123
General Bye-Laws for control of Traffic	6,407	5,288	3,437	5,526	6,364	7,862
Local Bye-Laws	8,776	5,807	9,139	8,408	11,245	14,407
Dangerous and Careless Driving	4,233	4,388	5,231	6,142	6,410	6,433
Insurance Offences	3,148	3,903	4,179	5,075	4,323	5,729
Driving or attempting to drive while drunk M.P.V's.	912	962	1,208	1,321	1,489	1,225

The following table shows the number of persons prosecuted for various traffic offences in 1966 and 1967:-

	Number of Persons Prosecuted.	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Dangerous Parking	922	1,054
Being in charge of M.P.V. while drunk	200	194
Driving or attempting to drive or being in charge of animal-drawn vehicle while drunk.	30	61
Driving or attempting to drive pedal cycle while drunk.	247	262
Driving dangerously, defective M.P.V.	777	346
Exceeding Speed limit		
l. Built-up Area	12,015	13,667
ll. Special "	281	912
lll. Ordinary "	536	188

"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 was extended to include the cities of Cork, Limerick and Galway on 1st May, 1965.

The following table shows comparative figures for 1966 and 1967 for the Dublin Metropolitan Area.

	1966	1967
Number of fine notices issued	68,944	80,145
Number of fines paid	49,995	57,033
Number of cases taken to Court	10,508	13,605
Number of notices cancelled	2,043	1,720
Number of cases pending Court proceedings	691	238
Number of notices still subject of enquiry	964	--
Drivers outside jurisdiction	3,672	6,225
Proceedings statute barred	--	42
Driver not traced	--	178
Spoiled notices	1,071	1,104

The following table shows comparative figures of offences and proceedings in the cities of Cork, Limerick and Galway in the years 1966 and 1967:-

	Cork		Limerick		Galway	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
Number of fine notices issued	10,120	10,523	4,573	3,714	1,627	1,780
Number of fines paid	8,569	9,027	4,135	3,320	1,356	1,394
Number of cases taken to court	969	996	175	132	65	74
Number of notices cancelled	298	366	253	236	192	303
Number of cases pending court proceedings.	284	134	10	26	14	9

The system of "fines on the spot" was extended to include the city of Waterford on 1st July, 1967, and the following table shows figures of offences and proceedings from date of operation of the system to 30th September, 1967:-

Number of fine notices issued	631
Number of fines paid	510
Number of cases taken to Court	48
Number of notices cancelled	65
Number of notices still subject of enquiry	8

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 1962 to 1967, inclusive:-

	Number of Persons Prosecuted.					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Being on Licensed Premises during prohibited hours	3,465	2,411	2,207	2,649	2,915	2,786
Offences by licensed persons (or their servants) against closing regulations.	713	531	464	551	622	583
Other offences by licensed persons (or their servants)	100	58	58	85	59	43
Offences in connection with registered clubs	43	24	8	4	16	16
Drunkness - Simple	1,691	1,575	1,728	1,822	1,797	1,779
" with aggravation	1,479	1,594	1,701	1,822	1,687	1,750
Other Offences	246	228	203	256	187	142

SUMMARY OF CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITY DURING 1967.

Crime Prevention - General.

This important aspect of Gárda activity was continued on a wide front during the year. The services of the Crime Prevention Unit were sought to a far greater extent than heretofore by members of the public having security problems. This is encouraging to Gárda efforts aimed to educate the public as to the necessity for applying preventive measures, and suitable opportunities were availed of to inform the public as to how they can co-operate in preventing the commission of crime. In the Dublin Metropolitan Area, 677 free surveys of premises, and 661 cash-in-transit surveys regarding security were carried out. Follow-up visits were made in 1,625 cases of premises surveyed previously and 1,811 follow-ups were made in cash-in-transit surveys. It is encouraging to find that the vast majority of crime prevention recommendations have been carried out. Crime prevention work was actively pursued by all ranks throughout the country who were competent to give general advice. Arrangements have been made to train selected members from cities and towns in the provinces as Crime Prevention Officers in the immediate future at the Crime Prevention Unit Headquarters, Dublin Castle.

During the year crime scenes were visited in all cases where it was felt that improved security arrangements could prevent a repetition of the particular type of crime and security advice given to the property owners in the hope that the precautions would be implemented and crime incidence reduced.

Lectures:

A total of 51 lectures on Crime Prevention was given to various organisations on request and suitable literature distributed to those attending. Those organisations included a number of Chambers of Commerce, Bankers and Insurance Institutes, Women's Organisations etc.

Leaflets and Posters.

Leaflets on the subject of Crime Prevention were distributed through Motor Taxation Offices to vehicle owners and Crime Prevention posters were distributed to Gárda Stations throughout the State.

Publicity.

Crime Prevention material was fed to daily, evening and provincial newspapers and to Radio and Television. The co-operation of those media was readily forthcoming and is appreciated.

The Exhibition Room.

The permanent Crime Prevention Exhibition Room at Dublin Castle proved popular with the general public in search of security advice, and an increasing number visited the centre to view the devices and appliances on exhibition, before purchasing security equipment for their own use. On-the-spot advice as required was given to the callers. Because of the popularity of this centre it has been found necessary to move to larger premises and new offices have been completed at 'F' Block, Ship Street, a short distance from the present location. The new premises, which include a lecture hall, will facilitate a greater display of crime prevention devices, and will be utilised for crime prevention talks to the public and the training of Crime Prevention Officers.

"Gárda Patrol" T.V. Programme.

Grateful thanks must be extended to the authorities and staff of Radio Telefis Eireann for continued assistance and facilities for the weekly "Gárda Patrol" Programme. The popularity of the programme continues to grow and valuable help has been obtained from viewers in specific cases. The programme also proved to be of great assistance in securing public co-operation towards lessening temptations to potential criminals and in reducing opportunities for the criminal to operate.

2.

There were 52 editions of the programme during the year which embraced 836 crime items and 95 special inserts dealing with selected aspects of crime prevention. Since the inception of this programme there has been a noticeable improvement in Garda/Public relations. This is reflected in many ways but particularly in the number of '999' emergency telephone calls received which during the year exceeded 66,000 in the Dublin Metropolitan Area alone. Those calls resulted in numerous arrests.

Burglar Alarms:

The number of automatic burglar alarms installed during the year continued to increase as did the number of arrests resulting from the installations.

Exhibitions:

Crime Prevention Exhibitions were mounted at the R.D.S. Spring and Horse shows during May and August at Ballsbridge, Dublin.

In addition an Exhibition which included Burglar Alarms, Locks, Vehicle Anti-theft devices etc. was staged in co-operation with security firms at the International Trade Promotion Centre, Nassau Street, Dublin, in April and attracted over 15,000 people during five days. Crime Prevention Officers were in attendance on all occasions to give specialist advice to members of the public and as well suitable literature was handed out. It is proposed to mount similar exhibitions at selected centres throughout the Provinces during the coming year.

The Garda Dog Service.

The Garda Dog Service was established in 1960. There are now six trained alsation dogs in the Unit under the control of a Sergeant and five Gardai. They are based and operate mainly in the Dublin Metropolitan Area. They have played a useful role in the prevention and detection of crime.

During 1967 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 and stolen property, and like activities.

During the year 1967, the Unit assisted in the arrest of 154 persons.

In the suppression of hooliganism and vandalism, dog patrols supplemented normal patrols in limiting this type of behaviour. The two-way radio equipped van was especially effective in getting dog teams expeditiously to scenes. The teams are available on a 24 hour basis, for duty in any part of the country.

There was an increased demand for the dogs at exhibitions, shows and Fetes during the year, but it was found possible to accede to not more than 12 of the requests.

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 of Transport, Dublin Metropolitan Area and the direct control of the Sergeant member, the Unit is comprised of 1 Sergeant and 11 Gardai, all of whom have been trained for under water operations and supplied with up to date equipment.

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.

The Unit will operate, subject to conditions being suitable, in any inland or coastal waters of the State.

One day per week is devoted to training. The members perform full normal duty on other days when not engaged in carrying out Sub-Aqua operations.

During the year 1967, 11 searches resulted in the recovery of:-

6 bodies of persons accidentally drowned.

1 body of a murdered person.

1 motor car believed to have been used in the commission of crime.

Personal Two-Way Radio Sets.

Personal two-way radio sets were issued to foot patrol Gárdai in the Dublin Metropolitan Area and it is proposed to equip similarly the Gárdai of the other cities and populous centres in the next year or so.

The inception of the scheme has proved a most useful aid to the Garda who is no longer without immediate assistance on patrol or beat duty since he has, in fact, the full resources of manpower and mobile patrols at his call. He is in constant touch with the Central Base Station personnel who are able to direct Gardai and mobile patrols to any incident without delay on receipt of a report from him. In addition to the support which the radio sets provide for the foot patrol Gárdaí, station control can direct the nearest patrolman to any incident without delay, immediately on receipt of a call from Information and Communications Centre, Dublin Castle, or from a member of the public.

The foregoing is an indication of the value and importance of this method of communication and the saving in time, vehicles and personnel in reaching scenes of crime or of any other incident.

Extension of the personal radio scheme to the entire Dublin Metropolitan Area is planned for 1968 and booster stations are being erected at selected sites so that sets located in fringe areas can maintain two-way contact with the Central Base Station, and through it, with mobile patrols, both car and motor cycle.

Personal radios are a new concept in policing in this country and when generally available should effect an overall improvement in the standard of policing.

Mobile Crime Van.

In January, 1966, a specially equipped van was made available to the Garda Síochána for use in the investigation of crimes of a serious nature, conducting large scale searches and at events attracting a large assembly of the public. The van is equipped with R/T (A.M.) radio, and a powerful search light powered by a special generator carried in the van. A portable gas cooker is installed enabling light meals to be provided.

Facilities are available for taking complaints and reports from members of the public and for interviewing potential witnesses and taking statements from members of the public. When necessary a telephone may be installed.

The mobile van has proved invaluable as an administrative and reception centre and temporary Garda Station at the scenes of crimes of a serious nature in remote areas. At public events its radio equipment has rendered valuable service in maintaining communication with Garda Radio Cars and 'Walkie Talkie' units in the area, thereby assisting in the control of traffic and the rendering of other Garda services to the public.

JUVENILE CRIME (under 17 years)

A total of 2,935 Juveniles were found guilty of indictable offences in 1967, including Juveniles against whom the charges were held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act, applied. The number in 1966 was 3,168.

Percentage of Juvenile Offenders in Relation to other Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences.

Juvenile offenders in 1967 formed 31% of the total persons convicted of indictable offences. The percentage in 1966 was 34%.

The number of Juvenile offenders and the percentage of the total persons convicted of indictable offences in the years 1963 to 1967, inclusive, are given in the following table:-

YEAR	Number of Juveniles convicted for Indictable Offences.	Percentage of total number of persons convicted for Indictable Offences.
1963	3,268	41
1964	2,811	35
1965	2,945	35
1966	3,168	34
1967	2,935	31

JUVENILE LIAISON OFFICER SCHEME.

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

The principle of the Scheme is that Juvenile Liaison Officers, i.e., members of the Garda Síochana specially chosen 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 guiding principles:-

The offender:-

1. Is under the age of 17 years.
2. Has committed a minor offence of stealing, including breaking and entering premises.
3. Admits the offence.
4. Has not previously come under the notice of the Garda,
and
 - (1) The parents or guardians agree to co-operate with the Garda by accepting help and advice concerning the subjects future and
 - (2) The injured party does not object to the offender being cautioned rather than prosecuted.

5.

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 ameliorating 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.

The first class comes under the Juvenile Liaison Officer through normal Police channels. The second class, potential delinquents, consists of Juveniles not known to have committed any offence and whose behaviour if not corrected in time could lead them into crime.

The decision whether to prosecute a Juvenile 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 Gárda Superintendent. The Scheme does not conflict with the Probation Service or other organisations, but does provide for co-operation with such services.

The Juvenile Liaison Officer Scheme is operated in the Dublin Metropolitan Area with a total strength of 1 Sergeant, 9 Gárdai and 2 Ban Gárdai under the immediate charge of the Chief Crime Prevention Officer and under the general supervision of the Chief Superintendent in charge of crime and elsewhere by 2 Sergeants, 10 Gardai and 2 Ban Gardai under the supervision of their District Officers. All members of this staff are specially selected and received special training in the working of the Scheme and courses on the problem of Juvenile delinquency. They wear plain clothes in the performance of their duty.

Progress Record.

The following table shows some statistics of the work done by the Juvenile Liaison Officers since the date of inception of Scheme to 30th September, 1967:-

	Dublin Metropolitan Area.	All other Centres.
No. of Juveniles accepted to the Scheme since its commencement	Males : 2,086 Females : 381	Males : 554 Females : 105
No. of Recidivists	306	39
Visits to boy's clubs	2,790	351
Lectures and meetings attended and talks given	679	177
No. of visits to homes of delinquents.	29,871	2,735
No. of cases closed due to Juvenile reaching the age of 17 years	679	80

Since the inception of the Scheme in 1963, 5,126 Juveniles have been cautioned and supervised by the Gardai and of this number 345, (11%), subsequently became involved in crime. This indicates the degree of success of the Scheme.

Summer Holiday at Ballinakill, Co. Laois.

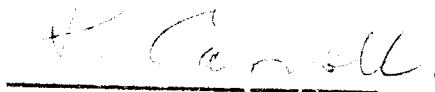
During July, 1967, a selected group of boys from within the Juvenile Liaison Officer Scheme, Dublin Metropolitan Area, spent a week's holiday at the Salesian College, Ballinakill, Co. Laois, and were accommodated in quarters vacated by the College students during the holiday term. The cost of maintenance and transport for the boys was provided from a sympathetic source. Members of the Juvenile Liaison Officer Staff accompanied the boys and assisted at games, etc. during their stay. Those who attended were loud in their praise of the warm welcome extended to them by the Salesian Fathers, the magnificent recreational facilities afforded them and the general homely atmosphere which prevailed. This kindly gesture by the Reverend Superior and Staff of the Salesian College in extending every facility and hospitality to the boys to make their holiday a happy one, is greatly appreciated.

Youth Clubs.

Youth clubs are an essential part of healthy youth development. Of 362 established youth clubs throughout the country, the Gardai participate in the administration etc. of 208.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,



COMMISSIONER.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES WHICH BECAME KNOWN TO THE GARDA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1967

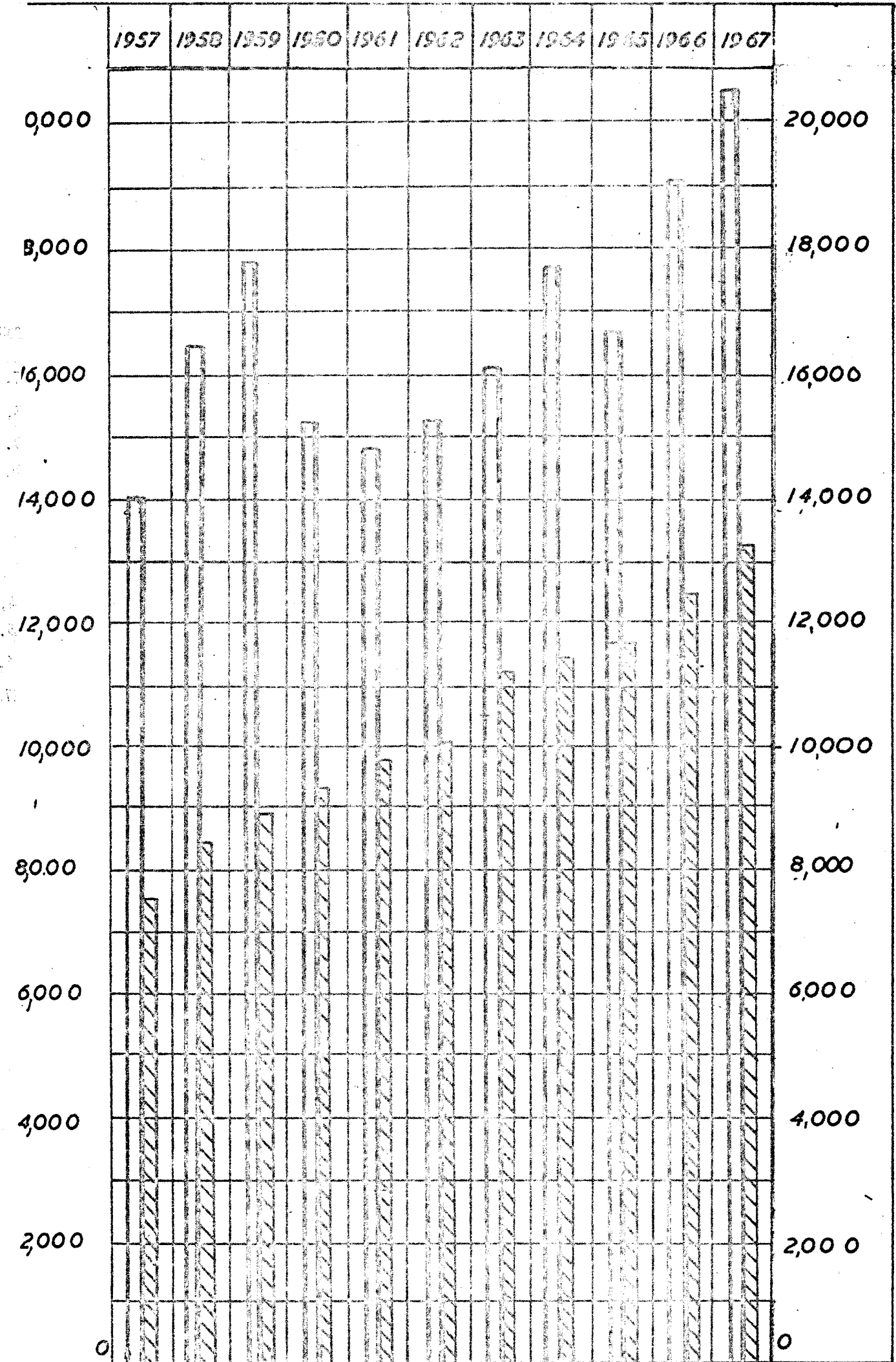
NATURE OF OFFENCES (1)	Number of Offences Reported or known (2)	Number of Offences in which Criminal Proceedings were		Informations Refused (4)	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES										Crimes for which the perpetrators were detected but for which no proceedings are shown (17)	Number (by Sex and Age Groups) of Persons Convicted or against whom the Charge was held proved and Order made without Conviction									
		Commenced (3a)	Shown Pending in Previous Return (3b)		Dealt with on indictment and					Dealt with Summarily and						Still Pending in District Court (16)	(18)		(19)		(20)		(21)		(22)
					Convicted (5)	Acquitted (6)	Found Insane and Incapable of pleading (7)	Nolle Prosequi entered (8)	Adjourned Sine Die or Otherwise Disposed of (9)	Committed for Trial and still awaiting Trial (10)	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			
		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.						
GROUP 1. - OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON																									
1. (a) Murder (of Persons aged above one year)	8	7	2		3					3					1	2	1					3	3		
(b) Ditto (of Infants aged one year and under)																									
(c) Infanticide	1	1			1																	1	1		
2. Attempt to Murder	3	1	1		1					1						2	2								
3. Threats, Conspiracy, or Incitement to Murder	3	1	1		1							1					1					5	5		
4. Manslaughter (other than Traffic Fatalities)	4	4			3					1												4	4		
(a) Manslaughter (Traffic Fatalities)	6	2	1		2					1												2	2		
5. (b) Dangerous Driving Causing Death	97	97	19	26	7	44		5	2	20	5	1				6					1	6	14	21	
(c) Ditto Causing serious bodily harm	84	83	13	13	13	32		2	1	25	3		1		6	1					3	3	14	17	
6. Wounding and other Acts endangering Life (Felonies)	34	32	8	2	14	3		2		2	5	3	1	1	7		1	3	7		14	14	25		
7. Assault, Wounding and other Like Offences (Misdemeanours)	591	559	64	1	18	6		1		10	377	49	64	5	11	81	6	1	67	1	146	4	357	15	591
8. Possession of Firearms with intent to endanger life	6	5	2		1			1		2	2				1							3	3	3	
9. Endangering Railway Passengers	2																1								
10. Intimidation and Molestation																									
11. Intimidation by Threatening Letters, Notices, etc.	3	1									1											2	2	2	
12. Cruelty to or Neglect of Children (on Indictment)	2	2	1								3											3	3	6	
13. Abandoning Children under two years	3	1											1									1	1	1	
14. Procuring Abortion																									
15. Concealment of Birth	10		1								1						4						1	1	
16. Unnatural Offences and Attempts	71	65	12	1	5			1			43	2	3	1	2	19	1	2	4	10		40	56		
17. Rape	15	13	5		4	5				3	1		1	1	3	1	1			1	6		7		
18. Indecent Assaults on Females	159	133	12		3	2					75	10	26	2	3	19	6	2	22	27		59	109		
19. Defilement of Girls under 15 years	20	18	3	1	3	1		1		2	11		3		4	2	1		1	7		8	17		
20. Defilement of Girls between 15 and 17 years	20	19	7	2	1	2		1	2	2	8		2		6	1				9		10	19		
21. Incest	5	3							1		1		1				1		1			2	3		
22. Procuration																									
23. Abduction	2	2									1				1						1			1	
24. Bigamy			1																			1		1	
TOTAL (GROUP 1)	1,149	1,049	158	46	85	95		14	6	72	537	65	103	11	19	154	28	7	99	1	217	4	547	20	895

INDICTABLE OFFENCES WHICH BECAME KNOWN TO THE GARDA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER 1967

NATURE OF OFFENCES (1)	Number of Offences Reported or Known (2)	Number of Offences in which Criminal Proceedings were		RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES													Crimes for which the perpetrators were detected 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 Return (3b)	Informations Refused (4)	Dealt with on Indictment and						Dealt with Summarily and					Still Pending in District Court (16)		(18)		(19)		(20)		(21)		TOTAL (22)
					Convicted (5)	Acquitted (6)	Found Insane and Incapable of Pleading (7)	Nolle Prosequi Entered (8)	Adjourned Sine Die or Otherwise Disposed of (9)	Committed for Trial and still awaiting Trial (10)	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)					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																	
11. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE																										
Armed Robbery	32	23	1							1	13	2	6		1	1	3			7		6		7		20
Burglary	263	190	37	1	13	1				3	130	10	47		3	19	12	9		23	1	45		75	1	154
Housebreaking (Dwelling Houses)	1735	1076	158	5	126	2		2		52	629	36	238	5	13	126	149	140	5	207	5	229	3	223	13	825
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, &c.	2814	1703	253	13	171	7		5	1	89	1004	68	370	11	33	184	173	277	7	486	3	429	3	427	6	1638
Attempts to break into Houses, Shops, Warehouses, &c.	129	109	21		6			1		1	75	5	27		1	14	12	16		25		25		37		103
Entering with intent to commit Felony (Larceny Act, 1916, Sec. 27)	365	292	37		27	2		2		9	195	11	57	1	1	24	10	48		66		45		77		236
Possession of Housebreaking Tools, &c.	17	17	3		1						10	4	2	1	1	1				4		3		12		19
Robbery with Arms	3		1		1																					
Robbery and Assaults with intent to Rob	83	65	15	1	16					7	38	1	7			10		6	5	18	1	26	4	24	1	85
Demand or Robbery of Arms																										
Assaulting Dwelling-houses (by firing shots into them or by use of Explosives)			1			1																				
Threatening to Publish or Publishing with intent to Extort	1	1											1											2		2
Arson	53	33	9		8		2	1		2	12	1	4		2	10	7	8		5		5	1	12	1	32
Killing and Maiming Cattle	5	4									3	1						2						2		4
Malicious Use, Manufacture, or Possession of Explosives	3	2	2			2					1					1								1		1
Other Malicious Injuries to Property	72	47	13	1	2			1		3	31	3	9	2		8	2	12		12		27		18		69
TOTAL (GROUP 11)	5,575	3,562	551	21	371	15	2	12	1	167	2,141	142	768	20	55	398	368	518	17	853	10	840	11	917	22	3,188
GROUP 111. - OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE																										
Larceny of Horses, Cattle and Sheep	28	22	7		5	1				1	13	1	5			3		1				3		16		20
Larceny from the Person	285	145	8	1	5	1				17	66	9	43	1	4	6	14	19	2	26	9	14	5	29	9	113
Larceny in House to value of £5, or with menaces	560	249	38	1	13			1		2	139	21	66		7	37	38	9		36	9	49	5	76	10	194
Larceny from Dwelling-houses by Employees	74	52	9								23	2	28	1		7	17	1		8	4	11	10	12	8	54
Larceny of Explosives	1	1									1											1				2
Larceny of Motor Vehicles	174	71	14	1	9	4		2		3	37	2	11	1	4	11	2			9		31		17		57
Larceny of Pedal Cycles	1936	316	25	2							162	20	124	1	4	28	100	33	5	54	1	78	1	86	4	262
Larceny from Unattended Vehicles	2760	1187	94	3	34	1		3	1	16	718	45	277	23	19	141	100	73	1	164	1	282	2	283	5	811
Larceny from Shops and Stalls	1949	1341	63	1	6	1				1	626	77	557	14	16	105	407	93	16	149	54	159	78	238	367	1154
Other Larcenies (exceeding £50 in value)	295	135	55	1	12	7		3	2	16	71	5	27	2	3	41	2	4		22		29	4	89	6	154
Other Larcenies (not exceeding £50 in value)	4419	2277	297	5	27	11	1	3		12	1204	151	829	16	48	267	444	172	33	329	23	452	44	721	79	1853
Embezzlement	49	43	25		7	1				1	23	4	15	1		16	6			5		7		22	2	36
Obtained Goods, &c., by False Pretences	499	447	139	4	27	4	1	6	1	24	286	20	63	7	17	126	17	2		7		11	5	182	7	214
Frauds by Agents, Trustees, Directors, &c.	24	24	13		1			1		15		1	12			5								7		7
Other Frauds	50	47	14	1		1		1		1	25	4	13	1	2	12	1					4		24	2	30
Receiving Stolen Goods	349	313	22	5	13	3				4	164	35	67	9	4	31	36	11	2	21		49	3	109	20	215
TOTAL (GROUP 111)	13,452	6,670	823	25	159	35	2	20	4	113	3,558	397	2,137	77	130	836	1,184	418	59	831	101	1180	157	1911	519	5,176

INDICTABLE

OFFENCES.



OFFENCES RECORDED. DETECTIONS

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

APPENDIX 'C'

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 September, 1967.

DIVISION	(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	44	41	146	103	301	258	14	12	505	414	82%
Cavan/Monaghan	31	31	71	61	188	176	11	11	301	279	93%
Clare	14	13	37	32	106	90	2	2	159	137	86%
Cork E.R.	170	164	550	390	1155	979	46	44	1921	1577	82%
Cork W.R.	32	28	57	37	105	88	5	5	199	158	79%
Donegal	29	29	45	35	97	79	2	2	173	145	84%
Dublin Metropolitan	331	284	3163	2133	8509	3528	167	155	12170	6100	50%
Galway W.R.	39	38	76	60	129	115	3	3	247	216	87%
Kerry	48	48	67	55	237	211	7	7	359	321	89%
Leix/Offaly	29	29	81	66	210	188	7	7	327	290	90%
Limerick	75	73	273	188	476	414	24	22	848	697	82%
Longford/Westmeath	27	26	83	70	215	194	7	6	332	296	89%
Louth/Meath	58	56	265	189	343	304	9	8	675	557	83%
Mayo	46	46	47	36	183	159	8	8	284	249	88%
Roscommon/Galway E.R.	27	27	42	37	106	98	2	2	177	164	93%
Sligo/Leitrim	21	20	31	28	119	109	9	7	180	164	91%
Tipperary	17	17	140	107	177	161	10	10	344	295	86%
Waterford/Kilkenny	61	61	195	147	475	417	35	28	766	653	85%
Wexford	50	46	206	156	321	286	14	13	591	501	85%
TOTALS { Whole Country	1149	1077	5575	3930	13452	7854	382	352	20558	13213	64%
{ Excluding Dublin { Metropolitan Area	818	793	2412	1797	4943	4326	215	197	8388	7113	85%
Districts											
Cork	113	107	431	292	862	727	28	26	1434	1152	80%
Limerick	43	43	198	141	374	325	18	16	633	525	83%
Waterford	27	27	92	63	240	210	15	10	374	310	83%
Galway	12	12	42	31	64	47	2	2	120	92	77%

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

PARTICULARS OF CASES.

Murder - (of Persons aged above 1 year) eight cases.

Dublin Metropolitan Area .

On 28th November, 1966, a 93 years old pensioner was attacked at his home and severely beaten about the head and face by two men. The motive was robbery. He was removed to hospital where he died on 10th December, 1966. His assailants were arrested and jointly charged with murder. At the Central Criminal Court one of the accused was convicted of murder and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The Jury failed to reach a verdict in the case against the other accused. At the re-trial he was found guilty of murder and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He appealed against the conviction and his application was granted and the conviction quashed.

Co. Clare.

On the 24th May, 1967, an unidentified f male body was found washed ashore at Doolin Strand, Co. Clare.

A post mortem examination conducted by the State Pathologist on 25th May, 1967, revealed that death was due to multiple injuries resulting from a violent impact such as would result from a fall from a height in which deceased struck the ground feet first. It was clearly evident the deceased met her death through foul play. It may be significant that the place where the body was found is approximately three miles from the Cliffs of Moher.

The body was identified as that of Miss Maria Virginia Domenech, of Washington Heights, New York. Miss Domenech who was 28 years of age, a social worker and a native of San Juan, Puerto Rico had commenced a European tour on 17th May, 1967, and was scheduled to return to New York on 7th June, 1967, but did not return. She had resided with her mother, Mrs. Virginia R. Domenech, but the latter was reported missing on 31st May, 1967.

Intensive investigations were made regarding Miss Domenech's background, European tour and the circumstances surrounding her death. Enquiries extended to Great Britain, France, Portugal, Italy, New York, Puerto Rico, and Vancouver. As a result of investigations it was established that a suspect who had been well known to the deceased was in Europe during Miss Domenech's European tour and that on occasions both travelled in the same plane and occupied the same hotels.

Before the Gardai had an opportunity of interviewing the suspect he was found dead in a hotel at Miami, Florida on 15th October, 1967. It was stated that the cause of his death was barbiturate intoxication.

Co. Cork.

On 21st July, 1967, an altercation which had commenced in a ballroom, was continued outside, and in a struggle, a 40 years old unmarried farmer was knocked to the ground by a 47 years old man and sustained a fracture of his skull. He was dead on admission to hospital. The assailant was arrested and charged with murder. He is awaiting trial.

Co. Cork.

On 9th June, 1966, a letter was received at Garda Headquarters, Dublin, from an American citizen requesting enquiries into the whereabouts of his brother who had visited Ireland from the U.S.A. in early 1965 and whom he had not heard from since June, 1965. Investigations were carried out by the Garda and resulted in the discovery of the partly decomposed body of the missing man buried in a grove about 50 feet from the left side of the Cork/Kinsale road. A man who had recently associated with deceased was arrested and charged with murder. At the Central Criminal Court he was convicted of murder and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Co. Leitrim.

On 13th April, 1967 the dead body of a 72 years old widower was found in a laneway leading to his home. The body bore severe head wounds. A postmortem examination of the body revealed that death was due to haemorrhage resulting from the severing of the carotid vein in the neck by a blow from an implement. The assailant, a 55 years old, married farm labourer was arrested and charged with murder. The weapon used was a hedge knife. At the Central Criminal Court the accused was found "Guilty but Insane" and was ordered to be detained in strict custody in the Central Mental Hospital.

Co. Limerick.

On 22nd August, 1967, a 12 years old schoolboy and his 8 years old sister were attacked by a man while walking along the bank of a small stream. The assailant pulled them both into the stream and pushed their heads under the water. When the young girl recovered, the man had gone and the body of her brother was lying in the stream. The boy was removed to hospital where he was found to be dead on admission. A postmortem examination of the body revealed that death was caused by drowning. The suspect was arrested and charged on counts of murder and attempted murder. He is awaiting trial.

Co. Kilkenny.

On 17th September, 1967, the dead body of a 28 years old unmarried female was found in an open shed in an uninhabited farmyard. The body bore extensive marks of injury about the head. A 53 years old married farmer, was arrested and charged with murder. At the Central Criminal Court the accused was found to be insane and unfit to plead and was ordered to be detained in the Central Mental Hospital.

Co. Waterford.

On 27th August, 1967, the dead body of a 6½ year old child was admitted to Ardkeen Hospital, Waterford. The body bore marks of extensive bruising, cuts and abrasions from head to waist. A postmortem examination of the body revealed that death was due to "asphyxia following inhalation of vomitus into the air spaces". A 28 years old married glass maker was arrested and charged with murder. He is awaiting trial.

Infanticide - One case.Co. Limerick.

On 19th September, 1966, a 28 years old girl gave birth to a male infant at her home. The dead body of the infant was later found in a bed in a downstairs room of her home. A postmortem examination of the body revealed that death was caused by asphyxia due to a constricting human hand. At the Central Criminal Court the accused pleaded guilty to infanticide of which she was convicted and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment. The sentence was suspended.

Attempt to Murder - 3 cases.Co. Kerry.

On 14th August, 1967, a 24 years old unmarried female was found in her boy friends car in an exhausted and unconscious condition. Her head, face and neck were covered with blood and on medical examination it was discovered that she was suffering from serious head injuries. On the same date the body of her boy friend was found hanging by the neck with a rope from a tree in a garden adjoining his uncle's farmhouse. The unfortunate incident was the outcome of jealousy concerning another man.

Co. Limerick.

On 5th September, 1967, an argument arose between a 46 years old Sub-Postmaster and a 60 year old retired Postmaster concerning a financial transaction. In the course of the dispute the Sub-Postmaster produced a pistol and discharged a number of shots at a door behind which the Postmaster had taken refuge. The offender was arrested and charged with attempted murder. A Nolle Prosequi was subsequently entered into by the State in respect of the charge.

Co. Mayo.

On 17th November, 1966, a 19 years old girl gave birth to a female infant at her lodgings. The infant was later found in a suitcase under the girls bed. A ribbon was tied tightly but not firmly about the infant's neck. In view of the girl's mental condition and the fact that the infant survived and suffered no permanent injury, no criminal proceedings were taken in this case.

Threats, etc., to Murder - 3 cases.Co. Cork.

On 20th December, 1966, a 31 years old member of the Gárda Síochána received, through the post, a letter threatening to kill him. The cause or motive for sending the threatening letter is not known. No person has been made amenable.

Co. Kerry.

On 11th January, 1967, a 17½ years old shop assistant received a letter, through the post, threatening to kill her. A 20 years old factory worker admitted sending the letter because he was annoyed by the behaviour of the injured party who was telling false stories concerning him to his girl friend. Having regard to the good character of the culprit, the fact that he was provoked by a trouble maker interfering in his private affairs and apparently had no intention of carrying out any of the threats contained in the letter, no criminal proceedings were taken in this case.

Co. Kerry.

On 18th January, 1967, a 51 years old farmer received a letter through the post threatening to kill him unless he gave up the company of his girl friend. A 41 years old farmer, a former boy friend of the injured party's fiancée was arrested and charged. The case was dealt with under the Probation Of Offenders Act, due to the defendant's previous good character and his undertaking to the Court not to interfere with the injured party or his fiancée again.

Manslaughter - (Other than traffic fatalities) 4 cases.Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 7th May, 1967, the body of a man was seen floating in the river Liffey. A search of the area where the man was alleged to have fallen into the river proved fruitless. Subsequent Gárda enquiries established that a man had been involved in a fight with two seamen and was thrown into the Liffey. On 8th May, 1967, the body of a 28 years old seaman, native of Scotland and a crew member of M/V "Polar Light" berthed at North Wall, was recovered from the river. A postmortem examination of the body revealed that death had been caused by drowning. A 23 years old German seaman and a 31 year old Dutch seaman were arrested and charged with murder. At the Central Criminal Court both the accused were found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 7 years penal servitude. On appeal the sentence was reduced to 4 years penal servitude.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 3rd September, 1967, in the course of a dispute, a 28 years old married man was fatally stabbed in the chest by his 36 year old wife. The weapon used was a steak knife. A postmortem examination of the body revealed that death had been caused by a stab wound to the heart. The wife was arrested and charged with murder. At the Circuit Criminal Court information was refused in respect of the murder charge and the accused was returned for trial on a charge of manslaughter. She is awaiting trial.

Co. Mayo.

On 13th January, 1967, the dead body of a 20 years old female was found in a drain near her home. A postmortem examination of the body revealed that death had been caused by drowning. A 28 years old labourer, known to have been keeping company with the deceased, was arrested and charged with murder. The motive was the outcome of jealousy concerning another man. At the Central Criminal Court the accused was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 7 years penal servitude.

Co. Donegal.

On 25th December, 1966, the dead body of a 76 years old widow was found lying on a couch in her home. A postmortem examination of the body revealed that death was caused by rupture of an aneurysm in an artery in the brain as a result of a blow on the head. A 34 years old labourer, son of the deceased, admitted striking his mother on the head with a fire tongs in the course of an argument between them. He was arrested and charged with murder. At the Central Criminal Court the accused pleaded guilty to manslaughter of which he was convicted and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. The sentence was suspended on the accused entering into a bond to keep the peace for five years.

ROBBERY.

Robberies with Firearms and Other Serious Robberies.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 7th January, 1967, the home of a registered firearms dealer at Portmarnock, Co. Dublin, was entered by a number of men wearing stockings over their faces as masks. At least two of the men were armed. One of the men held the occupants of the house at gunpoint while the other men searched the house for firearms. The men then left after disconnecting the telephone and were heard to drive away in motor cars. They took with them a quantity of rifles, a shotgun and small arms of various calibre. At least six men and possibly eight, took part in the hold-up. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 27th February, 1967, two men entered the Royal Bank of Ireland, Lower Drumcondra Road, during business hours, and both were carrying in their hands what appeared to be pistols or revolvers. On entering the Bank one of the men shouted to the customers and the Bank staff that it was a hold-up and ordered all present to face the wall with their hands up. The second man jumped over the Bank counter and grabbed a large sum of money, in notes, from a hatch. The men then left the Bank. It is believed there was at least one other man concerned in the raid and that he was immediately outside the Bank door or waiting in a get-away stolen car parked convenient to the Bank premises. The sum of £3,265 was stolen. No one has yet been made amenable for this crime. The property stolen was not recovered.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 17th December, 1966, a man wearing a grey coloured cloth mask over his head and face and armed with what appeared to be a revolver entered the office of the Irish Taxi Owners Co-Operative Society, Lower Dorset Street, and, after a struggle, snatched the sum of £21.10.0 from the petrol pump attendant. The culprit then made his escape. The attendant was not injured. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

Other Robberies.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 3rd April, 1967, the home of a 34 years old housewife was entered by a man who demanded money. The intruder attacked the woman and indecently assaulted her. He then left taking with him the sum of £50, in notes. Before leaving he tied the woman's legs and pushed her into the closet under the stairs. The assailant was arrested and charged. At Dublin Circuit Criminal Court the accused was convicted and sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 15th May, 1967, a lock-up bonded stores at Upper Sherriff Street was feloniously entered and a quantity of spirits value £1,300 stolen. The culprits, four in number, were arrested and charged. At Dublin Circuit Court one of the accused was convicted and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, suspended on entering into a bond to keep the peace for two years and to pay compensation to the injured party. The other accused persons are awaiting trial. Spirits value £260 were recovered in this case.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 12th May, 1967, a man entered a private residence and demanded cash and valuables from the occupier, whom he threatened with a jemmy. The intruder searched the house and made off with cash and valuables amounting to £150. Before leaving he disconnected the telephone and tied the injured party's hands together with a shoe lace. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 10th June, 1967, a shoe store employee was attacked by two men as he was about to lodge money belonging to his employers in the night safe of a bank. He was knocked to the ground and sustained slight injuries. His assailants grabbed his satchel containing cash to the amount of £178.14.3 and made off in a car which was waiting nearby with a third man in the driver's seat. The car was later found abandoned. An arrest was made and three men were charged with this crime. At Dublin District Court Information was refused in the case against one of the defendants. The other two defendants have been returned for trial.

NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES - PERSONS DEALT WITH SUMMARILY - PROCEEDINGS AND RESULTS IN YEAR 1967

APPENDIX F.

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. Adulteration of Food, Drugs, etc. ...					
2. Assaults ...	2,422	379	1,615	293	135
3. Cruelty to Animals ...	198	24	160	12	2
4. Dogs, Offences in relation to Licensing of (Finance Act, 1925)...	2,479	236	1,658	573	12
5. School Attendance Act, 1926, Offences against...	2,166	231	1,548	325	62
6. Traffic Act, Offences against:-					
(a) Lighting Regulations - Pedal Cycles (i) No front lamp ...	6,312	279	4,732	1,199	102
" " " (ii) No rear lamp ...	5,238	119	4,350	726	43
" " " (iii) No reflector ...	2,751	75	2,187	452	37
(b) " " - M.P.V. ...	22,706	809	18,443	3,265	189
(c) " " - Animal-drawn vehicles ...	369	8	326	31	4
(d) Licences - Driving ...	7,739	602	5,896	1,105	136
(e) Obstruction ...	6,123	564	4,575	918	66
(f) Dangerous Parkings ...	1,054	187	764	88	15
(g) General Bye-Laws ...	7,862	678	5,455	1,603	126
(h) Local Bye-Laws ...	14,407	816	10,453	3,089	49
(i) Dangerous and Careless Driving ...	6,433	1,157	4,818	327	131
(j) Compulsory Insurance ...	5,729	1,056	3,760	754	159
(k) Driving or attempting to drive m.p.v. while drunk ...	1,225	305	884	9	27
(l) Being in charge of m.p.v. while drunk ...	194	36	154	1	3
(m) Driving or attempting to drive or being in charge of animal-drawn vehicle while drunk ...	61	4	55	1	1
(n) Driving or attempting to drive pedal cycle while drunk ...	262	9	244	9	-
(o) Exceeding speed limit (i) Built-up Area ...	13,667	413	11,865	1,127	262
" " " (ii) Special ...	912	118	650	132	12
" " " (iii) Ordinary ...	188	2	176	10	-
(p) Driving dangerously, defective M.P.V. ...	346	21	247	53	25
(q) Other Offences ...	19,726	1,318	15,590	2,571	247
7. Road Transport Acts ...	582	98	380	80	24
8. Road Acts and Finance Acts - Excise Licence ...	16,432	1,387	11,198	3,503	344
9. Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Offences against:-					
(a) Illegally on Licensed Premises during closing hours ...	2,796	306	2,418	15	47
(b) Drunkenness, Simple ...	1,779	59	1,477	210	33
(c) Drunkenness with aggravation ...	1,750	82	1,483	151	34
(d) Offences by Licensed Persons (or their Servants) against closing Regulations ...	593	103	462	2	16
(e) Other Offences by Licensed Persons (or their Servants) ...	43	18	24	1	-
(f) Other Offences against Intoxicating Liquor Laws ...	142	20	110	7	5
(g) Offences in connection with Registered Clubs ...	16	-	15	1	-
10. Labour Laws, offences against ...	22	3	23	2	1
11. Malicious Damage to Animals, Fences, etc. ...	1,226	149	869	162	16
12. Noxious Weeds Act, 1936 - Offences against ...	35	3	31	1	-
13. Police Regulations, Offences against:-					
(a) Dublin Metropolitan Police Acts ...	1,421	153	830	447	11
(b) Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts, 1851 ...	719	98	397	234	20
14. Revenue Laws, Offences against ...	168	17	112	9	-
15. Stealing, Receiving or Possessing Stolen Property (not the subject of Larceny at Common Law) ...	104	8	86	7	3
16. Street Trading Act, 1926 - Offences against ...	367	13	223	129	2
17. Unlawful possession ...					
18. Vagrancy Acts - Offences against:-					
(a) Begging ...	435	31	309	94	1
(b) Other Offences ...	1,083	160	666	244	13
19. Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1926 - Offences against ...	127	2	100	25	-
20. Other Offences ...	3,642	467	2,465	523	187
TOTAL ...	164,068	12,633	124,283	24,520	2,632