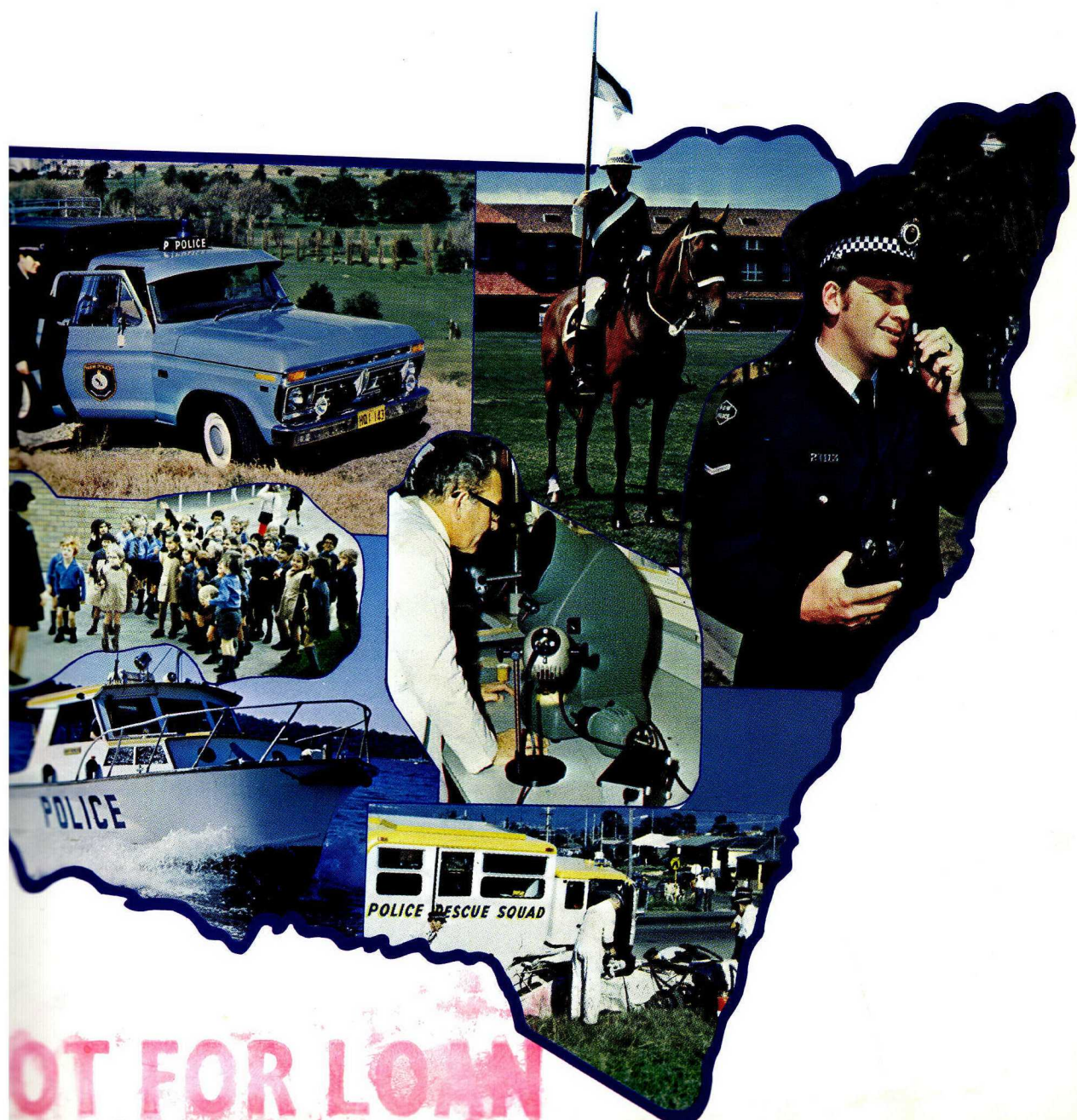




1976 Annual Report



1976-77

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

REPORT
OF THE
NEW SOUTH WALES
POLICE DEPARTMENT
FOR 1976

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NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT 1976

The Honourable Neville Wran, Q.C., M.L.A.,

Premier of New South Wales,

Sydney.

Dear Mr Wran,

I have pleasure in submitting to you for the information of Parliament, the Annual Report of the New South Wales Police Department for the year ended 31st December, 1976.

Mervyn T. Wood,
Commissioner.

27th June, 1977.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE FORCE

M. T. WOOD, M.V.O., M.B.E., Q.P.M., Commissioner of Police.

J. T. LEES, Q.P.M., Deputy Commissioner.

B. K. DOYLE, Q.P.M., Dip.Crim., Senior Assistant Commissioner.

R. T. STACKPOOL, Q.P.M., Assistant Commissioner (Crime).

R. C. HYDE, Q.P.M., Assistant Commissioner (Traffic).

K. C. JENSEN, Q.P.M., Assistant Commissioner (Personnel).

B. D. TAYLOR, Q.P.M., Assistant Commissioner (General).

PUBLIC SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

P. A. BOWMER, B.Ec., A.A.S.A., Secretary.

I. R. ROE, Senior Assistant Secretary.

E. C. STEVENS, Assistant Secretary (Administration).

L. J. BERRIMAN, Assistant Secretary and Executive Assistant to the Commissioner of Police.

M. V. MATLEY, Assistant Secretary (Special Projects and Services).

J. W. BERNARD, A.A.S.A. (Sen.), A.C.I.S., Assistant Secretary (Finance).

R. G. BROWNE, A.S.T.C., A.A.I.B., Assistant Secretary (Properties).

INTRODUCTION

Mr Fred J. Hanson, C.B.E., Q.P.M., who held office as Commissioner of Police of this Force since November, 1972, retired on the 31st December, 1976. Among the notable advances during the period of 4 years Mr Hanson was Commissioner might be mentioned the substantial increase in police strength authorized by successive Governments on his recommendation (the authorized strength of male police was increased by 546 between 1972-76), the introduction of the Police Merit Rating Scheme which ensures that police shall be promoted on their merits and not exclusively by the seniority process, the establishment of the Crime Intelligence Unit and the provision of more modern scientific and technical aids in criminal investigation.

I assumed the administration of the Force and was appointed Commissioner from 1st January, 1977. Upon the retirement of Deputy Commissioner L. F. Newman and Assistant Commissioner E. D. J. Baldwin in December, 1976, Mr J. T. Lees was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr B. K. Doyle, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr R. C. Hyde, Assistant Commissioner of Police (Traffic), Mr K. C. Jensen, Assistant Commissioner of Police (Personnel) and Mr B. D. Taylor, Assistant Commissioner of Police (General).

In this report, which of course covers the whole of the year when Mr Hanson was Commissioner, I have endeavoured to outline the main features of the working of the New South Wales Police Force and the activities of the Department during 1976. In doing so, I have followed the general format of recent annual reports.



Fred J. Hanson, C.B.E., Q.P.M.

I pay tribute to all members of the Force, and ex-members who served during 1976, for their devotion to duty and the high degree of competence which they displayed. I express my sincere thanks to the Public Service staff under the charge of the Secretary, Mr P. A. Bowmer, for their important part in the administration of the Department.

I also record my appreciation for the co-operation given by the news media and the assistance rendered by officers of other government authorities, private organizations and the citizens of the State who recognized the importance of the basic objectives of the Force and gave their support.

MERVYN T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

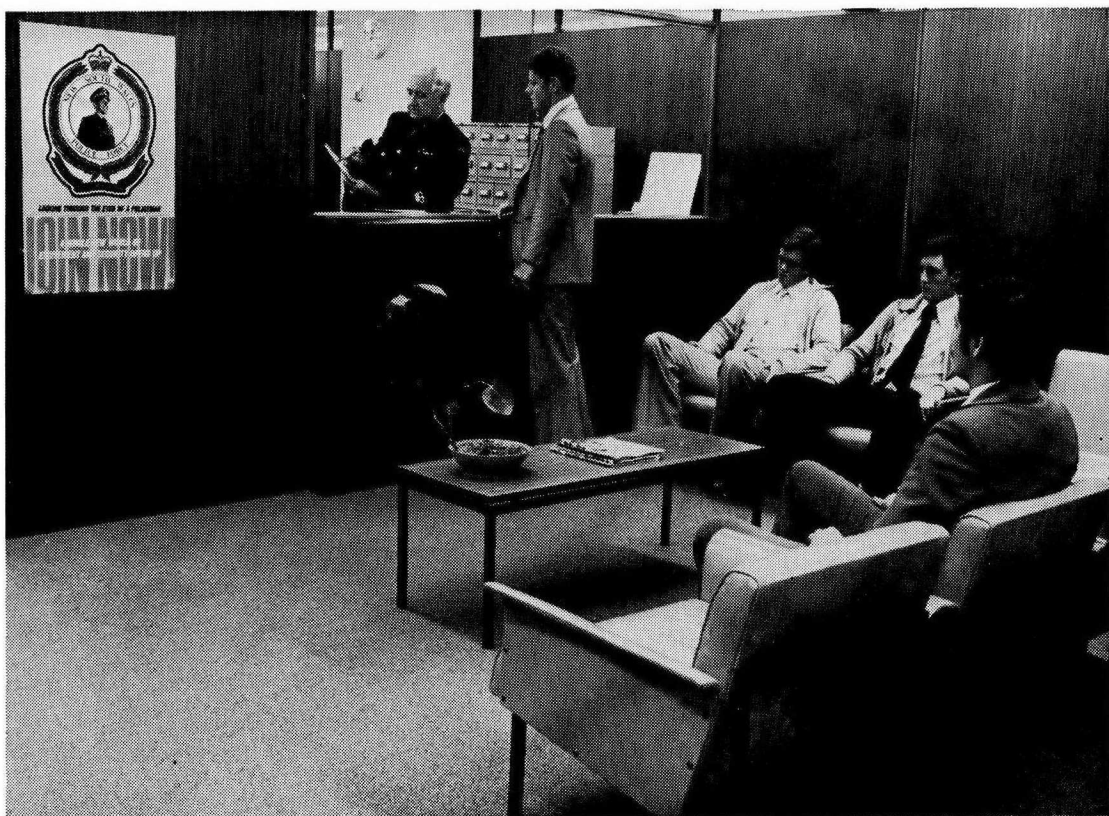
SECTION 1

PERSONNEL

During 1976, the authorized strength of the Force was increased by ninety male units and ten female units.

In conjunction with the increase in strength the following additions to the commissioned officer and non-commissioned officer establishments were approved—

Inspector 3rd Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (female)
Sergeants 1st Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sergeants 2nd Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Sergeants 3rd Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7



Prospective applicants waiting to be interviewed by the recruiting officer

STRENGTHS—CONSTABULARY

Policemen

	Authorized strength	Actual strength	Under strength	Over strength
Strength as at 1-1-76	8 259	8 290		31
Increase in authorized strength	90	+234		
Appointments during year		8 524		
Retirements (Statutory Age) 71		-255		
Discharged medically unfit 31				
Dismissals 17				
Resignations 115				
Deaths 21				
Strength as at 31-12-76	8 349	8 269	80	

Policewomen

	Authorized strength	Actual strength	Under strength	Over strength
Strength as at 1-1-76	123	121	2	
Increase in authorized strength	10	+16		
Appointments during year		137		
Retirements (Statutory Age) 1		-9		
Resignations 7				
Medically unfit 1				
Strength as at 31-12-76	133	128	5	

Ratio of Police to Population

As at 31st December, 1976, the ratio was:

Authorized strength—1:566.

Actual strength—1:571.

ALLOCATION OF AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1976

	Sen. Exec. Admin.	Uniformed General and Admin.— Metrop.	Uniformed General and Admin.— Country	Crim. Invest. Duties— Metrop.	Crim. Invest. Duties— Country	Scientific and Technical	Traffic Duties— Metrop.	Traffic Duties— Country	Prosecu- ting Duties	Licensing Duties	Water Police Duties	Total Male Police	Women Police
Commissioner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dep. Comm.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
S/Asst Comm.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Asst Comms.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Chief Supt Metrop. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Country	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Supts 1/C .. .. .	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	6	..
Supts 2/C .. .. .	..	6	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	..
Supts 3/C .. .. .	..	15	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	25	..
Insp 1/C .. .. .	..	24	8	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	37	..
Insp 2/C .. .. .	..	36	9	4	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	55	..
Insp 3/C .. .. .	..	65	24	18	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	120	..
Sgts 1/C.. .. .	..	219	63	60	8	11	21	7	7	15	2	413	3
Sgts 2/C.. .. .	..	266	99	77	4	16	28	4	8	16	4	522	5
Sgts 3/C.. .. .	..	429	287	156	43	43	89	14	34	45	10	1 150	12
Sen. Consts .. .. .	..	537	489	370	99	108	136	101	55	45	27	1 967	21
Consts 1/C .. .. .	..	460	385	243	36	66	155	131	45	18	18	1 557	17
Consts .. .. .	..	1 103	319	125	7	83	262	93	47	8	18	2 065	62
Pro. Consts .. .. .	..	358	..	..	..	10	39	..	5	..	..	412	11
	9	3 520	1 693	1 058	199	343	740	351	204	151	81	8 349	133

Resignations

During 1976, 122 police resigned for the following reasons:

Other employment	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Personal and domestic reasons			..	..	..	..	72
No reason given	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
							<hr/> 122

The continuing low resignation rate (ninety-one in 1975) can be attributed to improved service conditions and difficulty in obtaining alternative employment.

Five trainees resigned prior to completion of their initial training.

Strengths—Ancillary Categories (Actual) as at 31st December, 1976

Police Cadets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Parking Patrol Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265
Security Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Matrons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Bandmaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bandsmen (Special Constables)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Choirmaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Public Service Categories (Actual) as at 31st December, 1976

Administrative and Clerical	..	..	..	..	..	..	484
Clerical Assistants and Telephonists	..	..	..	..	..	..	390
General Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Professional	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Special	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stenographers and Machine Operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	233
Typists	..	..	..	..	..	..	397
Computer Operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
							<hr/> 1 577

Deployment of Public Service Staff as at 31st December, 1976

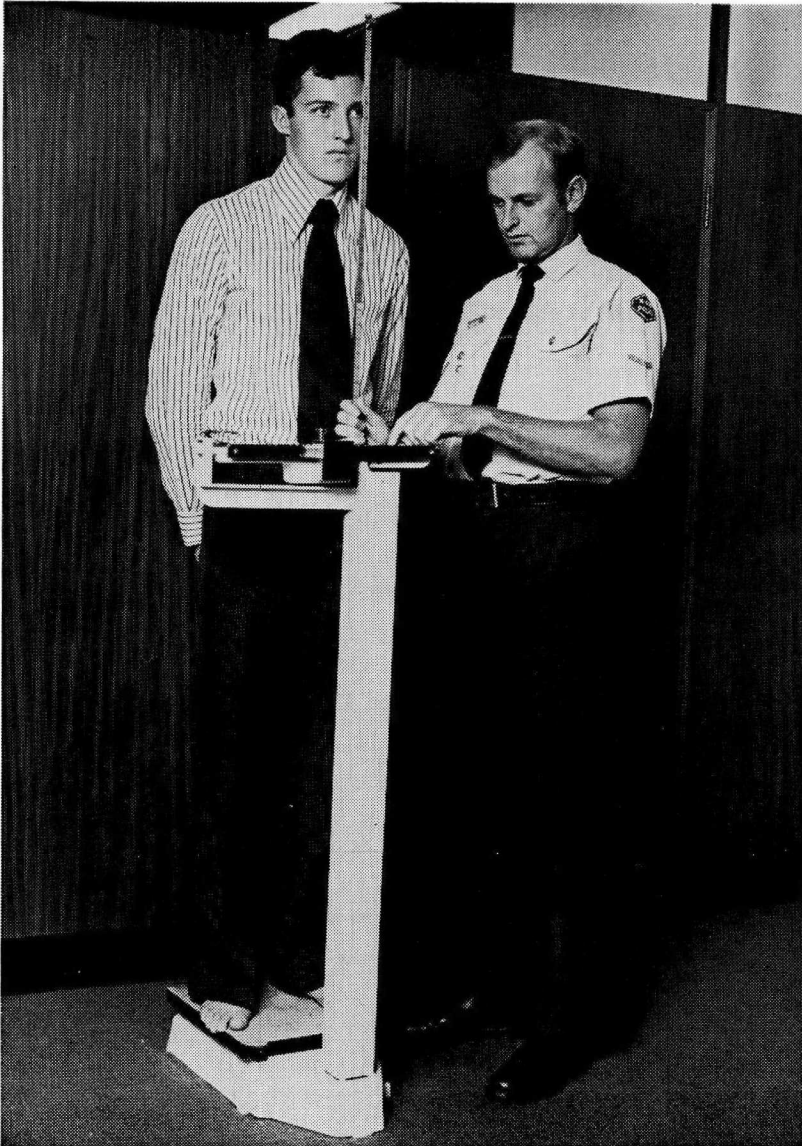
Administrative Branch	..	..	..	..	..	17
Criminal Investigation Branch	..	..	..	..	..	299
Metropolitan Area	..	..	..	..	..	318
Firearms Registry	..	..	..	..	..	20
Card Index of Licenses	..	..	..	..	..	13
Traffic Branch	..	..	..	..	..	273
Country Area	..	..	..	..	..	134
Special Branch	..	..	..	..	..	9
Public Relations Branch	..	..	..	..	..	6
Commissioner's Personal Staff	..	..	..	..	..	6
Research Branch	..	..	..	..	..	26
Properties Branch	..	..	..	..	..	33
Supply Branch	..	..	..	..	..	11
Police Transport Branch	..	..	..	..	..	11
Document Reproduction Centre	..	..	..	..	..	11
Police Staff and Industrial Branch	..	..	..	..	..	41
Secretariat	..	..	..	..	..	42
Administrative Records Branch	..	..	..	..	..	50
Personnel and Staff Branch	..	..	..	..	..	49
Relieving	..	..	..	..	..	63
Inspectorate	..	..	..	..	..	15
Cafeteria	..	..	..	..	..	11
Typing Services Bureau	..	..	..	..	..	51
Accounts Branch	..	..	..	..	..	53
Boys' Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	8
Unattached	..	..	..	..	..	7

1 577

Recruiting

During 1976, a total of 1 759 males made application for employment with the Police Department as police trainees. From this number, 458 successfully met the physical and educational requirements and were presented to the police medical officer for examination. Only 242 were successful in their medical examination and of these 164 were selected and approved to commence initial training.

A total of 208 applications were received from women seeking to enter the service as trainees and from this number 80 met the physical and educational standards required and were presented to the police medical officer for examination. Of this number 53 were successful in meeting the medical standard and a total of 16 were selected and approved for training during the year and were subsequently attested as probationary constables.



Applicants have to meet set physical requirements

There were 802 applications to join the Police Cadet Corps and from this number 172 met the physical and educational standards required and were presented to the police medical officer for examination. Only 94 were passed as medically fit for entry into the corps and 84 were selected and approved to commence their training.

Of the total number of applicants quoted above for entry as police trainees, fifty-nine made their application at country police stations as did nine applicants for the Cadet Corps.

Sixty-two special constables were appointed to the Police Service during the year. They were deployed as follows:

Parking Patrol Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Security Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Police Pipe Band	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

The security officers perform duty at police headquarters and other government buildings.

It was not until the concluding months of 1976 that any recruiting was carried out per medium of the news media. This was because the intake requirements of the service for 1976 were light in comparison with the years 1974 and 1975.

Training

The efficiency of the Police Force depends upon many factors, not least being a high standard of training. This includes the "general education" field as well as specialized instruction in purely "police" subjects.

The centre of instruction to members of the Police Force is of course the Police Academy. There the principal and members of the Instructional Corps administer a balanced programme catering for police at all levels. These men are charged with a serious responsibility and considerable emphasis is placed on the quality of instruction given to police.

Initial Training—(10 weeks duration)—During the year, 4 initial training classes were conducted. 108 personnel, of which 16 were policewomen trainees, underwent the course. In addition, 6 members of the Public Transport Commission received the benefit of this training.

Secondary Training—(6 weeks duration)—During the year, 4 classes were held and 429 probationary constables completed this phase of training.

Sergeants' Course—(7 weeks duration)—Seven courses were held and a total of 140 sergeants received the benefit of the training and instruction specially designed to improve their general knowledge of police operations and to acquaint them of responsibilities, management, and supervisory roles of sergeants. The figure of 140 represents an increase of 40 over the previous year.

Senior Police Course—(8 weeks duration)—Four courses were held and a total of 79 senior police received instruction on this course. Although designed for sergeants 1st class, a number of personnel undergoing this phase of training were promoted to commissioned rank either immediately prior to or shortly after joining the course. The number trained included one inspector from the women police. In addition, two naval police of commissioned rank also underwent the course.

Detectives' Course—Three courses were held and seventy-seven personnel completed the course satisfactorily. In addition, two members of the Australian Military Forces and one member of the Security Branch of the Public Transport Commission also received the benefit of this training.

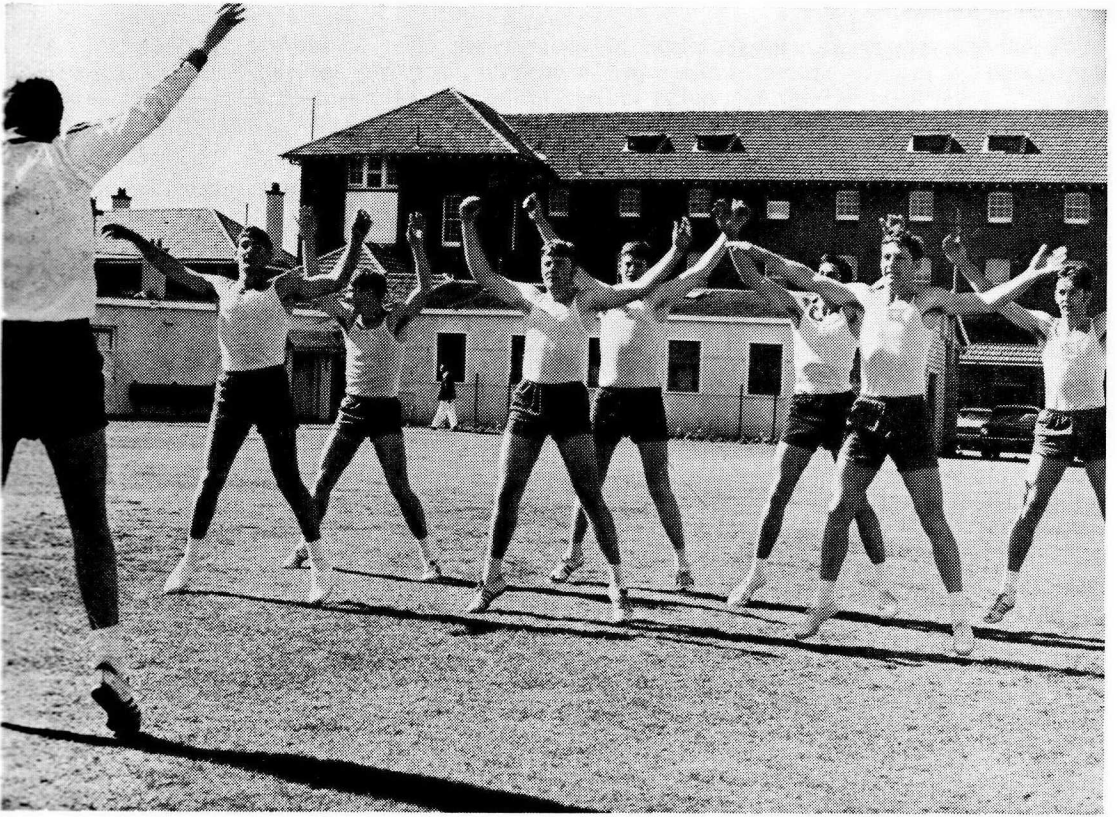
Methods of Instruction—(2 weeks duration)—This newly designed course meets a definite need within the Department. Its purpose is three-fold—

- (1) Police undergoing training at the various levels are taken on tours of inspection of branches and sections. By exposing one or two members of these sections to the Methods of Instruction course they will be more competent in explaining the functions of branches and sections to other police.
- (2) In the same way members of the Force called upon to address societies, organizations and groups outside the Force will be better prepared when undertaking such duties.
- (3) The course will be used as a preliminary training ground for personnel recently transferred to or under consideration for duty with the Police Academy instructional staff.

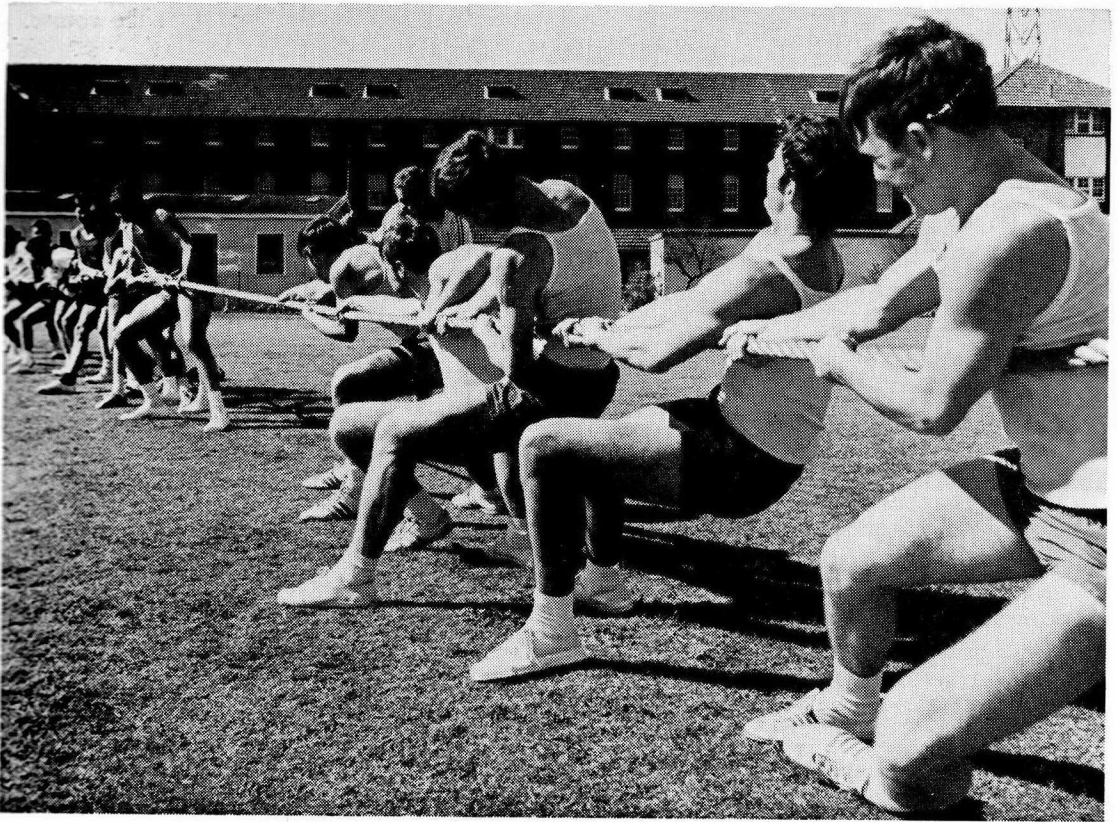
Subjects studied include The Principles of Good Instruction, The Audio Visual Aid, Preparation of Aids, Demonstration Lessons and Discipline and Class Control.

Three courses were held during the year and thirty-five personnel undertook this phase of training.

Cadet Training—A total of eighty-four cadets entered the corps to commence their training which varies from 18 months to 2½ years, depending upon their age of entry. During the year cadet resignations totalled ten, dismissals four and two were discharged medically unfit.



Physical conditioning is an important facet of early Police Training



External Courses for Police on Specialist Duties—During the year, a number of police undertook external courses of instruction relevant to their particular duties. Members of the Police Communications Branch attended courses in radio trades, television servicing, radio transmission and industrial electronics at the Sydney Technical College.

Members of the Scientific Investigation Section received tuition in plaster and moulding, draftsmanship and basic photography at various technical colleges and also in explosive ordnance disposal at Bandiana, Victoria. In the ballistics area, police specialists visited the Lithgow Small Arms Factory in New South Wales and Winchester Ammunition, Fieldman Ammunition and the Australian Small Arms Ammunition Factories in Victoria and the Army Ordnance Testing Factory in South Australia.

Selected members of the service also participated in the Information Command courses conducted at Mount Macedon in Victoria.

In addition, a number of police undertook the correspondence course in the Associate Diploma in Justice Administration, conducted by the Mitchell College of Advanced Education at Bathurst. The subjects in this course, which is of five years duration, were specially selected to be of assistance to police in the performance of their duties.



A Police Cadet Typing Class

Driver Training School—During 1976, 1 568 police were trained and tested at the Police Driver Training School at St Ives. During recent years, the basic aim of the school has been to train police to become better drivers and riders rather than to simply test them for competency. Classroom instruction is given, as well as practical training, under both road and simulated conditions.

With the commencement of the 10-week initial training programme at the New South Wales Police Academy, all new recruits are now tested as to their driving ability prior to the completion of their training. Those who meet the required standard are then available as departmental drivers immediately upon being sworn in as probationary constables. The remainder are allocated to courses for further training.

During the year, instructors from the school visited car clubs, service organizations and private firms and delivered addresses on safe driving. These lectures are most popular and make a worthwhile contribution towards road safety in general.

Members of other government departments attended the school for training under their own instructors who had previously been trained at the school.



Aerial view of Police Driver Training School at St Ives

Disciplinary Action

During the year, the number of police departmentally charged with breaches of the police rules and instructions was forty against whom seventy-nine charges were preferred. Court proceedings were instituted against twenty-one members for various offences.

Appeals to Crown Employees' Appeal Board—Thirteen members lodged appeals with the Crown Employees' Appeal Board against departmental punishment imposed for breaches of discipline. Two appeals were dismissed, penalty confirmed and four were withdrawn and struck out. Penalties imposed were varied on six occasions and the remaining appeal was still pending at the end of the year.

Police killed or who died from injuries received in the execution of their duty

It is with regret that I advise the death of the following member of the Police Force during 1976:

Constable Terry John Moncur—On the night of the 1st December, 1976 the constable was an observer in a Highway Patrol vehicle in pursuit of a speeding motor cycle in Adderton Road, Telopea. The vehicle went into a slide whilst negotiating a left-hand bend and collided with the rear of a utility truck parked at the kerb. As a result of the collision, the constable sustained severe injuries which resulted in his demise on the morning of the 2nd December, 1976.

Seventy-six police pensioners died during 1976.

Improvement in Service Conditions

Sick Leave

Police were granted an increase on full pay from sixty days to seventy-five days, with leave on half pay deleted, from 1st July, 1976.

Police and ancillary staff who enter on sick report whilst on extended leave may now have their extended leave recredited after being off sick for one week in lieu of one month.

Allowances

Parking patrol officers were awarded a first-aid allowance of \$1.50 per week from 2nd June, 1976.

Improvement in Police Pensions

During 1976, police pensioners and police widows who had been receiving an allowance from the Police Superannuation Fund during the previous 12 months received a pension increase of 11.9 percent as on and from 1st October, 1976, in accordance with the Consumer Price Index rise.

Similar pensioners who had been in receipt of an allowance from the Police Superannuation Fund for a period of less than 12 months received a smaller increase ranging from 8.9 percent to 3 percent.

Overseas Visits

During 1976, the following official overseas visits were undertaken:

Inspector 3rd Class P. L. Clugston attended the 1976 Executive Development Course at the Canadian Police College, Ottawa, Canada, from 24th February to the 1st April, 1976.

Detective Sergeant 1st Class K. S. Astill, Officer-in-Charge, Drug Squad, attended the third International Conference on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence held in Liverpool, England. The Detective Sergeant also performed duty at the Drug Squad, New Scotland Yard, from 10th to 22nd April, 1976.

Sergeant 3rd Class G. H. F. Dodds, Central Fingerprint Bureau, visited Rockwell International, The Californian State Bureau, Sacramento, San Jose (California) Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to study modern fingerprint techniques from 12th August to 9th September, 1976.

Detective Sergeant 1st Class C. V. Letherbarrow, Officer-in-Charge, Firearms Registry, undertook a study tour of the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe and Hong Kong to study firearms licensing systems.

SECTION 2

CRIME

During 1976, there was a 5.8 percent increase in the number of recorded crimes reported to police, there being 152 034 as compared to the 1975 figure of 143 694. The increase in crimes being 8 340. The percentage of crime, of all categories, cleared up in 1976 was 33 percent, as compared with 32 percent in 1975. (A summary of crimes and lesser offences recorded on computer by the Crime Intelligence and Information System for 1976 appears as appendix "A" of this report.)

Value of Property Stolen

The value of property stolen during 1976 totalled \$39,644,546, of which \$3,607,645 was recovered. This represents a recovery rate of 9.1 percent, leaving \$36,036,901 outstanding. When compared with the figure of \$30,727,441 stolen during 1975, this shows an increase of \$8,917,105, which could be mainly attributed to the inflationary rate of the economy and a number of large robberies.

A comparison of accepted crime in the major classifications for 1976 against those of 1975 is as follows:

Increases—

- Offences involving fraud, 34.0 percent (total no. 13 127).
- Drug offences, 8.0 percent (total no. 9 280).
- Motoring offences (Crimes Act), 8.4 percent (total no. 285).
- Theft without violation of premises, 3.2 percent (total no. 62 432).
- Property breakings, 1.1 percent (total no. 41 732).
- Offences against the person, 0.4 percent (total no. 5 791).

Decreases—

- Sexual offences, 3.8 percent (total no. 1 876).

Murder

In 1976, there were 85 murders, which is the same number recorded for 1975. The clear-up rate was approximately 89 percent compared with 88 percent in 1975. There were nine unsolved murders in 1976. Fifteen of the total number of murders investigated arose from a fire which occurred at the Savoy Hotel, 45-47 Darlington Road, Kings Cross, when 15 persons lost their lives and another twenty-two persons were injured. Following extensive inquiries, a male person was arrested, subsequently convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life arising from this incident.

It might be pointed out in relation to murder figures that they are somewhat flexible, as some murders committed in previous years have been cleared up during the year under review.

Larceny and Property Breaking

Larceny and property breaking continue to be the most prevalent offences reported during 1976. There were 62 432 reported larcenies compared with 60 486 during 1975, whilst property breaking figures were 41 732 compared with 41 286 during 1975. They represent 41.1 percent and 27.4 percent respectively of the total crime reported.

This type of offender continues to be the most difficult to detect. Consistent with the availability of manpower, saturation and other patrols have been maintained during both daylight hours and darkness in an endeavour to apprehend this type of offender. Instructions have been issued to divisional detectives to patrol known trouble areas and they have been assisted by members of the Special Breaking Squad and No. 21 Special Squad. Similar instructions have been issued to uniform police. A close watch is continually being kept on crime statistics evaluated with a view to deploying more detectives in areas where it is found that this type of offence has increased.

There was a marked increase during 1976 in the theft of money consigned by mail. Large sums of money were transported from and to various banks throughout New South Wales on behalf of the Reserve Bank of Australia, apparently relying on believed anonymity of consignment, which in fact did not exist in the cases where thefts were committed, and the method used undoubtedly supplied opportunity and incentive to the persons responsible.

Shoplifting, particularly in the city of Sydney, is on the increase. This is no doubt due to two factors—firstly, the economic depression in which the State and country are enveloped at the present time, resulting in unemployment, but more importantly the second factor being the type of selling methods adopted by large retail stores. This requires the customer to self-help himself before payment, offering possible inducement to the would-be thief and the selling methods making it much easier for him in this regard.

Drug Offences

Drug offences continued to increase in 1976 to the extent of 8.0 percent in comparison with 1975 figures but whilst there was an increase it was certainly not to such a great extent as the increase experienced in 1975 of 112.4 percent over the figures for the previous year. The drug offences represent 6.1 percent of the total of crimes reported. Although the incidence of drug offences continues to rise, the clear-up rate has been maintained at 98 percent, the same as in 1975. Consistent with the clear-up rate there have been seizures by police of various drugs valued at many thousands of dollars.

Although the drug problem in New South Wales is not yet as serious as in some other countries, it is readily accepted that any successful effort to reduce the crime rate in our State must take into consideration that drug abuse is directly related to a substantial percentage of major crime, ranging from murder, armed robbery and other similar types of offences.

It is expected that offences in relation to drug abuse will continue to rise. Members of the Drug Squad are receiving continuous assistance from the Crime Intelligence Unit, Observation Squad, Consorting Squad, divisional detectives and those detectives engaged in "drug and vice" inquiries in the metropolitan divisions. In addition, a programme of secondment of country plainclothes police throughout the State to the Drug Squad for training over a period of one month in drug law enforcement is still being successfully continued.

Armed Hold-Ups

Throughout 1976, there was a decrease of 19 in the number of armed hold-ups compared with the 1975 figure. There were 286 in 1976 compared with 305 in 1975. The clear-up rate of this type of offence was 32 percent compared with the 1975 level of 40 percent.

In an endeavour to combat this type of offence the Armed Hold-Up Squad continued to provide patrols on a 24-hour basis. Their efforts were augmented by assistance received from other criminal investigation squads, divisional detectives and uniform police. The squad has continued to work in close co-operation with security organizations, banking houses and similar institutions. As a result of this co-operation during 1976 and previous years and with the installation of photographic equipment by these organizations in an effort to identify offenders, there has been a marked decrease in bank hold-ups. These have decreased from twenty-one in 1975 to thirteen in 1976. There has also been a comparable decrease in armed hold-ups generally.

Sexual Offences

There were 119 reported rape offences in 1976 compared with 154 in 1975. This is a decrease of 35. There was a decrease in the number of carnal knowledge offences, 413 being reported in 1976 compared with 492 in 1975, the clear-up rate being 95 percent.

Theft of Motor Vehicles

During 1976, there were 22 661 motor vehicles reported stolen, compared with 20 970 in 1975. Of these vehicles 18 118 have been recovered. During 1976, there was an increase in the theft rate of motor vehicles of 8.1 percent.

The Motor Squad attached to the Criminal Investigation Branch is continually engaged in inquiries regarding the theft of motor vehicles and associated offences, although the investigations and recovery of motor vehicles is the responsibility of all police.

The Stolen Vehicle Index, which records all stolen motor vehicles, is fully computerized and can give an instant registration and license check of motor vehicles and drivers/riders, as well as notifying the police concerned as to whether or not a vehicle is stolen. This results in immediate dissemination of information regarding motor vehicles to the police officers in the field. The service provided by this index has been invaluable in inquiries associated with the movements of motor vehicles generally and the effectiveness of police in this particular field of crime.

Fraud

During 1976, the incidence of "white collar type" crime steadily increased and the methods used by criminals to commit this class of crime became more sophisticated. During the year, there was an increase in offences involving fraud of 34 percent with a total number of 13 137 offences committed.

The Fraud Squad dealt with many involved and complex investigations during the year. The monetary value associated with one of those investigations was the largest in the history of the Department, where a total of the charges amounted to \$2,940,000.

Criminal Investigation Branch

The Criminal Investigation Branch consists of 1 202 detectives and plainclothes police, supported by some 300 Public Service personnel, operating throughout the metropolitan and country police areas. Headquarters of the branch is located at Smith and Campbell Streets, Surry Hills, and also located in the building are Scientific and Technical Services, as well as the following specialized Squads:

Armed Hold-Up, Consorting, Drug, Fraud, Motor, Observation, Licensed Dealers, Special Breaking, Special Crime, Vice and No. 21 Special Squad.

Although these are squads of a specialized nature, they are capably assisted by the expert staff of the Scientific and Technical Services as well as detectives and uniform police from the various divisions. Such co-operation has resulted in a number of outstanding arrests during the year.

No change was made in the organization of the Criminal Investigation Branch during 1976. During the year the Superintendent in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch, Detective Superintendent A. M. Birnie, together with the Chief of Staff, Inspector 1st Class W. T. P. Holmes, attended the Conference of Criminal Investigation Branch Chiefs from all State and Federal Forces, as well as from Papua New Guinea and New Zealand. The conference was held in Perth from 8th to the 12th November, 1976, when an agenda of forty-three topics of common concern was discussed.

During the year, there were a large number of outstanding arrests made by members of the Criminal Investigation Branch and it is pleasing to note that the majority of important arrests were the result of joint efforts of both divisional detectives and associated squads attached to the branch.

The two greatest challenges to the effectiveness of the Special Crime Squad and other detectives in murder investigations continues to be unidentified human remains and sexually motivated murders. In the latter regard, two interesting advances have been made:

- (a) The Division of Forensic Medicine now uses the P.G.M. system of blood grouping. It greatly improves the discrimination factor and has the advantage of being able to be utilized even when the offender is a non-secretor. The tests may be performed on either blood or semen left by the offender at the scene of the crime, in addition to normal blood samples. Previously, the identification of an offender as a group "O", the most common blood group, meant he was one of 45 percent of the population. By using the P.G.M. system the same offender would be placed in from 3-22 percent of the population, depending on various factors in the breakdown of his blood group. Of course, with the rarer blood groups, the final percentages are much smaller.

It is reported that systems now being investigated in England will, when perfected, place identification by blood grouping in almost the same category as identification by fingerprints.

- (b) The Central Fingerprint Section, Technical Services Branch, is in the final stages of implementing the "Iodine Fuming Method" of fingerprint detection on human bodies. The method has been developed by the F.B.I. in America and is in use both there and in Canada. Although in its infancy, it shows considerable promise in the previously impossible task of obtaining the fingerprints of offenders from human bodies.

Bomb Incidents and Extortions

There was a dramatic decrease in incidents of bomb hoaxes and extortion threats during 1976 as compared with previous years. During the year the Ballistics Unit dealt with only 11 incidents of bomb or extortion threats compared to 450 during 1975.

Gaol Disturbances

During 1976, there was little unrest amongst prisoners in gaols throughout New South Wales. This was undoubtedly influenced to some extent by the Royal Commission into Prisons which commenced on the 12th July, 1976. This Commission originated primarily as the result of disturbances in prisons in previous years.

Criminal Investigation Branch Squads

It is not practicable to set out in detail in this report the special activities of all squads attached to the Criminal Investigation Branch. Reference has been made in the foregoing to the activities of some of the specialized squads attached to the branch. I feel that it is appropriate to highlight some of the activities of the other squads which reflect the overall efficiency with which they discharge their duties and responsibilities.

Licensed Dealers Squad

This squad is responsible for the policing of all licensed pawnbrokers, antique dealers, second-hand dealers, scrap metal dealers, collectors and hawkers and pedlars. There are now 60 licensed pawnbrokers and 3 200 second-hand dealers in the metropolitan area of Sydney.

During 1976, the squad was responsible for 220 arrests and preferred 2 442 charges. They recovered stolen property to the value of \$186,594.68.

Vice Squad

The Vice Squad has been active in the suppression of prostitution, sex offences, offences relating to obscene publications and other offences against the good order of the community. A total of 1 417 arrests were made in relation to prostitution, 57 regarding massage parlours, 38 under the Indecent Articles and Classified Publications Act. The squad also executed 857 warrants upon prostitutes (total monies involved for these warrants \$65,100). The total number of charges and warrants executed amounted to 4 020.

No. 21 Special Squad

This squad plays a very important part in the function of the Criminal Investigation Branch, as it is the main training ground for young constables who are aspiring to be detectives. All personnel on training attached to the squad are under the direct supervision of non-commissioned officers who are responsible for instructing them in the manner in which they are expected to carry out their duties. During the period of attachment to No. 21 Special Squad, the constables perform temporary duty at the Modus Operandi Section, Observation Squad, Licensed Dealers Squad, Armed Hold-Up Squad, Drug Squad, Motor Squad, Fraud Squad and Special Breaking Detail, as well as performing relieving duties with detectives at stations in the metropolitan area.

No. 21 Special Squad continued to function as a mobile squad of the Criminal Investigation Branch during the year 1976. Members of the squad carried out general patrols in the metropolitan area in relation to street offences and in addition were responsible for the suppression of gaming and betting offences, as well as assisting the Vice Squad in suppressing street prostitution.

During the year, the Squad preferred a total of 12 202 charges of all types of offences ranging from minor to more serious offences. These charges included 1 042 offences related to prostitution and 1 929 offences in relation to the Gaming and Betting Act and Liquor Act.

Consorting Squad

The Consorting Squad plays a very important part in the suppression of criminal activities throughout the State. The Squad was responsible for the arrest of 385 persons who were charged with a total of 695 charges.

A total of 1 275 criminals were reported in relation to consorting throughout the year.

Many extraneous duties were carried out such as attending the Royal Easter Show, metropolitan and country race meetings and interchange duty was performed by members of the squad with other States in Australia. The squad has also been responsible for the investigation of all extortion attempts made on companies and individuals.

Crime Intelligence Unit

The involvement of the Crime Intelligence Unit in the investigation of crime generally has continued to prove most successful. The overall development of the Unit is continuing and with the increased reception and collating of information it has been able to supply in far greater detail the identity of suspects, their present whereabouts and associates. Daily information is supplied relating to persons circulated on wireless messages and other circulars both to Police in this State, other States, New Zealand and through Interpol.

Pillage Squad

There are fifteen detectives and plainclothes police attached to this squad, which is primarily engaged in the suppression of theft on the waterfront from cargo carried by commercial shipping in the port of Sydney. Some of the better known areas where wharves are located and which are patrolled by members of this squad are Woolloomooloo, Circular Quay, Walsh Bay, Pyrmont, Glebe Island, White Bay and Balmain. In addition, there are four container depots in Sydney at Glebe Island, Alexandria, Villawood and Chullora, all of which are visited regularly by the squad who investigate thefts in conjunction with local detectives. During the year ended 30th June, 1976, cargo handled in the port of Sydney totalled 20 229 089 tonnes, of which 4 686 958 tonnes were containerized.

The Pillage Squad is not only responsible for the investigation of cargo thefts but for the investigation of offences committed on ships both in port and on the high seas.

During the year a total of 85 arrests were effected involving 103 charges, including serious offences such as manslaughter, malicious wounding and assault and robbery—204 thefts were reported involving a total value of \$287,090.

The Motor Boat Squad, formed within the Pillage Squad, patrols waterways in the Sydney metropolitan and close country areas, mainly engaged on inspecting marine craft and motors. As a result of their efforts, they recovered marine motors valued at \$17,140 and boats valued at \$15,000.



Policewoman at target practice

Women Police

Plainclothes policewomen are attached to the Criminal Investigation Branch, Divisions within the metropolitan area, Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Orange, Albury, Wagga Wagga and Parkes. They perform an important role in crime investigation and carry out their duties in conjunction with detectives and uniform police.

During 1976 women police effected 798 arrests mainly for offences under the Child Welfare Act, Summary Offences Act, Crimes Act and Poisons Act.

The duties of these officers have been particularly directed towards matters involving juveniles. However, they have also been involved in obtaining statements, assisting in medical examinations, interviews, guard duty and providing escorts for female or juvenile prisoners.

Women police have also been extensively used in providing assistance to the various squads of the Criminal Investigation Branch in the investigation of crime.

Crime Prevention Section

This section continues to play an important role in advising and educating the public in ways and means of protecting itself against criminals.

During the year, crime prevention specialists lectured to 210 different organizations in the metropolitan and country areas of the State to a total audience of 11 900. Topics covered included general crime prevention, dangers of drug abuse, business and industrial security, activities and facilities provided by the section and home and personal protection.

In addition, acting upon requests from members of the public, members of the Force and as a "follow-up" action to serious reported crime, the section carried out 502 security surveys including business premises, private dwellings, licensed clubs, pharmaceutical companies, government offices, hospitals and schools.

Numerous articles were prepared and released through the press and members of the section made various guest appearances on radio and television. The response to this publicity has been most encouraging and these activities will be continued.

Scientific and Technical Services

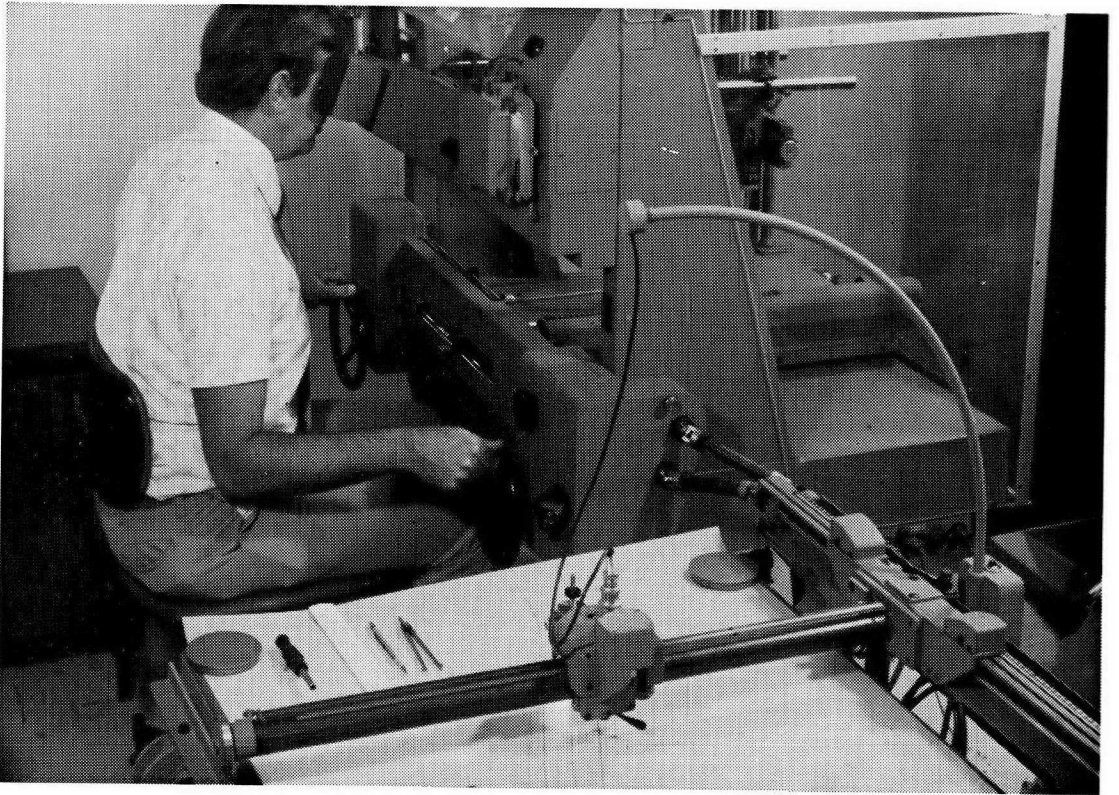
This branch provides through its various component units the technological support required by the Force in its investigation of crime and its many other tasks.

Scientific Investigation Section

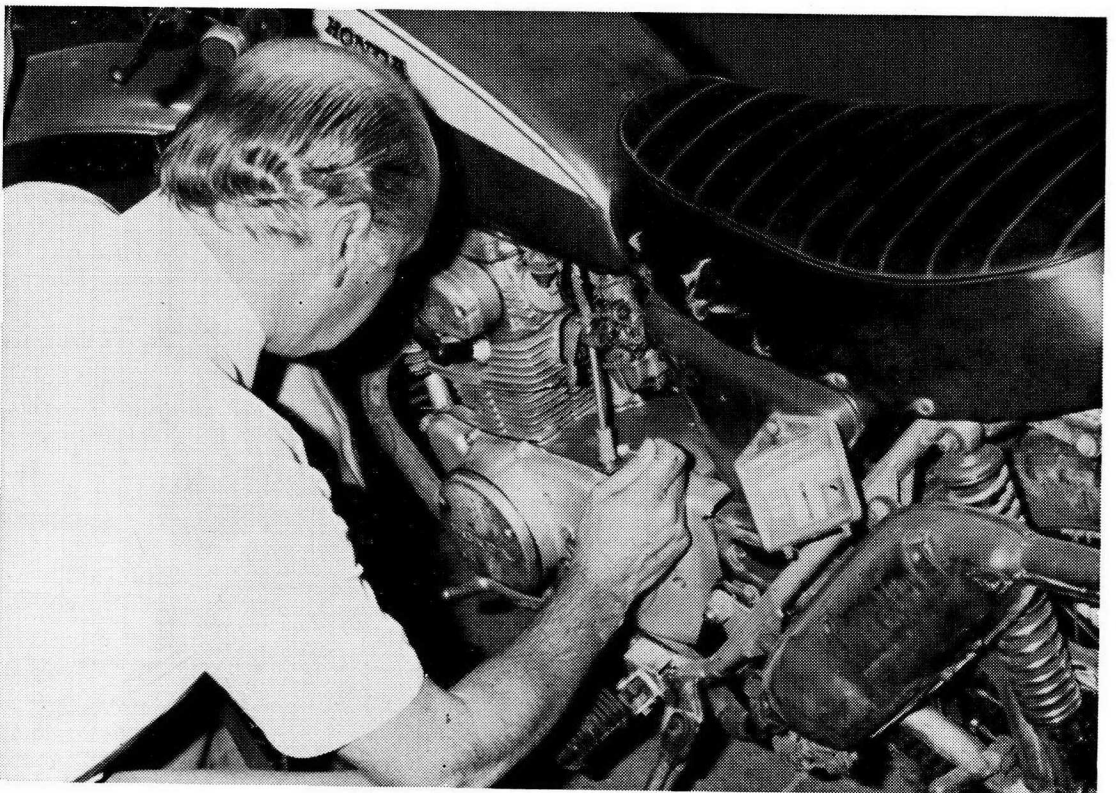
The Scientific Investigation Section exists primarily for the purpose of attending scenes of crime and serious occurrences to record and collect physical evidence, to ensure expert examination of this evidence and to present this evidence to the courts. The section operates under a system of decentralized offices and staff located in the city, and at suburban and country centres throughout the State.

The following is a summary of some of the duties undertaken by the section during the year:

Scenes of crime and serious occurrences attended for recording and examination for physical evidence	..	..	..	..	..	5 771
Total number of photographic exposures	..	..	..	..	..	70 359
Scale plans prepared	..	..	..	..	..	589
Chemical treatment of metals and other materials to restore obliterated identification symbols	..	..	..	..	..	391
Number of court cases involving personal attendance of staff to give evidence	..	..	..	..	..	855
Number of court cases in which evidence tendered by means of a certificate under Section 414A of Crimes Act	..	..	..	..	..	137
Firearms and miscellaneous weapons processed for disposal	..	..	..	..	..	2 007
Firearms examined for evidence purposes	..	..	..	..	..	540
Questioned documents examined	..	..	..	..	..	4 122
Criminals' handwriting specimens received and filed	..	..	..	..	..	16 081
Criminals' photographs processed and distributed	..	..	..	..	..	15 721



Stereo photogrammetric equipment—plans to order



Restoration of obliterated engine numbers and identification symbols by chemical treatment

In comparison to the year 1975, percentage increases in the main work areas of the section are—

Scenes attended and examined—13 per cent increase.

Court cases (personal attendance)—25 per cent increase.

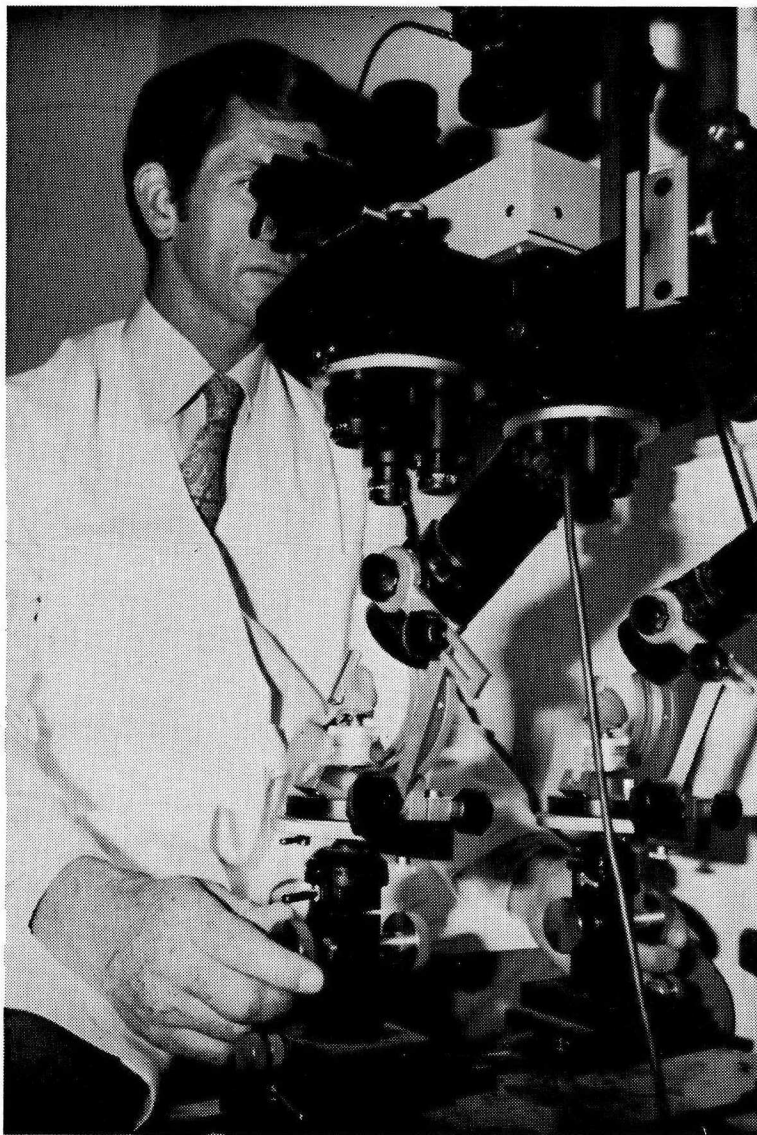
The Scientific Investigation Section effects liaison between the New South Wales Police Force and outside scientific laboratories in government departments, universities and other institutions. The section provides advice and maintains control over all exhibits submitted. During 1976, thousands of exhibits involved in 2 446 separate cases were submitted under this arrangement.

Modus Operandi Section

This section is concerned with the collating, analysing and recording methods of criminals to complete a pattern of detection of new crime. A total of 160 724 crime information reports and further information reports were received and processed during the year. The albums of classified photographs were up-dated by the inclusion of approximately 20 000 new photographs. 970 witnesses visited the section to view classified criminal photographs which resulted in 269 successful identifications. 38 115 new cards were added to the indices denoting such things as aliases, occupations and trade marks, peculiarities, etc. The Property Tracing Unit was responsible for the tracing of 2 543 articles valued at \$179,719. As a result of the unit's work, 195 charges were preferred against offenders.

Central Warrant Index

During 1976, 192 766 new warrants were processed at the section. The total value of commitment warrants received was \$11,230,744. 114 112 commitment warrants were executed involving \$6,254,976. The approximate rate of execution of all warrants during the year was 62 per cent.



Examination of exhibits by comparison microscope

Central Fingerprint Bureau

The bureau operates as the central office for all police forces throughout Australia. During 1976, a total of 93 526 sets of fingerprints were received at the bureau, of which 45 908 were identified with prints on record.

The staff of the bureau visited scenes of crimes on 12 212 occasions, 7 066 exhibits containing fingerprints were retained, resulting in 934 offenders being identified. Evidence regarding fingerprint identification was given in 169 cases. 19 922 fingerprint exhibits were photographed and processed.

Police Communications Branch

During 1976, planning proceeded for the construction of a new Metropolitan Radio Control Centre and equipment is being delivered and acceptance tested.

Installation is dependent on completion of building alterations which are being undertaken by the Public Works Department and is projected to be completed by June, 1977. Final installation of equipment will then commence and the target date for commissioning has been set for December, 1977.

The new control room will be a modern integrated multizone control system with central co-ordination, designed for system growth for a ten-year period. The equipment is locally manufactured to a design specified by the Communications Branch's own technical personnel.

During the operational life of this control room, all parameters of its operation, both technical and administrative, will be monitored and system loadings and trends assessed to allow for planning of the control system to be installed in the proposed Brisbane Street complex.

Radio

The change-over from VHF to UHF type communications has been implemented in police districts A, B, C, G and F, with a total of six base stations being installed and 352 mobile transceivers fitted to motor vehicles.

Throughout the State, there are 2 005 mobile units, disposed as follows:

Metropolitan—

Cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 035
Cycles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Launches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Skiffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

Country—

Cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	846
Cycles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Launches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Skiffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

A VHF radio system was installed at Mount Bingar, near Griffith, to provide radio coverage over a distance of 60 miles. This system is controlled by UHF radio links from Griffith, Darlington Point and Wagga Wagga Police Stations.

A total of 50 VHF portable radios were purchased and distributed to superintendent stations in country areas. This brings the total portable radios in use to 410 units.

Telex and Teleprinter and Broadcast Messages

Additional telex terminals were installed at the following centres—Cootamundra, Cooma, Bourke, Deniliquin, Cessnock, Murwillumbah and Armidale. This expansion makes a total of 29 telex terminals and 41 teleprinter terminals in use.

A total of 81 648 telex messages were handled for the period, in addition to 12 729 local messages.

The Mobile Field Radio caravans responded to numerous callouts to emergencies and in addition were regularly used for training purposes.

Radar and Breathalyzer Maintenance Section

Eighteen additional country police stations were fitted out for breath analysis duties, this equipment being maintained by specially trained technicians from Breath Analysis Maintenance Section, Sydney, and the new section attached to the Police Radio Branch, Waratah, which is responsible for all maintenance in the North, North Eastern and North Coast Police Districts.

Radar experts from Sydney attended 196 courts to give expert evidence in 340 radar speed matters and from Waratah 32 courts were attended for 32 radar speed matters.



Operations Room—Police Communication Branch

Mapping Facilities

The Mapping Section is now housed in Goulburn Street premises and increasing demands were made on the facilities available from that section. 2 400 aerial maps and 7 500 ordinary maps were supplied to police stations during the year.

Telecommunications Centre

Telephone usage in the Sydney Telephone District (Area Code 02) has been extended to Gosford District (Area Code 043). This allows a member of the public ringing a non-24-hour police station to be automatically connected to the nearest 24-hour police station, thus providing the public with an efficient means of obtaining police assistance. This concept will be extended to other centres as funds become available.

Twenty-five females are employed on the Sydney switchboard (2 0966) and four at Central and Flemington police stations.

During the year 236 orders were issued on Telecom Australia for the installation of 104 new services and 132 alterations or additions to existing services.

Electronics Section

This section works in close co-operation with various squads attached to the Criminal Investigation Branch and during the year was utilized on a large number of occasions in criminal investigations.

During the year it was necessary to replace some of the existing black and white video equipment which had become obsolete and the opportunity was taken to purchase replacement equipment with colour capability. This equipment comprised—

- Two 18 inch colour monitors.
- Two u-matic video cassette player-recorders.
- One portable video cassette player-recorder.
- One automatic editing box.

Several documentary type video tapes were made by staff of this section to facilitate dissemination of information to Detectives in the metropolitan and country areas.

Missing Persons Section

During 1976, 5 762 reports of missing persons were received at this section. Over 50 per cent were under the age of 16 years. Police were successful in 5 458 cases either locating or tracing the missing persons, a success rate of almost 95 per cent. Reports of 76 unidentified bodies were received at this section with 63 being subsequently identified.

LICENSING BRANCH

Liquor Licenses

In 1976, 245 new licenses under the Liquor Act were issued, whilst 60 lapsed for various reasons, leaving a total of 6 065 premises licensed under that Act throughout the State. Police supervision of these premises resulted in 202 convictions under the Act being recorded.

Illicit Sales of Liquor

Police attached to the Special Licensing Duty Section continued to give specific attention to the illicit sales of liquor in the metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Licensing Districts. 256 persons were convicted of selling liquor without a license and 76 persons were convicted for having been found on licensed premises without lawful excuse.

Licensed Premises

Action continued throughout the year to raise the standard of licensed premises. Police made inspections of country hotels as well as those in the metropolitan area. As a result, numerous applications for orders in terms of section 40A and 40B (renovation, etc. to premises) of the Liquor Act were made or are pending by various Licensing Courts.

Miscellaneous Acts

Licensing police supervised and dealt with applications for licenses under such Acts as Commercial Agents and Private Inquiry Agents Act, Auctioneers and Agents Act, Secondhand Dealers and Collectors Act, Money Lending Act, Hawkers Act and Travel Agents Act. A total of 124 convictions has been recorded against persons committing breaches of these Acts.

Firearms

The Police Firearms Registry has now assumed the former function of the Pistol License Register. Records of licenses, permits, etc. are programmed into a computer system and shooters licenses are recorded on microfilm. During the year 23 375 pistol licenses were issued (this figure included licenses for target pistols, antique collectors, blank fire pistols, pistol dealers, special constables, firearm dealers and permits for tranquillising firearms). Pistol licenses were refused on 1 088 occasions and 78 licenses were revoked. There were 87 458 shooters licenses issued and 379 refused.

SECTION 3

TRAFFIC

The Commissioner of Police is vested with responsibility for the control and supervision of traffic on all roads in New South Wales and the enforcement of the traffic laws.

An Assistant Commissioner of Police (under delegation from the Commissioner) administers traffic policy. The Police Traffic Branch, commanded by a superintendent (the Superintendent of Traffic), assisted by two other superintendents and seven Inspectors, undertakes the detailed control of traffic matters.

On the 1st June, 1976, the Traffic Authority Act, 1976, came into force. This Act provided for the establishment of the Traffic Authority of New South Wales and for the transfer to that Authority of the powers previously conferred on the Commissioner of Police by the Motor and Metropolitan Traffic Acts to give directions for the control of traffic by means of prescribed traffic signs and devices, and also the Commissioner's powers under the Local Government Act to approve road closures.

However, police are still very actively concerned in this matter, being represented on the various regional committees set up by the Traffic Authority and on the Authority itself.

Enforcement

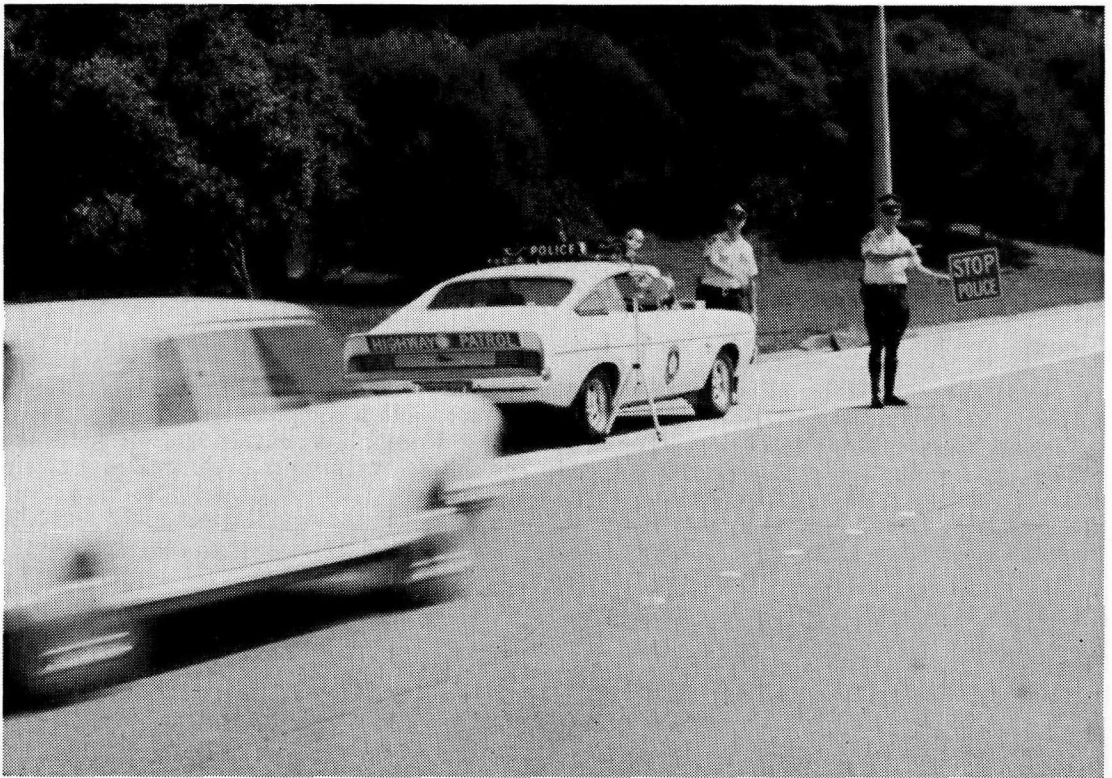
In May, 1976, the Highway Patrol was decentralized and the majority of units are now located at various suburban police stations. This was done to reduce the travelling time of Highway Patrol Police from North Sydney to their area of operations and enable these police to spend more time patrolling their areas.

The Highway Patrol again spearheaded the branch in its effort to promote road safety and enforce the traffic laws. It also involved itself in the investigation of road collisions and the promotion of improved driver/rider behaviour. There were 770 police authorized for Highway Patrol duty and equipped with 296 high speed motor vehicles and 167 high speed solo motor cycles.

Personnel attached to the patrol were responsible for 15 808 arrests for the year, the major offences and arrests being—

Driving with an excess of the prescribed concentration of alcohol in the blood	7 088
Breaking, entering and stealing	344
Car Stealing	418
Illegal use of motor vehicle	368
Stealing	591
Negligent driving	2 299
Driving whilst disqualified	750
Driving in a manner or at a speed dangerous to the public	1 110

Total number of "on the spot" infringement notices and breach reports issued by Highway Patrol Police numbered 537 120.



Radar unit in action

Radar

The use of Digidar radar units was continued during 1976. No additional units have been obtained and there are still only 54 units in use. This equipment resulted in the detection of 125 579 offenders, an increase of 3 604 over the 1975 figures.

Infringement Notices

Infringement notices issued including posted notices (following the submission of breach reports) totalled 1 216 063 (465 826 traffic, 750 237 parking), a decrease of 41 507 on the figure for 1975.

Payment of penalties imposed on infringement notices was made in 852 506 cases, representing \$18,083,987 in collected "penalties".

Parking Patrol Officers

As at 31st December, 1976, there were 262 parking patrol officers performing duty throughout New South Wales. Of these 77 are women.

Traffic Lectures

Traffic laws observance discussions were held at various locations in metropolitan area and at Newcastle and Wollongong. A total of 1 350 persons attended the lectures.

Summons Cases

A total of 299 277 summonses for traffic matters were forwarded by post in 1976, of which 13.96 per cent were returned unserved. Of those returned unserved, a proportion were subsequently successfully served by personal service. The figures are a decrease of approximately 30 500 on the previous year.

Breath Analysis

The Breath Analysis Section was again active in the campaign against the drinking driver and the presence of this section plays a major role in the Department's efforts to combat the fatality and injury rate in road accidents.

During the year, an additional 18 instruments were taken into use and as well as Sydney, trained breath analysis personnel are now located at Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Bourke, Coffs Harbour, Cooma, Cootamundra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Forbes, Gosford, Goulburn, Inverell, Lismore, Lithgow, Moree, Mudgee, Murwillumbah, Muswellbrook, Narrandera, Newcastle, Parkes, Tamworth, Taree, Tweed Heads, Walgett and West Kempsey.

There were 21 223 breath analyses conducted during the year, of which 16 979 (80 per cent) proved positive; 9 063 analyses were made in the metropolitan area, the remainder in country areas. As a prelude to breath analysis, police throughout the State conducted 25 856 roadside breath tests, of which 20 602 (79.7 per cent) proved positive. 7 134 (27.5 per cent) were carried out following motor vehicle collisions.



Speed and alcohol are major causes of fatal accidents on our roads

Permit Section

The Permit Section is responsible for the issuing of permits for the movement and control of long and wide loads. Permits can also be issued from country police stations.

During 1976, a total number of 52 124 permits were issued for the whole of the State. The section also arranged 566 police escorts for such loads during 1976.

School Lecturing Section

The task of lecturing children in safety first principles, with emphasis on road safety, was again carried out by selected members of the Force, both male and female. In 1976, the section focused attention in their lectures on bicycle safety requirements in addition to skateboard, water safety and motor safety.

Five radio and television appearances were made during the year as well as 492 addresses to various organizations. 2 257 school visits for a total of 24 836 lectures were made.

In addition, members of the School Lecturing Section took part in two disaster exercises to train them so that they would be readily available to assist in any emergency.



A member of the School Lecturing Section instructing children in safety first principles

Trail Motor Cycles

Two squads of specially trained police, equipped with 350cc Yamaha trail bikes comprised of nine men and six bikes stationed at the Highway Patrol, Sydney, and five men and two cycles at Newcastle, operated during the year.

They covered the area from Nowra to Gosford and the Newcastle/Wallsend area to combat the large numbers of unregistered and uninsured motor cycles being used on public reserves.

The Sydney squad laid 95 charges and submitted 2 510 breaches and the Newcastle squad submitted 511 breaches.

Traffic Signals

The Traffic Signals Operation Section continued to operate during 1976 with no extensions to the area controlled.

Assistance was again rendered on a number of occasions to facilitate the passage of emergency vehicles through the city.

Accident Information Bureau

In August, 1976, the Accident Information Bureau was relocated at Gosford in accordance with the Government's policy of decentralization of public offices where practicable. The Bureau is operating successfully at its new location without inconvenience to the general public or the Department.

Helicopter and Harbour Bridge Staff

Use was once again made of the Department of Main Roads helicopter for the observation of traffic movement on main arterial roads. The co-operation of the Commissioner for Main Roads is acknowledged in this regard as is the assistance rendered in providing staff and tow trucks to help in controlling traffic on the Sydney Harbour Bridge and at other locations in the metropolitan area.

Road Usage

The following statistics show the usage of roads in New South Wales:

Licensed Drivers/Riders—

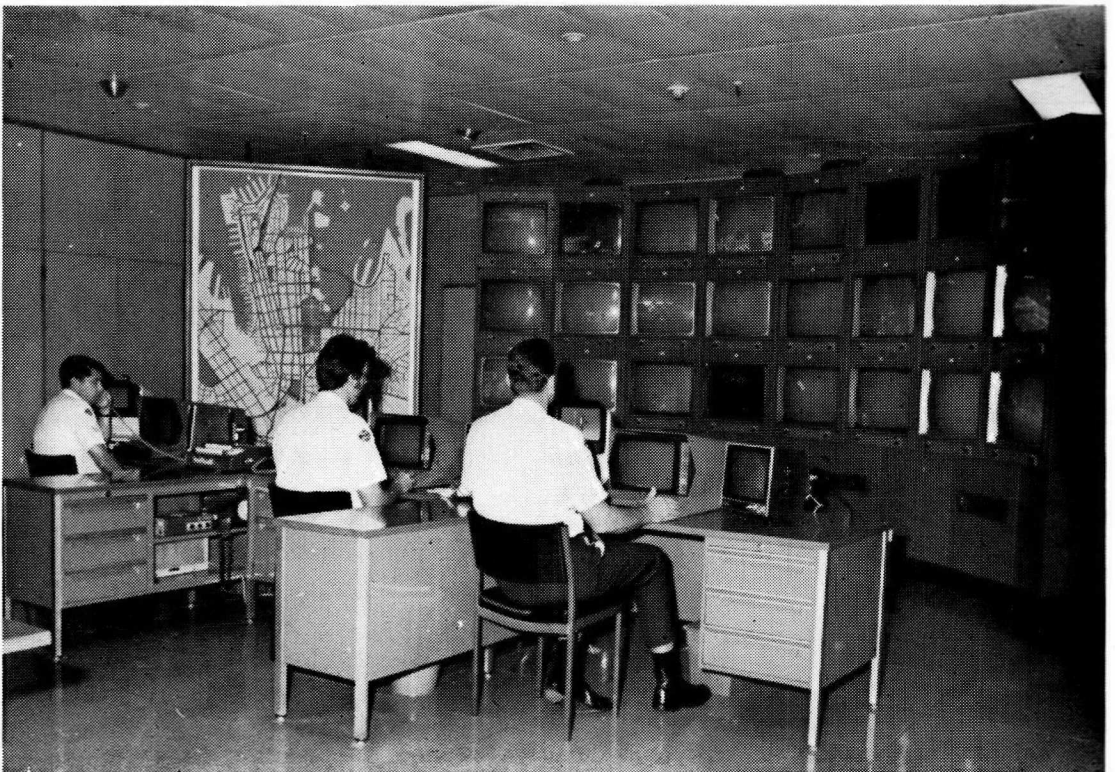
1975	1976	Increase
2 581 139	2 688 742	107 603

Registered Vehicles—

2 588 297	2 662 388	74 091
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Fatal Injuries—

1 288	1 267	Decrease 21
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Control of traffic flow at city intersections by television monitors—Traffic Signals Operation Section

Footcrossing Supervisors

During 1975, six footcrossing supervisors were appointed on a trial basis. This measure proved so successful that during 1976 the Government approved of fifty footcrossing supervisors being recruited who subsequently commenced duty at the beginning of the 1976 school year. A further 20 Supervisors were appointed during the year and further increases are expected during 1977. Footcrossing supervisors are employed 1½ hours in the morning and afternoon (3 hours a day) on every school day.

SECTION 4

SEARCH AND RESCUE



Flagship of the Water Police Fleet—*Norman T. W. Allan*

Water Police

During 1976, the Water Police performed the many and varied duties falling within the scope of its responsibilities with the same high standard for attention to detail and efficiency upon which it has built its reputation over many years.

The work of the Water Police continues to grow with the ever-increasing popularity of water sports which have brought into use added numbers of pleasure craft, coupled with a high level of commercial maritime traffic.

As well as the day-to-day patrolling of wharves, harbours, rivers and inspection of ships, Water Police are called upon to attend to distress calls generally on the waterways and at sea, collisions between water craft, attempted suicides, the rescue of people washed into the sea, the recovery of bodies, calls regarding stowaways, deserters, oil spillages, bomb alerts involving shipping and other related incidents.

During 1976—

- (a) Water Police recovered the bodies of 58 persons between Newcastle and Botany Bay who had been passengers or crew members on ships, involved in accidents on small craft or who had committed suicide.
- (b) Seagoing police launches stationed between Newcastle and Botany Bay effected the rescue of 2 640 persons from 902 pleasure craft.



Police launches Newman and Stackpool on Sydney Harbour

- (c) Sydney Water Police attended five collisions between ferries and three incidents of persons jumping overboard from ferries.
- (d) Two surfers, two rock fishermen and two persons in a rubber raft were rescued from the sea.
- (e) 233 searches were made at sea by police launches as a result of flare sightings or reports, overdue or missing vessels, or vessels requiring assistance.
- (f) Seven attendances were made at the scenes of bomb threats to shipping.
- (g) 102 pleasure craft which had not been reported lost or stolen were located by the Water Police within Port Jackson (usually after storms).

Flood Rescue and Small Boat Training Squad

During 1976, this squad attended flood emergencies at Boggabilla, McIntyre River, Whalan Creek, Boomi. Also at Mungindi, Bourke and Brewarrina on the Barwon, Cato and Tarrion Rivers.

Replacement and Installation of Water Police Launches and Equipment

During 1976—

- (a) A total of 14 outboard and 12 inboard motors were purchased for use in police launches.
- (b) One 18 ft fibreglass half-cabin jet-powered trailerised unit was purchased and allocated to Urunga.
- (c) One 21 ft aluminium half-cabin inboard/outboard powered unit was purchased and allocated to Adaminaby.
- (d) One 22 ft aluminium jet-powered water truck was purchased and allocated to the Diving Section.
- (e) A replacement 24 ft aluminium inboard/outboard diesel half-cabin launch was allocated to Cronulla.
- (f) A 21 ft aluminium half-cabin inboard/outboard powered unit was allocated to Tea Gardens.
- (g) Two 45 ft patrol launches of steel construction were built at Newcastle. These launches are presently stationed at Sydney and Newcastle respectively.

Diving Section

Five police divers are permanently located at the Water Police station with nineteen other police "standby" divers located at Metropolitan Police Stations.

The section operates with a lorry and a landcruiser, a three-metre inflatable craft with a 40 hp outboard, a three-metre skiff with a 9½ hp outboard motor, a 7-metre jet barge with a V8 inboard motor and a 6-metre launch with a 70 hp outboard motor.

During 1976, the section carried out 98 diving operations and an overall 85 per cent recovery rate was achieved. Other duties carried out by the Diving Section included—

- (a) The section conducted a number of Diver Training courses for members of this Department. The section also trained a technical inspector for the Department of Labour and Industry.
- (b) Members of the section delivered a total of 29 lectures to various organizations during the year.
- (c) Members of the section attended two meetings of the Sydney Airport Crash Committee and participated in two simulated air crash exercises conducted in Botany Bay.
- (d) Members of the section also attended conferences conducted by the Royal Australian Navy, the Underwater Research Group and the Volunteer Rescue Association.
- (e) Members appeared before the Consumer Affairs Product Safety Committee and sat upon Committee SF/17 of the Standards Association of Australia concerning the formulation of new regulations to cover compressed air workers.
- (f) Carried out over 80 minor repairs and inspections of police launches.

Police Rescue Squad

During 1976, the members of the Police Rescue Squad continued to uphold its high reputation for outstanding work in the rescue field. Members of the squad have experience and special training in techniques for all rescue operations, and have been provided with specially designed vehicles and modern equipment enabling them to operate effectively under any conditions at short notice whenever required in an emergency. The Squad acts in close co-operation with the State Emergency Service, the Ambulance Service, fire brigades and civilian rescue groups.



To the rescue of a young citizen in difficulties

During the year, the squad was called out on 498 occasions and the following extract from the official logs illustrates the type, variety and extent of the work undertaken by this important unit:

Motor vehicle accidents (Release of trapped persons, etc.)	..	..	..	238
Attempted suicides	..	..	..	18
Hang glider rescue	..	..	..	1
Cliff rescue	..	..	..	38
Building collapse	..	..	..	2
Recovery of bodies	..	..	..	18
Domestic rescues	..	..	..	17
Industrial rescues	..	..	..	4
Train accidents	..	..	..	8
Animal rescues	..	..	..	27
Recapture of escaped snakes	..	..	..	3

CONTROL OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONS

Attention to V.I.P. Visits

Members of the Police Force performed escort and special security duties on the occasion of the visits to New South Wales by—

Indonesian Davis Cup Team—January, 1976.

Mr Bernard Destremeau, Secretary of State, France—February, 1976.

Mr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary General of the United Nations—February, 1976.

Lord Snowdon—March, 1976.

Nelson D. Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States of America—March–April, 1976.

Mrs Nancy Kissinger, wife of Dr Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State of the United States of America—April, 1976.

The Hon. Earle L. Butz, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States of America—April, 1976.

Lt-General Hime Bar-Lev, Israeli Minister for Commerce—May, 1976.

Mr T. Reed, Secretary for the Air Force of the United States of America—July, 1976.

General Moshe Dayan of Israel—July–August, 1976.

South African Women's Squash Team—August–September, 1976.

The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, M.P., Leader of the Opposition in the United Kingdom—September, 1976.

Shaikh Khalifa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa, Prime Minister of Bahrain—September, 1976.

Miss Rina Messinger, Miss Universe 1976—September, 1976.

Mr Okawara, Ambassador of Japan—October, 1976.

Parliamentary Delegation from Yugoslavia—October, 1976.

Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore—October, 1976.

His Excellency Hammer de Roburt, President of the Republic of Nauru—December, 1976.

In addition, appropriate escorts were provided as required for His Excellency, The Hon. Sir John Kerr, A.K., G.C.M.G., K.StJ., Q.C., Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, and Lady Kerr, His Excellency, Sir Roden Cutler, V.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., K.StJ. Governor New South Wales, and Lady Cutler, C.StJ., The Right Hon. J. M. Fraser, M.P., Prime Minister of Australia, and the Hon. E. G. Whitlam, Q.C., M.P., Leader of the Opposition. Similar coverage was given to public functions attended in this State by the Premier of Queensland, Mr J. Bjelke-Petersen, and His Excellency, the Governor of Queensland, Air Marshal Sir Colin Hannah.

Protest Demonstrations

There were 104 recorded protest demonstrations in Sydney streets and public places organized by various groups during 1976. Arrests arising from demonstrations number 40 persons. The bulk of these occurred during an extended industrial dispute by employees of John Fairfax Ltd between October and December.

SECTION 5

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

Police Transport

As at 31st December, 1976, there were 2 317 police motor vehicles of various types and designs in use throughout the State by police in all branches and sections of the Force. A complete list of these vehicles is set out in appendix "B" to this report. The above figure includes five additional vehicles obtained during the year, consisting of one snow cruiser and trailer and three boat trailers. In addition, 1 144 vehicles of various types which had completed their allocated mileage were replaced with new vehicles.

Buildings and Accommodation

The Properties Branch, established within the Police Department in October, 1975, has been further consolidated during 1976 and is now dealing effectively with the day to day management and operation of the Department's Building Programme and implementing policy decisions in this field.

1976-77 Building Allocation

An amount of \$6,200,000 was allocated to the Minister for Public Works for police buildings in the Loan Works Programme for the financial year 1976-77. In addition, approval was given for a number of projects to be commenced under a Deferred Payments Scheme.

The following Major Loan Works were completed in 1976:

New Police Stations

Bass Hill, Mount Druitt, Terrigal, Brunswick Heads, Port Macquarie, Umina (temporary police station—portable accommodation).

In addition, the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority constructed to the Department's requirements a new police station on the Authority's site at Flemington. These premises have been made available to the Police Department on a leased back arrangement by the Authority. Further, a building was purchased at Sydney Airport and taken into use as a police station.

Alterations and Additions

Albury, Caragabal, Carrathool, Forbes, Griffith, Jindabyne, Singleton, Whitton.

Residences

Brunswick Heads (Lockup Keeper), Cargelligo (Officer-in-Charge), Hay (Officer-in-Charge), Mudgee (Inspector), Nelson Bay (Officer-in-Charge), Terrigal (Lockup Keeper), Temora (Officer-in-Charge), Wentworth (Lockup Keeper).

Residences were also purchased at Batemans Bay (Officer-in-Charge), Dapto (Superintendent, South Coast District), Maitland (Inspector).

Sketch plans have been approved for the undermentioned projects and working drawings are now being prepared by the Department of Public Works.

Police Stations

Ashford, Barraba (and residence), Boggabri, Coolah (and residence), Guyra (and residence), Iluka (and residence), Laurieton (and residence), Manilla, Merimbula (and residence), Narooma (and residence), Newcastle (district and divisional head station), Peakhurst (temporary—demountable), Penrith (district and divisional head station), Stockton, Wangi Wangi (and residence).

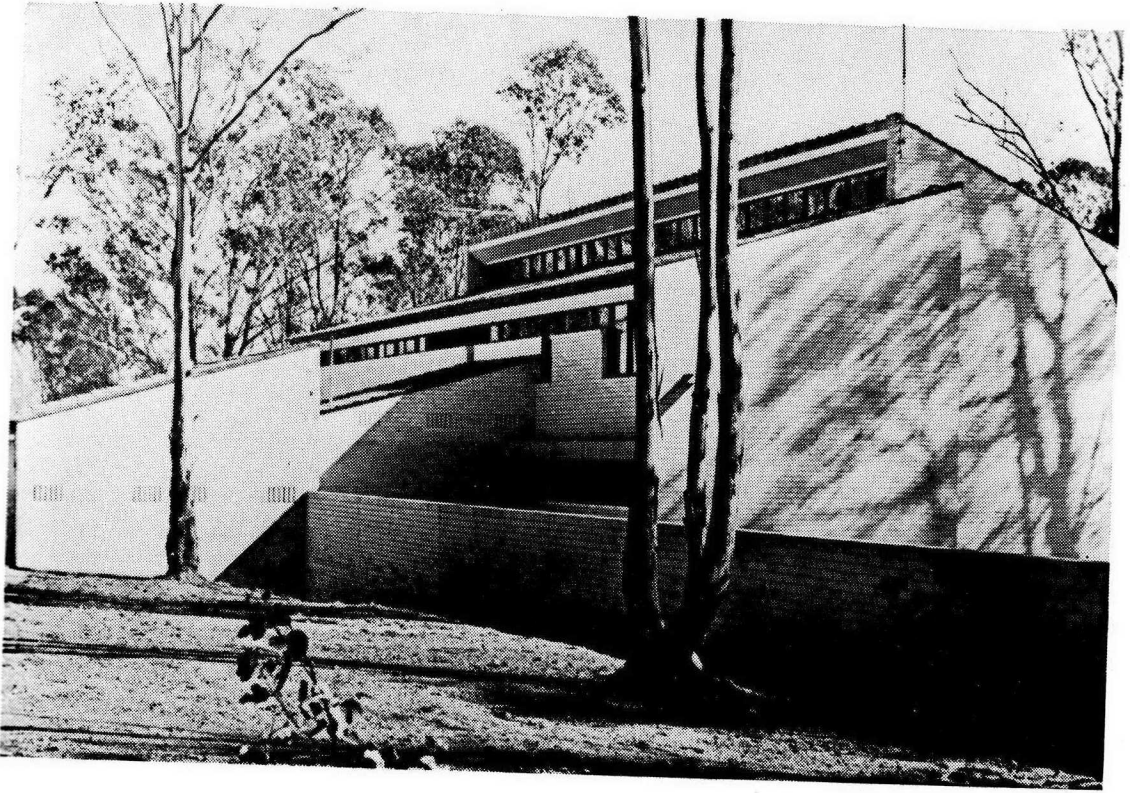
Additions

Bourke, Kootingal.

Residences

Balranald (Lockup Keeper and temporary cells), Balranald (Officer-in-Charge), Bombala (Lockup Keeper), Brewarrina (Lockup Keeper), Collarenebri (Lockup Keeper), Enngonia (Lockup Keeper), Euston (Lockup Keeper), Gundagai (Lockup Keeper), Jindabyne (Officer-in-Charge), Junee (Lockup Keeper), Lightning Ridge (Officer-in-Charge), Maclean (Officer-in-Charge), Tumut (Officer-in-Charge), Walgett (Lockup Keeper).

Work has been commenced at the following centres and is expected to be completed during 1977.



New police stations at Mount Druitt and Bass Hill completed in 1976



Police Stations

Bermagui South, Buronga, Charlestown, Nowra (divisional head station), Queanbeyan (divisional head station), Warilla (divisional head station and communications complex).

Additions

Coffs Harbour, Glebe, Redfern.

\$790,300 was allocated from the total Loan Fund of \$6,200,000 for site acquisitions for new police stations and residences.

Sites obtained during 1976 include Bass Hill, Buronga, Crescent Head, Glebe, Huskisson, Iluka, Laurieton, Mayfield, Queanbeyan, Tweed Heads, Walgett.

Maintenance

Maintenance of Police Department buildings is being carried out during the 1976-77 financial year through the Department of Public Works under three Schemes—

Department of Public Works Revenue Maintenance Scheme (approximately \$4,800,000 allotted to the Police Department).

Arrears of Maintenance Scheme (\$2,000,000 for the Police Department).

Special Maintenance Programme under the New "Other Services" Item (\$2,000,000 for the Police Department).

With the addition of technically qualified personnel into the Properties Branch, all metropolitan police premises have been inspected and documentation prepared to the Department of Public Works to have premises maintained, renovated and altered to upgrade and improve present standards. Approximately one third of country police premises have been similarly inspected and requirements documented.

The injection of approximately \$8,800,000 into the Department's Maintenance Programme is a most positive contribution towards the improvement of police buildings generally.

Police Force Special Accommodation Scheme

An amount of \$320,000 was included in the Treasurer's programme to provide for the construction or purchase of dwellings in country areas for married members of the Police Force under the Police Force Special Accommodation Scheme for the 1976-77 financial year. Provision was also made in the B2 Maintenance, Alterations, Additions and Renewal Vote for amounts of \$35,500 and \$20,000 for ordinary maintenance and the commencement of a cyclical renovation/maintenance programme respectively (five cottages at approximately \$4,000 each). A further sum of \$100,000 has been set aside from the "Arrears of Maintenance Allocation" at the Department of Public Works to renovate and upgrade a further twenty-five cottages.

During 1976 cottages were completed or purchased under this Scheme at the following Centres, Bass Hill (6), Phillip Bay, Queanbeyan, Narrabri, Wentworth, Lightning Ridge, Port Macquarie, Orange, Walgett, Enngonia, Hay, Brewarrina, Condobolin.

In addition to the acquisition of these cottages two blocks of land were acquired at Oberon and Walgett for future planning.

Action is currently in hand to secure further cottages at Mungindi, Wilcannia and Lithgow and it is anticipated that the transactions will be completed before the end of the 1976-77 financial year.

Special Projects

Brisbane Street Development

A proposal to develop the site bounded by Brisbane, Riley, Campbell and Goulburn Streets, Surry Hills, (known as the Brisbane Street site) for the Police Department was considered by the Public Buildings Advisory Committee in November, 1976. The committee decided that planning should proceed for construction of the project on a staged basis. The matter is to be resubmitted to the committee when plans have reached an advanced stage.

The planned total development will provide a gross area of 65 000 square metres and will house the undermentioned personnel and equipment:

- Computer Installation.
- City Police Station and Cell Complex.
- Major Telephone Exchange.
- Radio Operation Section.
- Scientific and Technical Services.
- Criminal Investigation Branch.
- Parking for over 300 cars.

Central to the planning strategy is a proposal to establish a major city police station and cell complex on the site. This police station would become the major receiving, holding and despatch centre for prisoners taken into custody in the city area. The city station would be supported by satellite city police stations which would not have cell accommodation and would not offer specialized Police Services.

Development of the total plan would overcome almost all of the Police Department's accommodation problems in the inner City Area for the foreseeable future.

Leased Accommodation

Due to the inadequacy of existing accommodation to meet present and developing conditions and in order to provide temporary relief whilst awaiting the provision of more permanent quarters, the Department has had to continue and expand its policy of utilizing suitable leased accommodation.

An allocation of some \$2,000,000 has been made from the B2 Rent and Rates Vote for 1976-77 to meet the cost of leasing. However, this amount makes practically no provision for new proposals and supplementation has to be sought in these instances.

During 1976, newly leased or rented accommodation was occupied by various units of the Department at the following centres:

- Flemington Markets (new police station); Gosford (decentralization of the Accident Information Bureau); Hurstville (additional leased accommodation); Kogarah (additional leased accommodation); Marrickville (Police Rescue Squad); Mascot Airport (ground lease for police station); Lismore (additional office accommodation); Murwillumbah (inspector's residence); Tamworth (additional office accommodation); Wangi Wangi (residence—also used as a police station); Wollongong (additional office accommodation).

Police Stations Closed

During 1976, Rooty Hill and Strathfield Police Stations were closed, and new premises taken into use at Mount Druitt and Flemington respectively.

Research Branch

Development of an on-line inquiry system for warrants proceeded during the year and testing has taken place. An evaluation is currently being made in relation to this system.

A contract was let for the installation of a mini computer to link the police and Department of Motor Transport computers. It is anticipated that the mini computer will be installed and operational during 1977. It will provide immediate access from police terminals to Department of Motor Transport files.

1976 also saw the development of computerized property tracing, which will enable police to acquire information regarding property with serial numbers quickly and provide a more efficient system of recording. This system is currently operating in parallel with the existing manual index. Full operation of the computerized system is anticipated during 1977.

Replacement of detectives duty record sheets and official diaries was examined. The avoidance of duplication was a prime consideration and this was achieved by the development of a duty book. An approximate time saving of 10 000 man days a year should result from the new procedures.

Installation of a key-to-disc entry system to replace punchcard machines was approved and is being implemented. This will provide improved technology in this area of high volume data entry.

Public Relations Branch

The Public Relations Branch continues to play a most important role in the administration of the Police Department.

During 1976, public relations personnel prepared and conducted press conferences twice daily at the Criminal Investigation Branch for the benefit of the media as a whole. A close liaison was maintained with all sections of the media and, as a result, it is pleasing to place on record that this Force was again afforded considerable assistance and co-operation during the year by television, radio and newspaper organizations throughout the State.

Other branch activities included addresses to community groups, historical information, passing out parades, Police-Citizens Boys' Club Week and the highly successful police spectacular.

Police Band

During 1976, the Police Band consisting of 40 units paraded on 176 occasions for official, National, State and police functions.

Highlights of the year included the band's visit to Tamworth to participate in that city's centenary celebrations, performances at Government House and its participation at the Royal Easter, St Ives and Castle Hill Shows.

At all times the professional musicianship and bearing of the unit was appreciated and well received by many thousands of people who witnessed their performances.

Pipe Band

The New South Wales Police Pipe Band participated in 71 public, charitable and police functions during 1976. The Band, with a complement of 13 pipers and 11 drummers, competed at the New South Wales State Pipe Band Championships held at Tamworth where good results were achieved in all sections of the grade 1 band and solo events, including 1st place in the Best Drum Corps and Drum Majors Contest.

The highlight of the year was the band's participation at the First Tasmanian Military Tattoo in Hobart from 9th March to the 2nd April, 1976. The band gave 14 performances which were enthusiastically received by capacity audiences.

Choir

The New South Wales Police Choir is a four part male voice choir comprised of 20 members of the Force from various Sections of the Department.

During the year, the Choir participated in 35 public performances for senior citizens' centres, hospitals, churches and charitable institutions. They also took part in the Remembrance Day Ceremony at Martin Plaza.

Mounted Section

This section continues to uphold its excellent reputation for fine horsemanship and splendid bearing.

During 1976, mounted personnel controlled vehicular and pedestrian traffic at selected intersections on a daily basis and patrolled Centennial and Queen's Parks. The Section also performed crowd control duties at Randwick Racecourse on 37 occasions and similar duties in the inner city area prior to Christmas.

Mounted personnel participated in 43 ceremonial parades, 6 escorts, 10 musical rides and 34 tent pegging exhibitions at various city and country centres. The Section was successful in winning four tent pegging competitions, including the Australian Gold Cup Championship.

Two hundred and thirty organizations, comprising 23 000 people, visited the section throughout the year.

The Federation of New South Wales Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs

During 1976, the Federation of New South Wales Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs continued to fulfil its objectives of providing opportunities for young people to participate in healthy recreation and to receive instruction in the principles of good citizenship. Membership of the organization increased by 14 000 to 137 000 with total attendances also increasing to 1 413 000. A notable event during the year was the admission of girls as associate members and their membership currently stands at 7 100.

The total active clubs of the Federation now number 42, with 3 fund-raising branches.

During 1976, a new club was erected at Daceyville at a total cost of \$300,000. Major extensions and renovations were carried out to clubs at Griffith, Singleton and Tamworth.



N.S.W. Police Pipe Band performing in Martin Plaza, Sydney



Fun under the watchful eye of a police Instructor at Camp Mackay, Kurrajong

The Federation's holiday resort at Kurrajong (Camp Mackay) was again utilized to the full during weekends and holiday periods. Over 8 000 members enjoyed the camp's facilities during the year.

Club members from all parts of the State again visited Sydney during 1976 to participate in Boys' Club Week 1976 and engaged in many sporting and cultural activities. The highlight of the week was a most successful march through the city streets to attend the prize-giving ceremony at the Sydney Town Hall.

Other achievements included the selection of 4 members of the Federation as Australian Olympic representatives at the Montreal Games and the successful tour of New Zealand by the Bankstown Police-Citizens Boys' Club Military Band and Choir.

The Federation is most grateful to the public of New South Wales for its continued financial support and to the New South Wales State Government which increased its annual grant to \$100,000 for capital projects for the financial year 1976-77.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF CRIMES AND LESSER OFFENCES RECORDED
ON COMPUTER BY THE CRIME INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION
SYSTEM IN 1976 (WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1975)

Offence	1975			1976		
	Accepted reports	Cleared up	Percentage cleared	Accepted reports	Cleared up	Percentage cleared
			per cent			per cent
Offences Against the Person—						
Abduction	20	14	70	22	11	50
Abortion and Attempts	5	4	80	0	0	..
Armed Hold-up	305	122	40	286	92	32
Assault and Rob	932	175	19	864	166	19
Assault—Aggravated	906	685	76	836	614	73
Assault—Non-aggravated	3 372	2 267	67	3 574	2 440	68
Demand Money with Menaces	69	33	48	61	15	25
Manslaughter (other than motoring offences)	19	20	105	18	17	94
Murder	85	76	89	85	76	89
Murder—Accessory to/Conspiracy to	5	5	100	1	1	100
Murder—Attempts	50	49	98	44	42	95
	5 768	3 450	60	5 791	3 474	60
Motoring Offences (under Crimes Act)—						
Culpable Driving	253	249	98	280	277	99
Manslaughter	10	10	100	5	5	100
	263	259	98	285	282	99
Sexual Offences—						
Carnal Knowledge (including Carnal Knowledge under 10)	492	463	94	413	394	95
Indecent Assault Female	501	280	56	464	261	56
Incest	1	1	100	0	0	..
Homosexual Offences	302	238	79	330	267	81
Indecent Assault on Child	132	98	74	159	114	72
Offences Against Public Decency or Sexual Morality	319	158	50	324	163	50
Rape	154	96	62	119	78	66
Rape—Attempts	50	34	68	67	47	70
	1 951	1 368	70	1 876	1 324	71
Property Breakings—						
Breaking, Entering and Stealing from Dwelling Houses	23 728	2 589	11	23 485	2 556	11
Breaking, Entering and Stealing from other than Dwelling Houses	17 482	2 458	14	18 154	2 750	15
Housebreaking Implements in Possession	76	76	100	93	90	97
	41 286	5 123	12	41 732	5 396	13
Theft Without Violation of Premises—						
Stealing from the Person, including attempts	1 294	173	13	1 575	165	10
Stealing—General—including attempts	59,192	12,945	22	60,857	13 115	22
	60 486	13 118	22	62 432	13 280	21
Offences involving Fraud—						
Fraudulent Acquisition of property, including attempts (False Pretences, Embezzlement, Conspiracy, etc.)	9 797	7 165	73	13 127	10 488	80
Drug Offences—						
Drugs, Manufacture Unlawfully	41	39	95	26	25	96
Drugs, Obtain Unlawfully	3 813	3 797	100	4 076	4 052	99
Drugs, Supply	477	471	99	533	525	98
Drugs, Use	3 293	3 284	100	3 496	3 491	100
Drugs, Other Offences	968	846	87	1 149	1 027	89
	8 592	8 437	98	9 280	9 120	98
Other Coded Offences—						
Arson	410	119	29	377	97	26
Carry Cutting Instrument	99	98	99	109	107	98
Goods in Custody	1 217	1 205	99	1 267	1 250	99
Malicious Injury and Damage to Property	9 585	1 649	17	11 592	2 007	17
Receiving	1 062	1 049	99	1 052	1 043	99
Stock Stealing—includes cattle of all kinds, sheep and wool	368	66	18	333	42	13
Unlicensed Pistol	183	180	98	156	154	99
Offences not coming within classified headings of this summary	2 627	2 086	79	2 625	2 019	77
	15 551	6 452	41	17 511	6 719	38
Grand total	143 694	45 372	32	152 034	50 083	33

APPENDIX A—continued

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND PROPERTY RECOVERED—1976
1976 Statistics

Classification	Value of Property Stolen	Value of Property recovered
	\$	\$
Steal with Violence	1,359,173	172,672
Property Breakings	16,002,667	1,345,091
Larceny	11,618,070	1,450,331
Fraud and Like Offences	10,664,636	639,551
Totals	39,644,546	3,607,645

Five Year Comparison

Year	Stolen	Recovered	Percentage
	\$	\$	
1972	18,627,755	1,701,813	9
1973	17,628,338	1,852,171	11
1974	23,042,669	3,014,686	13
1975	30,727,441	2,985,980	10
1976	39,644,546	3,607,645	9

Total Crime

Total accepted crime reports in New South Wales in 1976 numbered 152 034, representing an increase of 8 340 crimes, or a 5.8 per cent increase, over the 1975 figure.

The number of crimes cleared up, 50 083, provided a clear-up rate of 33 per cent, compared with a clear-up rate of 32 per cent in 1975.

Offences Against the Person

A small overall increase of 23 crimes from 1975, or a 0.4 per cent increase, was recorded in this category. Non-aggravated assaults increased by 202, while most other crimes in this category showed a decline on the 1975 figure. The number of murders remained unchanged at 85.

The clear-up rate for offences against the person also remained at the 1975 level of 60 per cent.

This category constituted 3.8 per cent of total crimes in 1976, compared with 4.0 per cent in the previous year.

Motoring Offences (under Crimes Act)

An increase of 22 offences, or 8.4 per cent was recorded.

This category constitutes a small proportion of total crimes (0.2 per cent).

Sexual Offences

Sexual Offences represented the only major category to exhibit an overall reduction in numbers from 1975, with 75 fewer offences, a decrease of 3.8 per cent. While homosexual offences and indecent assaults on children increased, there was a significant decrease in accepted reports of rape, although this was partly offset by an increase in attempted rapes.

This category represented 1.2 per cent of total crimes in 1976, compared with 1.4 per cent in 1975.

The clear-up rate improved by 1 per cent to 71 per cent.

Property Breakings

The number of property breakings increased in 1976 by 446, or 1.1 per cent, although the number involving dwelling houses fell slightly.

This category constitutes a major proportion of crimes, at 27.4 per cent in 1976 (28.7 per cent in 1975), and has a characteristically low clear-up rate, at 13 per cent in 1976 (12 per cent in 1975).

APPENDIX A—continued**Theft Without Violation of Premises**

This category increased in 1976 by 1 946 offences, or 3.2 per cent. Stealing from the person increased more significantly, by 21.7 per cent, and the clear-up rate for such offences fell from 13 per cent in 1975 to 10 per cent. The overall clear-up rate for theft without violation of premises fell slightly from 22 per cent to 21 per cent.

This category constitutes the highest proportion of total crimes, at 41.1 per cent in 1976, and 42.1 per cent in the previous year.

Offences Involving Fraud

The most marked increase in recorded crimes over the year was in respect of fraud, false pretences and other like offences, with 3 330 more offences than in 1975, an increase of 34.0 per cent. Large increases occurred in respect of bank cards, various cheque offences, embezzlement and misappropriation, in some cases the number of offences more than doubled.

This sharp upturn is also reflected in the increase of \$4,815,648, or 82.3 per cent, in the value of property involved in fraud offences. This amount represents more than half the total increase (\$8,917,105) in the value of property stolen.

However, both in terms of the number of crimes and the value of property, a significant part of this increase can be accounted for by the inclusion of many company fraud and similar offences investigated by inspectors of the Corporate Affairs Commission and not previously included in the C.I.I.S. statistics. Several cases involving large amounts of money, notably the much publicized Alexander and Thomas Barton affair, relate to pre-1976, so the apparent increase in incidence of such offences in 1976 has been considerably inflated.

From a figure of 6.8 per cent in 1975, offences involving fraud appear as 8.6 per cent of total crimes in 1976.

At the same time the clear-up rate improved significantly from 73 per cent to 80 per cent.

Drug Offences

After a massive increase in drug offences of over 100 per cent in 1975, the situation stabilized to an extent in 1976, with an increase of 8.0 per cent, or 688 offences.

This category constituted 6.1 per cent of total crimes, compared with 5.8 per cent in 1975.

Other Coded Offences

The major components of this group are malicious injury and damage to property, goods in custody and receiving. Offences in these and other residual codes increased by 1 960 or 12.6 per cent.

The clear-up rate for other coded offences fell from 41 per cent to 38 per cent.

This category constituted 11.5 per cent of total crimes, compared with 10.8 per cent in 1975.

APPENDIX B

POLICE MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1976

	Type of Vehicle	Number
Cars	1 683
Patrol Vans	9
Panel Vans	38
Lorries and Utility Trucks	148
Trailers	52
Mobile Field Control Unit	1
Mobile Field Radio Units	4
Four Wheel Drive Vehicles	65
Station Sedans	95
Omnibuses	7
Snow Cruisers	2
Prime Mover	1
Pantechnicon Trailer	} Display Unit {	1
Motor Cycles—		
General Duty	26
Highway Patrol	158
Training Use	21
Plainclothes	7
		2 317
Vehicles damaged and written off by Government Insurance Office of New South Wales but not replaced by end of year	23
Total Fleet	2 340

APPENDIX C

FINANCE

										Expenditure	Estimates
										1975-76	1976-77
Salaries—										\$	\$
Salaries, Wages and Allowances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104,363,444	114,695,200
Payments for Retirements, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,357,901	2,200,000
Overtime .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,736,671	8,668,580
										\$114,458,016	\$125,563,780
Maintenance and Working Expenses—											
Workers' Compensation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231,956	221,000
Meal Allowances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,144	4,500
Allowances, etc. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	959,825	1,022,000
Rent, Rates, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,819,503	2,074,715
Maintenance, Alterations, Additions and Renewals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,534	60,000
Travelling and Removal Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,708,062	1,874,600
Motor Vehicles .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,880,343	5,700,000
Freight, Cartage and Packing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,723	11,000
Postal and Telephone Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,349,648	3,644,000
Books, Periodicals, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,866	27,650
Gas and Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	511,656	555,000
Fees for Services Rendered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252,508	280,000
Laundry Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,206	4,500
Stores .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,671,732	1,850,000
Other Insurance .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,627	12,300
Minor Expenses .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,403	2,820
										\$16,481,736	\$17,344,085
Other Services—											
Purchase of Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,050	1,600
Police Boys' Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,000	100,000
Meals for Prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224,727	250,000
Funeral Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,049	2,000
Fees and Expenses for Training Courses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,077	30,000
Overseas Visits .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,691	9,000
Compensation re Police killed on Duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,250	40,000
Special Maintenance Programme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2,000,000
										\$424,844	\$2,432,600
Grand totals .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$131,364,596	\$145,340,465

APPENDIX D

ACTS OF BRAVERY AND AWARDS MADE TO MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE

Acts of Bravery

Sergeant 1st Class A. Algie—While off duty and unarmed at Bellbird on 1st January, 1976, the sergeant confronted an intoxicated man armed with a loaded rifle from which shots had earlier been discharged. When the offender pointed the weapon in his direction, he lunged at him, overpowered him and effected his arrest.

Constable 1st Class U. Starkis and Constable P. R. Baldwin—On 15th January, 1976, at Parramatta the constables confronted a mentally deranged man armed with a rifle from which he had earlier discharged shots. Although the offender repeatedly pointed the rifle at them, they endeavoured to pacify him and later, at an opportune moment, disarmed and arrested him.

Senior Constable J. Ambrose—While endeavouring to arrest an offender at Kingsford on 21st January, 1976, the senior constable was fired upon at close range. Despite a serious stomach injury, he returned the fire but the man escaped after discharging a second shot in his direction.

Senior Constable B. C. Hill, Senior Constable F. B. Davis and Constable I. A. Borland—At Plumpton on 3rd February, 1976, the constables grappled with a dangerous offender who was armed with two knives. They succeeded in overpowering and arresting the man after a violent struggle during which Senior Constable Davis and Constable Borland sustained knife wounds when struck by the offender who also fractured Constable Borland's nose.

Constable 1st Class J. P. Sweeney and Constable R. J. Clement—During the early hours of 5th February, 1976, the constables approached an armed offender in a narrow passageway at St Peters. After exchanging shots with the man at close range, they disarmed and arrested him.

Constables 1st Class C. J. Mitchell and W. Fitzsimons—On 6th March, 1976, the constables confronted a dangerous offender armed with a loaded rifle at Richmond. They ignored the man's threats, ordered him to drop the weapon and arrested him.

Constable 1st Class G. S. Henderson—At Warilla on 20th March, 1976, the constable confronted an agitated man armed with a loaded shotgun who had threatened to shoot his own child and police. Despite further threats, he calmly conversed with the offender and at an opportune moment overpowered him. With the assistance of other members of the force, he then effected his arrest.

Sergeant 3rd Class C. E. P. Maloney and Constable W. Tilley—The sergeant and the constable approached a mentally disturbed man positioned at the edge of a cliff at Vacluse on 24th May, 1976. Disregarding their own safety, they struggled with the man and effected his rescue.

Constable 1st Class C. F. Taylor—On 5th June, 1976, the constable dived from the police launch *Windsor* into rough and dangerous seas off Long Bay near Malabar, and rescued an unconscious fisherman whose boat had capsized.

Constable 1st Class J. S. Proops—On 5th June, 1976, at Belmore the constable confronted and endeavoured to subdue an agitated man armed with a spear gun. Although the man discharged the spear into his chest, he was saved from serious injury or possible death due to the presence of his notebook in his breast pocket which absorbed the force of the impact. He subsequently disarmed and arrested the offender.

Sergeant 2nd Class T. J. Chitty—The sergeant entered a motor vehicle showroom filled with dense carbon monoxide gas at Parkes on 14th June, 1976, to rescue a man who was attempting to commit suicide. Although forced back by the fumes, he re-entered the premises and with the assistance of other police conveyed the man to safety.

Detective Senior Constables L. J. Marning and B. A. Howard, and Detective Constable 1st Class R. J. W. Barber—On the 29th June, 1976, numerous members of the Force surrounded a residence at Avoca which was occupied by a vicious criminal being sought for the murder of a bank manager and the attempted murder of a bank employee. After an exchange of fire with other police, the offender presented an automatic shotgun directly at Detectives Marning, Howard and Barber. Despite the grave danger, they remained in their positions and when he failed to take heed of their warning they fired upon him, mortally wounding him.

Detective Sergeant 2nd Class E. A. Booth and Constable 1st Class K. M. Debeck—On the 2nd August, 1976, these two members of the Force entered a Newtown residence and grappled with a mentally unbalanced woman who had earlier armed herself with a loaded rifle and ignored police requests to surrender. With the assistance of other members of the Force, the woman was disarmed and taken into custody.

APPENDIX D—continued

Senior Constable P. J. Walsh—Following the rescue of two citizens from a burning residence at Dubbo on 22nd August, 1976, the senior constable entered the premises at considerable personal risk and unsuccessfully searched for a third person believed to have been still located therein. He was forced to retreat due to the heat and smoke only a short time before the house became completely engulfed in flames.

Senior Constable P. F. Beacroft and Constable N. H. Harris—The constables approached a mentally unstable man armed with a loaded rifle and a sheath knife at Temora on 30th August, 1976. Although the man levelled the rifle in their direction, placed his finger on the trigger and threatened their lives, they grappled with him and, after a violent struggle, overpowered and arrested him.

Constable 1st Class B. W. Gane—On 18th September, 1976, the constable crawled along a narrow and dangerous cliff ledge at Careel Head, North Avalon, to assist a child who was trapped 10 metres up the cliff face. He comforted her for three and a half hours until other members of the Force succeeded in rescuing them by ladder.

Constable W. F. Warren—The constable entered the deep, near-freezing and swiftly flowing waters of the main canal at Griffith on 3rd October, 1976, and unsuccessfully searched for a boy who had fallen into the canal. The child's body was recovered later after an organized search.

Senior Constable B. P. Burgess and Constable 1st Class P. R. Brand—On 6th October, 1976, the constables forced their way into the bedroom of a Westmead residence and overpowered a mentally ill man who was armed with a loaded rifle. In so doing, they thwarted a possible suicide attempt.

Constable 1st Class K. R. Bull—At Mount Hunter on the night of 15th October, 1976, the constable confronted a mentally ill man, who while armed with a loaded rifle, had commandeered a police vehicle. He seized the weapon, dragged the offender out of the vehicle and with the assistance of other members of the Force overpowered and arrested him after a violent struggle.

Awards to Police—Royal and Civilian

Royal and civilian awards and trophies were awarded to members of the Police Force and a member of the Police Cadet Corps as indicated hereunder—

Queen's Gallantry Medal—Detective Senior Constable Wilfred Tunstall;
Senior Constable John William Hayes;
Constable 1st Class Jan Krawczyk.

Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct—Detective Sergeant 1st Class Reginald Hugh Stevenson;
Detective Sergeant 3rd Class Ronald Charles Wilson;
Sergeant 3rd Class John Nelson Hobbs;
Detective Senior Constable Paul William McKinnon;
Detective Constable 1st Class Richard John Winston Barber;
Constable 1st Class Paul Owen Davison;
Constable Garry Brian Gilbert;
Probationary Constable Ernest Robert Gallaway;
Constable 1st Class Graham Leonard Pitt;
Sergeant 3rd Class Geoffrey Allan Kinney;
Senior Constable Neville Ronald Whalan;
Detective Senior Constable Aldo Lorenzutta;
Detective Senior Constable Geoffrey Neil McDowell;
Sergeant 1st Class Richard Tinto Davidson;
Constable Norman William Russell;
Constable Lindsay Reginald Basile;
Constable 1st Class Udo Starkis;
Constable Phillip Robert Baldwin;
Constable 1st Class Terrence Keith Manning;
Constable Michael William Donnelly;
Constable 1st Class Gordon Stewart Henderson;
Detective Senior Constable Michael Geoffrey Christopher Simmons;
Detective Senior Constable Graham Edward Rosetta;
Detective Sergeant 1st Class Ernest Ross Nixon;
Detective Sergeant 1st Class Ross Page Morrison;
Sergeant 3rd Class Rex Kevin Rees;
Constable 1st Class John Peter Sweeney;
Constable Raymond John Clement;
Senior Constable James Ewen Hunter Howatson;
Constable 1st Class Ian Robert Leven.

APPENDIX D—continued

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service—Fourteen police officers were awarded the Queen's Police Medal for distinguished service.

Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal—The Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded to 154 Police.

George Lewis Memorial Trophy—This trophy, which is awarded for the most courageous act performed by a member of the Police Force was conjointly awarded for the year 1975 to Senior Constable J. W. Hayes of No. 9 Division and Constable 1st Class J. Krawczyk of the Special Branch, Police Headquarters. The presentation ceremony was conducted at the Police Academy during 1976. The award was made in recognition of their actions on 28th February, 1975, at Broadway when they confronted and disarmed an offender who had threatened their lives and those of citizens with a "live" hand grenade after committing an armed robbery upon a local bank.

Alfred Edward Award—The award of this trophy, for the pluckiest and most commendable act by a traffic constable, was made for the year 1975 to Senior Constable B. D. Stubbs of the Highway Patrol, No. 32 Division, and was presented at the Police Academy during 1976.

Peter Mitchell Trust Awards—The ten awards under this Trust for the year 1975 were made to the following police, the trophies being presented at the Police Academy during 1976:
Most Courageous Act—Awarded to Senior Constable J. W. Hayes and Constable 1st Class J. Krawczyk in conjunction with the George Lewis Memorial Trophy.

Most Outstanding Performance of Any Phase of Police Duty—Awarded to Detective Sergeant 3rd Class I. W. Worley of the Criminal Investigation Branch. The award was made in recognition of his outstanding policing and devotion to duty during a lengthy investigation which culminated in the arrest of four dangerous criminals believed to have been involved in the commission of armed robberies committed upon a Sydney suburban bank during which money in excess of \$170,000 was stolen.

Most Outstanding Police Sportsman of the year—Police Cadet P. N. Spilsbury of No. 35 Division.

Most Outstanding Cultural Achievement—Detective Sergeant 2nd Class B. J. Whelan of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

Highest Marks in Police Examinations Qualifying for—

- (a) Confirmation of Appointment as Constable—Policewoman Constable D. V. Herron of the Criminal Investigation Branch.
- (b) Promotion to Rank of Constable 1st Class—Constable R. J. Brown of the Criminal Investigation Branch.
- (c) Promotion to Rank of Sergeant 3rd Class—Senior Constable J. B. Moreland of Tweed Heads Police Station.
- (d) Promotion to Rank of Sergeant 1st Class—Detective Sergeant 2nd Class B. J. Whelan of the Criminal Investigation Branch.
- (e) Appointment to Rank of Inspector—Detective Sergeant 1st Class D. A. Knight of "E" District, Hornsby.
- (f) Designation of Detective—Detective Senior Constable S. Ure of Toronto Police Station.

John Dynon and Sons Trophy—This award which is presented to the most outstanding police or police cadet athlete or sportsman participating in organized police sport or representing the Police Force in open competition, was made for the year 1975 to Constable 1st Class K. M. Timbs of No. 3 Division. During the year the constable was captain of the No. 3 Division Rugby League Football Team which won the F. J. Hanson Shield. He also captained the New South Wales Police Representative Team which defeated both the Australian Capital Territory and Queensland Police Teams in interstate competition.

Josh Abrahams Trophy—This trophy, for the most outstanding police mounted trooper, was awarded to Constable 1st Class L. K. Andrews for the 12 months ended 30th June, 1976.

Sam Stirling Trophy—This trophy, for the police mounted trooper achieving the most consistently good results over the range of the Troop's activities for the 12 months ended 30th June, 1976, was made to Constable 1st Class A. G. Tomlin.

APPENDIX D—continued

Brigadier Hinton Cavalry Trophy—For the year ended 30th June, 1976, this trophy was awarded to Constable W. G. Davey. The trophy is presented to the police mounted trooper with less than three years service with the Mounted Troop who shows the most improvement.

J. L. Hazlett Trophy—This trophy, for the most outstanding member of the Police Mounted Troop during the 1976 Sydney Royal Easter Show was awarded to Constable 1st Class A. G. Tomlin.

Superintendent J. H. Milne Trophy—The presentation of this trophy, for the winner of the annual Prepared Speech Competition among members of the Police Prosecuting Branch and Central Court Staff, was made for 1976 to Constable 1st Class E. Wasilenia.

Professor K. O. Shatwell Award—The award of this trophy, for the probationary constable obtaining the highest marks in the examination subject of Law at Secondary Training courses conducted at the Police Academy during 1976, was conjointly made to Constable D. L. J. Donnelly, No. 14 Division, and Constable M. A. Lyons, No. 18 Division.

Ray Kelly Trophy—This trophy, presented by former Detective Inspector R. W. Kelly for the member of the police force obtaining the highest assessment for the year in the Detective Training Courses, of which there are three held annually, was awarded to P.C. Constable 1st Class D. C. Sanderson of No. 19 Division, for the year 1976.

Transfield Award—This award is presented by Transfield Pty Ltd to the member of the Police Force obtaining the highest assessment in each Detective Training course. The award recipients for 1976 were Constable 1st Class J. B. Meehan of No. 15 Division, Constable 1st Class D. C. Sanderson of No. 19 Division and P.C. Senior Constable G. E. Schuberg of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

Dr C. J. M. Walters Memorial Shield—This award is presented by the family of the late Dr Walters, for proficiency in resuscitation and physiology by probationary constables attending Secondary Training courses. The award for the year 1976 was made to Constable W. O. Brain, of No. 23 Division.

Thiess Toyota Award—This trophy, awarded for the most meritorious act performed by a member of the Police Rescue Units, was presented for the 12 months period ended 30th June, 1976, to Constable G. E. Raymond of the Police Rescue Squad.

Police Credit Union Award—This award is made to the police trainee gaining the highest assessment in each of the initial training classes conducted each year. The awards for 1976 were presented to Police trainees G. R. Heathcote, P. J. Morson, C. L. Jenkins and W. B. King.

Police Association of New South Wales Award—The award is made to the probationary constable attaining the highest assessment in each Secondary Training course. The recipients of the 1976 awards were Probationary Constables M. A. Lyons, D. R. Phillips, I. M. R. Duncan, G. T. Chiddy, M. Conway and B. Parkin.

W. D. & H. O. Wills Trophies—For the year 1976 these three trophies were awarded as follows:

Trophy for the Dux of the Driver Training Courses held at the Police Driver Training School—Constable C. W. Bush of No. 14 Division.

Trophy for the Dux of the Rider Training Courses held at the Police Driver Training School—Constable C. E. Cavanagh of No. 18 Division.

Trophy for the Most Outstanding Policewoman—Policewoman Inspector 3rd Class P. J. Kelly, Assistant Officer in Charge of Women Police.

Sir Robert Askin Award—This award is made for attainments during the Senior Police courses each year. The inaugural award for 1975 was presented during 1976 to Inspector 3rd Class E. J. O'Donnell of No. 11 Division.