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1973

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 6



# REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR 1972

Ordered to be printed, 28 August, 1973

BY AUTHORITY

V. C. N. BLIGHT, C.B.E., GOVERNMENT PRINTER, NEW SOUTH WALES—1973

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The Honourable Sir Robert Askin, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.,  
Premier and Treasurer of New South Wales,  
Sydney.

Sir,

I present herewith the annual report of the operations and administration of  
the New South Wales Police Force and Department for the year 1972.

Fred. J. HANSON,  
Commissioner of Police.

Sydney,  
*30th April, 1973.*

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# REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR 1972

## INTRODUCTION

Mr N. T. W. Allan, C.M.G., M.V.O., Q.P.M., who held office as Commissioner of Police of this Force since February, 1962, retired on the 14th November, 1972, having previously entered upon accrued leave of absence on the 15th May, 1972, by arrangement with the Premier. Among the notable advances during the period of more than 10 years Mr Allan was Commissioner might be mentioned the substantial increase in police strength authorized by the Government on his recommendation (the authorized strength of male police was increased by 2,280, 42 per cent, between 1962 and 1972), the considerable expansion of the police radio network, the increased mobility of the Force by the provision of additional motor vehicles, the developing use of scientific and technical aids in police work, the systematic appraisal of administrative and operational procedures by the establishment of an Administration and Management Research Branch within the Department and the acquisition in 1971 of the police computer. In recognition of his services to the State, Her Majesty the Queen recently created Mr Allan a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George.

Following amendments to the Police Regulation Act which took effect from the 14th January, 1972, providing, amongst other things, for the re-establishment of the post of Deputy Commissioner and the creation of the position of Senior Assistant Commissioner, I was appointed Deputy Commissioner and Mr L. F. Newman, Senior Assistant Commissioner, operative from that date. At the same time Messrs E. D. J. Baldwin, M. J. Whelan, R. M. Lane, and R. E. Lendrum were appointed Assistant Commissioners.

On Mr Allan's entry on leave prior to retirement in May, 1972, I assumed the administration of the Force and was appointed Commissioner from the 15th November, 1972, when his retirement took effect. Mr Newman was appointed Deputy Commissioner from the same date and Mr Lendrum, Senior Assistant Commissioner, from the 6th December, 1972, with Mr R. T. Stackpool filling the consequent vacancy for an Assistant Commissioner.

In this report, which of course covers also that portion of the year when Mr Allan 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 1972. In doing so, I have followed the general format of recent annual reports.

## 41ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

With the Premier's approval, it was my privilege to attend the 41st General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization held in Frankfurt, West Germany, from the 19th to the 26th September, 1972, the other member of the Australian delegation being Mr R. A. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Canberra. Mr H. C. Bates, Chief Inspector (Operations), Commonwealth Bureau of Narcotics attended as an observer at the request of the Commonwealth Government.

Many items discussed at the conference were of particular interest to European Police Forces but there were a number of matters dealt with of importance to this and other Australian Forces. These included:

- Methods of combating illicit drug trafficking;
- International currency counterfeiting;
- Acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation;
- Thefts of cultural property and works of art.

In Frankfurt, I had the opportunity of meeting the heads of Police Forces from all over the world and had a number of informal discussions with them. I returned to Australia via London, Rome, and Hong Kong.

## CRIME—MAIN FEATURES

Included as appendix D to this report is a summary of crimes and lesser offences recorded on computer by the Crime Intelligence and Information System during 1972. The appendix has been compiled in a similar form to that adopted for the 1971 Annual Report and to allow of a ready comparison, figures in the various categories have also been shown for the year 1971, when the Crime Intelligence and Information System came into operation.

The total number of such crimes and offences brought to Police notice in 1972 was 140,125 of which 37,705 or 27 per cent are classified as having been "cleared-up". This figure, which again does not include motor vehicle thefts (details for which are set out later in this report) represents a drop of 2,882 over the total for 1971. The number of offences "cleared-up" was 287 more than for 1971 but the improvement in each of these figures was not of such proportion as to vary the overall percentage rate expressed. A comparison of the figures for the 2 years affords support to the submission of Mr Allan in his last report that the "up-curve" shown in 1971 in the number of certain crimes and offences which were previously included in the Annual Reports of the Police Department could be said to be one of the direct results of the new system involving "total crime reporting".

Looking at the various categories, firstly under the heading Offences against the Person high "clear-up" rates were again achieved in respect of more serious crime. Of 71 cases of murder during 1972, 66 were "cleared-up" as were 37 of the 41 reported instances of attempted murder and 18 of the 21 recorded cases of manslaughter. Reports of armed hold-up were 27 fewer than for 1971, but the number of assault and robbery offences increased by 34. The figures for assaults, both aggravated and non-aggravated, were also higher; the overall increase of 555 in offences classified in that section of the summary being due to this factor.

In respect of sexual offences, the figures were largely comparable with those for 1971, but the number of accepted reports of rape was forty-two fewer than in that year.

As in previous years, offences shown under the next two headings of the summary, "Property Breakings" and "Theft without Violation of Premises", represent a major component of the total crime reported and together make up over 79 per cent of that total. In commenting on this aspect in his report for 1971 Mr Allan stated that the offences of breaking, entering, and stealing, stealing from dwelling houses and other places, and larceny of various types are among the most prevalent crimes committed, not only in this State but throughout Australia and overseas countries and they present considerable difficulties in their effective investigation. He then went on to point out at some length certain of these difficulties. Notwithstanding repeated endeavours by this Department to encourage property-owners to take adequate measures to safeguard their belongings and premises, the situation described by Mr Allan has changed little in the interim.

The overall figure for Property Breakings, 46,082, was one less than that for 1971. In 1972 there were 212 fewer reports of breaking, entering, and stealing from dwelling houses than in the previous year but such offences involving other than dwellings rose by 142. Attempts to break and enter all types of premises increased by 79 and the number of persons charged with having house-breaking implements in their possession fell by 10. Stealing offences, including attempts, reported to police during 1972 totalled 65,034, which was 4,635 less than the number for 1971. Of the total, there were 14,763 cases involving less than \$100.

The incidence of property breakings has remained at the 1971 level and the number of thefts reported showed a small decrease (about 7 per cent), notwithstanding the expansion in building activity, both commercial and residential, and the population growth which has taken place during the 12 months.

Offences involving fraud coming to police notice in 1972 numbered 10,783, a reduction of 292 over the figure for the previous year. In 3,499 instances the amount involved was less than \$100.

In relation to drugs, 1,382 arrests were effected during 1972 for offences against the drug laws including the unlawful manufacture, supply or use of drugs, compared with 1,217 in 1971.

Of the "Other Coded Offences" shown in appendix "D", under which heading have been grouped matters which do not fall within the various categories already mentioned, cases of arson increased by 31 to a figure of 241. The assessed value of property damaged or destroyed as a result of such offences has been given as more than \$1,000,000. In a number of instances school buildings or equipment were involved. Instances of malicious injury and damage to property rose to 5,252, being 797 more than the figure for 1971. The estimated value of damaged property has been set at in excess of \$389,000. Cases of receiving numbered 1,133, an increase of 182. The overall total for this group of offences was 1,265 above that for the previous year.

Thefts of motor vehicles are not reported to the Criminal Intelligence and Information System or recorded on the computer except in the case where an arrest is made. The records of the "Stolen Motor Vehicles Index" reveal that in 1972, after making allowance for vehicles found to have been repossessed, 19,895 motor vehicles are recorded as having been stolen. This represents a decrease of 5 per cent over the figure for 1971, reversing the trend over recent years. Of the vehicles reported stolen, 16,405 or 82 per cent were recovered, and arrests were made in 3,234 cases. A trend noted in the year was to a reduction in the number of current model motor cars reported stolen which is perhaps a reflection of the requirement for the fitting of steering/ignition locks and of other anti-theft measures. The number of motor cycles and motor scooters reported stolen, 1,897, was 159 more than in 1971, but the percentage rise (9 per cent) was much lower than that over the last few years. The recovery rate for stolen motor cycles was appreciably less than for four-wheeled vehicles.

The recorded value of property, including money, reported stolen or obtained by fraud during 1972 totalled \$18,627,755. Property to a value of \$1,701,813 was recovered as a result of police activity. (Comparable figures for 1971 are not available.)

The "Return of Cases" dealt with by Courts of Petty Sessions in New South Wales, which for many years has been published as an appendix to this Department's annual report has not been compiled by police for the year 1972. Following discussions with the Department of Justice, statistical data respecting the work of such courts will be compiled in future by that Department's Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

## CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH

The operational personnel of the Criminal Investigation Branch is largely decentralized, with the main body of detectives operating from police stations both in the metropolitan area and country. These are assisted as required by expert staffs of the Scientific, Technical, and Other Services Group and by members of specialist squads attached to Criminal Investigation Branch Headquarters. The latter comprise the Armed Hold-up Squad, the Consorting Squad, the Drug Squad, the Fraud Squad, the Motor Squad, No. 21 Special Squad, the Pawnbroking Squad, the Special Breaking Squad, the Special Crime Squad, the Stealing from Cars and Observation Squad and the Vice Squad.

It is fitting to again emphasize that these squads, although they may have a particular function as indicated by the descriptive name, frequently work together as a team or in conjunction with local detectives. Co-operation between the uniform and plainclothes branches of the Force has continued at a high level and the former have been responsible for many arrests in the course of patrols.

Limitations of space preclude mention other than in general terms of the criminal investigations, many of an involved and protracted nature, conducted during the year. Reference might, however, be made to the detonation of two explosive devices in the Haymarket area of Sydney on the 16th September, 1972. The first explosion occurred at about 11.30 a.m. in premises situated in George Street from which a tourist and trading centre was operated. Extensive damage was caused to the building and adjoining premises and 15 persons were injured, two seriously. The second explosion took place in Parker Street at 11.53 a.m. the same morning after a package had been carried from nearby premises also operated as a travel agency. Police had time prior to this detonation to evacuate adjacent buildings and close the street to the public in addition to cushioning the force of the explosion by placing packing around the device. Efforts to establish the identity of the offenders have been unsuccessful, although it is believed that the bombings were the work of extremists with political motivations.

In the period which followed these explosions there was a spate of bomb hoax calls received over many weeks during which it was claimed that bombs had been placed in public buildings, large business houses and even on the Sydney Harbour Bridge. These calls necessitated considerable police activity in the way of evacuation of occupants as a precautionary measure and the searching of premises.

Letter bombs forwarded by mail from overseas to addressees in New South Wales in certain ethnical groups was another apparent product of foreign political tensions. Selected members of this Force co-operated with the staff of the Australian Post Office in appraising and assisting in dealing with suspected packages and letters, a number of which were found to contain explosive devices.

A well organized and large scale car stealing operation was uncovered as a result of extensive police investigations which commenced in February, 1972. This was a case which again demonstrated the value of scientific aids, identification of 141 stolen motor vehicles having been established by the technical treatment of metal parts to restore numbers which had been originally stamped but illegally altered. To date 150 stolen vehicles have been recovered in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. Eight persons have been dealt with before the courts on charges of stealing, receiving and being accessory to the theft of motor vehicles, and other cases are pending.

In view of the public concern on the issue, it is pertinent to mention here some aspects of the problems of drug abuse and the activities of members of this Department's Drug Squad. The number of arrests made for drug offences during 1972, already quoted in this report as 1,382, represents an increase of 12 per cent over that for the previous year and more alarmingly of 145 per cent since 1968. Of those dealt with, some 1,036 offenders came under notice for the first time during the year. The efforts of the Drug Squad have been directed particularly against peddlars, of whom 186 were arrested in 1972, an increase of 77 or 70 per cent compared with 1971. Educational avenues also received emphasis and members of the squad delivered many addresses to school, civic and other groups on this problem which so closely affects the younger members of the community.

During my attendance at the 41st General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization the importance attached to this growing menace was clearly evidenced by the time given to discussions on methods of combating illicit drug trafficking on an international scale. This Department has continued to co-operate with that organization and its member Forces, with mutual benefit. At the Australian level, the National Standing Control Committee on drugs of dependence set up under the auspices of the Federal and State Governments oversees the co-ordinated attack on the problem, the objectives including treatment and rehabilitation as well as education and law enforcement.

The Drug Squad works in close liaison with the various other bodies active in the field, especially the Federal Narcotics Bureau, the Department of Health, and the Education Department. All members of the Force are concerned in the detection and the suppression of offences against drug laws, and actively co-operate with and assist the Drug Squad in its specialized activities. Personnel of the squad were responsible during the year for a number of excellent arrests resulting in the conviction and sentencing to lengthy terms of imprisonment of offenders on charges of drug trafficking and the seizure of large quantities of drugs of addiction brought into the country from overseas.

A comparatively new development in this country is the illegal cultivation of the marihuana plant by individuals either for profit or for private use. A number of seizures of such plants in the growing stage were effected during 1972. This is an area which is receiving active attention from all branches of the Force.



One of the disturbing aspects of the drug problem has been the incidence of crime committed by users to obtain the means to indulge the habit. During 1972, there were 336 offences reported directly related to this facet, including the breaking and entering of pharmacies, instances of doctors' surgeries and vehicles being broken into, the illegal entry of a warehouse, thefts from hospitals and dispensaries, and armed hold-ups of pharmacists and doctors.

#### No. 21. SPECIAL SQUAD—ARRESTS FOR GAMING AND BETTING

No. 21 Special Squad, which is a unit of the Criminal Investigation Branch under the charge of a detective inspector, has apart from other functions responsibility for the enforcement of the provisions of the Gaming and Betting Act. The Squad in addition to Sydney based personnel has detachments operating from Newcastle and Wollongong police stations, but as necessary it supplements the activities of local police in any part of the State.

In 1972, 475 persons were arrested for betting offences of various kinds, 267 arrests being made by Squad members. The total amount of fines imposed on those convicted was \$39,371.

There were also 1,556 persons arrested for gaming offences of various kinds. The fines imposed on those who were convicted totalled \$27,899. Squad members effected 1,237 of these arrests.

There was again liaison between the Totalizator Agency Board and its officers and police on the aspect of areas where illegal betting was practised. All leads of this nature were followed up with a view to prosecution where evidence was forthcoming of offences.

### CRIME PREVENTION SECTION

The prevention of crime is a fundamental duty of police but there is much that members of the public and the business community can and should do for their own protection. The Crime Prevention Section plays an important role in advising and educating the public in ways and means of protecting itself against the operations of criminals and it is pleasing to say there are indications its activities in that direction are having an increased impact. During the year there were added calls from commercial organizations for the assistance of members of the section in carrying out security surveys of which 306 were made. More than 2,000 visitors viewed the section's display of security equipment and electronic devices and many took the opportunity to discuss particular problems.

Particular attention was given in 1972 to areas of special risk such as drug houses and appropriate security measures recommended. A programme to counter the molesting of young children was also conducted with the aid of film presentations which received much acclaim.

Facilities provided for publicity per medium of television, press, and radio were widely availed of and the co-operation afforded by these media is indeed appreciated. The personnel of the section also delivered 366 lectures and addresses to numerous public and private groups on various aspects of crime prevention, in this way reaching an audience in excess of 56,000 persons. Although most of these were in the metropolitan area, a number of visits were made to country centres during the course of which 25 lectures were given to an aggregate of 4,500 people. Displays with a crime prevention theme were presented on five occasions at shows and other large gatherings.

In order to provide for the growing volume of work of the section approval was given during the year for its staff to be augmented by two police, bringing the strength to seven units.

### SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL, AND OTHER SERVICES GROUP

The Scientific, Technical, and Other Services Group during 1972 consisted of three sections—

Scientific Investigation Section;

Fingerprint Section (which is also the Central Fingerprint Bureau for all Police Forces in Australia); and

Criminal Records Office.

Members of the Scientific Investigation Section, which is under the charge of a detective inspector again provided scientific aid in the recognized areas of criminal investigation. To assist in this work, which requires a high degree of skill and technical knowledge, the section has been provided with up to date equipment and also received full co-operation from specialized personnel of many government departments and other bodies. The valuable help afforded by the staffs of the Division of Analytical Laboratories, the Division of Forensic Medicine and other Divisions of the Department of Health, by officers of the Departments of Mines and Agriculture, the Forestry Commission, the Atomic Energy Commission, the University of New South Wales and of other organizations is gratefully acknowledged.

The following particulars relating to some of the duties performed during 1972 give an indication of the nature and volume of the work carried out by the section:

Scenes of crimes and accidents visited for photography and examination for physical evidence and reconstruction .. .. .	3,683
Scale plans prepared of scenes of crimes and serious accidents .. ..	486
Number of questioned documents examined .. .. .	5,110
Specimens of handwriting of criminals classified and filed .. .. .	24,850
Firearms of various types examined after coming into police possession through finding, being confiscated or surrendered .. .. .	1,300
Firearms of many makes, calibres and descriptions examined for evidence in shooting incidents .. .. .	243
Bullets and cartridge cases identified with firearms by microscope examination.. .. .	297
Photographs taken of motor vehicles, cheques, documents, and fingerprints for use as court exhibits .. .. .	12,639
Articles of various kinds submitted for scientific examination .. ..	1,856
Metallic objects treated to restore obliterated numbers or markings ..	555
Scale plans prepared of scenes of crime or serious accidents .. ..	486

During 1972, members of the Scientific Investigation Section attended court and gave evidence of an expert nature in 462 cases. In addition, trained personnel performing similar duties in country areas operating from headquarters at Broken Hill, Dubbo, Goulburn, Grafton, Newcastle, Orange, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, and Wollongong gave expert evidence in 317 cases, ranging from murder to offences against the traffic laws.

The Fingerprint Section during 1972 classified 77,167 sets of fingerprints received from police in New South Wales. This was an increase of over 2,700 on the figure for 1971. In addition, in its role of Central Fingerprint Bureau for Police Forces in the Commonwealth of Australia, it received and classified 26,800 sets of fingerprints. A further 1,181 sets of fingerprints were received from overseas Forces, bringing the total number processed during the year to 105,148. Of these, 53,116 were identified as being already on record.

Fingerprint experts attached to the section made 11,053 visits to the scenes of crimes to search and check for fingerprints. As a result of the development of latent fingerprints, evidence was adduced to establish the identity of 902 criminals. There were 5,436 articles of various types and descriptions bearing fingerprints retained and preserved for identification purposes. Evidence was tendered in 92 criminal prosecutions of fingerprint identifications. Offences in respect of which identifications were established in this way included murder and rape. In one instance the identification was effected by combining the fingerprints found at the scene of two separate offences, enabling a check to be made against those on record at the Section. During February and March, 1972, the staff of the section in co-operation with their counterparts in the Victoria Police Force, were successful in developing by a special process fingerprints on a number of cheques used to defraud banks of many thousands of dollars, permitting identification of the offenders responsible.

*The Criminal Records Office* which embraces the Modus Operandi Section, Conviction Records Section, Correspondence and Inquiries Section, Police Publications Section, and Property Tracing Section continued to play an important part in the overall pattern of "aids to criminal investigation".

The staff of the Modus Operandi Section again assisted investigating police by providing information from classified indices maintained in the section. During the year more than 43,000 cards were added to these indices while the albums of classified photographs were updated by the inclusion of about 16,500 new photographs. In the 12 months, 985 potential witnesses viewed these photographs, resulting in the identification of 193 offenders.

*The Property Tracing Unit* was instrumental during the year in establishing ownership of 1,862 items of property which were either stolen, recovered or found. These included 307 items of jewellery, 240 cameras and projectors, 162 radios, and 82 other items of electrical equipment, the total value of such property being in excess of \$67,000. As a result of the work of the unit 172 charges were preferred against offenders.

Superintendent 2nd Class H. M. Fulton, the Superintendent in Charge of the Scientific, Technical and Other Services Group, in conjunction with a private visit to England, by arrangement, performed duty with the London Metropolitan Police Force during the month of June, 1972. The superintendent conferred with senior officers of that Force and studied the operations of sections at Scotland Yard within his sphere of interest, including the Fingerprint Section, Criminal Records Office, the Police Forensic Science Laboratory, the Police Computer Unit, and the Police Research Station.

Of special interest was the progress achieved in England in the adaptation and conversion to electronic data processing of fingerprint records. The superintendent also examined police communications facilities and procedures in London and other large English cities. During July he was attached to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Constabulary for periods of 14 days.

Following his return, Superintendent Fulton furnished a comprehensive report in relation to a number of matters which came to his notice during his period of duty in England and the question of application of certain of the techniques and facilities in New South Wales is under examination.

## POLICE TRAFFIC BRANCH

The New South Wales Police Force is charged with the regulation and control of traffic upon the public streets and roads of the State and with the enforcement of the traffic laws. The primary objects of the Force in this sphere are to ensure to the greatest extent possible the safety and free movement of road users of all kinds.

The Superintendent of Traffic, who has direct responsibility for police activities in this field acts, with his staff, in close liaison with all the departments and other authorities concerned, especially of course with the Department of Motor Transport, the Department of Main Roads and the local municipal and shire councils. In the light of their observations or after investigation of representations from various sources including private citizens police initiate measures designed to improve safety and the free flow of traffic, such as the provision of appropriate traffic facilities, the introduction of one-way traffic movements, restrictions on turning at intersections, standing or parking restrictions and the like.

The Special Traffic Patrol, which is the spearhead in efforts to suppress hazardous driving practices and to the maximum extent possible secure compliance with the traffic laws which is the basis of safety on our roads, operated throughout the State at an authorized strength of 679 men. They had the use of 241 high speed motor cars and 235 high speed solo motor cycles. Their activities resulted in the arrest of 38,965 persons for various types of offences against both the traffic laws and the criminal code. Some of the main categories of offences were:

Driving with an excess of the prescribed concentration of alcohol in the blood .. .. .	8,719
Breaking, entering, and stealing .. .. .	441
Car stealing .. .. .	1,021
Illegal use of motor vehicle .. .. .	320
Stealing .. .. .	1,235
Negligent driving .. .. .	4,636
Driving whilst disqualified .. .. .	601
Drive in a manner or at a speed dangerous to the public .. .. .	1,316

In addition, Special Traffic Patrol Police took action in respect of a further 514,834 violations of the traffic laws which were made the subject either of the service of "On the Spot" Traffic Infringement Notices or the submission of Breach Reports to the Traffic Branch.

Radar speed meters were again used in selected areas throughout the State particularly where there had been a number of serious or fatal motor vehicle collisions, or in which a high incidence of violation of the traffic laws relating to vehicle speeds was evident. This use of the radar speed meters resulted in the detection of 11,187 offences. The efficacy of the equipment led to additional units being taken into service in the latter part of the year, when meters were allocated to several large country centres, including Newcastle, Wollongong, Goulburn, Orange, Tamworth, Lismore, and Wagga Wagga.

The total number of traffic violations brought to the notice of the Police Traffic Branch during 1972 from all sources including Special Traffic Patrol Police was 1,197,680. This figure includes Parking Infringement Notices and Traffic Infringement Notices issued on the spot as well as Breach Reports submitted to the Superintendent of Traffic, and represents an increase of 93,850 over the figure for 1971.

Infringement Notices issued, inclusive of those forwarded by post from the Police Traffic Branch after submission of Breach Reports, numbered 993,005. This was an increase of 108,541 over the figure for 1971. Of the Infringement Notices issued, 303,672 were for driving offences, 58,542 for equipment and miscellaneous offences, 628,614 for parking offences and 2,177 for pedestrian traffic offences. Payment of the penalties provided in Infringement Notices of all types was made in 588,729 cases, amounting to \$8,266,691. The remaining cases were the subject of either court action, official caution or attendance at Traffic Laws Observance Discussions. A total of 7,139 persons who had been reported for traffic offences attended the discussions which were held at the Department of Motor Transport's Theatre, Rosebery, the Police Driver Training School, St Ives, at Parramatta Town Hall, the Visitors' Centre, Australian Iron and Steel Pty Ltd, Wollongong, and the Newcastle Driver Training Range. At the last named cities approximately 1,000 learner drivers and other citizens interested in road safety through efficient driving techniques also attended the discussions.

A development of significance during 1972 was the introduction of the service by post of summonses in relation to traffic offences, authority for this being provided for by an amendment to the Justices Act, in order to obviate the time and expense incurred by police in effecting personal services. The amended Act embodies provisions enabling persons who do not receive summonses forwarded by post to seek a fresh court hearing in certain circumstances. Between the 2nd June, 1972, when the new procedure was brought into operation, and the 31st December, 1972, a total of 229,981 summonses were despatched by post from the Traffic Branch.



By virtue of an amendment to the Motor Traffic Regulations, the offence of "Negligent Driving" was included in matters which may be dealt with by way of Traffic Infringement Notices posted from the Traffic Branch after review of the reported facts by experienced staff there. Police are not authorized to issue "On the Spot" Infringement Notices for negligent driving. In those cases where the recipients elect to satisfy the prescribed penalty, police involvement is finalized and the time of the courts as well as that of members of the public conserved. In unpaid matters the court may determine the cases pursuant to section 18c of the Motor Traffic Act without the attendance of the reporting police being required.

In order to improve the traffic flow during peak hours it has been necessary to introduce additional clearway restrictions in a number of arterial roads leading to and from the city of Sydney. Further standing and parking restrictions have been imposed not only in the city but in suburban areas and in country towns to reduce the obstruction to traffic caused by parked vehicles or to provide for a more equitable distribution of available kerbspace.

A matter which has given rise to concern, particularly to councils and local residents, is the trend in recent years for an increasing number of motorists to divert from main roads in peak periods and traverse predominantly residential areas, the streets of which by reason of their width, curves and other topographical features are not entirely suitable to carry the volumes of traffic using them in this way. The issue was brought to a head as a result of action by a local council to close to through traffic by means of road barriers, certain streets in the Cremorne area during October, 1972. The additional vehicular loadings thus imposed on the main roads in the district caused considerable congestion and delays for a time before the road blockages were removed in terms of a temporary injunction granted in the Supreme Court. This Department has been represented on a special committee set up by the Minister for Local Government to examine the general question and also co-operated with officers of the council concerned and other departments involved to devise measures to facilitate the traffic flow on the main routes through the area and thus encourage motorists to use them rather than infiltrate residential streets.

On the 26th June, 1972, a "priority road" system was introduced for the first time in this State, operating along Victoria Road from Parramatta and continuing into Bank, Miller, and Union Streets to Pyrmont Bridge. Under the system vehicles entering from side streets which are not controlled by traffic signals are required by virtue of "Give Way" signs to allow priority to traffic using the main thoroughfare. The new procedure was brought into operation on an experimental basis following a recommendation by the Traffic Advisory Committee and the approval of the Minister for Transport. The question of extending the system to other main roads will be considered subsequently in the light of the results of surveys as to the effect of the procedure in Victoria Road over the trial period from the aspect of travel times, vehicular volumes catered for, accident history and the like, but at this stage a full assessment has not been completed.

During 1972, the Department of Motor Transport took steps to replace the master control equipment in the Traffic Signals Operation Section which is staffed by police and from which is operated through closed circuit television four co-ordinated traffic control systems involving 135 intersections in the inner City and near City area. The new equipment incorporates two computers with associated cathode ray tube terminal keyboards and teletype machines. The traffic signals at the intersection of Elizabeth and Cleveland Streets were the first set brought within the scope of the computer, this being effective from the 21st August, 1972, and installations at other intersections were progressively linked with the computer, with 34 intersections so controlled at the 31st December, 1972, including some not previously the subject of control from the section.

During 1972, through the co-operation of the Commissioner for Main Roads which is gratefully acknowledged, use was made of that Department's helicopter to carry out aerial surveys of main traffic routes over holiday weekends and to assist in emergency traffic control arrangements on occasions when there was a marked increase in private motor vehicles on the roads due to interruptions to rail services by industrial disputes.

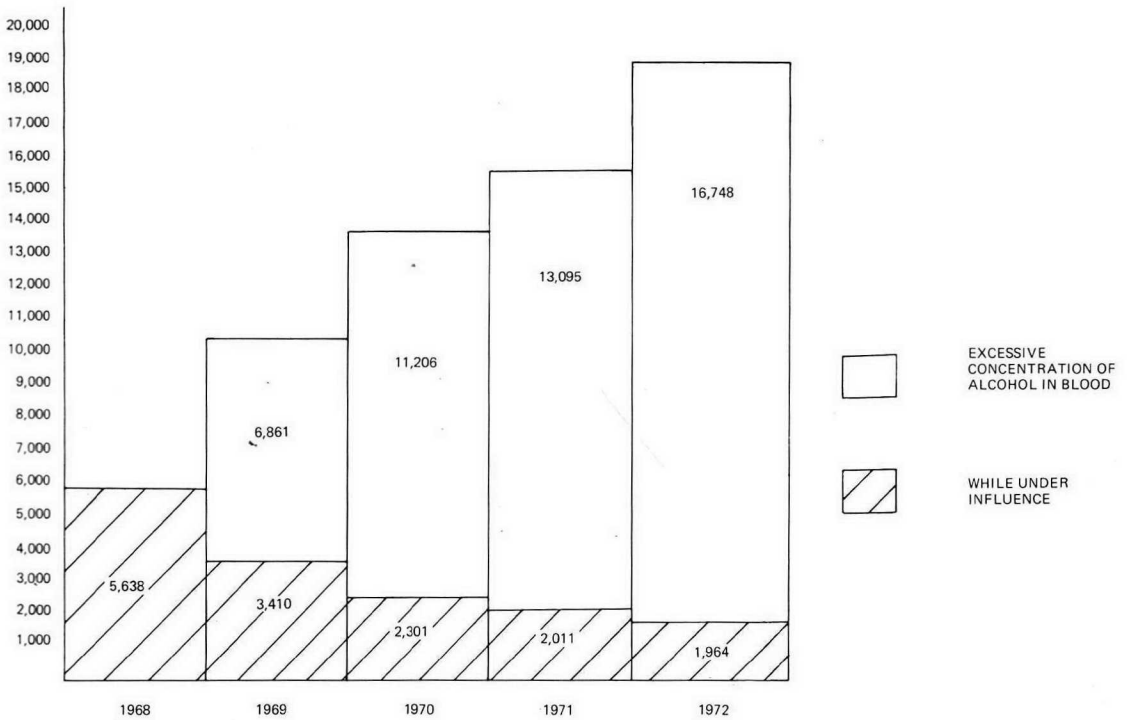
The Breath Analysis Section again operated efficiently and actively during the year throughout the metropolitan district and many country areas. In addition to the main squad working from the Traffic Branch, members of the section are attached to Albury, Bathurst, Dubbo, Gosford, Goulburn, Lismore, Newcastle, Nowra, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, and Wollongong Police Stations.

A total of 22,053 breath analyses were conducted throughout the State in 1972, of which 17,523 or 79 per cent proved positive. Of the total, 12,185 analyses were made in the metropolitan area and 9,868 in country districts. Evidence of the results of breath analyses continued to be introduced in the various courts in connection with charges of "Manslaughter" and "Culpable Driving".

Mobile police units using alcotest equipment made 25,666 breath tests during the year as a prelude to breath analyses. Of this figure, 7,737 of the tests were made following vehicle collisions.

Successful prosecutions for the offences of driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor and with an excess of the prescribed concentration of alcohol in the blood during 1972 numbered 18,712. This was an increase of 3,606 on the figures for 1971. The following graph affords a comparison of the number of successful prosecutions for these types of offences during and since 1968, when breath testing legislation came into force.

The Officer in Charge, Breath Analysis Section, Sergeant 3rd Class R. B. Watters attended as a representative of this Department at the 30th International Congress on Alcohol and Drug Dependence held at Amsterdam from 4th to 9th September, 1972, at which approximately 1,250 delegates from various parts of the world were in attendance. The sergeant presented a paper on "Some Aspects of Breath Analysis Experience in New South Wales—The Provision of Alcohol Screening Tests for Drivers". He also attended the 6th International Meeting of Forensic Sciences held in Edinburgh, Scotland, during the same month.



**School Lecturing Duties.** For many years tuition of children in safety first principles, with emphasis on road safety, has been an important role of police in this State. In the metropolitan district this is the function of the School Lecturing Section of the Traffic Branch which is staffed by selected members of the force, male and female. Members of the section are also engaged in similar duties at larger country centres such as Newcastle, Wollongong, and Lismore. In other areas, local police visit schools and give talks on safety topics.

During 1972 members of the School Lecturing Section made 2,838 visits to schools in the metropolitan area and gave 23,688 lectures to students. These were supplemented by visual aids such as movie and strip films, picture posters and puppetry, together with practical demonstrations and exercises.

The staff of the section also participated in the Traffic Laws Observance Discussions and during the year delivered 292 other addresses to adult groups.

General duty and traffic police in country districts made 3,196 visits to schools in their respective areas and delivered over 12,000 lectures.

These country police also made 410 radio broadcasts and 39 television appearances, gave 257 addresses to adult groups and contributed 216 articles to various country newspapers on the subject of road safety.

As in the past, the Superintendent of Traffic and members of his staff took every opportunity to either participate in or assist and advise in road safety projects conducted by various bodies and organizations throughout the State.

## RESCUE ACTIVITIES

The rescue of people in danger or serious difficulties and the alleviation of distress is a function which the police in this State have unflinchingly undertaken over the years. In many instances by reason of the urgency of the task and the remoteness of the area this must be carried out without the assistance of specialist rescue personnel based in Sydney. In 1972, a number of police in various parts of New South Wales earned commendation for the manner in which they responded to emergent situations in the saving of human life at personal risk to themselves.

*The Police Rescue Squad* based in Sydney, which has a permanent strength of eight police, during the year again upheld its well-deserved reputation for outstanding work in this field. Members of this squad have experience and special training in techniques for all types of 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. In addition to the staff permanently attached to the squad, as necessary they may call upon other police who have been trained in various aspects of search and rescue operations. The squad acts in co-operation with the Civil Defence Organisation, the Ambulance Service, Fire Brigades and civilian rescue groups.



The variety and extent of work undertaken by the Police Rescue Squad is illustrated by the following abstract from the log of 488 occasions on which members of the rescue squad were called upon to perform duty during the year:

Cliff rescues (14), Searches for people lost in bush, etc. (26), Prevention of attempted suicides by rescue (11), Release of people from wrecked vehicles (75), Assisting at scene of industrial and domestic accidents (22), Aiding persons trapped by collapse of buildings, sand or earth (11), Attention to bomb threats (50), Alleviation of storm damage (16), Recovery of human bodies (18).



Some of the Equipment of the Police Rescue Squad.

As a mark of recognition of the courage, initiative and devotion to duty displayed by its members in saving life and rescuing persons under the most difficult and at times dangerous conditions, the then Commissioner, Mr Allan, took the unusual course of awarding the Commissioner's Commendation to the Police Rescue Squad during 1972.

## WATER POLICE

The Water Police, the main detachment of which operates from Sydney Cove and is known as No. 28 Division, has branches at Sans Souci, Mona Vale, and Newcastle. In addition, appropriate craft of various types equipped with trailers for ready transportation have been provided at numerous centres throughout the State adjacent to the main waterways.

The work of Water Police has continued to grow with the increasing popularity of water sports which has 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, and rivers and inspection of ships, Water Police were called upon to attend to collisions, attempted suicides, the rescue of fishermen washed from rocks into the sea and of persons falling from wharves, ferries, etc., fires and reports of crime on vessels and a variety of other maritime incidents. In addition, 364 craft were towed to safety in the Sydney area, including 37 which were in distress on the open sea. Newcastle Water Police went to the aid of 29 vessels in difficulties at sea which were towed to Newcastle harbour, while a further 15 small craft were assisted within the harbour and on the Hunter River.

In their operations Water Police maintained a close and effective liaison with the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport through the Marine Operations Centre in relation to searches at sea for missing or overdue vessels, participating in 22 such operations. They also co-operated fully with officers of the Customs Department and the Maritime Services Board.

During the year two, 32-foot ocean going launches were taken into service by the Water Police, Sydney, being named "Colin J. Delaney II" and "James F. Scott III". In addition, three 17-foot half cabin fibreglass "runabouts" and one 16-foot aluminium "runabout" were added to the Department's fleet. These units were attached to Jindabyne, Sans Souci, Forster, and Menindee respectively. Craft previously in use at the last named centres were transferred to Bulahdelah, Albury, and the Police Diving Section. Five aluminium dinghies ranging from 8 feet to 12 feet in length were also received and allocated to Wentworth, Maclean, Lismore, Newcastle, and Mona Vale.

*The Police Flood Boat Rescue Unit* has a strength of 36, of whom six are members of the Water Police. The other members of its personnel, who have received special training in flood rescue work, are attached to metropolitan police stations where they are utilized on normal police duties when not required for duty with the unit.



New Police Launches "James F. Scott" and "Colin J. Delaney".

Fortunately there were no flood emergencies during 1972 which required the services of the Police Flood Boat Rescue Unit. Its members, however, underwent a rigorous training programme during the year to maintain efficiency and participated in exercises with personnel of the N.S.W. Civil Defence Organisation. They also took part in a simulated aircraft crash emergency exercise on Botany Bay.

In July, 1972, a specially designed and constructed vehicle was taken into service to carry outboard motors and other equipment for use by the unit in conjunction with aluminium floodboats towed on a double deck boat trailer. The vehicle has special lifting apparatus with an extendable arm for manoeuvring the motors in and out of the truck.

*The Police Diving Section* carried out 147 diving operations in waters which included the sea off Bondi, Kurnell, Manly, Avalon, Garie, and South West Rocks and the Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and Wollongong Harbours as well as various canals, lakes, rivers, creeks, and dams in country districts.

In their operations the section recovered twenty-nine human bodies, twenty motor vehicles, seven firearms, two radio transceivers, four adding machines, two cash registers, and a miscellany of articles. In some instances the articles recovered were required as evidence in prosecutions for offences which included murder and armed hold-up.

During the year, new equipment to a value of about \$7,000 was provided to assist in the section's operations, including a portable high pressure compressor and a portable electric generator.



Police Flood Rescue Unit—Boat Trailer and Equipment

## VISITS OF IMPORTANT PERSONAGES

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

His Royal Highness Prince Peter of Greece in April, 1972.

The Honourable Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji, in May/June, 1972.

The Right Honourable Margaret Thatcher, M.P. in August/September, 1972.

Dr T. E. Westerterp, Secretary for the Netherlands, in August, 1972.

U.S. Presidential Envoy, The Honourable John B. Connally, in June, 1972.

His Excellency Dr Okio Arikpo, Commissioner of Nigeria, in August/September, 1972.

His Excellency Tan Sri Sardon, Malaysian Minister for Communications, in October, 1972.

Mr Anthony Kershaw, M.C., M.P., British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in October, 1972.

Mr Joseph Sharon, Israeli Director General of Housing, in October, 1972.

Lord Snowdon in October, 1972.

Jusef Muhammed, Indonesian Minister of Industry, in November, 1972.

Mr Tran Kim Phuong, Special Envoy of the President, Republic of South Vietnam, in November, 1972.

In addition, appropriate escorts were provided as required for His Excellency, Sir Paul Hasluck, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Australia and Lady Hasluck; His Excellency, Sir Roden Cutler, V.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.St.J., Governor of New South Wales, and Lady Cutler, when attending official engagements in this State. Similar action was taken in relation to public functions attended by the Prime Minister and the Premier of New South Wales.



## PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS

During 1972 there were some 118 demonstrations of protest in Sydney streets and public places organized by various groups. The majority had as their aim the early termination of the war in Vietnam, other issues being conscription for military service and Aboriginal rights, with some protests in the vicinity of courts of law in the arbitration and other fields. All received appropriate police supervision to ensure that citizens were able to go about their business without hindrance.

Arising from the demonstrations, 92 persons were arrested for various offences. Of these, 58 flowed from a demonstration on 12th May, 1972 in the vicinity of the American Consulate organized by a group known as the Sydney Anti-War Action.

## MISSING PERSONS BUREAU

The task of attempting to trace persons reported as missing is an important role of police, especially where young people are involved. The Missing Persons Bureau is the co-ordinating and central recording point in this activity. During 1972 its members continued to work in close co-operation with local police, and where necessary sought the help of other Forces of the Commonwealth and overseas as well as the Registrar General's Department, the Child Welfare Department and various public and private organizations which may have been in a position to further the inquiries. In addition, sections of the news media assisted by way of publicity.

In May, 1972, so as to minimize unproductive work a procedure was introduced under which reports of missing persons are the subject of local inquiries for a period of one week and only if not located or traced within that period are particulars submitted to the bureau for wider investigation. This alteration resulted in a drop in the number of reports of missing persons dealt with by bureau personnel during the year, the actual figure being 5,649, as against 7,381 in 1971. Of those reported missing, over 50 per cent were children and young persons ranging in age from 9 to 15 years. As a result of inquiries, 5,029 were located or traced.

## SPECIAL DUTY OVERSEAS BY NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE

*Cyprus.* Four members of the New South Wales Police Force ranging in rank from inspector to constable 1st class were selected from volunteers for duty in Cyprus as a component of the Australian Contingent of the United Nations Peace Keeping Force there and left Sydney in May, 1972. These police replaced a group who had completed a period of service in Cyprus.

*Papua-New Guinea.* To complete the contingent of specialist police whose secondment for a period of 2 years' duty with the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary was authorized in 1971 following a request by the Commissioner of that body, a further two members of our Force commenced service in New Guinea in February and March, 1972, respectively. These units were drawn from the Instructional Staff, Police Academy and the Police Prosecuting Branch.

As a result of a further approach made during 1972, the Premier approved of an additional ten members of the New South Wales Police Force being seconded for service with the Constabulary in New Guinea with the primary function of assisting in the training of indigenous police. After applications were invited, suitable personnel were selected for the assignment and departed for New Guinea early in January, 1973.

## PERSONNEL

### POLICE, POLICE CADET CORPS, PUBLIC SERVICE OFFICERS AND ANCILLARY STAFFS

The strength of the Police Force, the Police Cadet Corps, the Public Service and Ancillary Staffs of the Police Department as at 31st December, 1972, was as follows:

	Authorized strength	Actual strength	Vacancies existing
Male Police .. .. .	7,756	7,635	121
Police Women .. .. .	106	106	..
	7,862	7,741	121

Ratio of police to population based on:

Authorized strength .. .. .	1 to 595
Actual strength .. .. .	1 to 605

## Ancillary Staffs—

## Clerical staff employed under the Public Service Act—

Males .. .. .	521	
Females .. .. .	727	
		1,248

## General staff employed under the Public Service Act—

(Motor mechanics, farrier, grooms, garage attendant, car washers, gardener, and night watchman) .. ..	16	16
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## Other staffs—

Police Cadets .. .. .	214	
Junior Trainees .. .. .	8	
Special Constables, Parking Police .. .. .	174	
Special Constables, Blue Uniform .. .. .	31	
Matrons .. .. .	5	
Bandmaster .. .. .	1	
Bandsmen .. .. .	3	
Choirmaster .. .. .	1	
Aboriginal Trackers .. .. .	2	
		439
Total .. .. .		1,703

## ALLOCATION OF THE POLICE FORCE

Appendix "B" to this report gives details of the allocation of the Police Force as at 31st December, 1972.

## VARIATIONS IN MALE STRENGTH OF THE POLICE FORCE

In 1972, the authorized male strength of the Police Force was increased by 195. As at the 1st January, 1972, there were 148 vacancies in the authorized male strength of the Force, and during the year additional vacancies occurred as a result of the following:

Discharged on pension or gratuity .. .. .	69
Dismissed .. .. .	74
Resigned .. .. .	162
Died .. .. .	19
	324

This brought the total number of vacancies to 472, to which figure there are to be added a further 195 vacancies brought about by an increase in the authorized strength of male Police. The total number of vacancies which occurred during the year was, therefore, 667. Against this figure, there were 546 appointments of male Police, leaving 121 unfilled vacancies as at the 31st December, 1972.

## RECRUITING

## POLICE AND POLICE CADETS

During the year there were 2,432 male applicants for the Police Force. Of these, 432 satisfied requirements and were appointed to the Force. Those applicants who were not accepted failed on grounds of either education, character or physical unfitness.

To fill vacancies, 14 female applicants were appointed as Police Women.

There were 835 applications to join the Police Cadet Corps from youths between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Of these 115 were appointed to the corps. Those who made application but were not accepted failed to meet the physical or educational standards or were otherwise unsuitable.

There were 34 special constables appointed, 32 as Parking Police and 2 for duties at Police Headquarters and Parliament House.

## RECRUITING CAMPAIGNS

In order to maintain the strength of the Police Force and to give effect to increases in the authorized establishment approved by the Premier, this Department again conducted intensive Recruiting Campaigns during 1972.

In addition to regular press and magazine advertisements, recruiting teams comprising senior members of the Public Relations Branch and the Police Recruiting Office and including a Police Medical Officer, visited numerous country cities and towns and interviewed persons seeking appointment to the Police Force and the Police Cadet Corps. These campaigns were successful in attracting a good type of applicant and contributed to the overall satisfactory recruiting position.

## RESIGNATIONS

During 1972, 147 police of ranks ranging from probationary constable to sergeant 2nd class resigned for the reasons set out hereunder:

Involvement in disciplinary matters	..	..	..	..	11
To seek other employment	..	..	..	..	90
Unsuitability for police work	..	..	..	..	5
Personal and domestic reasons	..	..	..	..	26
To join other Police Forces	..	..	..	..	5
Medical grounds	..	..	..	..	5
No reason given	..	..	..	..	5
					<hr/> 147 <hr/>

In addition, 15 trainees who had commenced initial training withdrew from the course prior to its completion.

## DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST POLICE

Departmental disciplinary action was taken for breaches of the Police Rules and Instructions against 116 members of the Force, and court proceedings were instituted in 16 other cases for offences ranging from unlawfully withdrawing from duty to stealing. These figures were 8 more and 11 less respectively, than those for the year 1971.

## APPEALS TO CROWN EMPLOYEES' APPEAL BOARD AGAINST DEPARTMENTAL PUNISHMENTS

Appeals were lodged to the Crown Employees' Appeal Board by fifty-four members of the Force against departmental punishments imposed for breaches of discipline. In twelve cases the appeals were dismissed and the departmental punishments confirmed. In ten instances the appeals were dismissed but the departmental punishments varied. Two appeals were upheld and in one case a recommendation made that the appellant be permitted to resign. Four appeals were struck out and thirteen withdrawn. The other twelve appeals remain to be determined.

## POLICE KILLED OR WHO DIED FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN THE EXECUTION OF THEIR DUTIES

On 23rd January, 1972, Constable Joseph Edward Matthew Gibb, who was then attached to Miranda Police Station, was shot dead when his service pistol discharged while grappling with an offender.

On 27th February, 1972, Detective Sergeant 2nd Class John Joseph McEntee died from malignant melanoma, which it was accepted was caused by constant friction of his pistol holster on a pigmented mole.

On 12th November, 1972, Senior Constable Neville Charles Parker died from injuries received in a motor vehicle accident at Sans Souci whilst performing Special Traffic Patrol duty.

To assist the widows of the deceased police the Premier approved the payment to each of them of the sum of \$13,250 as a gratuity. This payment did not in any way affect their entitlements to payments under the provisions of the Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act.

## INCREASES IN POLICE STRENGTH AND IMPROVEMENTS IN SERVICE CONDITIONS

In pursuance of the Government's policy of expanding the strength of the Police Force to enable it to better meet the growing demands on the Force, the Premier approved of its authorized strength being increased by a further 150 units during the financial year 1972-73.

In addition to the restructuring of the top executive positions of the Force by re-establishing the post of Deputy Commissioner and the approval for the appointment of further assistant commissioners, which took effect from January, 1972, as referred to elsewhere in this report, the Premier approved of the creation of twelve additional positions at officer level during the year to afford added administrative support. These were made up of one superintendent 1st class, two superintendents 2nd class, two superintendents 3rd class, two inspectors 1st class, one inspector 2nd class and four inspectors 3rd class.

Authority was also given for the creation of thirty-two extra positions for non-commissioned officers ranks to provide improved supervision. They consisted of two sergeants 1st class, eight sergeants 2nd class and twenty-two sergeants 3rd class, effective from 1st March, 1972.

Negotiations between the Public Service Board as representative of the Government, the Public Service Association and the Police Association of New South Wales on the question of salaries of police officers and other ranks of the Force respectively, culminated in new agreements being entered into providing for increased salaries for officers, sergeants, and constables operating from the 1st January, 1973.

Following a review conducted by the Board, a new scale of allowances to be paid to members of the Force performing certain classes of duty or possessing specified qualifications was determined resulting in increased payments effective from 1st May, 1972.

## ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT RESEARCH BRANCH

The staff of the Administration and Management Research Branch, comprising of selected police and Public Service officers, continued surveys and projects during the year designed to improve police administrative and operational functioning.

A task worthy of mention was the review of the system and re-design of programmes for the Crime Information and Intelligence System operating with this department's computer to allow of fuller use of its multi programming facilities and to speed enquiry processing. Provision has been made for integration with future additions to the system. The procedures were also revised to improve the entry and recovery of data.

After a survey by the branch, arrangements were made for information regarding breath tests and breath analyses on drivers of motor vehicles to be recorded on computer as from 1st January, 1972, to provide statistical data under numerous classifications.

One of the comprehensive surveys commenced during 1972 and still in progress relates to adjustments necessary in the Department arising from the pending conversion to the metric system of measures. Other surveys included a review of procedures in various areas of the Criminal Records Office, in sections of the Police Traffic Branch, and of clerical functions at the Police Medical Branch and the Police Academy.

## POLICE BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION

In response to submissions made by this department in respect of major building projects requiring urgent attention to meet the needs of the Police Force and to overcome accommodation problems to which reference was made in recent annual reports, the Premier approved on the 5th July, 1972, of the establishment of a Police Buildings Committee to advise and make recommendations to me in relation to accommodation matters affecting the Department. The Premier also approved of this committee being the principal co-ordinating body in respect of police building matters, with specialist sub-committees being set up as needed for particular purposes. The committee, which has as its chairman an Assistant Commissioner of Police, also includes the Secretary, Police Department and representatives of the Premier's Department, the Department of Public Works, the Treasury and the Public Service Board.

In the latter part of 1972 regular meetings of the committee were held at which many issues concerning major police building projects were discussed. Subcommittees were created for the following purposes:

- (1) *Central Metropolitan Police Station Complex Subcommittee.* To carry out (at the direction of the Public Buildings Advisory Committee and the Premier) a special study to establish appropriate sitings and priorities in respect of the Police Department's building requirements in the city area—including a new Central Police Station and cell accommodation—such study to include the question of whether improvements to the Central Police Station and cells could be provided as a short-term measure.

A progress report as to what might be done in respect of Central Police Station and associated cell accommodation area prepared by the subcommittee was endorsed by me and submitted for consideration of the Public Buildings Advisory Committee.

- (2) *Centralized and Operational Scientific and Technical Complex Subcommittee.* To review special factors associated with proposals for a modern sophisticated Centralized Operational, Scientific and Technical Complex, incorporating the functions of the Criminal Investigation Branch Headquarters, its Scientific and Technical Services Group, the Police Communications Network Headquarters, and other operational units.

The subcommittee's charter includes a critical examination of the facilities available within the present Police Administrative Building, Campbell Street, Surry Hills, and to consider the desirability or otherwise of locating such a proposed complex on another site.

- (3) *New Residential Police Academy Subcommittee.* To examine accommodation requirements respecting a new residential Police Academy. Subsequent to a submission by the Police Buildings Committee and on my recommendation, the Premier has approved of a study being undertaken by the Department of Public Works to determine the feasibility of establishing a residential Police Academy on an area of land at Glenfield.



In the meantime in order to afford short-term relief to the problems resulting from the inadequacy of classroom and associated accommodation available at the existing Police Academy buildings, the Premier approved of one floor of a modern building in Elizabeth Street, Redfern, being leased for this Department's use. The accommodation which will constitute the senior wing of the academy will provide four classrooms, as well as syndicate and discussion rooms, administrative offices and other essential facilities.

#### NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

In July, 1972, the Premier approved of the leasing for an initial term of 15 years as Police Headquarters accommodation of premises being erected in College Street, Sydney. The building which comprises twenty levels above ground floor as well as three basement floors is of prestige standard. It is anticipated it will be available for occupation in the second half of 1973.

The occupancy of these premises will permit of sections of the Commissioner's Office now fragmented and housed in four different buildings in the City being centralized together with other administrative personnel, including the Chief Superintendent, Metropolitan District and the Chief Superintendent, Country Districts with their staff, at present located in Campbell Street, Surry Hills. This will have important and obvious benefits from the viewpoint of efficient administration.

#### GENERAL POLICE ACCOMMODATION MATTERS

To cater for general police accommodation requirements, the sum of \$2,610,000 was made available by the Government for police buildings in the Loan Works Programme for the financial year 1972-73.



New Police Station, Liverpool—Official opening

Police buildings alterations and additions completed during 1972 were:

- (i) New police station at Liverpool.
- (ii) New auxiliary police stations at East Maitland, Pennant Hills and Rooty Hill.
- (iii) Additions and renovations to police stations at Campsie, Lane Cove, and Taree.
- (iv) New garage and storage accommodation at Hillston Police Station and provision of carports at residences of the Officer in Charge and the Lockup-keeper.
- (v) New amenities block incorporating meal room, locker and shower room, and toilet facilities at Rockdale Police Station.
- (vi) New carports and car washing area at Bathurst Police Station.



Residences were purchased during the year for occupation by the Superintendent of Police at Newcastle, the Inspectors of Police at Grafton and Queanbeyan and the Officer in Charge of Police at Bowral. New residences were erected for occupation by the Inspectors of Police at Cootamundra and Lismore, and the Officers in Charge of Police at Ballina, Baradine, Batlow, Bulahdelah, Camden, Coonamble, Dunedoo, Finley, Forster, Gulargambone, Holbrook, Kyogle, Mulwala, Nambucca Heads, Narromine, Trangie, Warialda, and Windsor.

The construction of the new police station-court house complex at Parramatta, which was commenced in 1971, is still in progress. The construction was commenced in 1972 of the Police, Maritime Services and Fisheries Departments' Offices and Water Complex at Sans Souci, and new police stations at Berridale and Denman. Work was also commenced on additions and alterations at Cootamundra, Fairfield, Gladesville, and Tamworth.

Plans have been prepared for the construction of new police stations at Berkeley, Boggabilla, Boolaroo, Buronga, Earlwood, Evans Head, Merimbula, Narrabri, Toukley, and Unanderra, and for additions and alterations at Condobolin, Five Dock, and Wollongong. It is anticipated that these projects will be commenced in 1973.

Planning is currently being undertaken by the Department of Public Works for new police stations at Ermington, French's Forest, Gosford, Grafton, Lakemba, Maroubra, Nyngan, Queanbeyan, and Warilla, for new accommodation for the Special Traffic Patrol Police, and for additional accommodation at Blacktown, Fairfield, Goulburn, and the Police Driver Training School, St Ives.

The sum of \$190,000 was provided in the 1972-73 financial year for the erection of cottages by the Housing Commission of New South Wales, under the Police Force Special Accommodation Scheme. During 1972 residences were completed at Bega, Cobar, Cooma, Dubbo, Goulburn, Parkes, Singleton, Taree, Wee Waa, and West Kempsey. Others are in the course of construction at Lithgow, Narrabri, Port Macquarie, and Wyong.

To meet urgent needs and relieve overcrowded conditions at Bankstown, Blacktown, and Sutherland Police Stations adjacent appropriate private accommodation has been leased at those centres. Leased accommodation was also secured at Tamworth to house the police staff there while extensive renovations are carried out to Tamworth Police Station.

As at the 31st December, 1972, there were 477 police stations and 16 manned police call boxes in the State of New South Wales.

## POLICE COMMUNICATIONS

With the approval of the Premier, further extensions and improvements were made during 1972 to the police radio network, which included the purchase and installation in police vehicles of 132 mobile transceivers. The development of single side band high frequency radio equipment with its considerably expanded range has enabled better communications to be provided in the western and northwestern portions of the State where police stations are more widely separated. To enable advantage to be taken of this development, a programme has been authorized involving the installation of this type of equipment in more remote areas to provide nine base stations and thirty-two mobile transceivers. Single side band high frequency equipment has also been installed on five police launches to afford improved radio coverage.

A second fully equipped Mobile Field Radio Unit was taken into use during 1972, permitting direct radio contact to be maintained in the field under emergency conditions at all times. Radio teleprinters for use during emergency situations in conjunction with the Mobile Field Units were also received during the year, affording facilities for vital communications through the various "Telex" terminals notwithstanding the remoteness of any area concerned.

During the year, twenty motor cycles used by police on enforcement of clearway restrictions and patrolling arterial roads were equipped with radio.

Closed circuit television facilities providing operational links between Central Police Station and the Criminal Investigation Branch headquarters at Campbell Street were taken into service in March, 1972.

Police radio technicians were allocated during the year for duty in the Southern and Dubbo Police Administrative Districts, operating from Goulburn and Dubbo respectively, to attend to the servicing of radio equipment and aid in the expansion of the network in those areas.

With the purchase of the additional 132 mobile transceivers the number of radio equipped police vehicles in use throughout the State now totals 1,277 distributed as follows:

Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	655
Country	..	..	..	..	..	..	622

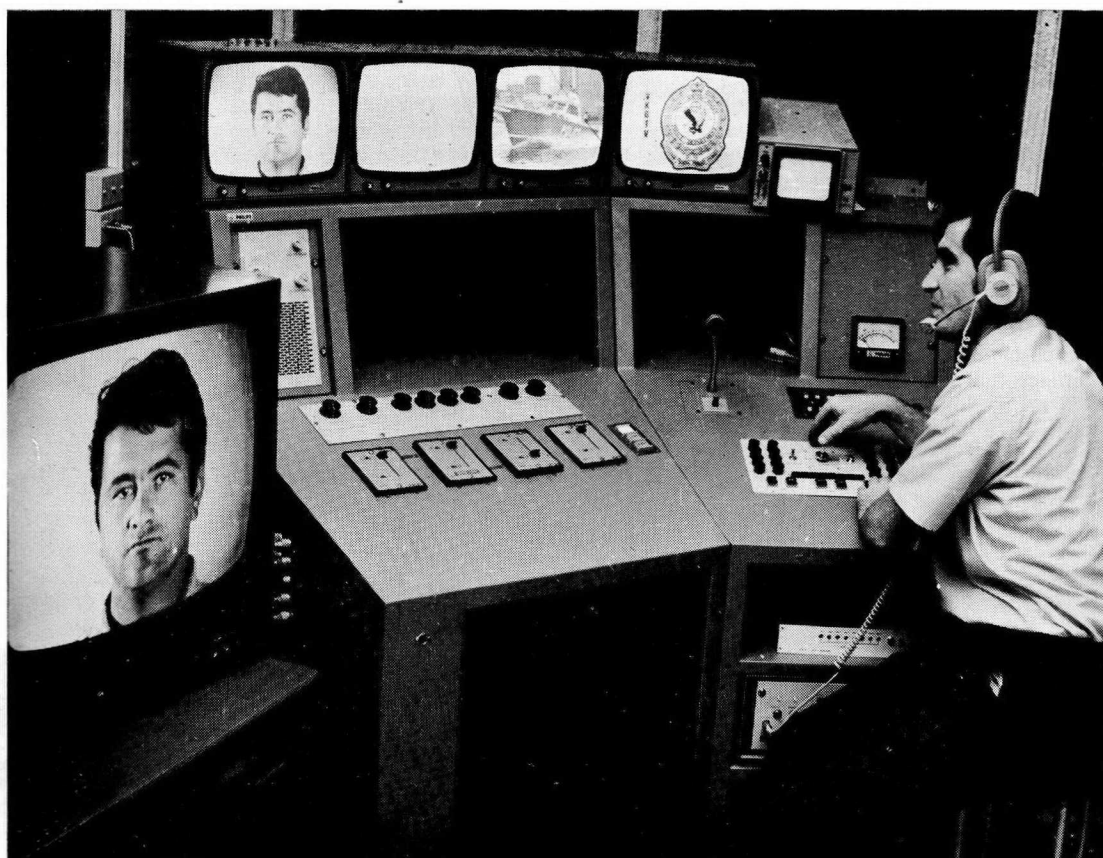
Police radio transmitting and receiving base stations were increased by 9 to 127; 14 are situated in the Metropolitan Police District and 113 in Country Police Districts.

In order to afford improved radio coverage throughout the metropolitan area and to relieve the traffic loadings on the existing bases, approval has been given for the provision of two additional base stations, one in the northern portion of the Sydney area at Terrey Hills and the other in the southern section at Menai. Arrangements are in hand for the erection of the necessary towers and buildings to house the equipment, and it is hoped the new stations will be operational in 1973.

The volume of police radio message traffic continued to increase on all circuits, including international and interstate transmissions.

With the equipping of Dubbo, Goulburn, Parkes, and Tamworth Police Stations with "Telex" terminals during the year, all Country Police Administrative District head stations have been linked with Sydney through this system, which has proved most effective and has relieved radio message traffic on the police radio links between these centres and Sydney.

Action was taken for teleprinters to be installed at another five Metropolitan Divisional Police Stations, increasing the number in operation to thirty-three. These installations have added to efficiency in circulating essential information and conserved the time of station staff.



Police closed circuit television unit

Twenty-one police attached to the Police Communications Branch at Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong underwent training during the year at technical colleges in those cities in order to ensure that police technicians keep abreast of the latest developments in the electronics field.

## POLICE TRANSPORT

As at 31st December, 1972, there were 2,145 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 "C" to this report. They included 40 additional vehicles obtained in 1972, consisting of 22 motor cars, 8 motor trailers, 2 omnibuses, 2 patrol vans, 2 station sedans, a pantechicon, a panel van, a four-wheel drive vehicle and a radio field control van. In addition, 1,269 new vehicles of various types were purchased during the year as replacements.

## POLICE LICENSING BRANCH

In addition to other duties, it is the function of Licensing Police to investigate and report upon the fitness of persons to hold licences issued under the Liquor Act, the Wool, Hide and Skin Dealers Act, the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act, the Money Lenders and Infants Loans Act, the Commercial Agents and Private Inquiry Agents Act and the Pistol License Act.

With regard to the Liquor Act, 519 objections were lodged by police to applications to licensing courts throughout the State during the year for the grant, transfer, renewal or removal of licenses and certificates of registration. In 160 cases the applications were granted, in 126 the objections were upheld, and the remaining 233 cases were either withdrawn or adjourned generally. At 31st December, 1972, there were on issue a total of 5,438 licences under the Act, including 1969 publicans licenses and 1,488 in respect of registered clubs.

The supervision of licensed premises for the purpose of enforcing the Liquor Act resulted in 214 convictions. There were 28 convictions for breaches of the Pure Food Act in respect of licensed premises.

A total of 168 persons were convicted for selling liquor without a licence and 75 for being on premises where liquor was unlawfully sold.

### PISTOLS

In 1972, 24,427 pistol licences were issued. These included 6,460 for target pistols, which are only authorized to be used by members of approved pistol clubs on approved pistol ranges, and 3,831 issued without fee in respect of "antique" pistols, those modified for use by sporting bodies as starting pistols and pistols held by other persons exempted from payment of the prescribed fee.

Approval was given during the year for the establishment of four additional pistol shooting clubs.

### PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Public acceptance and support are important factors in the successful operation of any law enforcement body. To assist in maintaining this confidence and backing, it is a function of the Public Relations Branch of this Department to convey to the public through the news media and other available means authentic information in regard to the Force and the activities of its members.

With the growing importance and number of staff of the Public Relations Branch, I approved of the status of its officer in charge being raised during 1972 to that of inspector. Its personnel, comprising police and Public Service staff, have been increased by eight units to a total of twenty-five. In conjunction with these developments there was a reorganization which brought an expansion of the range of activities undertaken by the branch and an increase in the time-span when staff are available.



Public relations mobile display unit

News conferences with representatives of the media were held twice daily when a senior member of the branch released police information of general interest. Items of special news value were distributed to the media as they came to hand between these conferences. A regular radio broadcast of human interest material prepared by the branch was made daily through the courtesy of a large metropolitan radio network and constant contact was maintained between the branch and the metropolitan television stations.

The Public Relations Branch co-ordinated applications for police lecturers and made appropriate arrangements in relation to addresses to various adult groups on police activities and associated topics. It also again co-operated with film companies and writers in connection with productions and feature articles involving police operations.



During the year the branch mounted a number of static displays at trade fairs, annual shows, career and field exhibitions. Provision in 1972 of a pantechnicon-type trailer with associated prime mover, which was specially prepared and fitted for use as a mobile display van, enabled a more extensive display to be presented depicting a wide range of police activities. The van was also used to advantage in visits to country centres for recruiting purposes. With the co-operation of local news media, these visits were accorded excellent press, radio, and television exposure.

## POLICE MUSICAL GROUPS

During 1972, the *New South Wales Police Band*, which has a present strength of 31 members, was much in demand and paraded on 131 occasions. These included the Anzac Day March, Remembrance Day Ceremony, Medal Presentation Ceremonies at Government House, the Police Wreath Laying Ceremony, Police Passing-Out Parades at the Police Academy and other official functions. The band participated in a number of police funerals and contributed performances during functions conducted on behalf of various charitable organizations. Regular recitals were given for the benefit of patients at several large hospitals and also in city parks to lunch-time audiences.

*The Police Pipe and Drum Band* also retained its popular appeal and during the year gave seventy-nine performances. It was featured in fifteen ceremonial parades, 35 functions for charity, gave thirteen recitals at concerts or displays in city parks, and took part in thirteen processions. The band celebrated the 25th anniversary of its founding during 1972, and several functions were organized to mark this occasion. The unit has a strength of twenty-three, made up of thirteen pipers and ten drummers.

*The Police Choir* gave twenty-seven public performances during the year, including six concerts for charitable bodies and nine for the entertainment of senior citizens. Visits were also made to several hospitals and rest homes. The choir took part in the Police Wreath Laying Ceremony and the Remembrance Day Ceremony in Martin Place.

## THE FEDERATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE-CITIZENS BOYS' CLUBS

In 1972, the Police-Citizens Boys' Club Movement maintained and expanded its excellent work among the youth of the State, worthily achieving its objectives of providing facilities for healthy and character building pursuits for boys and young men. In addition to a wide range of activities of a physical, cultural and educational nature, the federation sponsored a citizenship programme in which club members were encouraged to take part in anti-litter drives, assume responsibility for tree planting and the protection of the environment and to become acquainted with the work of service clubs in their local areas.

Membership of the clubs at the end of the year was 106,500 boys and youths. This was an increase of 4,900 over the figures for the previous year. Attendances at the clubs reached a record of over 1,260,400, an advance of 111,400 over 1971. The number of clubs remained constant at 43, with a new club at Goulburn authorized but a previously dormant branch at Attunga formally disbanded. Of this number, 40 were fully operational with three still in the developmental stage.

In September, 1972, a new Police-Citizens Boys' Club at Penrith, known as the Nepean District Police-Citizens Boys' Club, was officially opened. The cost of erecting and equipping the new building was \$200,000. The first night of operation attracted an attendance of 930 boys, and continued interest shows it is filling a long felt need.

Approval was given in March, 1972, by the Council of Management of the Federation of Police-Citizens Boys' Clubs for the inauguration of a club at Goulburn and a commencement made in fund raising and other developmental activities which by the end of the year had achieved considerable progress.

Plans have been prepared for the erection of club buildings at Blacktown and Shellharbour.

At Leichhardt extensive renovations and additions to the existing club premises were completed at a cost of \$150,000 and the rebuilt premises were officially opened on the 27th September, 1972, before a large gathering. Improvements of a lesser nature were carried out to club premises at Parramatta, Paddington, Maitland, Quirindi, and Tamworth.

The federation's holiday resort at Kurrajong (Camp MacKay) was utilized to capacity at weekends and school holiday periods, more than 7,000 club members taking advantage of its facilities during the year. A wide range of activities of a recreational and educational nature were provided for those attending. During the year a new dormitory was added to enlarge the accommodation available there.

The Surf Life Saving Centre conducted by the movement at Elouera, near Cronulla, was also well supported. At this centre boys are taught life saving techniques and participate in beach patrols. Dormitories are provided at Elouera for the benefit of members from country clubs while sleeping accommodation is also available at the Eastern Suburbs Club, Paddington, for up to forty boys.

For the success achieved during the year, credit is due to the untiring efforts and enthusiasm of members of the Council of Management, the staff of the federation, those serving on management committees of individual clubs, voluntary instructors and helpers and to the many citizens who supported the movement financially and in other ways. It is fitting to record here special thanks for the work of Mr F. L. Washington, who retired from the Public Service staff of this Department in February, 1972, after having served in the capacity of General Secretary of the federation since 1938. During the period of more than three decades he filled this position, broken only by 5 years service with the Australian Infantry Forces, Mr Washington exhibited a depth of vision, dedication and drive which coupled with his exceptional talents contributed in large measure to the growth of the movement from its small beginnings to the force it is today in the community.

## TRAINING

An effective training programme, which has been given greater emphasis in recent years in most large organizations, is of particular importance in the case of the Police Force with its diverse and far reaching functions touching closely all sections of the community. In New South Wales the main centre of training is the Police Academy situated at Redfern, the principal of which holds the rank of superintendent. He is assisted by an Instructional Corps which has a strength of forty-nine police who are responsible for implementing a balanced programme of training catering for all levels of the service. The instruction given by members of the Instructional Corps is complemented in some general fields by visiting lecturers.



Police Cadets Graduation Ceremony

Two members of the Instructional Corps during 1972, completed the Basic In-Service Teacher Training Course conducted by the Sydney Teachers College, bringing to a total of twenty the number of serving members of the corps who have undergone this course. There were also two members of the Instructional Corps who undertook studies in human relations aspects of supervision and management at the School of Management, Sydney Technical College during the year. At the invitation of the Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Sydney, another member of the corps attended the first year of the Bachelor of Law Course at the University's Law School.

Elsewhere in this report under the heading of "Accommodation" I have referred to a feasibility study initiated into the possible establishment of a residential Police Academy in the Glenfield area and the approval given as an interim measure for the leasing of space in a building at Redfern convenient to the existing premises for training purposes. With these developments, it is hoped that it will be possible to implement a more comprehensive training programme which could not be put in hand to date owing to limitations of the accommodation available in the present academy buildings. In 1972, this factor necessitated the holding of in-service training courses away from the academy.

## TRAINING COURSES FOR RECRUITS AND PROBATIONARY CONSTABLES

A most important and fundamental phase of training is that given to trainees on initial recruitment and in the early stages of service when appointed as probationary constables up to the time it can be determined they have reached a level of competence which justifies confirmation of their appointment as members of the Police Force. This is usually at 12 months service. The training during this period comprises the initial course of 6 weeks intensive training at the Police Academy, the subsequent 9 months intermediate training, which incorporates "on the job" instruction whilst performing appropriate police work under supervision interspersed with further lectures and demonstrations at the Academy, and finally the secondary training course of seven weeks again undertaken at the Police Academy. During 1972, four courses at each level were conducted.

### POLICE CADET TRAINING

The new system of training for members of the Police Cadet Corps, which was introduced in 1971 and referred to in some detail in the report for that year, was continued during 1972 with very satisfactory results. This revised training programme affords full and intensive instruction for cadets to fit them for entry to the Police Force on attaining 19 years of age without the necessity for undergoing the normal initial training course.

In 1972, sixty-three police cadets were attested as probationary constables after graduation through the Cadets' Training Course.

### JUNIOR POLICE TRAINEES COURSE

A course for junior police trainees was introduced in 1972 for young men above the age for acceptance into the Police Cadet Corps but too young for entry as police trainees. The maximum age for entrants to this course is 18 years and 6 months. Five junior trainees participated in the initial course.

### IN-SERVICE TRAINING

*Detectives' Course* for police engaged on criminal investigation duty; duration 12 weeks. Three such courses were conducted during the year, with eighty-nine police completing the course.

*Sergeants' Course* for members of the Force who recently attained the rank of sergeant 3rd class. Five courses, each of 7 weeks duration, were held in 1972 with a total attendance of 100.

*Officers' Course* for senior non-commissioned officers maturing for promotion to commissioned rank, extending over 8 weeks. There were three courses conducted which were completed by sixty members of the Force.

*Police Women Course.* This course of 4 weeks duration was introduced in 1972 to afford more advanced training for police women. It was attended by fifteen members, who received instruction in the areas of crime prevention and criminal investigation work in which they may be called upon to assist detectives.

Other courses conducted at the Police Academy included instruction by the staff of the Traffic Branch in various specialized aspects of traffic duties. Lectures and instructional sessions were also held regularly by No. 21 Special Squad for the training of junior police attached to that squad.

In-Service training continued as in former years for members of the Police Prosecuting Branch, the Water Police, the Police Mounted Troop, and the various units of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

## EXTERNAL TRAINING

### AUSTRALIAN POLICE COLLEGE, MANLY

A superintendent and four inspectors of the New South Wales Police Force attended the Second Senior Police Executive Officers' Course conducted at the Australian Police College, Manly, for selected officers of Australian Police Forces likely to attain senior executive positions in their respective Force.

The Tenth Officers' Course for selected commissioned police officers of the Police Forces throughout Australia, State and Commonwealth, and the South West Pacific area was also held at the Australian Police College and was attended by five inspectors from New South Wales.

### DIPLOMA COURSE IN CRIMINOLOGY

In 1972 four members of the Force completed the Diploma Course in Criminology at the University of Sydney, which is of 2 years duration, under New South Wales State Government scholarships. During the year another four police commenced the Diploma Course under the Scholarship Scheme.

Apart from those awarded scholarships, three other members of the Force at their own expense completed the Diploma Course in Criminology in 1972.

In addition to the Diploma Course, Professor K. O. Shatwell, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Sydney, again made available in 1972 vacancies for selected police to undergo a special short course in criminology at the University Law School. Twenty police of various ranks were selected and underwent this course.



## TRAFFIC PLANNING AND CONTROL COURSE

Two members of the Police Traffic Branch successfully completed a course in Traffic Planning and Control at the University of New South Wales.

## RADIO AND TELEVISION TRADE COURSES

A total of twenty-one members of the Police Communications Branch attended trade courses at Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong Technical Colleges to obtain technical qualifications in these fields.

## TEACHING METHOD

Members of the School Lecturing Section, Police Traffic Branch, attended a course in teaching method specially arranged for them by the Department of Education to assist in their work in the schools.

## POLICE DRIVER TRAINING SCHOOL

The Police Driver Training School, St Ives, with its extensive and modern training facilities again operated at maximum capacity for the purpose of giving instruction in driving ranging from elementary to advanced to police. Members of the Police Force who received training numbered 1,259. For the first time courses were conducted for members of the Police Cadet Corps. Four such courses were held in which sixty-one cadets received training.

Instructors from the school continued to make visits to private car clubs and service organizations and delivered addresses to their members on safe driving techniques and practices.

On public holidays the school was again open to the public when arrangements were made for selected police, including the instructors and those on course at the school, to give driving displays with special emphasis on road safety. Other sections of the Force such as the Mounted Police, Flood Boat Rescue Unit, Police Divers, Breath Analysis Section, and the Public Relations Branch were also featured in the displays which attracted large and appreciative audiences.

From time to time this Department has undertaken to train instructors from other organizations and the facilities of the school are made available as occasion permits in order that these officers may in turn train other members of their staffs.

## CONCLUSION

In concluding this report, I wish to pay tribute to the devotion to their duty and the high standard of conduct which has generally characterized members of the New South Wales Police Force. To my officers and non-commissioned officers I record my appreciation of their assistance and support to me in maintaining the efficiency of the Force during the year. I must also pay tribute to the Public Service staff and other ancillary units, who in their respective spheres, have ably contributed to the overall workings of the Department.

I publicly acknowledge here the ready response of the Government and particularly the Premier, the ministerial head of the Police Department, to submissions and recommendations I have made on matters affecting the Police Force and its operations.

I am indeed appreciative of the help received during the year from the news media, press, radio, and television, whose executives and staff have co-operated willingly in publicizing items of public interest.

To the many officers of government departments and instrumentalities who have aided police in their duties, the members of various bodies and groups and the private citizens of the State who have supported the efforts of the Force, I also extend my gratitude.

Fred. J. HANSON,  
Commissioner of Police.

## APPENDIX "A"

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

## ACTS OF BRAVERY

1. On the 12th January, 1972, Constable T. J. Wilton and Constable G. A. Hughes proceeded to a block of flats at Cremorne where a youth armed with a rifle threatened the life of his parents. Although their vehicle was fired upon by the youth the constables approached the premises and tried to reason with him, when he again fired in their direction. Eventually upon the arrival of additional police the youth surrendered.
2. On the 15th January, 1972, near Catherine Hill Bay, Senior Constable O. J. Griffiths swam through heavy seas from the police launch *Alert* and under treacherous conditions, rescued a youth trapped in a cave at the foot of cliffs.
3. On the night of the 24th January, 1972, Constable J. D. Mather descended 100 feet down a slippery cliff face and rescued a man from a rock ledge, about 120 feet above the sea at Bennetts Head, Forster, heavy rain and strong winds adding to the hazards.
4. On the 26th January, 1972, Sergeant 2nd Class D. B. Fethers and Constable B. F. Davidson after a high speed chase extending for about 8 miles in the Blacktown area arrested the driver of a car who shortly before had committed an armed robbery. When cornered the offender had tried to pick up a loaded rifle from under his seat but was apprehended before he could do so.
5. On the night of 28th February, 1972, Sergeant 3rd Class R. F. Beaumont and Constable 1st Class R. W. L. Pickering pursued a vehicle containing two men who had broken through a road block near Denman after committing an armed hold-up at a Coolah Bank. During the high speed chase which ensued, the police were repeatedly fired upon by the occupants, a number of bullets striking the police car, one of which hit the plastic weathershield, fragmenting it and wounding Sergeant Beaumont. However, they maintained the chase and after exchanging shots with the offenders and exhausting their own ammunition were able to come up with the other vehicle and force it to a halt, but the offenders escaped in the darkness into adjacent scrub. They were arrested some time later in the Sydney area.
6. On the morning of the 20th March, 1972, a man deliberately set fire to a house at Redfern and then held the occupants of the adjoining residence hostage under rifle threat in an attempt to prevent the fire being extinguished. Police attended the scene and Senior Constable J. D. Flanagan and Senior Constable J. B. Meadley entered the burning residence. Before being beaten back by the heat they ascertained that no persons were in the house, and then located the offender and hostages next door. Senior Constable Flanagan approached the offender and prevailed on him to release all but one of the hostages. At an opportune moment he closed with the man and disarmed him after a violent struggle.
7. On the 24th March, 1972, Constable 1st Class D. A. Mussing chased a man who ran off when questioned in Oxford Street, Woollahra, regarding his possession of a quantity of drugs. As he fled the offender fired a pistol at the constable who despite this maintained the pursuit and came up with the fugitive endeavouring to hide in long grass. A struggle ensued and although kicked several times the constable subdued the man but while attempting to handcuff the offender he broke free and following a further chase, made good his escape.
8. On the 24th March, 1972, at Granville Constable R. K. Warren and Constable L. J. Pombart confronted and disarmed a man carrying a loaded double barrel shotgun with which he had threatened them.
9. On the 25th March, 1972, Constable 1st Class T. G. Fitzgerald dived from the Police launch *Childs* into extremely rough, sewage fouled and shark infested seas off North Bondi and after swimming a distance of 150 yards rescued a youth who had been washed off rocks and was in danger of drowning.
10. On the 25th March, 1972, at Fairy Meadow, Sergeant 3rd Class B. J. O'Brien, assisted by Ambulance Officers Parker and Brennan, disarmed a man who had wounded himself with a knife with which he menaced the sergeant as he endeavoured to reason with him.
11. On the 28th March, 1972, Sergeant 3rd Class L. J. Gordon disarmed a mentally disturbed man who was armed with a loaded pistol and who had threatened the lives of a number of people at Unanderra.
12. On the 15th April, 1972, Constable D. F. Sprague entered a burning dwelling house at Leichhardt following a fire and explosion and rescued a man who was trapped by debris from a wall which had collapsed onto the house.



13. On the 14th May, 1972, at Cremorne, Constable A. W. Mulvihill confronted and disarmed a mentally disturbed woman who was threatening to knife any person who approached her.
14. On the 27th May, 1972, north of Minnamurra Beach, Senior Constable W. J. Thompson and Senior Constable D. S. Edgerton and two civilians descended to a ledge which was continually washed over by large waves and rescued a fisherman who had been washed off the rocks into the sea. Unfortunately, during the rescue operation one of the civilians, Mr Gordon Holz, was also washed from the rocks and lost his life.
15. On the 17th June, 1972, Sergeant 3rd Class G. C. Lambert paddled on a surf ski 200 yards through heavy seas at Terrigal and assisted life-savers in the rescue of a girl in danger of drowning.
16. On the 26th June, 1972, at Queanbeyan, a mentally disturbed man after assaulting a woman and firing a shot from a rifle at her husband, set fire to portion of a private hotel by throwing a petrol filled bottle before taking refuge in a laundry at the rear of the premises. He again fired on police who attended under the charge of Inspector 3rd Class F. K. D. Howard and units were posted at strategic points while attempts were made to persuade the man to surrender. Detective Sergeant 3rd Class C. V. Letherbarrow of the Criminal Investigation Branch, who was visiting Queanbeyan, called to the offender through a loud hailer but the man fired further shots, one bullet passing through the funnel of the loud hailer. Assistance was obtained from the Australian Capital Territory Police Emergency Squad and tear gas used to dislodge the offender. He ran up a flight of stairs to the first floor of the building where he was challenged by Constable 1st Class B. L. Hall who, upon the man ignoring a direction to drop the rifle but instead raising it to a firing position, shot him permitting his capture. The man later recovered from his wounds.
17. On the 8th July, 1972, Sergeant 3rd Class H. T. Stone, Sergeant 3rd Class R. V. Shepherd, Senior Constable C. G. Lawrence and Constable L. A. Canellis went to a house at Heathcote where a man armed with a rifle had locked himself in a bedroom and had threatened to shoot himself. The police forced the door and disarmed the man who resisted violently, a shot being discharged into a bed in the struggle.
18. On the 10th July, 1972, Senior Constable D. J. Maranda and Senior Constable J. R. Ardley who had been called to a house at Sawtell in connection with a domestic argument, grappled with and arrested a youth armed with a rifle with which he shot and wounded his father.
19. On the 12th July, 1972 at Stanmore, Constable P. Thomas whilst off duty, confronted and disarmed a man armed with a knife with which he had previously threatened the life of an employee of the Department of Railways.
20. On the 29th July, 1972, at Bombala, Sergeant 3rd Class B. A. Brown, Constable 1st Class B. D. Rosewarne and Constable L. J. Smith went to a house where a mentally disturbed man had threatened the life of his wife. Although menaced by the man who fired a number of rifle shots, the three police and a citizen conversed with him over a period and were eventually able to prevail on him to discard the rifle when he was overpowered and arrested.
21. On the 23rd August, 1972, Sergeant 3rd Class R. F. Wood, Senior Constable G. W. Jones, and Constable 1st Class T. A. Murray pursued a stolen motor vehicle containing four youths along the New England Highway near Maitland. The offenders who were armed and had earlier that day abducted a girl, were holding her hostage in the vehicle. When the vehicle containing the youths crashed, they were confronted and arrested by the three members of the Force in a paddock notwithstanding that initially they menaced the police with loaded rifles.
22. On the 29th August, 1972, at Darlinghurst, Sergeant 3rd Class J. G. Green and Constable 1st Class R. S. Dennis chased a man who was reputedly armed and although threatened with what appeared to be a pistol, maintained the pursuit until they caught, overpowered and took him into custody. It transpired the weapon was a realistic replica but the police were not aware of this at the time.
23. On the afternoon of the 6th October, 1972, detectives from the Armed Hold-up Squad took up positions in and around premises at Camperdown in order to arrest two well-known and extremely dangerous criminals who were sought for armed hold-ups in both Sydney and Brisbane. One of the offenders entered the premises and was arrested without incident. The other offender was located seated in a motor vehicle in the street nearby and was approached by Detective Constable 1st Class A. Tees, who pointed his service pistol at the man through the partially open window. The latter after unsuccessfully trying to reach a sawn-off shotgun on the seat, wound up the window, jamming the detective's hand and quickly drove off, dragging the Constable along the road. Before he was able to free himself and fall to the roadway, the detective fired two shots, one of which struck the offender in the chest but this did not prevent him driving away. A little later that day Constable K. B. Talbot and Constable A. J. Collings sighted the vehicle containing the fugitive at Stanmore and although the offender tried to entice the constables to move into the open, they successfully contained him until the arrival of additional police, when he threw down a revolver and was arrested. Both offenders had openly boasted they would kill any policeman who attempted to apprehend them.

24. On the night of 11th October, 1972, at Bondi, Detective Constable 1st Class J. E. Wooden recognized a man sought on criminal charges and chased him through a number of properties and over fences, persisting in the pursuit although kicked in the face and knocked to the ground as he climbed a fence. The fugitive then struck the detective about the head with a large piece of timber which he had picked up but the detective grappled with him and a violent struggle ensued, in the course of which the offender gouged out the right eye of the detective and again struck him with the timber before running off. Despite the pain of his injuries, Detective Wooden contacted other police who effected the arrest of his assailant.
25. On the night of the 13th October, 1972, Probationary Constable B. F. Aust challenged a man he observed in the grounds of the Lebanese Consulate at Woollahra. Although menaced with a shotgun held by the intruder the probationary constable grappled with him and knocked the gun to the ground. The man then pulled out a knife and stabbed Probationary Constable Aust. Despite serious injuries the probationary constable fired his service pistol at the man who later died from bullet wounds.
26. On the morning of the 19th October, 1972, police were called to a street in Hurstville where a man carrying a rifle had threatened the life of his wife. Sergeant 3rd Class N. D. Robertson confronted the man who in addition to stating his intention of taking his own life, menaced police with the rifle from which he fired several shots. Choosing a suitable time Sergeant Robertson grappled with the man and threw him to the ground and with the aid of other police, disarmed him.
27. On the 9th November, 1972, Constable 1st Class W. J. Eddy and Constable R. A. Conway attended premises in Wollongong following a complaint that a man was threatening residents with a rifle. The two constables approached the man who menaced them with the rifle but they continued to converse with him for some time and were successful in prevailing upon him to unload the weapon and discard it, when he was arrested.
28. On the 13th November, 1972, Constables G. E. Johnson and J. Patterson in response to a message that a man armed with a shotgun had threatened to shoot members of the public went to premises in Sussex Street, Sydney, where the offender was observed with a shotgun at his side. The constables approached the man from either side and from a distance of 5 feet converged upon him, disarmed and arrested him.
29. On the evening of the 19th November, 1972, at Darlington Point, Sergeant 3rd Class R. Lutton and Detective Sergeant 3rd Class B. J. B. Jopson confronted a mentally disturbed youth armed with a shotgun with which he had fired several shots and threatened the police. After reasoning with him for approximately 1 hour in the course of which the detective sergeant had moved to within 8 feet from him, it appeared the youth had been brought to a more rational state but suddenly the shotgun which he was holding under his chin discharged, killing him instantly.

#### AWARDS TO POLICE—ROYAL AND CIVILIAN

Royal and civilian awards and trophies were made to members and ex-members of the Police Force as indicated hereunder:

##### *Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct*

Sergeant 1st Class Lance Patrick Wicks.  
 Sergeant 3rd Class Keith William Krause.  
 Sergeant 3rd Class Albert Bruce Thompson.  
 Senior Constable Albert Patrick William Evans.  
 Senior Constable Georgi Vsevolodovich Radzievic.  
 Senior Constable John William Hayes.  
 Constable 1st Class Alfred George Gregory.  
 Constable 1st Class Robert Constable.  
 Constable 1st Class Garry Baldwin.  
 Constable Ernest Max MacLeod Chapman.  
 Constable Nicholas David Walker.  
 Constable Francis Michael Pearce.

*Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service*

Superintendent 1st Class Alfred Barton Cameron.  
 Superintendent 1st Class William James Brown.  
 Superintendent 1st Class Raymond Noel Hamer.  
 Superintendent 1st Class Reginald Hamilton Lucas.  
 Superintendent 1st Class Robert Orlando Walton.  
 Superintendent 2nd Class Charles Power Cantwell.  
 Detective Superintendent 2nd Class Leslie Victor Moore.  
 Superintendent 3rd Class Herbert Neville White.  
 Superintendent 3rd Class Robert Arthur Barnett Allen.  
 Ex-Inspector 1st Class Roy Cecil Slocombe.

*Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal*

The Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded to 307 police.

*George Lewis Memorial Trophy*

This trophy for the year 1971, which is for the most courageous act performed by a member of the New South Wales Police Force, was awarded posthumously to the late Sergeant 1st Class W. W. Riley and the late Sergeant 3rd Class M. R. McDiarmid who were stationed at 27 Division. The trophies were presented to Mrs Riley and Mrs McDiarmid at the Police Academy during 1972.

*Alfred Edward Award*

The award of this trophy, for the pluckiest and most commendable act by a traffic constable, was made for the year 1971 to Senior Constable G. V. Radzievic and presented to him at the Police Academy during 1972.

## PETER MITCHELL TRUST AWARDS

The ten awards under this Trust for the year 1971 were made to the following police, the trophies being presented at the Police Academy during 1972:

*Most Courageous Act*

Posthumously awarded to the late Sergeant 1st Class W. W. Riley and the late Sergeant 3rd Class M. R. McDiarmid in conjunction with the George Lewis Memorial Trophy.

*Most Outstanding Performance of Any Phase of Police Duty*

Detective Sergeant 2nd Class S. G. Powell of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

*Most Outstanding Police Sportsman of the Year*

Senior Constable W. S. Molloy attached to the Office of the Superintendent of Licences.

*Most Outstanding Cultural Achievement*

Acting Sergeant R. J. Lane of the Police Prosecuting Branch.

*Highest Marks in Police Examinations Qualifying for Promotion**Examination for Confirmation of Appointment as Constable*

Constable D. R. Wilson of Wollongong Police.

*Examination to Constable 1st Class*

Constable R. W. Hood of No. 12 Division and Constable G. J. Willis of the Police Prosecuting Branch—joint winners.

*Examination to Sergeant 3rd Class*

Detective Constable 1st Class A. Lorenzutta of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

*Examination to Sergeant 1st Class*

Sergeant 3rd Class N. H. Simmonds of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

*Examination to Inspector*

Sergeant 2nd Class W. Fleming of the Police Traffic Branch.

*Designation of Detective*

Constable 1st Class J. Dailly of the Criminal Investigation Branch.

*John Dynon and Sons Award*

The award of this trophy, which is presented to the most outstanding police or police cadet athlete or sportsman participating in organized police sport or representing the New South Wales Police Force in competition, was made for the year 1971 to Constable R. G. Rostron of the Police Prosecuting Branch. The award was made as a result of the performances of the constable in the 1971 Dunlop Shield, contested by interstate police shooting teams, and in the 1971 Queen's Prize Shoot. The award was presented to him in 1972.

*T. A. Field Trophy*

This trophy, for the most outstanding Police Mounted Trooper, was awarded to Constable M. D. Walker for the 12 months ended 30th June, 1972.

*Abrahams-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, 1972, was made to Constable B. C. Lucas.

*Brigadier Hinton Cavalry Trophy*

For the year ended 30th June, 1972, this trophy was awarded to Constable A. J. Tyler. The trophy is presented to the Police Mounted Trooper with less than 2 years service with the mounted troop showing the most improvement.

*J. L. Hazlett Trophy*

This trophy, for the most outstanding member of the Police Mounted Troop during the Sydney Royal Easter Show was awarded to Constable 1st Class R. A. Moffatt.

*Superintendent J. H. Milne Trophy*

This trophy, presented to the winner of the annual Prepared Speech Competition among members of the Police Prosecuting Branch and Central Court Staff, was awarded to Constable P. T. Anderson for the 12 months ended 30th June, 1972.

*Professor K. O. Shatwell Award*

The award of this trophy, for the probationary constable obtaining highest marks in the examination subject of Law at Secondary Training Courses conducted at the Police Academy, was made in 1972 to Constable P. J. Miller of the Police Academy.

*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 for 1972 to Constable 1st Class R. A. Baker of No. 2 Division.

*Transfield Awards*

These awards are presented by Transfield Pty Ltd, to the member of the Police Force obtaining the highest assessment in each Detective Training Course. Constable 1st Class J. E. Wooden of No. 10 Division received the award in respect to the final course conducted in 1971, the presentation being made at the Police Academy in 1972. The award recipients for the year 1972 were Senior Constable G. H. Taylforth of No. 12 Division, Constable 1st Class D. Smith of No. 23 Division and Constable 1st Class R. A. Baker of No. 2 Division.

*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 1971 was made to Policewoman Constable S. J. Graham of the School Lecturing Section, Police Traffic Branch, the presentation being made at the Police Academy during 1972. The winner of the award for the year 1972 is Policewoman Constable M. J. Tait of Lismore.

*Thiess-Toyota Award*

This trophy, awarded for the Most Meritorious Act performed by a member of the Police Rescue Units, for the 12 month period to the 30th June, 1972, was presented to Constable 1st Class T. G. Fitzgerald of the Water Police.

*Police Credit Union Award*

This award is made to the police trainee gaining the highest assessment in each of the four initial training classes conducted each year. The initial award which was made in respect to the final class conducted in 1972 was made to Police Trainee P. C. Bright.

APPENDIX "B"

ALLOCATION OF THE POLICE FORCE AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1972

		Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Senior Assistant Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Chief Superintendent Metropolitan District	Superintendents 1st Class	Superintendents 2nd Class	Superintendents 3rd Class	Inspectors 1st Class	Inspectors 2nd Class	Inspectors 3rd Class	Sergeants 1st Class	Sergeants 2nd Class	Sergeants 3rd Class	Senior Constables	Constables 1st Class	Constables	Probationary Constables	Total
Senior Executive Administration ..	..	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Uniformed Police—General ..	and																			
Administrative .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	16	27	29	65	244	331	685	1,002	792	1,179	608	4,989
Criminal Investigation Duties—																				
Criminal Investigation Branch ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	7	9	32	32	74	166	109	72	1	506
Metropolitan Stations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	30	85	153	197	50	..	537
Country Stations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	17	49	117	23	3	..	213
Police Traffic Branch—																				
Metropolitan .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	2	19	30	80	140	155	226	26	686
Country .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	6	18	103	136	85	..	356
Police Prosecuting Branch ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	11	26	43	36	47	..	169
Police Licensing Branch ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	11	13	32	35	16	5	..	116
Water Police .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	7	20	13	7	2	55
Police Women .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	6	19	12	47	18	106



<i>Type of vehicle</i>											<i>Number</i>
Cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,457
Patrol Vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Panel Vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Lorries and Utility Trucks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Trailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Mobile Field Control Unit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mobile Field Radio Units	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Four Wheel Drive Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Station Sedans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Omnibuses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Snow Cruiser	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prime Mover											1
Pantechnicon Type Trailer Van											1
} (Display Unit) {											
Motor Cycles—											
General Duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Special Traffic Patrol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234
Training Use	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Scooters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total in use											2,145
Vehicles damaged and written off by Government Insurance Office but not replaced by end of year											10
Patrol Van received but still being fitted out at Government Motor Garage											1
Total Fleet											2,156

## APPENDIX "D"

STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF CRIMES AND LESSER OFFENCES RECORDED ON  
COMPUTER BY THE CRIME INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SYSTEM IN 1972  
(WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1971)

Offence	1971			1972		
	Accepted reports	Cleared up	Percentage cleared	Accepted reports	Cleared up	Percentage cleared
			per cent			per cent
Offences Against the Person—						
Abduction .. .. .	34	22	65	35	25	71
Abortion and Attempts .. .. .	33	31	94	11	11	100
Armed Hold-up .. .. .	298	121	41	271	86	32
Assault and Rob .. .. .	1,124	251	22	1,158	212	18
Assault—Aggravated .. .. .	727	577	79	839	607	72
Assault—Non-aggravated .. .. .	1,661	893	54	2,131	1,189	56
Demand Money with Menaces .. .. .	66	22	33	60	26	43
Manslaughter (Other than motoring offences) .. .. .	28	27	96	21	18	86
Murder .. .. .	74	72	97	71	66	93
Murder—Accessory to; Conspiracy to .. .. .	2	1	50	3	3	100
Murder—Attempts .. .. .	39	37	95	41	37	90
	4,086	2,054	50	4,641	2,280	49
Motoring Offences (Under Crimes Act)—						
Culpable Driving .. .. .	124	118	95	155	154	99
Manslaughter .. .. .	54	53	98	53	52	98
	178	171	96	208	206	99
Sexual Offences—						
Carnal Knowledge (includes Carnal Knowledge—under 10) .. .. .	..	..	..	996	939	94
Indecent Assault Female .. .. .	..	..	..	517	312	60
Incest .. .. .	..	..	..	3	2	67
	*1,468	1,228	84	1,516	1,253	83
*The 1971 Report showed a total figure under the heading "Hetrosexual offences, Other than Rape"—Dissection was not available.						
Homosexual Offences .. .. .	267	213	80	218	168	77
Indecent Assault on Child .. .. .	183	135	74	191	134	70
Offences against Public Decency or Sexual Morality .. .. .	152	63	41	176	79	44
Rape .. .. .	162	109	67	120	76	63
Rape—Attempts .. .. .	41	26	63	54	34	63
	2,273	1,774	78	2,275	1,744	77
Property Breakings—						
Breaking, Entering, and Stealing from Dwelling Houses .. .. .	21,168	2,312	11	20,956	2,239	11
Breaking, Entering, and Stealing from Other than Dwelling Houses .. .. .	16,603	2,400	14	16,745	2,157	13
Breaking, Entering, and Stealing—Attempts: All Premises .. .. .	8,203	846	10	8,282	847	10
Housebreaking Implements in Possession .. .. .	109	109	100	99	99	100
	46,083	5,667	12	46,082	5,342	12
Theft Without Violation of Premises—						
Stealing from the Person including Attempts—						
\$100 and over .. .. .	..	..	..	147	22	15
Under \$100 .. .. .	..	..	..	1,614	173	11
Dissection for 1971 Not Available .. .. .	1,123	164	15	1,761	195	11
Stealing—General including Attempts—						
\$100 and over .. .. .	..	..	..	50,124	12,087	24
Under \$100 .. .. .	..	..	..	13,149	1,594	12
Dissection for 1971 Not Available .. .. .	68,546	13,831	20	63,273	13,681	22
	69,669	13,995	20	65,034	13,876	21
Offences Involving Fraud—						
Fraudulent Acquisition of Property, including Attempts (False Pretences, Embezzlement, Conspiracy, etc.)—						
\$100 and over .. .. .	..	..	..	7,284	5,316	73
Under \$100 .. .. .	..	..	..	3,499	2,726	78
Dissection for 1971 Not Available .. .. .	11,075	8,290	75	10,783	8,042	75

## APPENDIX "D"—continued

Offence	1971			1972		
	Accepted reports	Cleared up	Percentage cleared	Accepted reports	Cleared up	Percentage cleared
			per cent			per cent
<b>Drug Offences—</b>						
Drugs, Manufacture Unlawfully .. ..	18	18	100	20	20	100
Drugs, Obtain Unlawfully .. ..	681	667	98	789	778	98
Drugs, Supply .. ..	176	172	98	220	220	100
Drugs, Use .. ..	796	785	99	798	795	99
Drugs, Other Offences .. ..	57	55	96	95	93	98
	1,728	1,697	98	1,922	1,906	99
<b>Other Coded Offences—</b>						
Arson .. ..	210	76	36	241	93	39
Bigamy .. ..	5	5	100	7	7	100
Carry Cutting Instrument .. ..	78	76	97	72	71	99
Conspiracy—General .. ..	17	17	100	20	19	95
Escape from Lawful Custody .. ..	129	102	79	115	85	74
Goods in Custody .. ..	797	788	99	965	965	100
Malicious Injury and Damage to Property	4,455	833	19	5,252	989	19
Offensive Telephone Calls—Not						
Amounting to Indecent .. ..	98	40	41	85	27	32
Perjury .. ..	4	4	100	6	4	67
Possession of Property Stolen Outside the						
State .. ..	219	211	96	181	179	99
Receiving .. ..	951	945	99	1,133	1,128	99
Steal by Finding .. ..	79	35	44	98	53	54
Stock Stealing—Includes Cattle of all						
Kind, Sheep and Wool .. ..	243	153	63	271	90	33
Unlicensed Pistol .. ..	218	217	99	299	296	99
*Offences not coming within classified						
headings of this Summary .. ..	412	269	65	435	304	70
	7,915	3,771	48	9,180	4,310	47
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>143,007</b>	<b>37,419</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>140,125</b>	<b>37,706</b>	<b>27</b>



# APPENDIX "E"

## REPORTED LOSSES OF LIVESTOCK, WHEAT, AND WOOL

	Cattle			Horses			Sheep			Wheat			Wool		
	No. of cases	No. of stock	Value	No. of cases	No. of stock	Value	No. of cases	No. of stock	Value	No. of cases	No. of bags	Value	No. of cases	No. of bales	Value
Reported Losses (investigated by police)	458	2,530	\$ 223,843	113	129	\$ 34,775	191	28,422	\$ 137,137	20	2,899	\$ 10,241	28	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$ 10,351
Accepted as Thefts .. ..	146	449	39,834	22	30	7,205	43	1,307	7,567	15	1,899	7,343	16	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,748
Cases Cleared by Arrest .. ..	37	84	6,163	8	12	3,285	11	26	186	5	1,261	5,176	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	451
Number of Persons Arrested .. ..	28	..	..	8	..	..	17	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..
Outstanding Thefts .. ..	109	365	33,671	14	18	3,920	32	1,281	7,381	10	638	2,167	10	31	5,297