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REPORT OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE DEPARTMENT

1st January, 1982 to 30th June, 1983

1984

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

REPORT
OF THE
NEW SOUTH WALES
POLICE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE PERIOD

1 JANUARY, 1982

TO

30 JUNE, 1983

NOT FOR LOAN

Ordered to be printed, 24 May, 1984

NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORT

1 JANUARY, 1982 — 30 JUNE, 1983

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INTRODUCTION

This report of the New South Wales Police Department covers the 18-month period from January 1st, 1982 to June 30th, 1983. The extended reporting period was necessary to permit the changeover from the traditional calendar year Annual Report to financial year reporting. The change will facilitate preparations for the introduction of program budgeting, and generally assist in ensuring that statistics on Police activity and other matters are directly comparable with financial data.

However, I am mindful of Mr Justice Lusher's view that: "The Report should be a much more informative document providing a great deal more factual information of a statistical nature on activities, workloads and trends in crime. In addition, the report should endeavour to identify problems facing Police, and point out new initiatives and strategies which were implemented, or which are planned for the future together with their justification."

This report is a break with tradition and a major step towards Mr Justice Lusher's recommendation. I have directed a completely fresh approach be adopted to the administrative arrangements for information gathering and the compilation of the report. I have also directed that systems on the Department's computer be further developed and expanded to provide more comprehensive management and financial information, more accessible, useful and timely crime information and intelligence, and progress reports on the implementation of new initiatives and strategies in future.

These actions will lead to substantial improvements in the content, quality of presentation and timeliness of the next and subsequent reports, and, in particular, ensure that progress towards the achievement of objectives, and any problems being encountered, are highlighted for the information of Parliament.

It is opportune to make the observation that there has been more public discussion and debate of crime trends, and of the possibility of establishing new agencies to detect and fight crime, than at any other time in my 40 years as a Policeman. While this debate has raged back and forth across the nation, the New South Wales Police Force has set out to examine its role and performance and to take appropriate measures to improve its effectiveness and image.

However, one salient fact underscores all public discussion. Crime is a major and growing problem throughout the world today. The criminal face of our community is a reflection of problems within our community, and cannot be isolated, or dismissed, as being representative only of individuals or minority groups. Complementary to this fact is the responsibility of each individual citizen to respond to efforts to contain and combat crime. Police are merely citizens in uniform. They are nominated community leaders in a law enforcement effort that must involve each and every citizen.

Naturally, I am very concerned that the increase in larceny and property breakings and armed hold-ups drawn to attention in this Report. I am convinced that, primarily, these crimes are a reflection of economic conditions and social problems in our community and not lack of Police effort. With the active support of the Minister, new policing methods are being introduced aimed at deterring would-be offenders and detecting and bringing to justice those committing these offences. As well, extra Police are being sought for use in operational areas.

The 18 months under review has been a particularly busy period for both the Police and civilian components of the New South Wales Police Department. Emphasis has been given to re-organising administrative procedures and to establishing command structures appropriate for a modern Police Force. Our philosophy is that an essential step in improving Police performance must be to ensure that operational Police are receiving every possible support and assistance in carrying out their duties.

One of the most important changes was the division of responsibilities between operations and administration, with a Deputy Commissioner in charge of each. This, and the implementation of the majority of the recommendations from the Lusher Report, have had a favourable impact on all areas of Police administration.

Personnel consultants have been appointed to train Police staff to carry out job evaluations and advise on the organisational structure of the Police Force. In tandem with this activity, the Police Personnel Branch is developing systems to provide a detailed analysis of police workloads throughout the State. Plans are also being implemented to modernise and computerise personnel management information systems to facilitate the most efficient and effective utilisation and deployment of staff resources.

The introduction of district/branch autonomy, through the delegation of greater administrative, financial and operational authorities to district and branch levels, was another major advance. Many of the previous constraints on decision making were applied in the early days of this century, or before, and change was long overdue. While control of policy and overall planning and co-ordination remain the responsibility of myself and executive officers, decisions on the policing needs of particular areas are now taken by those who can best identify and respond to local/community requirements.

Already, there are clear indications that operational and administrative efficiency and effectiveness have improved as has the job satisfaction of those involved in the new arrangements.

I owe thanks and gratitude to a great many people for their support during my initial period as Commissioner of Police. First, the men and women of the New South Wales Police Force whose admirable performance under difficult circumstances has been a source of great inspiration. I am particularly grateful to my executive officers for their outstanding managerial performance, loyalty and team effort.

I am glad of the opportunity to express my deep appreciation for the support received from the Minister for Police and Emergency Services and his staff, other Ministers, Members of Parliament, Heads and representatives of Government Departments and Authorities, private organisations, the media, and particularly, individual members of the public.

Also, the Secretary of the New South Wales Police Department, Mr Leo Vineburg, and his staff have provided invaluable assistance at all levels of administration and I thank them for this.

I am delighted that, particularly through such mechanisms as the Policies and Priorities Committee and the Budget Committee, my senior Police, and the Secretary and his senior officers have become more closely involved in important deliberations bearing on all aspects of the administration of the Police Service.

I have much pleasure in presenting the Police Department's Report for the period January 1st, 1982 to June 30th, 1983, as I consider that the changes and improvements documented have had a very favourable impact on overall performance and the level of service provided to the people of New South Wales.

C. R. ABBOTT, Q.P.M.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

As outlined in the "Introduction", this Report seeks to provide much more information than in previous years on what the Department is all about, its problems and what is being done to overcome them, and proposals for future growth and development aimed at providing the best possible policing service for the people of New South Wales.

As in previous reports, there is a detailed break-up of the activities of members of the Force, section by section.

The Report is structured in four main parts:

- ★ Objectives, organisation and staffing
- ★ Administrative overview
- ★ Operational overview
- ★ Appendices.

OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE FORCE

1. Objectives

- the preservation of order;
- the deterrence of crime;
- the detection and bringing to justice of offenders against the law; and
- the protection of life and property.

2. Functions

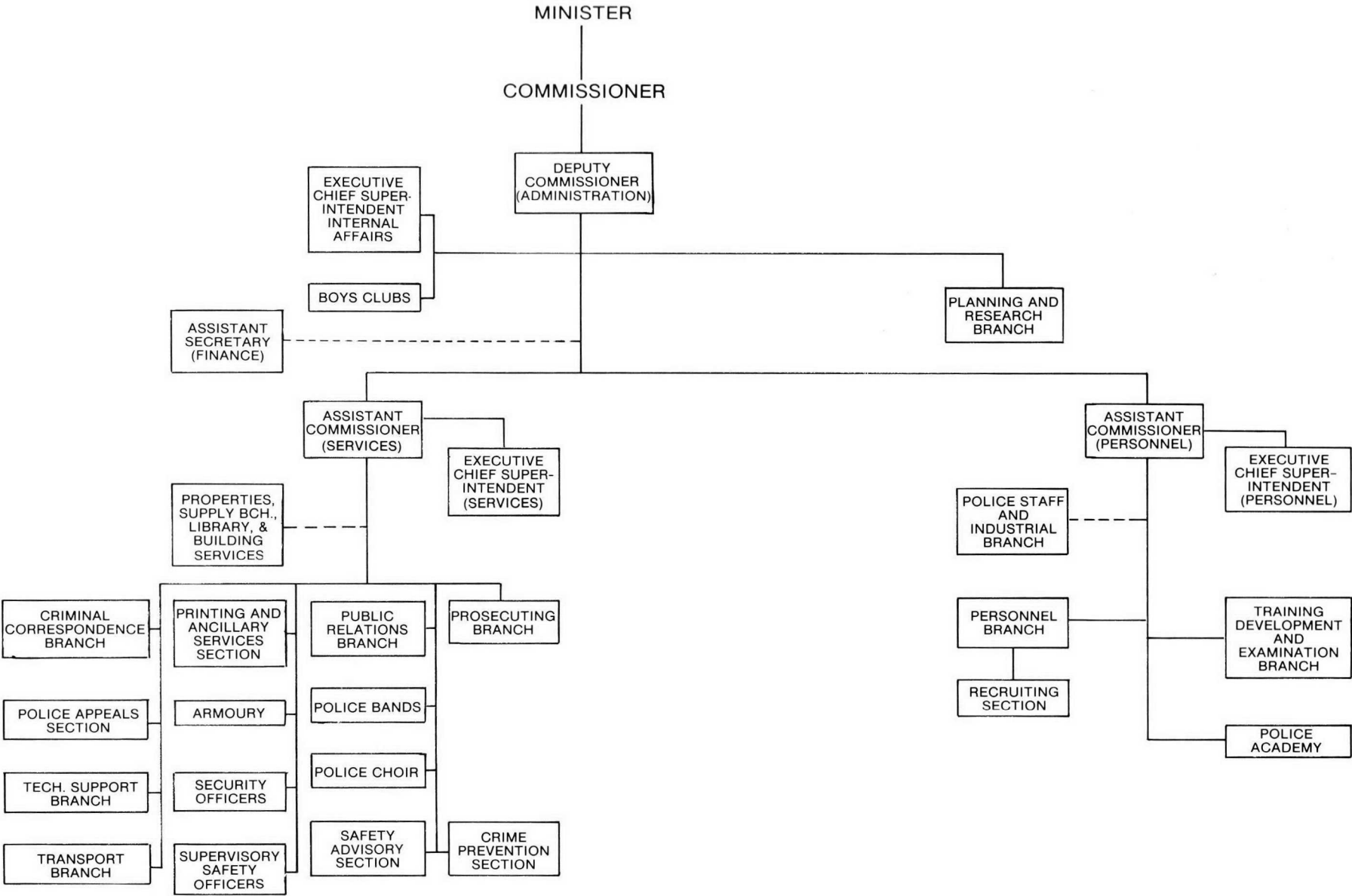
- (a) the maintenance of peace and good order;
- (b) the prevention, containment and suppression of crime or criminal acts;

- (c) the detection and investigation of criminal acts or omissions and other breaches of the laws, and the initiation of legal process so that alleged offenders may be dealt with according to law;
- (d) the protection of life and property;
- (e) the enforcement of all laws and statutes which confer duties, powers or authority upon members of the New South Wales Police Force;
- (f) the provision of essential services for emergencies in co-operation and co-ordination with any other authority or organisation having a like purpose;
- (g) the facilitating of safe and free movement of people and traffic and anything incidental or conducive to the effective and efficient provision of these services.

As well, detailed objectives and strategies are being developed for internal management use.

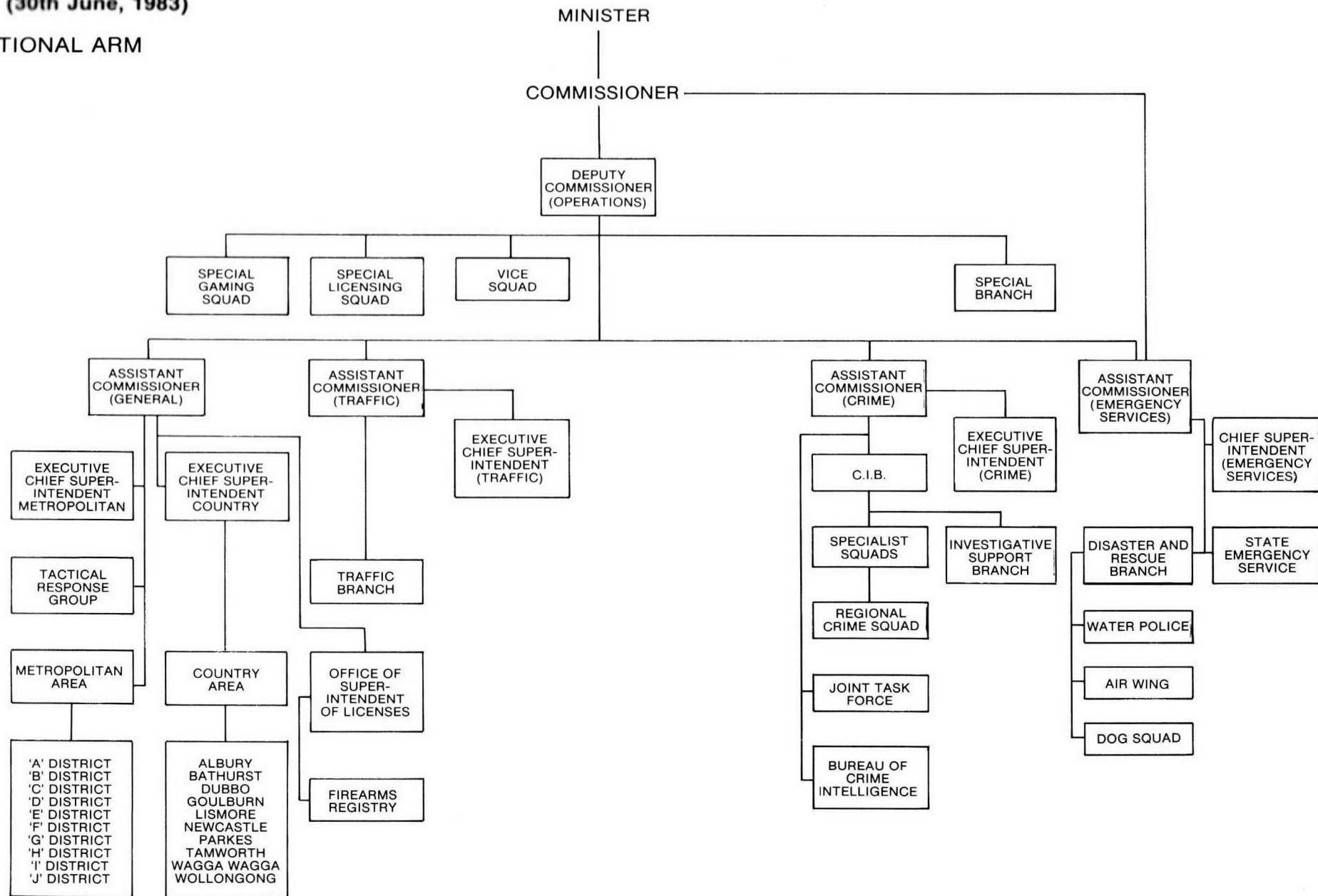
SENIOR POLICE ORGANISATION
(30th June, 1983)

ADMINISTRATIVE ARM

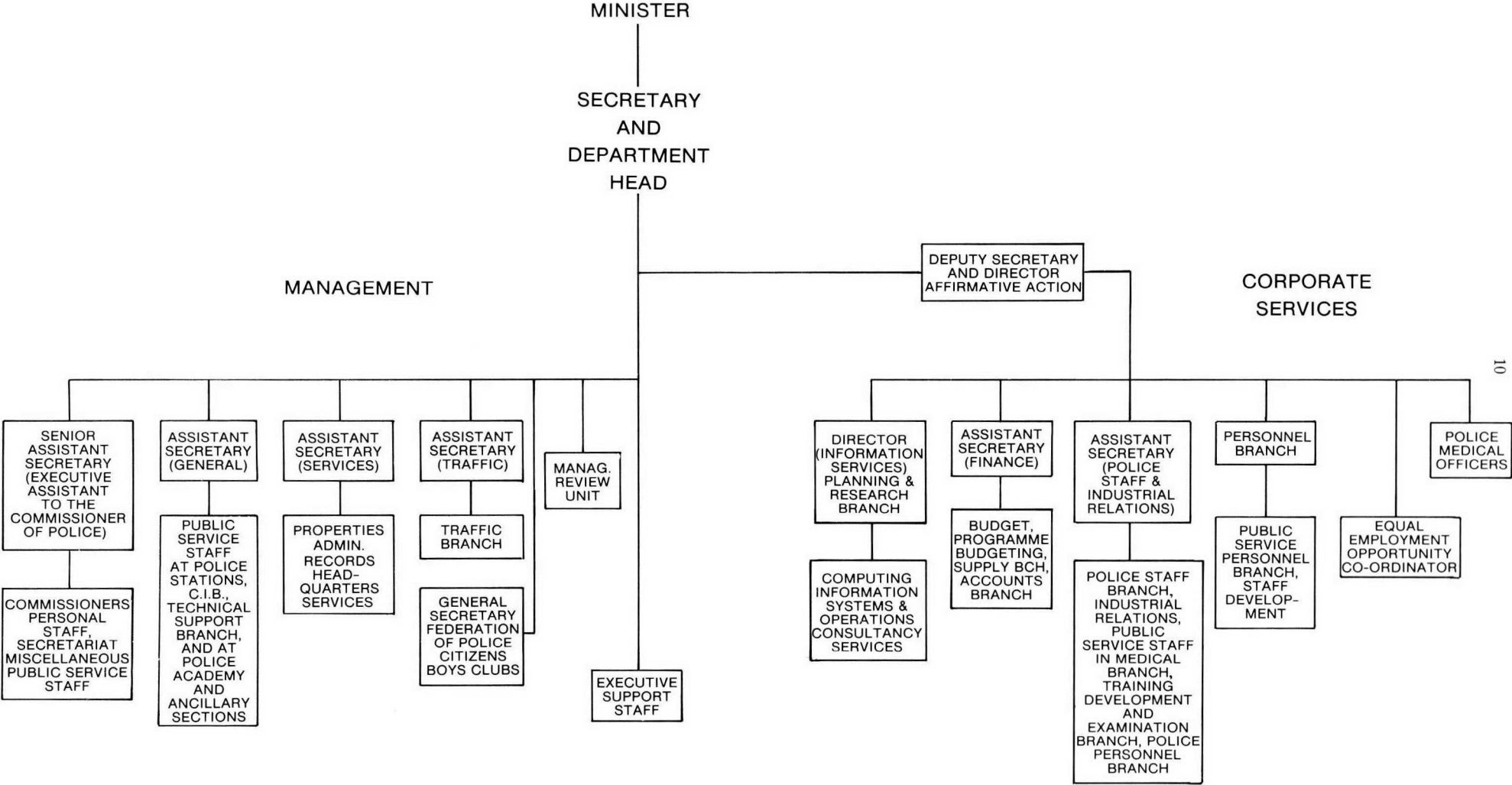


(30th June, 1983)

OPERATIONAL ARM



SENIOR PUBLIC SERVICE ORGANISATION
(30th June, 1983)



POLICE EXECUTIVE

Commissioner	C. R. ABBOTT, Q.P.M.
Deputy Commission (Operations)	W. B. ROSS, Q.P.M. (from 12 February, 1982)
Deputy Commission (Administration)	J. C. PERRIN, Q.P.M. (from 23 July, 1982)
Assistant Commissioner (Traffic)	R. M. HOLLOWAY, Q.P.M.
Assistant Commissioner (Services)	N. C. SCOTT (from 12 February, 1982)
Assistant Commissioner (General)	K. J. PYNE (from 12 February, 1982)
Assistant Commissioner (Crime)	W. B. ROSS, Q.P.M. (until 11 February, 1982) E. R. DAY (from 12 February, 1982)
Assistant Commissioner (Personnel)	A. D. M. GRAHAM (from 12 February, 1982)
Assistant Commissioner (Emergency Services)	M. KELLY, Q.P.M. (until 25 May, 1983) M. K. GRUGGEN (from 26 May, 1983)
Executive Chief Superintendent (Internal Affairs)	R. E. SADLER (from 17 September, 1982)
Executive Chief Superintendent (Traffic)	G. D. SHAW (from 17 September, 1982)
Executive Chief Superintendent (Services)	E. R. NIXON, B.E.M. (from 17 September, 1982)
Executive Chief Superintendent (General — Metropolitan)	D. R. M. WILLIAMS (from 17 September, 1982)
Executive Chief Superintendent (General — Country)	R. M. HEPPEL (from 17 September, 1982 to 30 December, 1982) A. GALLAGHER (from 31 December, 1982)
Executive Chief Superintendent (Personnel)	J. K. A. AVERY, M.A., Dip.Crim. (from 17 September, 1982)
Executive Chief Superintendent (Crime)	E. E. LLOYD (from 17 September, 1982)

**POLICE DEPARTMENT
PUBLIC SERVICE EXECUTIVE
1 January, 1982 — 30 June, 1983**

<i>Position</i>	<i>Occupant</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Secretary	P. A. BOWMER L. F. VINEBURG	1-7-75 20-5-82	9-2-82
Deputy Secretary	I. R. ROE	26-4-77	
Senior Assistant Secretary (Executive Assistant to Commissioner of Police)	M. V. MATLEY	4-7-78	
Director, Information Systems, Planning and Research Branch	C. J. CANTOR	18-12-80	
Assistant Secretary (Administration) (deleted 25-11-82)	R. J. BYRNES	21-4-81	25-11-82
Assistant Secretary (Special Projects and Services) (deleted 25-11-82)	F. B. SMEE	16-8-78	25-11-82
Assistant Secretary (General) (created 25-11-82)	A. J. TONGE	25-11-82	
Assistant Secretary (Services)	R. G. BROWNE	26-4-77	
Assistant Secretary (Traffic) (created 25-11-82)	R. L. BYRNES	25-11-82	
Assistant Secretary (Finance)	J. W. BERNARD C. K. BROWN	24-12-81 25-11-82	15-7-82
Assistant Secretary (Police Staff & Industrial Relations) (created 25-11-82)	N. C. POOLE	25-11-82	

STANDING COMMITTEES WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT

The decision making process within the Department in respect of top level policy and procedural issues and overall research, planning and co-ordination is facilitated by the operation of the following five key Committees:-

1. Policies and Priorities
2. Budget
3. Research and Planning
4. Police Staffing
5. Properties

1. *Policies and Priorities Committee*

This Committee, which meets at least fortnightly, comprises:-

Commissioner (Chairman)
 Deputy Commissioners (2)
 Secretary
 Deputy Secretary
 With the Senior Assistant Secretary
 (Executive Assistant to the Commissioner)
 as Executive Officer

and is responsible for:

- ★ developing the "Corporate Plan", approving associated strategies, and monitoring progress towards the achievement of objectives within designated time frames;
- ★ considering recommendations for major change or new policies including those flowing from Government initiatives;
- ★ setting overall priorities;
- ★ overseeing and co-ordinating the activities of the Budget, Research and Planning, Police Staffing and Properties Committees.

2. *Budget Committee*

This Committee, which meets at least monthly, comprises:-

Deputy Commissioner (Administration) — Chairman
 Deputy Secretary
 Assistant Commissioner (Services)
 Assistant Commissioner (Personnel)
 Assistant Secretary (Finance)
 Budget Officer — in an advisory capacity and to be the Executive Officer
 An Officer of the Treasury
 An Officer of the Minister for Police and Emergency Services

and is responsible for:

- ★ developing budgetary proposals, recommending allocations and closely monitoring expenditure and results;
- ★ initiating and monitoring activities leading to the development and implementation of programme/functional budgeting on a department-wide basis;
- ★ overseeing the introduction and maintenance of decentralised budgets;
- ★ examining proposals and making recommendations to the Policies and Priorities Committee on major financial issues.

Once budgetary allocations have been determined the Budget Committee has a co-ordinating role in relation to the various categories of expenditure.

3. *Research and Planning Committee*

This Committee, which meets at least monthly, comprises:-

Deputy Commissioner (Administration) — Chairman
 Secretary
 Assistant Commissioner (General)
 Deputy Secretary
 Superintendent-in-Charge, Technical Support Branch
 Superintendent-in-Charge, Planning and Research Branch

Director, Information Services, Planning and Research Branch
With the Executive Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner (Administration) as
Executive Officer

and is responsible for:

- (a) submitting annual programmes of proposed research and development for the forthcoming financial year;
- (b) overseeing progress made on approved research and development programmes;
- (c) considering and making recommendations to the Policies and Priorities Committee on the adoption of policies arising from research and development programmes;
- (d) overseeing implementation of approved proposals.

4. Police Staffing Committee

This Committee, which meets as required, comprises:-

Assistant Commissioner (Personnel) — Chairman
Secretary, Police Department (or his representative)
Superintendent-in-Charge, Police Personnel Branch
Representative from the Police Association of New South Wales and Commissioned Police Officers' Association
With the Administrative Officer, Police Staff Section, Police Staff and Industrial Branch, to act as Executive Officer
Representative from the Minister's Office.

and is responsible for:

- ★ advising on the methodology for assessing staffing needs;
- ★ monitoring factors which affect the workload of Police generally;
- ★ advising on the allocation of staff resources;
- ★ reporting annually on staffing requirements as a basis for the preparation of bids for Police strength.

5. Properties Committee

This Committee, which meets at least monthly, comprises:-

Assistant Commissioner (Services) — Chairman
Assistant Commissioner (General)
Superintendent-in-Charge, Police Personnel Branch
Deputy Secretary
Assistant Secretary (Services)
Representative of each of the Police Association of New South Wales and Commissioned Police Officers' Association
With the Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary (Services) as the Executive Officer

The functions of this Committee are:-

- (a) Making recommendations to the Policies and Priorities Committee in respect of:-
 - (i) Major policy decisions
 - (ii) Draft programme of Building Works
 - (iii) Final Programme of Building Works
 - (iv) Location and type of proposed developments
 - (v) Special projects (including major leasing proposals)
- (b) Making determinations in respect of:-
 - (i) 3 year forward plan for Capital Works
 - (ii) Schedules of accommodation for major projects
 - (iii) Sketch plans for major projects
 - (iv) Building standards relating to security issues.

PERSONNEL

During the period 1 January, 1982 to 30 June, 1983, the authorised strength of the New South Wales Police Force was increased by 470 units.

In conjunction with the increase in strength the following additions to the Commissioned Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer establishments were approved:

Deputy Commissioner	1
Assistant Commissioner.....	1
Executive Chief Superintendent.....	7
Chief Superintendent	1
Superintendent.....	3
Chief Inspector	3
Inspector	11
Sergeants	151
Constable	430
	<u>608</u>

During the same period approval was also given for the authorised strengths of the following ranks to be reduced by the following amount:

Senior Assistant Commissioner (position disestablished)	1
Chief Superintendent (disestablished)	4
Chief Superintendent (formerly Senior Superintendent).....	3
Superintendent	1
Constable	129
	<u>138</u>

Strength — Constabulary470

	<i>Auth.</i>	<i>Act.</i>	<i>U/S.</i>	<i>O/S.</i>
Strength as at 1.1.82.....	9327	9357		30
Increase in authorised strength	470			
Increase in actual strength		1039		
Retirements (Stat. Age) 62				
Retirements (Optional) 90				
Discharges medically unfit..... 205		584		
Dismissals 23				
Resignations 189				
Deaths 15				
Strength as at 30.6.83	9797	9812		15

Strengths—Ancillary Categories (Actual) as at 30 June, 1983—

Junior Trainees	0
Parking Patrol Officers	372
Security Officers	68
Matrons	4
Bandmaster	1
Bandsmen (Special Constables)	26
Choirmaster	—
Service Officer	1

Strengths—Public Service Categories (Actual) as at 30 June, 1983—

Clerks	482
Clerical Assistants and Telephonists	362
General Division	70
Professional	9
Special	4
Stenographers	149
Terminal and Machine Operators	128
Typists	361
Computer Operators	10
	<u>1575</u>

Deployment of Public Service Staff as at 30 June, 1982—

Administrative Branch	33
Secretariat	58
Administrative Records	39
Personnel and Staff	34
Accounts	53
Accident Information Bureau	22
Criminal Investigation Branch	123
Traffic	262
Metropolitan Area	302
Country Area	164
Boys' Clubs	8
Research	35
Properties	31
Supply	38
Police Staff	36
Services	41
Technical Support Branch	236
Ministerial Correspondence Unit	2
Medical Branch	9
Internal Affairs	28
Word Processing Unit	8
Management Review Unit	13
	<u>1575</u>

POLICE TRAINING

Numerous courses were held at the New South Wales Police Academy during the period, brief details of which are:

Initial Training Course

During the 18 month period covered by this report, 939 personnel entered initial training courses, of whom 195 were female.

The trainees mentioned included 51 males and 27 females who were formerly junior trainees.

Secondary Training Course

Seventeen Secondary Training Courses, each of six weeks' duration, were conducted during the 18 month period. A total of 913 Constables underwent secondary training.

Junior Trainees

During 1982 there were six intakes of junior trainees. There were no intakes during 1983. The total number recruited for 1982 was 62.

Sergeants' Course

Eleven courses, each of four weeks' duration were conducted during the period. The total number of personnel attending was 296.

Detectives' Course

Four Detective Training Courses were conducted during the year. A total of 155 personnel attended.

The year 1982 marked the introduction of the "Modular System of Detective Training" which is an extension of the four week potential Crime Investigator's Course.

Trainee Detectives who have passed that course are required to return to the Police Academy at five monthly-intervals to complete four two-day modules.

During these modules Detective Trainees received lectures and examinations with the emphasis on producing a more efficient and self-reliant unit.

Detective Trainees who have satisfied the examination criteria assessed in Modules 2 and 4 are then eligible to progress to the final stage of their training — a four week Detective Training Course.

This system of Detective training represents a total of nine weeks and three days of in-service training conducted over approximately 27 months.

Trainees are eligible for designation when they have passed all of the requirements of this training system and in addition have completed three years of satisfactory service on permanent Criminal Investigation Duties.

The modular system of Detective training, not only integrates progressive academic training with field experience, but allows shortcomings in trainees to be identified at a much earlier stage of the service than before, thus allowing the necessary remedial action to be taken.

Potential Crime Investigators' Course

Eight Potential Crime Investigators' Courses were conducted during the period. These courses were attended by 261 personnel.

Constable First Class Course

Nine courses were conducted during the period. The personnel attending these courses totalled 384.

Inspectors' Courses

Two courses were held during the period and were attended by a total of 41 personnel.

Senior Sergeants' Course

Six of these courses were conducted during the period and were attended by 119 personnel. Included in this number was one member of the Royal Australian Naval Police.

Methods of Instruction Course

Seven of these courses were conducted during 1982. The courses were attended by a total of 84 personnel, which included six members of the New South Wales Fire Brigade.

Induction and Training Officers Course

Eight of these courses were conducted during the period and were attended by 163 personnel, including two members of the Australian Federal Police.

Commercial Crime Courses

During 1982 only one course was held. The course was attended by 19 Police.

Traffic Sergeants' Course

During 1982 two Traffic Sergeant Courses were held and were attended by 40 Police.

Criminal Assaults Complaints Course

Twenty-six Criminal Assaults Complaints Courses were conducted during the period ended 30 June, 1983.

Attending these courses were 268 personnel. In addition a one-day seminar was held for 23 senior women Police who had not previously attended the course.

Five "Meet the Police World" seminars were also held.

These seminars were jointly organised by the staff of the Police Academy and the Training, Development and Examination Branch of the Department, and mention must be made of the valuable assistance provided by Dr G. McGrath, Sociologist and Academic Advisor to the New South Wales Police Force.

Persons who attended the seminars were spouses, parents and other relatives of Police trainees who underwent initial training during 1982 and 1983.

Courses Conducted at the Police Driver Training School

As in previous years, courses were conducted at the Police Driver Training School for Police, Police Department Public Service Officers and personnel of other departments.

In all some 201 Police and 36 Public Service Officers from the Police Department attended the various courses.

Personnel from the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Corrective Services Department and the New South Wales Ambulance Service, also attended driving courses.

In addition to internal courses, instructors from the Police Driver Training School made visits to various Government Departments, Service Organisations, private firms and business groups for the purpose of delivering lectures on safe driving techniques.

The Police Driver Training School at St Ives was closed for upgrading for two months during the first part of 1983, thus limiting the number of courses which could be held.

EXECUTIVE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENTS

On the 17 September, 1982, the Chief Superintendent positions (Metropolitan and Country) and Internal Affairs were upgraded to Executive Chief Superintendent and on the same date four additional positions of Executive Chief Superintendent were established. The undermentioned Officers were appointed:—

Executive Chief Superintendent (Metropolitan)—D. R. M. Williams.

Executive Chief Superintendent (Country)—R. M. Hepper until 31 December 1982, then A. Gallagher.

Executive Chief Superintendent (Internal Affairs)—R. E. Sadler.

Executive Chief Superintendent (Crime)—E. E. Lloyd.

Executive Chief Superintendent (Personnel)—J. K. Avery.

Executive Chief Superintendent (Services)—E. R. Nixon.

Executive Chief Superintendent (Traffic)—G. D. Shaw.

ADMINISTRATIVE OVERVIEW

Details follow of the most significant developments in the administrative area overall and initiatives proposed in the area of computerisation.

DISTRICT AUTONOMY

District/Branch autonomy entailing the extensive delegation of administrative, financial and operational authorities was introduced progressively from the 1st January, 1983.

Under these new arrangements, Superintendents in charge of Districts and Branches were given authorities commensurate with their responsibility for the efficient and effective management of their areas.

These include:

- discipline and performance of duty of all Police in their area/branch including, for the first time, specialist Police.
- control of any emergency or major incident occurring within their district.
- provision of relief for all personnel within district/branch resources.
- prompt and local payment of accounts.
- supervision of overtime and control of overtime and shift allowance budgets.
- performance of duty by specialist Police.
- control of traffic and enforcement of traffic and parking laws.
- enforcement of licensing legislation.
- supervision of adjudications taken on breach reports (other than for traffic and licensing offences).
- ensuring the most effective use of departmental vehicles and oversighting their maintenance.
- administrative delegations such as leave approval, calling for tenders and selecting suppliers of meals for prisoners and approving of local activities such as processions.
- intra-district/branch personnel transfers.

As experience is gained of the new arrangements, further delegations will be made.

THE ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF THE MANAGEMENT REVIEW UNIT

Because of the size of the organisation, the complexity and range of functions and activities and the statewide area of operations, the need was recognised to establish a Management Review Unit to give advice and on-the-spot remedial training to staff, but in particular to provide top management, line personnel and specialised groups with an early warning system in respect of non-adherence to policies and procedures and any other problems which may arise.

The Unit operates as a combined Police/public service operation with a Superintendent of Police in charge who acts with the authority of the Deputy Commissioner (Administration), and the Chief Administrative Officer who acts with the authority of the Secretary.

The Unit has a charter to regularly and systematically review work being performed in all areas throughout the State with a view to ensuring the efficiency and continued relevance of systems, procedures and controls, and that:—

- ★ laid down policies and procedures are being adhered to;
- ★ accountability and accounts procedures are at the desired standard and in conformity with the Commissioner's, Treasury, Auditor-General's, Public Service Board and departmental accounting requirements and to liaise with these groups;
- ★ Senior Management, line personnel and specialised groups are alerted to apparent problems or that on-the-spot remedial action is taken where practicable;
- ★ authorities and delegations are not being exceeded or abused;
- ★ manuals and instructions are reviewed on a continuing basis to ensure that information contained in them is up to date at all times and that amendments or additions are made as appropriate;
- ★ Police and public service staff are being used to best advantage and that their accommodation and equipment are conducive to the achievement of optimum efficiency and effectiveness;
- ★ special reviews are undertaken in districts/branches/sections as directed or as requested by supervisory officers;
- ★ an advisory and on-the-spot remedial training service is provided to staff;
- ★ instances of waste, inefficiency and mismanagement are identified and remedial action taken; and,
- ★ management at all levels is imbued with the need to achieve efficiency, effectiveness and economy;
- ★ there is a continuing exchange of information between the Executive Chief Superintendent, Police Internal Affairs Branch and the Superintendent in Charge, Management Review Unit for remedial action by the Officers of both areas on problems encountered, supervisory deficiencies, etc.;
- ★ the present 'line inspections' of Police Stations, etc., as laid down in Police instructions continue;
- ★ proper and sufficient notice of a pending review is given to the relevant district/branch Superintendent, by the Superintendent in Charge, Management Review Unit, unless circumstances dictate otherwise;
- ★ all reviews are documented and made the subject of a report to the Superintendent in Charge, Management Review Unit. The report will then be forwarded to the Superintendent in Charge of the relevant district/branch or Assistant Secretary as appropriate;
- ★ at the end of each quarter the Superintendent in Charge of the Management Review Unit will submit a report to the Deputy Commissioner (Administration), and for the information of the Secretary, setting out the activities performed by the members of the Management Review Unit since the last report, and
- ★ where any serious problem or major irregularity or any other matter of an urgent nature is found in any review it is to be immediately brought to the notice of the Superintendent in Charge of the Management Review Unit and a report submitted for the information of the Deputy Commissioner (Administration), or Secretary as appropriate.

Also, as objectives and strategies to achieve them are determined, and made known throughout the organisation, members of the Unit are to measure results, or lack of them, and report discrepancies to Senior Management.

The Review Unit is in a unique position to see how effectively Headquarters is promulgating policy, procedures and information generally; and to gain an appreciation of how those away from Headquarters perceive those at Headquarters in terms of role and effectiveness.

MANUAL OF POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND AUTHORITIES

In April, 1983, a Manual of Policies, Procedures and Authorities was produced to assist those given administrative, financial and operational delegations in line with District/Branch Autonomy, and to facilitate reviews by members of the Management Review Unit and supervisory controls generally.

The Manual documents the new arrangements and promulgates laid-down policy in administrative, financial and accounting areas. As well it details financial and administrative authorities and the procedures which must be followed uniformly by Police and Public Service Officers in implementing policy and exercising authorities.

Separately, the Police Rules and Instructions are being updated to reflect the increased operational and other related delegations. In the meantime, an Operational Manual has been issued and distributed.

CONTROL OVER POLICE OVERTIME

Mr Justice Lusher criticised management practices within the Department in respect of the administration of overtime. Subsequently, similar criticisms were made by the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee and the Auditor-General.

Strenuous efforts were made to rectify the situation with overtime budgets being determined for all District/Branch Superintendents to administer. Appropriate controls were developed to ensure the most effective use of the moneys allocated, particularly by better use of staff resources and more effective shift rostering. The Management Review Unit was instructed to closely oversight management and personnel practices in operation throughout the Department to ensure the best use was made of available resources and that overtime was not being abused. The highest priority for overtime was accorded operational policing (General Duties, Detectives, etc.), and the Random Breath Testing Programme.

Overtime and shift allowances were separated in the budget allocations and expenditure in respect of each area closely monitored. It is pleasing to report that these measures have proved successful and the Department operated within its overtime and shift allowance allocations for the financial year ended 30 June, 1983.

A problem experienced by the Department in effectively controlling overtime expenditure, is the regular use of Police to provide security at prisons throughout New South Wales when Prison Officers are on strike.

Application has been made for a recoupment procedure to be introduced to provide payment by Corrective Services Department for overtime incurred for this purpose.

POLICE DEPARTMENT COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

★ CURRENT COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

In January, 1983, a new main frame computer system was installed at the Computer Centre in the Technical Support Building, Campbell Street, Surry Hills.

The computer, a FACOM M180IIAD machine with a memory capacity of 8 million bytes and an on-line file storage capacity of 7,620 million characters, replaces the Department's original UNIVAC computer acquired in 1971, which had a capacity of 256 thousand bytes of memory and a disk file storage capacity of 660 million characters.

In addition to the main frame computer, the Department operates —

- three NOVA 3/12 computers at the Computer Centre
- MAC DATRONICS computers at the Traffic Penalties Section and the Warrant Index Unit for data entry
- one DATAPOINT 6000 computer in the Court Process Section for the preparation of summonses
- WORDPLEX word processing system at Police Headquarters, and
- ECS 4530 micro-computers in the Typing Services Bureau at Police Headquarters and in the Police Personnel Branch.

The main frame and NOVA computers are accessed by a network of:—
 150 visual display terminals at Police Stations, Squads, etc.
 145 telex machines and
 60 FACOM terminals.

★ CURRENT COMPUTER SYSTEMS

A brief summary of the systems operating on the main computer are as follows:

★ *Communications Interface*

The smaller NOVA computers provide a front-end communications function interfacing the terminal and telex network throughout New South Wales and Interstate to the main frame computer. These machines also interface with the computer of the Department of Motor Transport providing Police on the network with access to records relating to vehicle registration, drivers' and riders' licences and traffic convictions.

The interface is currently being extended to link the Police computers of New South Wales and Victoria to provide complete access from terminals and/or telex throughout both States to the EAGLE (New South Wales) and PATROL (Victoria) systems.

The NOVA computers are in need of replacement.

★ *Stolen Motor Vehicles System*

This on-line system records details of motor vehicles, cycles, vans and buses, etc., reported stolen, not only throughout New South Wales but in all States and territories.

Reports of vehicles stolen as well as those subsequently recovered, are received at the Stolen Vehicles Unit in Sydney and input is on-line through VDU terminals located at that Unit in the Remington Centre. Additionally, New South Wales vehicles being added to the system access the computer of the Department of Motor Transport selecting certain information from those files prior to insertion on the Police files.

Details of vehicles reported stolen and recovered in Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory are input on-line direct from those Police agencies, whilst particulars in respect of other States and Territories are forwarded to Sydney by telex then input through the terminals at the Stolen Vehicles Unit on a daily basis.

When the link with the Victorian computer is established, Police in that State will input vehicle details direct.

This link will operate as a two-way measure. While Victoria will update, on-line, the New South Wales system, New South Wales will update the Victorian system, thereby duplicating the national vehicles of interest system, providing a complete back-up in the event of computer failure in either State.

Enquiries can be made of this system by terminals, either visual display terminals throughout New South Wales, Canberra, Brisbane and Southport, or via telex from any Police agency throughout Australia.

In addition to responses from the Police computer giving vehicle statistics details, one enquiry accesses the records of the Department of Motor Transport and appends registration details, including the owner, to the response.

★ *Pistol Licensing System*

This system records on a master gun file details of all pistols, revolvers and other weapons required to be licensed in New South Wales as well as stolen, lost and wanted weapons reported throughout Australia. The system also records on a licence master file details of all persons who hold licences in respect of such weapons and details of revoked/suspended licences, etc.

The system is on-line to all terminals and telex outlets connected to the Police computer for enquiry purposes whilst data entry is confined to the central Firearms Registry.

The computer system prints annual renewal notices for posting to licensees, incorporates a reminder letter in the event of non-renewal and ultimately advises local Police of non-renewal for follow-up action to ensure either renewal of the licence or disposal of the weapon.

This system is currently being expanded to include details of weapons and handcuffs issued to Police throughout the State.

★ *Property Tracing System*

An on-line system to record details of all property reported to Police as lost, stolen or found and which is identifiable by serial number. Details of outstanding property are retained on-line for five years with major items retained for up to 20 years. Recovered property is culled on a yearly basis.

★ *Criminal Names*

Currently details of some 1,600,000 names are recorded on the Criminal Names Index. These names plus date of birth, fingerprint classification and in some cases a Criminal Names Index number, are stored on disk.

The file is updated fortnightly when, as a file security measure, a micro-fiche index is prepared from the updated computer files.

As well as providing a back-up facility, micro-fiche are distributed selectively throughout Police areas, especially to interstate Forces and the Australian Federal Police.

At present, data entry is effected through the Traffic Penalties Data Entry Pool, but as soon as additional terminals are available, data entry will be on-line from within the Criminal Records Unit.

Access to the Criminal Names Index is currently restricted to the Criminal Records Unit where on-line enquiries are made through FACOM terminals linked directly to the main computer.

The system will eventually be released on-line, to all terminals and telex machines on the New South Wales network, but in the meantime Police enquiries are still made through the central Criminal Records Unit.

★ *Accident Information Bureau*

Details of accidents, dates, time, locations, etc., as well as the names of persons involved, are stored on disk as a nominal index.

Access to this computer file is restricted to the terminals located at the Accident Information Bureau, Gosford.

The Bureau currently handles 1,500 inquiries and is adding 3,000 records per week to its new computer system. All accident reports filed by the Police in New South Wales are sent to the bureau for processing and then held, pending applications from insurance companies, loss assessors or solicitors.

★ *Seniority List System*

A batch system which prints in seniority order details of all members of the New South Wales Police Force. The system is updated weekly with details of additional recruits, promotions, demotions, transfers, retirements/deletions.

The system prints on a monthly basis, for a limited distribution, the Departmental seniority list.

On a yearly basis the system prints a tape which is used on a "type-set" basis to print the formal Departmental seniority list for information of all officers in the Police Force.

This system will ultimately be incorporated within the On-Line Personnel System.

★ *Breath Analysis System*

This is a batch statistical system to record the usage of "breath test" equipment, to analyse the volumes and results of all breath analysis examinations and to print details for management information. The system provides monthly details on a location basis. On a yearly basis the system prints two major reports (1) by age and reading, and (2) general statistics on the use of breath test equipment.

★ *Overtime*

Each fortnight details of overtime worked by Police and shift allowances to Police are collected from Divisional returns, input to the computer, moneys due to Police calculated and management information reports prepared.

The output tape listing moneys due is then incorporated with the Treasury payroll system and the amounts included in salary cheques for Police, where necessary.

This system is run on the BURROUGHS computer at the Public Service Board's Computer Centre.

★ *Other Systems*

What has been covered so far, refers to systems operating on the Department's main frame computer or on the Public Service Board's Bureau computer. Several systems are operating on smaller computers throughout the Department as follows:

★ *Traffic Penalties Section*

A MAC DATRONICS computer is used in Traffic Penalties to capture details of all Traffic and Parking on-the-spot infringements together with Posted Notices.

24 Key stations are connected to the processor. Each batch is stored temporarily on disk for retrieval to be verified by another operator, then written to magnetic tape which is taken once a week to the Board's Computer Centre for processing. The transfer of the processing of the Traffic Penalties System to the Department's computer (referred to under "Proposed Developments in Computerisation") will enable this updating to be done on a daily basis and provide on-line access from Police terminals in respect of enquiries.

★ *Warrants System*

An on-line information retrieval system recording all warrants, both first-instance and commitment, received by Police from courts throughout New South Wales. All warrants are received initially at the Warrant Index Unit, Remington Centre. New warrants are entered on tape, using the MAC mini computer. The tape is taken daily to the Computer Centre where the file is updated nightly and the computer prepares a Warrant Covering Sheet, from information entered. Details are recorded on disk whilst the warrant with the covering sheet is forwarded to the Police station nearest to the address of the person named.

Enquiries can be made of this system through any terminal/telex outlet as to the existence and whereabouts of any warrant. Upon execution, Police are to promptly "flag" the warrant record; full details as to execution being subsequently entered by the Warrant Index Unit staff.

The system provides follow-up facilities for warrants retained at Police stations in excess of three months and on a wider scale provides for periodic checking of the address records at the Department of Motor Transport.

The new computer and additional programming resources enable this system to be reviewed and significant changes are being introduced.

Apart from the changes to the computer system, the move of the Warrant Index Unit to Campbelltown, together with the unsatisfactory execution rate as highlighted recently by the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee, requires a complete review of the manual procedures associated with the processing of warrants.

★ *Crime Information and Intelligence System*

The C.I.I.S. records details of all incidents of crime reported to Police, providing on-line access through a variety of enquiry keys or combinations of keys such as time/date/location/crime type/name, etc. Details are stored on-line for three years then transferred to secondary disk storage for access as required.

Input is on-line within the central Modus Operandi Unit. Source documents are sequentially numbered then microfilmed and the computer response, in addition to specific information, provides an index to the microfilm file for additional details, including a narrative of the offence if required.

This system is the basis from which the Department's crime statistics are compiled. These details are printed on a regional/incident type basis and are used internally for administrative control purposes and inclusion in the Department's annual report and for use by other agencies and authorities such as the Bureau of Census and Statistics for national crime statistics, and Interpol.

From 1 January, 1983, all enquiries from Insurance Companies, Loss Assessors, etc., were centralised in the Modus Operandi Unit, using the computer and filed microfilm to supply a copy of the Police report. A fee of \$20.00 is charged for each copy of the report.

This was the first computer system introduced into the Department in 1971 and is currently being re-written to include a far wider range of information. In fact, what is being developed is a total Police Information System.

★ *Warrant Index Unit*

Another MAC DATRONICS computer, with six key stations, is used for the collection of details of new warrants received.

The magnetic tape output of this system is included daily in the Department's Warrant System.

★ *Court Process Section*

A DATAPOINT computer is used to print summonses for traffic and parking matters.

This system has been in operation for several years and has met the needs of the Court Process Section extremely well. However, there will be a substantial reduction in this work when the self enforcing infringement system is operational.

★ *Word Processing*

A WORDPLEX word processing system with six key stations is installed at Police Headquarters, together with a stand-alone ECS micro-computer used for word processing.

The equipment is used for the preparation of Ministerial Correspondence, standard replies in answer to traffic representations and lengthy reports on special projects.

Also, a WORDPLEX 80/83 stand-alone word processing unit has been installed at the Police Academy for the preparation and amendment of course material, lecture notes, etc.

★ *ECS Micro-computers — Police Personnel Branch*

Two ECS micro-computers are installed in the Police Personnel Branch to facilitate the collection and analysis of data for work-load surveys, strength requirements and resource allocation.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS IN COMPUTERISATION

Police Personnel System

The Department is developing an on-line personnel system for the recording and continual updating of all personal details about Police and about their employment and similar information in respect of Public Service and Ancillary staff.

When this exercise is completed, it will give the Department a single complete data base of the personal particulars of all Police, updated by on-line input from the Police Staff Section and the Police Personnel Branch. The data will be accessible to all terminals but computer programs have been designed to control the availability of data to each level of administration, depending on the needs of each level of management for the information stored, and having in mind privacy and other security considerations.

This initial stage of the Personnel System is scheduled for implementation by February, 1984.

When data collection in respect of members of the Police Force is completed, a similar exercise will take place in respect of Public Service and Ancillary staff.

Expansion of the Crime Information Intelligence System (C.I.I.S.)

The current Crime Information and Intelligence System (C.I.I.S.) was introduced in 1971 and provides for recording and accessing crime incidents, and producing crime statistics and a names index of victims/complainants, offenders/arrested persons, etc.

Installation of the new computer equipment provides the capacity to implement a re-designed and greatly enhanced C.I.I.S., satisfying current Police requirements for ready access to more detailed criminal and crime records.

The total system will include a link to the Central Names Index (the Criminal Names Index), and to the criminal history files. More emphasis will be given on fires or arson matters, disasters and acts of terrorism, together with more personal details on persons of interest, such as peculiarities, warnings, addresses, etc.; currently recorded manually in the Modus Operandi Unit. It will also incorporate details of wanted and missing persons and link to the existing computerised warrant system. It will integrate, into one single recording system, the majority of the records currently being maintained in the Bureau of Crime Intelligence.

A significant feature of the new system will be the automated retrieval of suspect/offender photographs. These photographs will be stored on microfilm, directly accessible where an identifying number is available, but also accessible through the computer, where a personal description, or name is known. By keying in a description, the computer will check the personal description file and display details of the records most likely to match the description, with quick retrieval of the photograph image.

This will assist Police in operational areas, will greatly enhance facilities for viewing photographs and ease the 'trauma' currently experienced by witnesses, required to view literally hundreds of photographs from an age/offence type classification.

Documentation in respect of detailed proposals for the new system were almost completed as at 30th June, 1983.

Proposed Command and Control System

Computerised Command and Control Systems have been introduced by Police Forces overseas and are operating successfully, particularly in the United States and the United Kingdom.

Computer Aided Despatch is part of the overall command and control concept, but concentrates on the computerisation of radio activities and does not cover the full range of the broader system.

Following the approach by the Minister to the British Consul-General, Dr. D. J. Meakin of the Home Office Scientific Research and Development Branch visited Sydney from 17 June to 2 July, 1983, and had detailed discussions with appropriate Departmental officers which were most helpful. He presented a report which was also of great assistance in determining the most suitable course of action.

As a result of further consideration and in the light of Dr Meakin's comments, the view has been taken that the Department should proceed with the introduction of a complete command and control system to operate from the new Sydney Police Centre, and to provide for jobs to mobile units within the Metropolitan Police District to be allocated, verified and recorded at that central location.

This system of command and control and computer aided despatch will ensure the most effective utilisation of Police resources, particularly during periods where urgent Police response is required.

In addition, the logging of incidents and despatch of mobile units will be monitored and will be utilised by Senior Officers in the planning of rosters and allocation of resources.

One of the main benefits of the proposed system will be the dramatic improvement in response time of Police to incidents.

Proposed Fingerprint Computer System for the Central Fingerprint Bureau

The New South Wales Police Department operates the national Central Fingerprint Bureau on behalf of all States and the Australian Federal Police.

There is currently an authorised strength of 92 Police staff and 101 Public Service officers employed in the Central Fingerprint Bureau.

Current annual cost of running the Bureau approximates \$5,000,000.

Although some automation has been introduced in the recording areas, all processing in the fingerprint areas is done manually.

Members of the Fingerprint Computer Committee, set up by the Police Commissioners' Conference, visited overseas countries during May/June, 1982, to examine current techniques in the automation of fingerprint searching, matching, etc.

The main thrust of the Committee's report is that an Automated Fingerprint Identification System for the Central Fingerprint Bureau be acquired, incorporating a facility for other Police Forces to have remote access.

Proposed National System

Action is in progress to conform to the resolution of the Australian Police Ministers' Council in February, 1981, to develop a computer facility in New South Wales to facilitate the national exchange of Police information; to determine the feasibility of the proposal and to propose appropriate cost sharing arrangements.

The Stolen Motor Vehicles System has been chosen as a 'pilot scheme' to test the feasibility of developing a National System.

Terminals have been installed at Brisbane and Canberra for on-line inquiry of the New South Wales System and direct up-date of New South Wales computer files in respect of stolen and recovered vehicles.

A direct link is being established between the Police computers of New South Wales and Victoria and when fully operational, each State will have on-line access to the other State's computer system. In addition each State will up-date the computer files of the other State, resulting in the simultaneous creation of a duplicate data base for a National Vehicles of Interest System.

The effectiveness of the system will then be evaluated and proposals put forward for extensions of the arrangement to include other systems and for appropriate cost sharing arrangements.

As a subsequent development to the computer to computer link between New South Wales and Victoria, a link will be established between the computers of New South Wales and Australian Federal Police. There already exists a link between Victoria and Australian Federal Police. These arrangements will then provide an alternative path for traffic between the computers concerned and will pave the way for connection of other Interstate Police Forces to the National System. Each State Police Force will link up with the existing network of the Australian Federal Police, which currently extends to the Australian Federal Police Office in each capital city in Australia.

Traffic Penalties Projects

Rewrite and Expansion of the System

At present, details of on the spot and posted infringement notices are processed on the BURROUGHS computer at the Public Service Board's Central A.D.P. Bureau as a batch system introduced in 1969.

This system is being revised and rewritten to run on the Police computer with on-line access to enquiry terminals throughout the Traffic Branch.

Initially the system will record all infringements, match payments received and produce court summonses for matters unpaid. The system will include a courtesy letter or reminder notice for traffic and parking offences not paid within 21 days from the date of offence.

For parking offences, the courtesy letter will be sent to the registered owner of the vehicle and is designed to cover those instances where the original notice was not received and to remind others that the matter has not been finalised. The courtesy letter will allow a further 21 days for payment of the penalty due.

The system will automatically access the computer of the Department of Motor Transport for owner and licence status details and will subsequently transfer details of paid recordable traffic infringements to that Department to up-date conviction records.

On-line enquiries will be available on name, infringement number and vehicle number keys.

This activity is scheduled for completion by February, 1984.

Introduction of Self Enforcing Infringement System insofar as it relates to Traffic and Parking Matters.

The Magistrates Courts Administration and this Department are jointly developing a fully integrated computer system to enable the Government's legislation in respect of self enforcing infringements to be implemented as quickly as possible.

The legislation provides for the motorist to elect to have the matter dealt with by a court, but if an election is not made the matter is disposed of administratively. If the penalty remains unpaid 21 days after the date of the offence, a courtesy letter is issued giving the motorist extra time to pay. Unless the penalty is then paid, a Justice issues a Court Order confirming the original penalty with added costs.

If, after a further 21 days, payment is still not made or other arrangements entered into with Magistrates Courts Administration, the computer will automatically prepare a warrant for issue by a Justice, and execution by Police. Details of warrants will be automatically transferred to the Police Warrant File and the transmission of details for checking and subsequent up-date of Department of Motor Transport records will also be automatic. Introduction of this system will substantially reduce the time between commission of an offence and enforcement action, thus enhancing collection prospects generally, but particularly in respect of warrants.

Also, there will be substantial staff savings within the Public Service administration of the Police Department and Magistrates Courts Administration.

All planning is directed towards the first self enforcing infringement notice issuing on 1st July, 1984.

Proposed Traffic Crash System

This proposed system will include statistical details of all traffic crashes reported to Police throughout New South Wales.

Briefly, all accident reports will go to the Accident Information Bureau at Gosford for initial checking, coding, numbering and microfilming. This will enable early printouts and ultimately spot maps high-lighting trouble spots to aid resource allocation and more selective enforcement. It will also provide more comprehensive and up-to-date details for TARU and the Department of Main Roads.

The use of a geographic data base is envisaged and the presentation of data in graphic form to management and operational areas of the Department are seen as extremely useful and effective management, operational and planning aids.

When the system is developed for Traffic Crash statistics its use will be extended to other areas such as crime incidents and command and control.

Again a spot map will be provided pinpointing criminal incidents, particularly break and enters, in respect of Police Divisions, which will greatly assist Police in patrolling these areas.

REVIEW OF METROPOLITAN POLICE BOUNDARIES

The most comprehensive and systematically review ever undertaken of District and Divisional Police boundaries within the Metropolitan Area commenced during 1982.

The Review Team, aided by a statistician from the Planning and Research Branch, has been given the charter of carefully analysing geographic, demographic, crime incidence and other related information, to determine if existing boundaries are still relevant and, if not, to make recommendations for appropriate changes.

In carrying out its task, the Review Team is cognisant of the value of adhering, wherever practicable, to Local Government Boundaries for statistical reasons and in the interests of fostering community involvement. It is also carefully documenting the rationale for its findings, to serve as starting points for future reviews and to facilitate quick reaction to changed circumstances.

The initial segment of the review, approved by the Minister on 3 May, 1983, dealt with Metropolitan Districts "A" to "E" inclusive, and provided for—

- a new inner city "A" District designed to relate to the Sydney Police Centre and the abolition of the former inner city "A" and "B" Districts;
- a new outer metropolitan "B" District at Gosford which allows for an expansion of police services within this developing area;
- a revised "C" District structured to service Sydney's eastern suburbs;
- a re-organised "D" District servicing the northern beaches area;
- a balanced "E" District encompassing the established northern suburbs of Sydney.

The final segment of the review relates to Metropolitan Districts "F" to "J" inclusive. The overall aim of the review is to distribute resources as fairly as possible in the short term (5 years or so) and, at the same time, to set the scene for ease of administrative and operational changes in the long term as development of the outer metropolitan area continues.

LUSHER REPORT

The Lusher Report, which was tabled in Parliament on the 12 May, 1981, continues to receive earnest and objective consideration in the Department.

As at 30 June, 1983, progress on the Report's 220 recommendations was as follows:

Adopted	106
Adopted in principle	13
Adopted in part	7
Under consideration	62
Rejected	29
No action	3

PROGRAM BUDGETING

Following the announcement of the Government's commitment to Program Budgeting and on Treasury advice, work has commenced to develop the administrative machinery necessary for the implementation of this management technique throughout the Department.

Five programs, covering 34 activities, under the broad category of Police services, have been devised:

- general police services
- criminal investigation services
- traffic supervision and control services
- operational support services
- administrative support services.

Objectives for these activities are presently being formulated. Goals and strategies to accompany these objectives are also being devised.

It is envisaged that the resultant management technique will not only assist in bringing about a more effective and accountable organisation but will ensure that in future annual reports will reflect not only the work that has been carried out but the needs and priorities of the Department.

ADDITIONAL POLICE

The Government allocated an extra 400 Police — 200 General Duty and 200 Highway Patrol — in its Budget for 1982/83 all of which have been sworn in.

Apart from boosting general Police activity, this recruitment enabled the following new initiatives to be undertaken:

- formation of a Trail Bike Unit and decentralised trail bike squads at Warilla, Parramatta, Penrith and Bass Hill;
- formation of Accident Investigation Squads at Newcastle and Warilla;
- creation of an Aborigine Liaison Unit;
- creation of an Organised Crime Task Force;
- creation of the Management Review Unit;
- increased Police on the special task force formed to combat poker machine cheats;
- adequate staffing of the new Gosford District;
- creation of an Inspectorate within the Internal Affairs Branch;
- creation of a Uniform Design and Development Unit;
- establishment of positions of Project Co-ordinators to assist in Management Research Project (Consultants);
- staffing of a Police Station at Lemon Tree Passage.

ADDITIONAL PARKING CONTROL OFFICERS

In the 1982/83 Budget the Government provided for an additional 100 Parking Patrol Officers. These have now been recruited and the establishment figure stands at 377.

A review was carried out during the year as to the recruitment, training and work methods of Parking Patrol Officers. As a result of the implementation of the majority of the recommendation contained in the survey and the conduct of induction and on-the-job training, increased productivity has resulted.

COMMUNICATIONS

A major re-organisation of the Communications Section took place during the period. An integral part of this re-organisation was the appointment of Duty Operations Inspectors whose role is to control the communication aspect of the Police motor vehicle fleet, co-ordinate search and rescue operations and the processing and authorising of telex/teleplex and radio messages.

This initiative has improved the effectiveness of police operations.

CENTRALISED INSURANCE ENQUIRES

Action was taken to centralise all enquiries from Insurance Companies, Loss Assessors, etc., seeking information in respect of burglaries, thefts of vehicles, loss of property, thefts, etc., using the computer based microfilm records linked to the Crime Information and Intelligence System and Stolen Vehicles System.

This has resulted in a considerable saving of Police time in the divisions and provides a monitoring mechanism in the event Crime Incident Reports are, inadvertently, not submitted for input to the computer.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

The Anti-Discrimination (Amendment) Act of 1980 requires each Government Authority, including the Police Force, to prepare and submit an Equal Employment Opportunity Management Plan, and to appoint persons within the organisation to implement the provisions of the Act.

To this end, appropriate persons within the organisation have been appointed, and the first Equal Employment Opportunity Management Plan was submitted to the Director of Equal Opportunity in Public Employment in New South Wales in May, 1982.

The staff of the Equal Employment Opportunity Unit are overseeing the implementation of the Force's Equal Employment Opportunity Management Plan.

The female workrole has been extended to include all phases of Police duties. There are no duties within the Force from which females are restricted. Females are deployed on all types of duties except two, for which they have not yet applied. These areas are Water Police and the Tactical Response Group.

Spokeswomen have been elected which will increase opportunities for female participation in policy making within the Force.

Females are being transferred in greater numbers to Country Districts.

All sexist job-titles within the Force have been removed.

The issue concerning discrimination in transfers has been settled, which had led to reasons for transfers being documented, and the use of the words "transferred in the interests of the Service" has been discontinued.

In addition to the Police Force, the Equal Employment Opportunity Unit has concerned itself with discriminatory practices concerning "Ministerial Employees" — Parking Patrol Officers, Security Guards, Band members, etc.

Similar issues were covered as far as these employees were concerned; some achievements included —

- a) Increase of numbers of females employed as Parking Patrol Officers — from 104 in 1981 to 170.
- b) Formal induction and training programmes introduced; monitoring progress being made in eliminating discriminatory practices, bringing matters of a discriminatory nature to the attention of the Executive of the Force, and advising and assisting in developing strategies to overcome such practices.

The objectives of the Plan so far achieved, include —

1. all career literature and advertising now free from sex or racial bias;
2. an increased representation of Aborigines in the Force;
3. an increased ethnic representation;
4. special modifications have been made to the recruiting criteria to allow for cultural differences;
5. an increased representation of women (from 268 to 530) into the Force.

Within the Public Service administration there is a separate Equal Employment Opportunity Plan operating, which has been approved by the Director of Equal Opportunity in Public Employment.

BLUE LIGHT DISCOS

A major community relations initiative of the Department during 1983, was the introduction of "Blue Light Discos"; which are run by off-duty Police in conjunction with local Service/Community organisations.

The first Blue Light Disco was held at the Emerton Youth Centre, Mt Druitt on 26 February, 1983. The response was outstanding, with 4500 young people attending. While the attendance was far in excess of the capacity of the hall to cope, it did serve to emphasise the demand for this type of activity.

The venture has gone from success to success and 45 discos are in operation, with attendances averaging 1000 in the Metropolitan Area. It is pleasing to report that more than 400 members of the New South Wales Police Force are giving their private time to running the discos.

From the start, the Blue Light Discos have received considerable and very favourable support from both Metropolitan and Country media by way of feature articles and advertising.

The sponsorship of the Blue Light Discos by the Dairy Promotion Council of New South Wales is greatly appreciated.

LEGAL ADVISING AND POLICE APPEALS SECTION

Early in 1983 the Legal Advising and Police Appeals Section was created. The function of the section is to facilitate the provision of legal advice to senior officers of the Department.

MAJOR BUILDING INITIATIVES

Newcastle

An outstanding new District Headquarters catering for a staff of 280 was provided in May, 1982, at a cost of \$9.7M. This new major facility is a marked improvement in Police Station accommodation in Newcastle and, as well, brings together the previously fragmented elements of the Newcastle Police Division. It incorporates the most up-to-date technology, equipment, etc., making it one of the most modern and community orientated facilities of its kind in Australia.

Gosford

A new Gosford Police Station was officially opened on 10th June, 1983. The accommodation houses the Chief Superintendent of the new Gosford Police Administrative District, his support staff, the formerly fragmented Gosford Police Divisional Head Station and the Accident Information Bureau. The building provides ample capacity for future expansion of activities.

The new station, provided under a progressive new leasing agreement negotiated by the Police Department and the Government Insurance Office, and ratified by Treasury, means simply that first class accommodation was provided much earlier than previously thought possible.

Total cost of the complex, construction, plus tenancy fitout and acquisitions, was approximately \$3.7 million.

Special features include monitored closed circuit security supervision, specialist areas for communications and scientific sections, and planned adequate parking.

Rocks Police Station

A Police station is being established in The Rocks area, in an ideally strategic location, on the corner of George Street North and Argyle Street, in premises being extensively rehabilitated for the purpose. The job is being done by the Building Construction and Maintenance Branch of the Public Works Department under the direction of the Government Architect.

Upon completion of the new Station operations at Phillip Street Police Station will cease and some 90 Police Officers (on a two shift basis) will be transferred to the new Station.

The establishment of this station will greatly assist in the special policing needs of The Rocks area and permit the use for other purposes, hopefully a Police Museum, of the present run-down Phillip Street Police Station.

Springwood

A new Police Station for a staff of 30 was provided in April, 1982, at a cost of \$2.2M. This new modern Police facility not only provided a replacement for unsatisfactory accommodation but was specifically designed as a Divisional Head Station, with accommodation for Inspectors and administrative support staff, General Duty Police, Detectives and Licensing, Traffic and Highway Patrol Police.

The No. 36 Division now operates from this central location in the Division, where the community needs are best met.

Tweed Heads and Barham Police Stations

The land on which these two police stations stood was near the Service clubs in the respective towns and was sought by the Clubs for expansion of their facilities. As the Police accommodation was sub-standard, the Police Department was keen to enter into negotiations.

With the assistance of the Public Works, Lands and Valuer-General's Departments, the sites sought by the Clubs were transferred and in exchange the Police Department was provided with new accommodation specifically designed to meet existing and long term needs of the areas. In the case of Tweed Heads, a new court house was also provided as part of the exchange of properties. The process resulted in the Government significantly improving the quality and value of its property holding at no cost whatsoever to the Government.

Campbelltown Police Station and Office for the Warrant Index Unit

Under a similar leasing arrangement to that negotiated in respect of Gosford Police Station, but this time with the State Superannuation Board, a building is to be constructed in Campbelltown to house the presently fragmented Campbelltown Divisional Head Station and to permit decentralisation to Campbelltown of the Warrant Index Unit.

The move of the Warrant Index Unit will involve 70 jobs (both Police and Public Service) transferring to Campbelltown. Every effort is being made to ensure that recruitment and the retraining of existing staff results in these jobs being filled by local people.

IMPROVED SERVICE CONDITIONS

During 1982 the undermentioned improvements were made to Police conditions of service:

Non-Commissioned Officers (Officers up to the rank of Sergeant 1st Class)

- ★ Increase in shift allowances
- ★ Increase in annual leave loading paid to shift workers from 17.5% to 20% (for this purpose a shift worker is defined as an officer who accrues three or more days additional leave because of the number of Sundays and Public Holidays worked over a 12 month period).
- ★ Four percent increase in salaries and allowances.
- ★ Increase in meal, kilometre and travelling allowances.

Commissioned Officers (Inspector and above)

- ★ Increase in expense allowance.
- ★ Four percent increase in the salaries of Officers up to the rank of Superintendent.

Statutory Office holders

- ★ Increase in salary

Ministerial employees

- ★ Creation of a seven day work roster for Parking Patrol Officers, which in effect resulted in improved annual leave entitlement and shift allowances.
- ★ Increase in the salaries of Parking Patrol Officers and Security Officers.
- ★ Increase in the salaries of bandsmen, matrons and the service officer.

There were no changes to existing conditions of service from 23 December, 1982 to 30 June, 1983, following the introduction of wage pause guidelines by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales.

POLICE UNIFORM PACKAGE

A review has been carried out of the system of providing a full issue of uniform on an annual basis.

As a result of this review approval of the Minister has been obtained for the adoption of a new concept of a reduced annual issue plus additional items on condemnation.

It is also proposed to phase in several new items of uniform which include:

- a new dress jacket
- a new duty jacket with removable coloured liner
- culottes and slacks for women police
- new leather equipment and belts
- white shirts for executive officers
- black socks
- wide brimmed hats for country police.

Savings of up to \$1M annually are anticipated.

DETAILED BREAK-UP OF THE ACTIVITIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCHES

CENTRAL FINGERPRINT BUREAU

The number of fingerprints processed during 1982 increased by 7.7% compared with 1981.

The increase can be attributed to the general increase in crime, the Bail Act, necessitating proof of identity, fingerprinting for minor offences, and the .05% alcohol content for driving offences.

At present the Bureau has some 1.5 million fingerprints on file.

Total fingerprints received during 1982 totalled 106,944 of which 59,232 were identified.

These included fingerprints from overseas, and from all Australian States including the Northern Territory and those supplied by the Australian Federal Police.

During the six months ended 30 June, 1983, the number of incoming fingerprints totalled 55,792 of which 31,460 were identified.

Latent Fingerprint Unit

There was a dramatic rise during the 18 months in the number of articles brought to the Latent Fingerprint Unit for laboratory examination involving various new techniques and chemical development such as minhydrin, super-glue, small particle reagent, physical developer, genetian violet, amido black and other methods, all of which produced excellent results.

Prior to the use of these techniques, certain surfaces would have proved useless for obtaining readable latent fingerprint marks.

The Latent Fingerprint Unit also played a significant role in the clearing up of serious crime highlighting the Unit's value in criminal investigation.

Criminal Records Unit

The increase in the number of fingerprints processed places considerable strain on the staff of the Criminal Records Unit and in an effort to improve efficiency, steps were taken during 1982 to have the index of criminal names placed on a computerised system. It is anticipated that this will be completed late in 1983.

This will not only be beneficial to the New South Wales Police Department, but also to interstate Forces as well, who have access to records maintained at the Criminal Records Unit.

Research Training Unit

During 1982, 17 New South Wales Police were fully trained in the art of fingerprint examination.

In addition, 12 units were approved on 1 April, 1983, for recruitment and at 30 June, 1983, had begun training.

Courses were also held for 19 New South Wales Country Detectives and 12 investigators from the Royal Australian Naval Police who were trained in crime scene examination.

In addition, 16 interstate fingerprint technicians were examined for expert status. A Police Officer from Nauru was also trained in the basics of fingerprint science during 1982.

Overall, 141 lectures were delivered to Police courses and other accredited bodies during the 18-month period.

To gain experience and to improve efficiency, three officers from the Unit, in July 1982, attended a workshop in Advanced Fingerprint Techniques at the Australian National University, Canberra, where new developments and techniques were studied.

MODUS OPERANDI UNIT

During 1982, 272,361 reports of crime were received in the Unit with a further 150,635 during the first six months of 1983. This represents a substantial increase over previous years.

After checking, the information furnished in the reports is placed on a computerised system.

The records of the Unit are regarded as being of considerable assistance to Police in the field and in this regard, during 1982, checks made at the Unit resulted in 365 offences being positively identified. A further 199 identifications were made during the first six months of 1983.

Photographs also play a very important part of criminal investigation and during the period the albums of classified criminal photographs were updated by including almost 45,000 new photographs.

The property tracing component of the Unit continued to perform a very worthwhile function throughout the year. To give some indication of the work performed, set out hereunder are details of the type of property recovered:

ITEM	RECOVERY
Antiques (Vases, statues, ornaments, art objects)	104
Bicycles	372
Boats	42
Cameras and accessories	565
Clothing	454
Miscellaneous articles.....	717
Musical instruments (including records).....	499
Outboard motors	78
Safes	12
Sporting goods	82
Television sets and video equipment	371
Tools and machinery	270
Typewriters, adding machines and cash registers	144
Tape recorders (including cassette tapes)	224
Wallets, purses, handbags, etc.....	47
Radio sets, radiograms, record players, etc.....	547
Jewellery (watches, rings, etc.)	602
TOTAL NUMBER OF RECOVERIES	5130
<i>Total Value of Articles Recovered</i>	<i>\$875,513</i>
<i>Total Number of Persons Charged</i>	<i>420</i>

MISSING PERSONS UNIT (Staffed by 5 Police)

During the period 1 January, 1982 to 30 June, 1983, 6,342 reports of missing persons were received at this unit.

Over 50% of those reported were under the age of 16 years.

At the 30 June, 1983, 6,243 cases have been finalised leaving a balance of 99 matters still receiving attention.

Also 61 reports of unidentified bodies were received with 55 subsequently identified.

The current number of active missing persons listed from 1964 to 30 June, 1983 inclusive, is 297.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

During the period under review the following statistics and information were generated in respect of work carried out in the Communications Section.

Operations

- ★ Messages broadcast to and from mobile units per day average 6,100.
- ★ Messages relating to breath tests per day average 65.
- ★ Telex messages sent and received for 1982 71,500 (to 30 June, 1982 36,165).
- ★ All stations messages sent 560 (328).
- ★ Eagle enquiries average 15,000 per week.

The following improvements to the Communications Network were carried out at Technical Units throughout the State during 1982:

Dubbo District

Bourke	New VHF stations and new VHF radios fitted to five Police vehicles. Two VHF portable radios issued. New base HF antenna.
Brewarrina	New VHF base station and two new VHF radios fitted to truck and car. New HF fitted to truck.
Coolah	New VHF base station installed.
Coonamble	New VHF base station installed.
Enngonia	New 100 Watt transceiver installed in truck.
Lightning Ridge	New VHF base station installed and new VHF transceiver installed in truck. New HF base antenna installed.
Walgett	New VHF base station and 2 new VHF transceivers installed. New HF base station antenna installed.

Grafton District

Nambucca Heads and Kempsey	Updated VHF communications installed by providing UHF links at those stations to link Yarrahippini broadcasters on VHF.
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Newcastle District

New control centre installed in new premises at Newcastle.

Parramatta Radio Technical Unit

Updating UHF communications system in area.

Penrith Radio Technical Unit

Updating UHF and VHF communications in Penrith area ('J' District).

Sydney Radio Technical Unit

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Purchase of: | 1. 25 UHF motor cycle sets. |
| | 2. 50 Plessey VHF and 56 UHF mobile transceivers, for updating communications in special squad vehicles. |
| | 3. Two Plessey portable VHF crossbanding to UHF repeaters and portable 24 channel base station (UHF). |
| | 4. New communications band for special duties and emergencies. |
| | 5. 30 VHF Philips mobile transceivers for use in the country districts. |
| | 6. 30 x 48 channel 5 watt UHF portable radios purchased for use in the metropolitan area. |

Parkes Radio Technical Unit

Mt McDonald site fitted with VHF, UHF link controls from Cowra.

Lake Cargelligo fitted with UHF link to control Mt Ural. This improved VHF, UHF radio coverage and also improved Tullibigeal and Ungarie Police radio coverage.

New HF SSB installed at Broken Hill and Tibooburra greatly improved SSB communication coverage. Six Coolan HF SSB transceivers fitted to vehicles in the Broken Hill patrol. New HF antenna installed at Broken Hill, Tibooburra, Pooncarrie and Wilcannia.

New station receivers on VHF were installed at Rockley, Trunkey Creek, Millthorpe, Carcoar, Mandurama, Bathurst and Parkes.

Tamworth Radio Technical District

Upgrading VHF radio sites at Boggabilla, Ball Hill, Tamworth, Yetman, Nundle and Uralla.

Commissioning of the New England bearer, Tamworth to Tenterfield.

Wagga Wagga Radio Technical Unit

Preparatory work for Hay repeater, Griffith, Hay, Carrathool, Deniliquin, Tarcutta, Barham.

Installation of Tarcutta repeater system and link to Wagga.

Warilla Radio Technical Unit

Upgrading of radio antennae and solar panels Wolumla Mountain (Merimbula).

Upgrading of radio link equipment Maddens Plains (Helensburgh).

Installation of radio access link from Bega Station to Mumbulla Mountain.

Setting up and testing computer access via South Coast radio bearer.

Setting up equipment to access other State Police Forces and Australian Federal Police via technology satellite.

Other work included the installation of a VHF base station at Mount Gray to provide a communications link for vehicles operating in the area bounded by Goulburn, the A.C.T. border and south throughout the Snowy area.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

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

The aim of the Public Relations Branch is to foster and maintain good relationships between the Police, the public and the media and in respect to the latter, press conferences are conducted twice daily at the Criminal Investigation Branch.

In addition to those conferences, Branch personnel also attend the scenes of serious crimes, searches, large fires and other disasters for the purpose of collating and releasing information to the media.

While all the media organisations have been widely used by the Branch, special appreciation must be extended to the Channel 10 Network for their continued co-operation in presenting "Police File" each Friday evening.

More than 250 editions of the programme have been put to air and through this medium Police were able to solve a number of crimes.

Campaigns were also conducted on radio and mention is made of the six week programme broadcast through 2UD Dubbo. This programme was designed to advise the public of a wide range of Police activities.

The Public Relations Branch, in conjunction with Lend Lease Investments, again participated in Police Week.

By making use of the facilities of 11 shopping centres the community was provided the opportunity of obtaining a better understanding of the various roles of Police operations by means of a series of displays, demonstrations and competitions.

In May 1983, a Journalist was seconded to the Public Relations Branch to develop the area of Police-Ethnic relations.

This programme, utilising the support of the ethnic media in Sydney, is designed to provide information on Police operations and various aspects of the law to the large non-English speaking community.

Under this programme articles under the broad title "The Law and You" will be published in upwards of 50 ethnic newspapers covering some 22 languages.

Apart from the abovementioned activities, staff of the Public Relations Branch also carry out a number of other important functions, such as:

- Providing assistance to producers of television and feature films which are based on Police involvement;
- Researching and advising on matter of Police history;
- Setting up and manning Police displays in Sydney, suburban and country areas;
- Providing promotion literature and information kits on the various branches of the service.

Crime Prevention Section

During the 18 months ended 30 June, 1983, members of the Crime Prevention Section delivered 343 lectures to interested groups which comprised a total audience of some 24,748 persons.

These addresses were given on subjects of general crime prevention, dangers of drug abuse, business and industrial security, on threat procedures, activities and facilities of the Crime Prevention Section and home and personal protection. The groups spoken to included service organisations, insurance groups, Police instructional classes, groups from the Armed Forces as well as many general community organisations.

A total of 1,287 security surveys were conducted as follows:

Business premises (retail, commercial and industrial)	293
Private dwellings	859
Licensed Clubs	21
Government (Police Stations, Premier's Department, Courts)	57
Hospitals	5
Schools	14
Commonwealth Government, Consulates	8
Pharmaceutical companies	10
Firearms dealers	14
Churches	6
TOTAL	<u>1,287</u>

Throughout the year numerous articles were released to the media and interviews given in relation to crime prevention in respect of private homes, business offices, home units and personal protection.

Guest appearances were made on various television stations as well as radio interviews. Public response to these programmes has been encouraging.

Particular emphasis was placed on the publication of specialist articles for various sectors of the business community.

Liaison continued with the Taxi Council and the Department of Motor Transport and in this regard a training video titled "It Can't Happen To Me" was prepared for the purpose of educating taxi drivers on matters of personal safety.

The viewing of this video by persons when applying for or renewing licences is obligatory. It is anticipated that at least 24,000 taxi drivers will view the video.

The Section was also involved in the production of a 20 minute script for a video for training purposes for Telecom personnel. This video will be used by an estimated audience of 1,000 personnel, most being employed in Telecom business offices.

The Section was also involved in liaison with the Department of Education, Emergency and School Committee, Standards Association of Australia MS 39 Intruder Alarms Committee, Health Department of New South Wales, the Institution of Commercial and Industrial Security Executives and the Association of Burglary Insurance and Surveyors of Australia in an endeavour to increase their involvement in crime prevention matters within their areas of responsibility.

Members of the public are encouraged to attend the Section and view the permanent display, and during 1982/83 approximately 6,000 persons took advantage of this offer. The display is currently valued at approximately \$95,000 and is open to members of the public between 9 am and 4 pm, Monday to Friday.

It is the largest and most comprehensive display of its type in Australia. It includes equipment suitable for installation in homes and commercial premises and comprises closed circuit television and monitors, sophisticated intruder alarm systems, such as microwave ultrasonics and passive infra-red, bullet resistant glass and pay office windows, padlocks, locks, windows and doors, intercoms and a large number of domestic commercial safes.

The Section has an operational strength of seven personnel and due to the marked increase for requests for assistance, bookings are now up to seven weeks in advance.

Safety Advisory Section

During the past 18 months the Section continued to place emphasis on the need to deliver suitable addresses to school children and in this regard 1,369 schools, including those for the handicapped, were visited in 1982 and a further 494 visited during the first six months of 1983.

On an adult level, visits were made to such organisations as Australian Armed Forces Units, Migrant Centres, Purpose Training Workshops, Ambulance Driver Training Classes, Railway Employees, Telecom Training Classes and Scouting Groups.

In addition to those visits many requests were received from private organisations inviting members of the Section to appear as guest lecturers.

In an effort to emphasise to the public the dangers involved, practical water safety demonstrations were presented during the 1982 and 1983 Royal Easter Shows.

These displays have been a feature of the Show since 1974 and appreciation must be extended to the Royal Easter Show authorities and the many business organisations which have continued to support the project since its inception, by way of donating space, equipment and outfits.

1983 also saw the return of the Puppet Show at the Police Boys' exhibit in the Police Pavilion.

Members of the Section not involved in the show, visited schools.

The Simon Townsend Wonder World programmes produced two children's safety segments entitled "The Dangerous Stranger" and "Safety Crossing the Road". Copies of the tapes were also used as aids in classroom addresses.

During 1982 the Section's involvement in Education Week took the form of a concerted effort aimed at the drink-driving problem.

In this respect the entire staff in the field visited schools in the metropolitan area, discussing with the senior students drink-driving problems relating to the laws, the consequences and the alternatives to driving after drinking alcohol.

The aim was to create an awareness and to attempt to establish a positive attitude towards driving safely and defensively.

During 1983 members of the Section attended numerous functions during Education Week, where the Police presence had been requested.

The Section has an authorised strength of 40, with two units attached to Gosford transferred to Number 30 Division as full time Safety Advisory Officers during 1983.

There has been a new approach to the school lecturing system.

The old system consisted of a team of Police from the Section attending schools on a one day basis.

Under the new approach one or two Police Officers attend the school for the necessary period (up to a week's duration) to handle all classes.

This has received a favourable reaction from school Principals and its aim is to increase the community relations effect, i.e. the Police Officers become part of the school community.

There has also been an increase in the number of requests for information, lectures, demonstrations, etc., on bicycle safety in schools.

A more unusual assignment involved Sergeant 1st Class S. J. McCosker travelling to Adelaide, to lecture some 600 crew members aboard the Royal Australian Navy Ships, H.M.A.S. Canberra, H.M.A.S. Torrens and H.M.A.S. Swan.

Sergeant McCosker lectured staff on H.M.A.S. Canberra in Adelaide, transferring to H.M.A.S. Torrens, prior to sailing.

He later made a mid-ocean transfer from H.M.A.S. Torrens to H.M.A.S. Swan in Bass Strait, enroute to Melbourne.

POLICE BANDS — POLICE CHOIR

Police Military Band

During the period the New South Wales Police Military Band participated in a total of 247 official engagements.

There were a number of highlights during the year, the first being the release in February, 1982, of a recording of the Police Military Band backing popular singer Helen Zerefos.

The band was featured in two solo numbers of the recording. All profits from the sale of the record go to the Federation of Police Citizens Boys' Clubs. Finance for the production of the record was provided by Helen Zerefos.

Another highlight occurred when the band, together with other Police units participated in a fund raising effort for the Police Olympic's Team at El Caballo Blanco, at Camden.

Other functions attended included the James Hardie Car Race at Bathurst, where the band was featured on national television during a display by marching girls prior to the running of the race.

Also the band provided a programme of music for 600 war widows at their annual dinner held at Paddington-Woolahra R.S.L. Club.

Police Pipe Band

During the year the Police Pipe Band attended 174 official engagements, including a passing-out parade for the Australian Federal Police in Canberra on 24 June, 1983.

Notable events attended, included the Anzac Day March and the March of the Clowns Parade from Sydney Domain to the forecourt of the Sydney Opera House. The band also participated in the annual Festival of Fisher's Ghost pageant, Campbelltown, and performed at the 1982/83 Royal Easter Shows, where in conjunction with the Police Mounted Troop and the Police Military Band, six performances of the Police Musical Ride were presented.

The Police Pipe Band also performed with the Armed Services on three separate occasions:

The W.R.A.A.C. School, Georges Heights for a recruit graduation parade;
H.M.A.S. Watson at their ceremonial divisions;
and with the Second Military District band at a lunch-time concert held in Martin Place.

Also the Police Pipe Band participated in 11 Police passing-out parades and provided musical accompaniment for the Commissioner's honour guard marching display prior to the swearing-in ceremony.

Police Choir

The New South Wales Police Choir participated in 87 performances during the year, catering for such organisations as the Australian Red Cross Society, Royal Blind Society, Nursing Homes, Retirement Villages, Day Care Centres, Unit Church Organisations, Salvation Army, View Clubs and Legacy War Widows.

The choir also took part in the Remembrance Day Ceremony held in Martin Place and Police services at St Stephen's Church, Macquarie Street, Sydney.

At the end of the period under review consideration was being given to disbanding the Choir thus freeing the 13 Police involved for permanent duty.

FEDERATION OF POLICE CITIZENS BOYS' CLUBS

At 30 June, 1983, membership of the 49 Police Citizens Boys' Clubs had continued to increase both of boys and girls. The 18-month period also saw an increase in activity in the areas of Campbelltown, Nowra and Taree, where it is hoped to establish clubs in the near future.

Major extensions including squash courts at the Maitland Club were officially opened on 13 February, 1982.

The building of the new club at Gunnedah was completed and opened by Commissioner C. R. Abbott on 25 June, 1983.

Re-building of the Mudgee Club, the original building being destroyed by fire, is also nearing completion.

Other major extensions to the Nepean District Police Citizens Boys' Club were completed during the first half of 1983.

On 9 July, 1982, tenders were opened for the building of a new club at Gresford to provide facilities for the Lake Macquarie area and it is anticipated this project will be completed by 1 October, 1983.

New premises, in a converted factory, for the Parkes Club are nearing completion.

On 15 February, 1982, the Federation was host to visiting Japanese youth members on the 15th Japanese Good Will cruise of organised sporting and cultural groups.

Also during March, the Federation was host to 13 girl members of the visiting basketball team from the Mitsubishi Electric Corporation of Japan.

A tour of Japan was undertaken during 1983 by the Federation Judo Section comprising 19 players and 20 supporters.

This Section has undertaken previous tours to Tasmania, South Australia, New Zealand and Japan, reflecting the enthusiasm of officials and players.

On 5 April, 1982, the Police exhibit at the Royal Easter Show was judged the best exhibit in the Government or Semi-Government category. The exhibit again won the award in 1983.

During the celebration of the Annual Boys' Club Week in September, 1982, the Commissioner took the salute at the Sydney Town Hall from boys and girls representing clubs from all parts of the State.

During October, the Federation was host to the Seventh Annual Australian Association of Police Citizens Youth Clubs' Conference, delegates attending from as far away as Northern Territory and Tasmania.

The Camp Mackay facilities continued to be fully utilised, not only by members but by outside organisations.

The New South Wales Government increased the annual grant to \$200,000 in 1982. The Federation is extremely grateful for this, and for the continued support of the public, councils and service organisations and businesses enabling the Federation to expand and extend benefits to youth in assisting to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The Elouera Surf Life Saving Club had its finest season since commencement, taking out the Australian Champion Club's flag for 1982/83, winning the title at Clifton, Tasmania, with all members, both competitors and officials, doing their part.

During the period under review enquiries commenced into the administration of several clubs.

POLICE TRANSPORT BRANCH

As at 30 June, 1983, the motor vehicle strength of the Department was 2,555 vehicles, comprising:

Four-wheel vehicles	2,161
Trailers.....	93
Motor Cycles	207
Four-wheel-drive vehicles	94
TOTAL.....	2,555

During the year 2,609 vehicles were replaced and 32 additional vehicles were received. In addition, four Leyland Leopard and two Leyland Tiger buses were obtained from the Department of Motor Transport and put into use at the Police Traffic Branch, Breath Testing Unit.

The total distance travelled for the 18 months was 131,500,000 kilometres.

A review was commenced during the period with a view to rationalising the use of vehicles in the Police Motor Vehicle Fleet.

POLICE MEDICAL BRANCH

In the period under review the staff of the Medical Branch previously with Department of Health, came under the direct control of the Police Department for the first time.

The continued increases in the number of Police in the Force and the variety of tasks which they carry out result in corresponding increases in the number of potential recruits who present for medical examination and probationary constables who need medicals for confirmation of appointment. So too, does the volume of initial and periodic examinations on Air Wing, Scuba, Special Weapons and Operations Squad and Tactical Response Group personnel.

The type and spacing of the various medical examinations are constantly being critically evaluated and, as a result, during the period a new system for candidates for the Police Force was introduced. They are examined by their general practitioner against a screening questionnaire which is provided. This method has worked well by detecting many of those medically unfit earlier in the recruiting process. In addition, there is a better chance of finding defects which would be a disadvantage to the Force or the candidate.

Changes have been made to the form of the metropolitan sick parade so that it is not so time consuming for the Police or the medical officers. Consequently more attention can be given to determining the medical fitness of Police for particular aspects of duty.

There has been an increasing demand for services in the field of medical jurisprudence. This service to the Police and legal system in the solution of crimes is an important one. The matters covered include the examination of victims of assault and determination of ageing of burns sustained by people suspected of having committed acts of arson. Not only have medical officers had to learn new skills to take on this work but, like those working in the breathalyser field, they have had to gain experience in giving evidence.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH BRANCH

The Police Planning and Research Branch continued to play a very important role in the operation of the Department.

In parallel with acquisition of the new computer reported on earlier under "Administrative Overview", was a re-organisation of the branch primarily to enlarge the operations staff and to provide the Department's own programming staff. In other words, to ensure optimum advantage was taken of the new computer and that there was minimum downtime.

Staff of the branch during the 18-month period continued to work on a number of matters quite apart from the computerisation activities highlighted earlier in the report. These included:

- ★ Reviewing Departmental requirements for the collection, presentation and distribution of statistics, particularly those related to crime.
- ★ Implementing revised procedures for the preparation and distribution of daily synopses.
- ★ Reviewing procedures relating to the handling, recording and security of exhibits particularly those concerning drugs, cash and other valuable items.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Disciplinary Action

Departmental disciplinary action was taken against 72 members of the Force during the 18-month period, with court proceedings being instituted against a further 26 officers for various criminal offences.

The Internal Affairs Branch comprises three sections, Administration, Investigation and Legal Advice.

WARRANT INDEX UNIT

As delays in issuing warrants and problems associated with the administrative procedures for processing them and enforcement action in respect of them, were drawn to attention by the Auditor-General and the Public Accounts Committee this area of activity is traversed in some detail.

The hub of the warrant system in the Police Department is the Warrant Index Unit and its central computer system. This Unit functions to record on computer the receipt, despatch and file or movement of warrants until execution, satisfaction or return to the court of issue unexecuted. The Unit processes warrants received from New South Wales, interstate and Federal Courts for execution in New South Wales. There is an establishment of 14 Police and 51 Public Servants.

A warrant is a document ordinarily issued by a magistrate, for the apprehension of a person. In this regard there are a number of types of warrants, but almost all (about 95 per cent) dealt with by the Warrant Index Unit are either warrants in the "first instance" or warrants of commitment. "First instance" warrants are issued for the apprehension of a person where the matter for which he/she is to be arrested has not been dealt with by a court, whereas a commitment warrant is issued where a matter has been dealt with by a court and is usually issued where a fine has been imposed but not paid. In such cases, the warrant may be satisfied by the payment of the fine and, failing payment, the person may be arrested. Approximately 90 per cent of commitment warrants in the system arise from unpaid/contested traffic and parking infringements.

Commitment warrants are held within the Police Department for 12 years from the date of issue, and warrants in the "first instance" for 20 years. This is an administrative arrangement between the Police Department and the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice.

The Warrant Index Unit also deals with warrants issued in other States for execution in New South Wales, warrants for commitment of persons before a court directly to gaol and warrants issued in certain family law matters, but these comprise a relatively minor proportion of the Unit's work.

Within the Department a "new warrant" means a warrant received at the Warrant Index Unit direct from the court of issue for processing into the Police warrant system, whilst an "old warrant" concerns a warrant previously processed into the Police warrant system which has been returned to the Warrant Index Unit.

There are considerable difficulties in accurately determining the execution rate of new warrants compared with old warrants, but a recent sampling suggests that the ratio is of the order of 75:25. However, the incontestable fact is that since 1979 there has been such a growth in the number of new warrants issued that commitment warrants within the "file" have increased from 252,000 to 404,897 with an additional 57,725 in circulation. The monetary value of these warrants approximates \$34 million.

Figures in respect of overall activity during the period under review are:

New warrants received

Commitment.....	354,283
First instance.....	15,592
TOTAL.....	369,875
Value	\$37,238,533
Number executed.....	252,333
Value	\$27,664,355**
Number recalled/returned	27,564
Value	\$ 2,333,921

***These moneys are paid into Magistrates' Courts Administration*

The continued growth in new commitment warrants received is illustrated by the following figures:

6 months ended	6 months ended	6 months ended
30-6-82	31-12-82	30-6-83
99,664	116,434	183,185

This rapid growth in warrant activity is exacerbating the many problems which exist in respect of warrant processing and execution.

By July, 1984, the "Self enforcing infringement" legislation is likely to be implemented, and this should be a great help to Police in enforcement/collection activity, by considerably reducing the time between commission of an offence and issue of a warrant.

In the meantime, every effort is being made to improve administrative procedures within the Department and to intensify Police enforcement action.

Also, as an aid to overcoming mutual problems and improving working relationships, arrangements have been made for the Deputy Commissioner (Administration), the Secretary, Police Department, Director, Magistrates' Courts Administration, and another representative of senior management of the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice, to meet on a regular basis to discuss issues and priorities and to see that every advantage is taken of improved systems and technological advances.

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

Details follow of the most significant developments and events in the operational area.

RANDOM BREATH TESTING

The New South Wales Government introduced Random Breath Testing to N.S.W. on December 17, 1982, as a result of recommendations from the Standing Committee on Road Safety. This committee, appointed by Parliament, conducted detailed research, accepted public submissions and prompted widespread public discussion, and consideration, before making its recommendation.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of Random Breath Testing is primarily to deter the offence of illegal drink-driving. The cost of alcohol related motor vehicle accidents, in terms of lives lost, injuries suffered, financial hardship and simple convenience, was acknowledged throughout the State as a major and serious problem.

As a preventive measure, the success of Random Breath Testing must be assessed in terms of death and accident rates rather than in terms of offenders apprehended. Crucial to the early spectacular success of the Random Breath Testing effort, was the extensive publicity and advertising campaign sponsored by the Government and organised by the Ministry of Transport.

Previously, breath testing was carried out in circumstances where an offence had been clearly committed, or a driver was obviously driving in a questionable manner. Under this system there was limited deterrent value with many drinking drivers prepared to take the risk that they would not have an accident, commit a breach of the traffic regulations or otherwise come under notice. With the introduction of Random Breath Testing the public conception of the likelihood of being detected drink-driving changed dramatically.

The success and mode of operation of Random Breath Testing will obviously need to be assessed on a long term basis. However, the period of January 1 to June 30 of 1983 showed an encouraging impact. A statistic constantly monitored by the press and the public is the road fatality totals. In the 12 months of 1982 there were 1,256 deaths in New South Wales, with 657 in the six months between January and June. In the first six months of 1983 the drop was dramatic with some 472 deaths recorded.

The Government has indicated its intention to monitor and assess the effect of Random Breath Testing on a progressive basis.

PROCEDURES FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF RANDOM BREATH TESTING

- ★ for each of the 20 police districts in New South Wales (10 in the metropolitan area and 10 in the country) squads of trained police, drawn from the Highway Patrol, established random breath testing sites within each district;
- ★ senior supervisory staff were allocated to control the operation;
- ★ signs worded "Police — Breath Testing" and/or "Police — Slow" are displayed;
- ★ the locations are well lit at night;
- ★ Police stopping motorists for breath testing are in uniform and carry signs worded "Stop — Police", or special highly visible reflective torches;
- ★ motorists are checked at random in batches according to the number of uniformed police on breath testing duty at a particular site.
- ★ A record of each breath test is kept for internal monitoring purposes. The only particulars of the subject recorded are the age and sex taken from the driver's licence.

Locations of Random Breath Testing Sites

- ★ On roads with poor accident histories or where general drink-driving could be expected.
- ★ Not in the immediate vicinity of licensed premises in circumstances that could be discriminatory.
- ★ Usually on roads sufficiently wide to allow other traffic to flow without delay. Visibility for traffic and the convenience of local residents are other considerations.
- ★ Preferably where the presence of nearby traffic lights assists in the random selection of motorists.

Time of Operation

- ★ At any time during day or night, but mainly when drink-driving is likely to take place, that is, night and early morning, and particularly at week-ends and during holiday periods.
- ★ Sites generally are regularly changed during the course of an evening or day operation.

Statistics

Statistics in relation to random breath tests carried out from 17 December, 1982 to 30 June, 1983 are set out below.

Breath tests conducted	425,183
Breath tests metropolitan	242,156
Breath tests country	183,027
Breath analysis tests (positive) metropolitan	1,609
Breath analysis tests (positive) country	1,835
Total breath tests (positive)	3,444

REGIONAL CRIME SQUAD (Penrith)

During 1982 a Regional Crime Squad was created at Penrith. This effectively created a mini Criminal Investigation Branch at Penrith with the deployment of 44 detectives making up elements of all current specialised C.I.B. Squads, with the exception of the Homicide and Fraud Squads.

This allowed for a six member Armed Hold-up Squad, a Consorting Squad of six, a Special Breaking Squad of six and a Drug Squad of six.

In addition a four member Vice Squad, a Licensed Dealers' Squad of four, a Juvenile Crime Squad of four and a Motor Squad of four were created.

Overall supervision was provided by a Detective Chief Inspector with the assistance of a Detective Sergeant 1st Class and two Detective Sergeants 2nd Class.

The creation of the squad has allowed members of the various specialised squads to gain 'local' knowledge of criminals and their operations and to increase informant contact.

The Squad attends to calls from Bathurst, Parkes and the Dubbo Police Districts.

During the first twelve months of operation the Regional Crime Squad was responsible for the following arrests and charges:

UNIT	ARRESTS	CHARGES
Armed Hold-ups	149	364
Breaking Squad	122	365
Drugs	1,116	3,057
Juvenile Crime	223	461
Motor Squad arrests	44	98
Licensed Dealers	139	343
Consorting arrests	81	173

A major investigation during 1982 related to \$3 million worth of damage being deliberately caused to the Department of Main Roads and Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board premises, machinery and earth moving equipment.

Four persons were subsequently charged with a total of 57 offences.

The success of the Regional Crime Squad (Penrith) has been so great that it is proposed to extend this concept to other regions.

TACTICAL RESPONSE GROUP

The Tactical Response Group was formed during the period.

The Group was established as a Statewide support element to provide support in the following areas of Police operations.

- disasters and major emergencies.
- prisons — during times of industrial dispute.

- saturation patrols — for the detection of offenders and as preventative patrols.
- searches.
- security when special circumstances exist.
- special escorts for any dangerous persons.
- provide support element for Special Weapons and Operations Squad in emergency hostage/seige incidents.
- provide crowd control at riots, public entertainment, major sporting functions, processions.

The concept of the Tactical Response Group is not new, Similar Police groups have been established in Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, Japan, United Kingdom and many European countries.

During the period under review the Group involved itself in the following activities:

- security/bomb searches.
- saturation patrols in areas where there had been a prevalence of attacks on women.
- siege situations.
- drug raids with the Drug Squad.
- situations where an armed robbery had been carried out and it was believed that a bomb had been placed inside the bank.
- security for the Maccabi Games.
- support to local police at Country Music Festival, Tamworth.
- plainclothes saturation patrols in the city to prevent armed robberies.
- assisted in crowd control at the demonstration by Sydney Women against Rape collective at Anzac Day March.
- assisted in controlling the situation when demonstrators occupied floor of city building in relation to Aboriginal Land Rights.
- contained a riot at the annual Australian Motorcycle Grand Prix conducted over the 1983 Easter weekend at Bathurst.

ORGANISED CRIME SQUAD

The Organised Crime Squad was formed on 17 April, 1983, and comprises ten units with a Chief Inspector in Charge, who reports to the Superintendent in Charge, Bureau of Crime Intelligence.

The squad carries out investigations into organised/corporate crime, and the activities of leading criminals in this State and other persons operating behind the scenes, but not actively engaged in the commission of the crime.

VIOLENT CRIME INCREASE — DRUG RELATED

During the review period there has been a definite increase in crimes of violence and of these the most prevalent are Assault and Robbery offences and Stealing from the Person. The former relates to victims being attacked in isolated parks and other public places with some of these culminating in murder.

The latter are usually perpetrated by offenders snatching handbags and quickly leaving the area. A large number of victims in this category are elderly people who suffer a great deal of trauma as a result of these cowardly crimes.

PROSTITUTION

During the period a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly was formed to enquire into the affects prostitution had on the public health and the criminal, social and community welfare aspects of prostitution.

RIOT AT BATHURST MOTOR CYCLE RACES

The 1983 Annual Australian Motorcycle Grand Prix was conducted at the Mount Panorama Racing Circuit, Bathurst, over the Easter weekend, 1st to 4th April, 1983, and attracted a crowd of approximately 25,000.

Much publicity emanated from what can only be described as a volatile situation which erupted on the evening of Saturday, 2nd April, 1983. At approximately 7.30 pm on that evening a vehicle driven by a young lady and her companion became bogged in dry dirt in an area known as Reid Park, some 300 metres from Mount Panorama. This area was commonly used by bike riders to perform "doughnuts", a process of turning the bike in a tight circle without falling off. The "doughnut ring" attracted quite a number of spectators and this activity was not interfering with the crowd in general.

For some unknown reason the young lady and her companion deliberately drove through the "doughnut ring" and when the vehicle became bogged the spectators expressed their anger by attacking the vehicle and forcing the two occupants to alight to escape injury. The vehicle was completely wrecked and set alight.

The two occupants of the vehicle fearing for their safety sought the assistance of Police. Members of the Tactical Response Group were directed to the scene where they found the vehicle overturned and burning furiously. The Police Officers were abused and pelted with various missiles, including empty beer cans, stones, sticks, bricks and virtually anything that the crowd had at their disposal. As a result, the Police were ordered to withdraw and return to the Police compound.

Soon after, the shell of the burnt car was rolled by the crowd towards the Police compound in an attempt to block the entrance. However, the vehicle got out of control and landed several metres away thus not restricting entrance to the compound.

From that time the group outside the Police compound increased in size and continued to hurl missiles at the Police and the Police Station. At this stage, the crowd began throwing, amongst other things, bottles and explosive devices, as well as lighted, petrol-soaked toilet rolls. Various figures have been quoted as to the size of the group outside the compound ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 plus. It is believed that a figure closer to 2,000 people would have been more realistic and not all of those persons were directly involved in the fracas.

Despite repeated requests by Police over the public address system and loud hailers for the group to disperse, the confrontation continued and in an attempt to disperse the crowd and obtain control of a dangerous situation members of the Tactical Response Group formed outside the Police Station and carried out a number of trained manoeuvres, including baton charges.

At approximately 2.00 am, Sunday 3rd April, 1983, the crowd dispersed and returned to their tents in the camping area and there was no further disturbance of any consequence.

Over the weekend referred to the following arrests and charges were made:

Serious alarm or affront	71
Malicious injury	8
Possess Indian hemp	14
Smoke Indian hemp	8
Possess smoking utensils	2
Supply prohibited drug	1
Possess prohibited drug	1
Possess petrol bomb	1
Assault police	18
Resist arrest	13
Carry cutting instrument	3
Fail to supply information	1
Attempt greivous bodily harm	1
Common assault	3
Possess replica pistol	1
Commitment warrant	17
TOTAL	163

In addition to the above charges there were 93 charges relating to traffic offences. They were as follows:—

P.C.A.	
Lower concentration	22
Medium	26
Higher	13
Disqualified driver	3
Speed and manner dangerous	10
Exceed speed	2
Negligent driving	3
Unlicensed driver	5
State false name	4
Unregistered vehicle	2
Uninsured vehicle	2
Produce stolen licence	1

VISIT TO NEW SOUTH WALES OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales resided at Woomargama in the Albury District during their visit to Australia from the 22nd March until Sunday, 17th April, 1983.

In the period mentioned the Royal couple visited Newcastle, Maitland and Sydney to attend various functions and meet the people of New South Wales.

The usual Police security was provided which involved escort of motorcades, traffic control, crowd control, bomb and explosive searches, security of buildings, bridges, structures and routes and media releases.

All phases of these duties were carried out in a most satisfactory manner and the visit was regarded as most successful.

FLOODS — Far North/Western Area

In May 1983, the townships of Weilmoringle and Goodooga and surrounding homesteads were isolated by floodwaters.

One of the Police helicopters was flown to the district and was used to drop food parcels, deliver mail, medical supplies, radio equipment and to ferry fodder for stock.

The helicopter remained in the area for four weeks and provided a valuable community service.

SERIOUS CRIMES WHICH DREW WIDESPREAD PUBLICITY

On 7th April, 1982, at 3.40 p.m., a man armed with a .22 calibre rifle menaced his wife in a house at Bexley. Police were called to the scene. On their arrival he threatened these Police with the rifle. Re-inforcements were called with personnel from S.W.O.S. attending.

Negotiations were conducted with the offender. These broke down and the man fired shots at the Police. They continued to try and negotiate with the offender.

At approximately 8.30 p.m. Police forced the front door open and while this was occurring the offender opened fire. Police retreated and took up positions and at 9.24 p.m. fired tear gas into the house. The offender came through the front door carrying his rifle and fired directly at the Police.

The S.W.O.S. personnel requested him to place his weapon on the ground, however, he turned and fired at them again. The Police returned the fire with a shotgun inflicting fatal wounds upon the offender.

At the subsequent Coroner's Inquest, the Coroner stated that the deceased died of gun shot wounds to the chest inflicted by Police officers acting in the course of their duties and justifiably so in view of the fact that their lives were in danger and that such killing of the offender was necessary for the preservation of their lives and those of other persons in attendance.

At 11.40 p.m. on 26th November, 1982, a 30-year-old woman who was residing in a house at Yagoona was awakened by noises in the house. She investigated the noise and found that the power had been turned off. One of two intruders who were in the house hit her on the head with a tyre lever and the second offender removed her night attire and sexually assaulted her. She was then stabbed in the chest.

In the meantime, the other offender had gone to one of the two bedrooms in the house containing her eight-year-old son and he hit him over the head with a tyre lever while he was in bed.

The two offenders then ransacked the house and stole various items. The two offenders then again sexually assaulted the woman. One of the offenders then stabbed the eight-year-old boy in the head. The woman was also stabbed a number of times in the back and the arms. The offenders then decamped.

Subsequently the two offenders were arrested and charged with break, enter and steal, inflict bodily harm, wounding with intent to murder, armed robbery with wounding and sexual assault, category one.

On 29th July, 1983, the two offenders appeared in the Sydney Supreme Court and were found guilty of the above offences and sentenced to periods of 10 years and 12 years gaol.

Between 5 p.m. on 5th November and 9 a.m. on 7th November, 1983, premises above the Westpac Bank at Rose Bay were entered by climbing a length of rope attached to a toilet outlet, then opening a closed but unlocked toilet window.

Entry was then gained to an office by manipulating the door lock, and when inside the office the offenders removed the carpet and floor boards directly above the bank vault. They connected a hose to a tap, and then used a six inch diameter diamond tip core saw to drill six holes through fifteen inches of concrete, which enabled them to gain entry to the bank vault.

Property of Westpac Bank, namely \$70,000 in money, bank cheques and bank drafts were stolen. Also stolen were a number of valuables which were in security boxes in the vault.

Elsa and Vernard Levine, 70 and 75 years old respectively, were murdered at their Naremburn home on 30 January, 1982. They were both bludgeoned to death with a shotgun. A person was charged with those murders.

On 5 May, 1982, the body of Peter Alan Aston, 13 years old, was found in a grave at Kingscliff, New South Wales. He had been tortured by burning, attacked with a shovel, sexually assaulted and had his throat cut. Two regular army personnel were charged and subsequently were each sentenced to penal servitude for life.

On 22 April, 1983, at Glenfield Special School, three persons were killed and another seriously injured in an attack. Patricia Mary Bolcic, 33 years old, Helen Frances Hartup, 55 years old and Gregory Keith Wiles, 27 years old, died from multiple stab wounds. Olive Mary Short, 57 years old, was seriously wounded. A man was subsequently charged with three counts of murder and one attempted murder.

At 6.45 p.m. on 23 December, 1982, an explosive device was detonated in the vehicle parking area on Level 2 of the Hakoah Club, situate at 61/67 Hall Street, Bondi. An incendiary type 'bomb' had been placed in the boot of a Valiant sedan and parked beneath the air conditioning vent which is an extension of a system fitted on all levels of the building. The 'bomb' comprised of two L.P. gas cylinders fitted with a timing device, battery and other attachments.

As a result of the explosion, no person was injured but damage was caused to a number of motor vehicles in the parking area. There was only minor damage caused to the parking lot area with no apparent damage to the building structure.

The Hakoah Club is a large multi-storey building and at the time of the explosion there were a large number of people in the building. It would appear that the aim of the person/persons responsible was for the inflammatory matter and gases to infiltrate the air conditioning system. Subsequent examinations carried out by explosive experts showed that only one L.P. gas cylinder has exploded. If both cylinders had exploded and the 'bomb' ignited to its full potential, the consequences in human tragedy may have been catastrophic.

The Hakoah Club is patronised mainly by people of the Jewish faith. At the time, there was a large influx of Jewish people into the Sydney Metropolitan Area from overseas and interstate to attend the Maccabi Jewish Games which were to commence on 26 December, 1982. The majority of these people were staying in the Eastern Suburbs area of Sydney.

At 2 p.m. on 13 December, 1982, a similar explosion occurred on the 7th Floor at the Westfield Towers Building at 100 William Street, Sydney. The damage on this occasion was extensive, causing structural damage on the 7th floor and six other floors of the building. Again, miraculously, no persons were killed but two persons were injured, one seriously. The 7th floor of that building is occupied by the Israeli Consulate and the majority of the persons employed are Jewish people.

It would appear there is a definite connection between both crimes. The intended victims in each instance were Jewish, although the perpetrators had total disregard for whom they killed, maimed or injured, or the consequences of their acts. Similar attacks in other overseas countries have been carried out by international terrorist organisations, but to date no individual or group has claimed responsibility for these crimes.

The Valiant sedan containing the 'bomb' was fitted with New South Wales registration number plate LBT 657 to the front of the vehicle. Inquiries reveal that this vehicle was reported stolen on 20 December, 1982, and was located the same day in a burnt out condition. It was established that one of the number plates had been removed from the stolen vehicle. Due to the extensive damage caused to the vehicle containing the 'bomb', the ownership of the Valiant sedan to date has not been established.

During the period under review a male person was arrested and charged in respect of the incident at the Hakoah Club.

PROTECTING LIFE — INCIDENTS OF OUTSTANDING EFFORT OR BRAVERY

Protection of life is one of the primary objectives of the N.S.W. Police Force. Almost every day in New South Wales, Police face situations in which life is at risk, either as a result of criminal action, accident or natural disaster. The successful resolution of these situations is amongst the most important, and professionally satisfying, of all Police work. Among the hundreds of such situations faced by Police between January 1, 1982 and June 30, 1983, were included:

- ★ On 3 January, 1982, Constable T. B. Nolan climbed scaffolding seven storeys high erected beside a building in Bathurst Street, Sydney, and together with a security officer grappled with an intoxicated and deranged man who was attempting to drag his rescuers from the scaffolding. The Constable was able to place his handcuffs on the man and subdue him.
- ★ On 10 January, 1982, Inspector C. M. Stevenson, at Guildford grappled with an agitated man, who had doused himself with petrol and lit a cigarette lighter. The man succeeded in igniting himself and both he and the Inspector were engulfed in flames. Other Police and a member of the Fire Brigade then rendered assistance, averting serious injury to the Inspector. The victim sustained third degree burns but survived.

- ★ An incident at The Gap, Watsons Bay on the night of 13 January, 1982, when Constable 1st Class K. M. Banister approached a mentally disturbed woman who was sitting on a ledge 27 metres above the ocean, threatening to commit suicide. Although unable to wear the normal safety harness, Constable 1st Class Banister secured the woman after a struggle. He was presented with an award for his outstanding courage and devotion to duty.
- ★ On 1 February, 1982, three members of a party of eight bushwalkers were killed when trapped by a flash flood in a canyon near Mount Tomah. This incident occurred in adverse weather conditions making recovery of bodies, two females and one male, a difficult task. Police from the Rescue Squad combined with the Katoomba Rescue Unit and National Parks and Wildlife Service volunteers in the rescue operation. Eventually with the assistance of the Police Air Wing and a R.A.A.F. helicopter the bodies were recovered from the area.
- ★ On 3 February, 1982, at Parramatta, Detective Senior Constable P. L. Roots, Senior Constable R. J. Hunnam and Constable M. McG. Tanner pursued and confronted an armed offender who had attempted to withdraw money from a bank using a pass book which had been reported as having been lost or stolen. Although menaced with a knife the offender was disarmed and arrested.
- ★ On 5 March, 1982, two offenders who committed an armed robbery of a bank at Blaxland stole a car and drove towards Penrith. They were observed by Constable 1st Class Childs in Penrith and with Constable 1st Class Roser in another Police vehicle chased the offenders into the parking area of the Penrith Plaza shopping complex. The two offenders ran into the Myers store. One of them pointed a rifle at Constable Childs but it malfunctioned and this offender ran from the store while the other was arrested by Constable Childs. The offender who escaped from the Myers store stole another vehicle from a car yard but was apprehended by Constable Roser shortly afterwards.
- ★ On 22 March, 1982, Sergeant 3rd Class K. Curry, at Maitland Police Station, was confronted by a man armed with a loaded sawn-off .310 shotgun and holding a male hostage. When the hostage suddenly grasped the shotgun and forced it away from the Sergeant, he leapt forward and grappled with the offender. After a violent struggle during which the weapon discharged, the Sergeant with the assistance of another member of the Service disarmed the offender and arrested him.
- ★ On 10 May, 1982, at Summer Hill, Constable 1st Class G. Burnett and Constable G. Duncan successfully rescued a woman who had been trapped in an overturned and burning motor vehicle. Only seconds after her removal, the vehicle became completely engulfed in flames and was destroyed.
- ★ On 30 May, 1982, personnel from the Police Rescue Squad, together with volunteers from the Federation of Bush-Walkers and Caves Rescue Group, travelled to the Murder Gully area of Kanangra Falls where a bush-walker, had fallen and suffered severe facial lacerations. Police Rescue Squad co-ordinated the operation which was brought to a successful conclusion on the morning of 31 May, when weather conditions allowed the Police helicopter 'Polair' to winch the injured bush-walker to safety.
- ★ On 2 June, 1982, Detective Sergeant 3rd Class D. C. McDonald confronted an offender at Liverpool, who, whilst armed with a 15 cm. bladed knife and under the effects of alcohol, was threatening the well being of a female acquaintance whom he was holding against her will. Without hesitation the Detective Sergeant leapt upon the offender and after a short violent struggle he was able, with the assistance of other Police, to disarm and arrest the offender.
- ★ On 5 June, 1982, Senior Constable R. J. Fox dived, partly clothed, into the Georges River and swam forty metres to rescue an offender who had got into difficulties while attempting to elude Police. Despite the cold river conditions he supported the offender for twenty minutes until other Police arrived and took him into custody.
- ★ On 3 July, 1982, at Tocomwal, Senior Constable N. W. Wales, confronted an offender, well under the influence of alcohol and brandishing a double barrelled shotgun. Ignoring the man's threats, and being aware this person had previously threatened his life, the Senior Constable maintained his composure, grappled with him and disarmed and arrested him.
- ★ On 20 July, 1982, at Dubbo, Sergeant 3rd Class L. F. Killen, Constable G. J. Christensen and Constable J. P. Lavin confronted an offender who had armed himself with a loaded 12 gauge shotgun. Although the offender was under the influence of alcohol and in a disturbed frame of mind, the police persuaded him to discard the weapon and effected his arrest.

- ★ On 26 August, 1982, Constable 1st Class R. A. D. Greentree was involved at Deniliquin, in Police pursuit by vehicle and on foot. His arm became trapped in the seatbelt whilst endeavouring to remove an offender from a stolen utility. The Constable leapt aboard the utility and subsequently forced the driver to stop.
- ★ On 6 September, 1982, at Guyra, Sergeant 3rd Class E. G. Mercer attended a house where a man armed with a large carving knife had stabbed a woman, with whom he was living in a de facto relationship. The Sergeant attempted to negotiate with the man, who first threatened to commit suicide, but then turned the knife in the direction of Sergeant Mercer and commenced to walk towards him. The Sergeant drew his service pistol, and went to the Police vehicle to call for assistance. The offender, who had obtained a rifle in the interval, then walked from behind the house and handed the rifle to Sergeant Mercer who arrested him.
- ★ On 20 September, 1982, a party of four teenage girls and a party of eight teenage boys, taking part in the Duke of Edinburgh Awards' Scheme, became lost in blizzard conditions in the Jenolan State Forest area. The boys were located by Oberon Police about 11.30 pm that date, but fears were held for the safety of the girls. Police from the Rescue Squad co-ordinated a search, using Police and volunteers, and the girls were located, unharmed, at 9.30 am after spending the night lost in heavy rain and sleet conditions.
- ★ On 15 November, 1982, the Police Rescue Squad was involved in the rescue of 4-year-old Tammy Thelan of Cobargo, who had her hand and arm caught in a mincing machine. The child's hand became caught in the 100-year-old machine in her father's butcher's shop at Cobargo and, following directions given from the Police Rescue Squad, local volunteers were able to cut the machine clear from its heavy steel frame and stainless steel top. With the child's hand and arm still securely trapped in the mincer, she was flown to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick, where a temporary theatre was set up outside the entrance. A team of Police experts from the Rescue Squad, in the presence of a microsurgery team from the hospital, successfully cut the child free from the mincer.
- ★ On 22 November, 1982, under the control of the Police Rescue Squad, a combined exercise involving Police Divers, local Police, the Volunteer Rescue Association personnel, the Department of Public Works' Survey Staff, National Parks and Wildlife, and the Water Resources Commission employees was conducted at Burrendong Dam, Wellington, to evaluate equipment known as the Klein Side-scan Sonar for use by the Police in future searches in deep water. The exercise continued over four days and was successful in locating a Cessna aircraft which had crashed into the dam on 31 July, 1969. The engine and fuselage of the plane were successfully salvaged and the body of one of the missing passengers was recovered after being trapped in the wreckage for 13 years.
- ★ On 20 February, 1983, a small Honda Civic Sedan containing a woman and two small children was crushed when a fully laden garbage truck rolled on it. A delicate operation was undertaken by members of the Police Rescue Squad, to raise the heavy truck off the damaged vehicle and to recover the body of a small boy, the seriously injured mother (who later died from injuries received) and a 7-year-old girl trapped in the front seat.
- ★ On March 3, 1983, a derailment of a passenger train occurred 200 metres west of St Marys Railway Station. Extensive damage was caused to several carriages, but fortunately no person was killed or seriously injured. The Police Rescue Squad were required to extricate one passenger entangled by wreckage as a result of the carriages telescoping.

CRIME

Crime statistics produced in previous Annual Reports covered crimes reported in New South Wales during the calendar year under review.

Whilst this report covers an 18 month period, the statistics have been separated into two segments — 1982 and 1.1.1983 to 30.6.1983.

Figures for 1981 have been included in this report for comparison purposes.

During 1982, 254,829 crimes were reported to Police, an increase of 24,252 over 1981 (+10.5%).

Crimes increased in all categories except drug offences, as follows:—

	Increase	% Increase
Offences against the person	601	6.02
Motoring offences	23	4.30
Sexual offences	96	6.81
Property breaking	13,799	19.83
Theft without violation of premises	3,481	3.88
Fraud offences	3,688	26.56
Miscellaneous	2,864	9.08

The overall clearup rate was 26% (27% in 1981).

A total of 138,012 offences were reported in the period 1.1.1983 to 30.6.1983 indicating a continuing increase in crime, with a slightly reduced clearup rate of 25%. No comment is offered in respect to these figures as the trend could change before the end of 1983.

Details showing the various categories are listed in Appendix "2". They do not include statistics on stolen motor vehicles, details of which are set out below:—

	1981	1982	To 30.6.1983
Motor cars, lorries, cycles and motor scooters stolen ..	39,074	47,339	27,293
Recovered	33,688	40,614	22,930
% recovery rate	86%	86%	84%
Registrations	3,175,247	3,293,539	3,351,200
Thefts as a % of registrations	1.2	1.4	N/A
Arrests	3,471	3,399	1,852

DETAILED BREAK-UP OF ACTIVITIES OF OPERATIONAL BRANCHES

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH

During the period under review the Branch was headed by Detective Chief Superintendent John Palmer who retired on 30 December, 1982 and subsequently by Detective Chief Superintendent N. C. Morey.

The Branch consists of the following specialist Squads:—

Armed Hold-up, Arson, Fraud, Homicide, Juvenile Crime, Consorting, Drug, Licensed Dealers, Special Breaking, Special Weapons and Operations and Regional Crime at Penrith.

The Scientific Investigation Section also comes under the direct administration of the Chief Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Branch.

The Branch closely monitors advances in criminal investigation techniques. One such technique was a new means of identification known as "Super Imposition".

This technique involves the super imposition of a surveillance camera caption over the special Police photograph of the suspected offender by means of video equipment. It was successfully used in the identification of an armed robber who, at the time of the offence, was wearing a balaclava to disguise his facial features.

The success of investigations carried out by personnel of the Criminal Investigation Branch relies to a large extent on the co-operation of other Sections of the Force, in particular the Police Air Wing, the Dog Squad, Highway Patrol and the Police Prosecuting Branch and this cooperation has been forthcoming in all instances.

ARSON SQUAD

During the period under review 2458 arsons or suspicious fires were reported. The Squad attended 240 of such scenes where property in excess of \$25.4 million was destroyed or damaged.

The members of the Squad effected 79 arrests.

A close liaison has been fostered with the Board of Fire Commissioners, and the Bush Fire Council. This liaison also extends to Insurance companies, Loss Adjusters and Inquiry Agents.

ARMED HOLD-UP SQUAD

During the period this Squad investigated 3,057 robberies where violence or threat of violence was the essence of the crimes.

Whilst the marked increase continues, the clear-up rate has also increased, and over the 18 month period stood at 35.92% with a total of 1,098 charges being preferred.

The introduction of more stringent security saw a decline of armed robberies at banks and TAB branches.

This is attributed to the installation of time-lock safes and a comprehensive advertising campaign.

On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of armed robberies committed at building society branches, service stations and pharmacies.

It is believed a large percentage of the armed robberies were committed by persons seeking money to support their drug habit.

Two very large armed robberies occurred during 1982.

One on 7 October, when a payroll of \$88,637 was stolen while being delivered to the Premier's Department.

The other at the Enfield Workshops of the State Rail Authority on 27 October, when \$190,000 was seized by two masked bandits.

Both these offences were cleared up by arrests.

Another arrest on 30 March, 1983, resulted in the solution of 44 counts of armed robbery (43 building societies and one bank) with more than \$200,000 involved.

Several other notable arrests were carried out by members of the Squad and in seven separate operations seven offenders were arrested and charged with a total of 60 counts of armed robbery where a total of \$520,000 was involved.

HOMICIDE SQUAD

During 1982, 98 murders occurred of which 88 were cleared up.

The first six months of 1983 saw 47 murders committed of which 40 were cleared up. An arrest was made during 1983 which related to the murder of a woman at Cowra in June, 1960.

In addition, three murders and one attempted murder which occurred during 1981 were solved during 1982. They related to the deaths of prisoners in Gaol at Parramatta and an attack on a prisoner at Maitland Gaol.

Tragically the 1982 murders included 10 children under the age of 12 years. The deaths were domestically orientated and the persons responsible have been charged.

A further murder involving a young child occurred during 1983 and again the person responsible has been charged.

1982 saw the murders of six elderly men in Annandale and surrounding suburbs, all victims of senseless assault and rob offences.

Four of those murders have been solved and the offenders charged.

The Homicide Squad also investigated many suspicious deaths, the finding of skeletal remains and serious sexual assaults.

FRAUD SQUAD

During the period under review the Fraud Squad investigated 2426 crimes.

The large increase in crime committed in these areas can be related to the following:

- greater activities by criminals in counterfeiting and negotiating bank and building society cheques.
- the unlawful manipulation of cash cards.
- the misappropriation of trust funds by persons involved in real estate, property development and factoring companies.

Two separate offenders during 1982 were responsible for the misappropriation of at least \$20 million.

The investigation of white collar crime by the Fraud Squad is greatly facilitated by the provision on regularly updated microfiche of the record of all companies registered in New South Wales and additional business names.

Personnel of the Squad include two barristers and a Police Prosecutor. In addition there are two officers of the Corporate Affairs Commission attached to the Squad, while seven members of the Force are attached to the Corporate Affairs Commission.

JUVENILE CRIME SQUAD

The Juvenile Crime Squad's function is to carry out surveillance of fun parlours and hotels, clubs, refuges, theatres and other amusement centres in an endeavour to prevent the commission of crimes by juveniles and conversely to protect juveniles from becoming the victims of crime.

The Squad created a very good liaison with the Department of Youth and Community Services, Salvation Army, Sydney City Mission, St. Vincent de Paul Society and both Sydney Council and other Government funded organisations.

The Criminal Investigation Branch segment of this Squad were responsible for the arrest of 191 persons, adults as well as juveniles, who had committed 298 offences during the 18 months period. These crimes included drug offences, armed robberies and sexual offences.

CONSORTING SQUAD

During 1982 the Squad was responsible for the arrest of 225 offenders for various criminal offences and 109 arrests during the first six months of 1983.

The offences persons were arrested for ranged from murder, attempted murder, armed robbery, arson and supplying heroin to stealing from persons at race courses.

Members of the Squad performed interchange duty in New Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia and Queensland. In the latter state they performed duty in conjunction with the Commonwealth Games.

DRUG SQUAD

During the period, 22,010 drug detections were made. 1024 suppliers were arrested. Notable arrests led to the seizure of heroin, Indian hemp, cocaine and other drug materials to a street value of about \$45 million. (This figure applied to only 19 particular offences, where 35 persons were charged.)

A notable arrest in January, 1983, occurred when three persons were charged and a Chinese drug trafficking ring broken.

About 3 kilograms of high grade heroin was seized with a street value of \$2.5 million.

The trend of persons committing armed robberies and property thefts to support their drug habit continued.

1982 saw 13 murders committed throughout the State where investigating Police established that the deaths occurred over transactions of drugs or where the monetary proceeds had been utilised for the purchase of drugs.

A further five such murders occurred during the first six months of 1983.

The Drug Squad continues to work in conjunction with the Australian Federal Police, the Commonwealth State Joint Task Force and the Bureau of Crime Intelligence.

LICENSED DEALERS' SQUAD

The Licensed Dealers' Squad was responsible for 568 separate arrests during the period.

The subsequent charges related to stolen property to the value of \$2.4 million. Property to the value of \$2.39 million was recovered.

A further \$149,000 of goods was also recovered and no offender detected.

During the 18 months period, new applications for the renewal of licenses to deal in second hand goods totalling 7,006 passed through the Licensed Dealers' Squad for scrutiny.

The Squad maintains the only comprehensive index to all dealers in the State of New South Wales.

SPECIAL WEAPONS and OPERATIONS SQUAD

The S.W.O.S. team took part in 54 operations during the 18 months period. There were five siege situations and one siege/hostage incident. The Squad also carried out surveillance operations, escorts of dangerous prisoners and assisted during industrial disputes in prisons.

Training courses were conducted by permanent members of the Squad in Albury, Canberra, Western Australia and Victoria for other Forces.

Training was also delivered at Bathurst, Parkes, Mudgee, Nimbin, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, Lismore, Tamworth, Newcastle and Wollongong with the New South Wales Police.

Officers from the Special Weapons and Operations Squad also attended a national course for negotiators in Tasmania.

Anti-terrorist exercises were conducted and in addition the Squad combined with the Corrective Services Department in exercises which were held in Parramatta, Bathurst and Tomago gaols.

SPECIAL BREAKING SQUAD

The Special Breaking Squad was responsible during the period for the investigation of 727 crimes related to robberies and safe breaking with a value of each offence exceeding \$20,000.

These investigations resulted in the arrest of 277 offenders who were charged with 802 offences.

During 1982 a spate of safe cracking offences were committed on take-away food outlets and drive-in theatres. The safes were cut open by means of angle grinders.

As a result of extensive investigations three previously unknown men who had safe cracking expertise were arrested.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION SECTION

The Scientific Investigation Section comprises six separate components, Crime Scene Unit, Photographic Unit, Ballistics Unit, Mapping and Photogrammetry Unit, Document Examination Unit and the Motor Vehicle Examination Unit.

There are also five metropolitan Scientific Investigation Sections located at Chatswood, Hurstville, Parramatta, Penrith and Gosford and a further 15 sections in various country areas.

During the period under review:—

the Crime Scene Unit and the Photographic Unit completed 6,656 tasks, visited 2,109 scenes of serious crime and occurrences and processed some 40,000 negatives.

the Ballistics Unit completed 1,178 tasks, processed 5,291 firearms and attended 291 serious firearms scenes.

the Document Examination Unit examined 9,424 documents and dealt with 16,833 handwriting specimens of offenders arrested.

the Mapping and Photogrammetry Unit carried out 1,893 tasks, including 898 where maps or terrestrial photogrammetry surveys were either surveyed or plotted.

The Motor Vehicle Examination Unit (under the control of the Scientific Investigation Section since 4th May, 1983) examined 264 vehicles in the six months ended 30th June, 1983.

The five metropolitan sections attended 12,141 jobs and 4,004 scenes of crime and also processed 25,000 photographic negatives during the 18 months period.

The 15 country sections completed 31,716 jobs/tasks and attended 14,965 scenes of crime during the 18 months period.

Statewide, the Scientific Investigation Section gave personal evidence at 2,539 court hearings.

BUREAU OF CRIME INTELLIGENCE

The Bureau of Crime Intelligence involved itself in the investigation and surveillance of organised crime in the State.

The overall duties of members of the Bureau resulted in many arrests being made. During the period under review it concentrated its activities on 100 active targets.

Assistance was provided to the Australian Bureau of Crime Intelligence in its surveillance of active National targets.

During the period officers from the Bureau gave particular emphasis to the surveillance of a national target known to be associated with the organised growing of Indian hemp.

As a result of the selection of this particular target, Police from the Bureau have travelled widely throughout New South Wales and enquiries were made in the following areas: Batemans Bay, Bega, Bourke, Byrock, Cooma, Coonabarabran, Coonamble, Cowra, Goulburn, Grafton, Griffith, Gunning, Inverell, Merriwa, Narrabri, Nimbin, Queanbeyan, Wagga Wagga and Yass.

During 1982 a Liaison Officer from the Bureau was appointed to the Royal Commission of Enquiry into drug trafficking, concerning the Mr Asia Syndicate.

On 17 March, 1982, senior members of the Bureau met with Mr Costigan, Royal Commissioner in the Painters and Dockers Enquiry and assistance was given to him.

Officers from the Bureau were involved in a number of notable arrests during the period, particularly associated with large amounts of drugs, for example:

On 25 March, 1982, following observation of targets in the Fairfield and Kemps Creek area, a motor vehicle containing 1.2 tonnes of Indian hemp was located with the drug having a street value of \$2.37 million. As a result of these observations four persons were charged with Possess, Supply and Conspiracy to Supply Indian hemp.

Following information supplied by the Joint Task Force concerning a large quantity of heroin assistance was given to them which resulted in the arrests of six persons charged with possessing heroin to the value of \$2 million.

On 5 February, 1983, Police from the Bureau went to a property in Bungendore where a plantation of Indian hemp consisting of 7,550 plants was uncovered. Police camped there during the early hours of 7 February, 1982, a number of persons approached the site and were challenged by Police. The persons escaped under cover of darkness. Later that day the crop was destroyed. The crop had an estimated value in the vicinity of \$3.75 million. As a result of this and through continued enquiries, nine persons were arrested by members of the Bureau following an operation in the Canley Heights and Smithfield areas where approximately 250 kilogrammes of Indian hemp, valued at \$1 million were seized. All persons were charged with supply Indian hemp.

Another operation involving members of the Bureau which received widespread publicity occurred on 20 May, 1982, when information supplied to the Australian Federal Police resulted in the arrest of an illegal immigrant, wanted in West Germany concerning a counterfeit ring which had disposed of \$5 million in American currency.

SPECIAL GAMING SQUAD

The Special Gaming Squad carried out its activities in connection with the suppression of illegal gaming and betting and the following table shows the number of arrests and the monetary penalties imposed by the various courts for the period stated.

OFFENCE	1982		1/1/83-30/6/83	
	No. of Arrests	Penalty	No. of Arrests	Penalty
Gaming	992	\$106,496	379	\$ 17,580
Betting	663	\$229,645	301	\$113,960
Sundry Offences	76	\$ 2,600	18	\$ 1,850

During the 18 month period five premises in the metropolitan area were declared common gaming houses. Two premises were declared in country areas. Fifteen applications for premises to be declared were still pending.

THE SPECIAL LICENSING SQUAD

The Special Licensing Squad carried out its activities in connection with the detection and suppression of illegal activities in licensed premises and the enforcement of the provisions of the Theatres and Public Halls Act.

The following table sets out the number of arrests effected and charges preferred by members of the Squad under the various Acts of Parliament.

Act of Parliament	1982		1/1/83-30/6/83	
	Arrests	Charges	Arrests	Charges
Liquor Act	70	72	12	12
Theatres and Public Halls Act	99	145	0	0
Crimes Act	2	2	0	0
Menaces in Public Places Act	1	1	0	0
Intoxicated Persons Act	1	0	1	1

During the 18 month period a number of country licensing districts were visited as the result of complaints received from the various District Licensing Inspectors.

These included Grafton, Coffs Harbour, Taree, Wollongong, Newcastle, Wagga Wagga, Albury, Cooma, Queanbeyan, Broken Hill, Dubbo and Mudgee.

A total of 392 unregistered films and 1,323 cassettes were confiscated from "blue movie" cinemas.

The majority of these exhibits have been, or will be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of the Theatres and Public Halls Act and Indecent Articles and Classified Publications Act.

The estimated total value of the goods is difficult to estimate, however a 16mm film is generally priced in excess of \$2,500.

DISASTER and RESCUE BRANCH

The administrative headquarters of the Disaster and Rescue Branch is located in premises at Surry Hills. The Disaster and Rescue Branch comprises the Rescue Squad itself, the Police Air Wing, the Police Dog Squad, the Sydney Water Police, the Police Diving Section and the Flood Rescue Squad.

Police Rescue Squad

The operational headquarters of the Police Rescue Squad is located at Marrickville. Eleven decentralised units have been created and operate from Frenchs Forest, Blacktown, Cronulla, Liverpool, Lismore, Katoomba, Bathurst, Hornsby, Newcastle, Goulburn and Wollongong.

The Rescue Squad attended to many matters during the 18 months ended June 30, 1983, those of particular note are reported on earlier in the "Operational Overview".

The Police Rescue Squad conducted three Rescue Operators' Courses during the first six months of 1983 resulting in 30 Police being successfully trained and deployed on rescue duties throughout the State. The Squad was again heavily committed to gaol strikes, etc. which occurred during the period under review.

The Catering Section attended to 180 jobs serving a total of 21,855 meals to Police during the 18 month period.

During 1982, the Police from Rescue Squad headquarters at Marrickville attended a total of 987 incidents and for the six month period in 1983 attended 529.

Decentralised units attended a total of 3,662 incidents during the period.

POLICE AIR WING

The Police Air Wing operates three helicopters and during the period acquired on a lease basis, the use of a fixed wing aircraft for operational and other use.

The Air Wing works very closely with other areas of the Force and has been responsible for assisting Police in the arrest of dangerous criminals, rescue work, the monitoring of traffic conditions and general Police arrangements in respect of V.I.P. visits.

A close working relationship has been created with the Department of Aviation and the Air Wing has assisted in such matters as establishing the condition of suspect gear on aircraft preparing to land, directing aircraft through difficult weather conditions and illuminating landing zones for emergency landings.

The Air Wing attended to 2,929 incidents during the period.

Police Dog Squad

The Police Dog Squad continued to perform a valuable role in Police operations.

The Squad participated in a total of 760 arrests during the period and attended 2,402 incidents, and carried out 2,670 school patrols.

Apart from searches for missing persons, the dogs are extensively used where reports of prowlers or persons on premises are received. The dogs have also proved beneficial in incidents where Police are faced with violence.

Water Police

During the period the Water Police provided a water policing service to the many users of Sydney Harbour, the estuaries and coast line of New South Wales.

The Water Police rescued 6,467 persons and recovered 88 bodies.

They attended enquiries into stowaway incidents, oil spillages, bomb hoaxes, collisions involving commercial vehicles and fires on vessels.

Two new 12.23 metre launches the "James T. Lees" and "K. C. Price" were taken into commission during 1982.

Police Diving Section

The Police Diving Section was involved in 152 diving operations. These operations involved searches for weapons, stolen jewellery, submerged vehicles and vessels.

The bodies of five deceased persons were located and recovered from waters throughout the State by Police Divers.

Flood Rescue Squad

The Flood Rescue Squad was not required to carry out flood duties during the period and the opportunity was taken to train members and volunteers from the State Emergency Services.

LICENSING BRANCH

Police attached to the Licensing Branch gave special attention during the period to licensed premises and took appropriate action where necessary in respect of breaches of the Liquor Act, Liquor Registered Clubs Act and the Gaming and Betting Act.

As a result of the constant Police surveillance there are numerous applications pending before the courts under Sections 40A and 40B of the Liquor Act. During 1982, 1443 offences were recorded under the Liquor and Registered Clubs Act with a further 502 offences recorded during the first six months of 1983. Numerous convictions were obtained under the offences of the Gaming and Betting Act.

Also during the year, Licensing Police processed a large number of applications for Licences under Miscellaneous Acts, e.g. Agents Act, Second Hand Dealers and Collectors Act, Money Lenders Act, Hawkers and Travel Agents Act. A number of breaches were reported under those acts.

At 30 June, 1983, the following licences were in existence:

Hotels	1,999
Clubs	1,576
Spirit Merchants Licences	1,323
Restaurants Permits	2,050
Australian Wine Licences	212
Tourist Hotel	135
Public Halls	14
Packet Licences	71
Brewers Licences	17
Theatre Licences	24
Universities	19
Annual Functions Licences	452

Shooters Licences

In existence	47,835
Refusals	127
Revocations	59

Pistol Licences

In existence	11,250
Refusals	104
Revocations	8
Prohibition orders on Firearms Licences	73

TRAFFIC BRANCH

Highway Patrol

The Highway Patrol, which has a strength of 1,041 personnel, pays particular attention to the enforcement of traffic laws and road safety. It has a fleet of 303 high speed motor vehicles and 133 motor cycles.

The Highway Patrol played a vital role in the introduction of random breath testing.

In addition to traffic law enforcement on highways and major roads, the Highway Patrol regularly provides escort services for large or dangerous loads.

During the period, the members of the patrol made many arrests for all types of offences, the major ones being as follows:

	1982	1-1-83- 30-6-83
Driving with an excess of the prescribed concentration of alcohol in the blood.....	11,221	4,362
Breaking, entering and stealing	624	291
Illegally used motor vehicle and car stealing.....	1,269	591
Stealing	802	403
Negligent driving	508	287
Drive whilst disqualified	1,729	716
Drive in a manner dangerous or at a speed dangerous to the public.....	1,572	728

Radar

The Highway Patrol continued its use of radar detection devices, and during 1982, 187,840 drivers were reported for exceeding the speed limit.

Radar has an important deterrent effect on potential speeding motorists.

At 30 June, 1983, there were 50 radar units in use in the metropolitan area.

Clearway/Transit Lanes

In addition to general traffic patrol duties, the Highway Patrol is responsible for the supervision of clearways and transit lanes.

These restrictions require the attention of 84 Police each day. These Police supervise 56 separate clearway areas, totalling 453 kilometres and over 30 kilometres of transit lanes.

Trail Bike Squad

The Highway Patrol operates a Trail Bike Squad with six units in the metropolitan area, seven units at Newcastle, five at Penrith (formed 31 March, 1983) and three at Warilla (formed 22 April, 1983). In the whole of the State in excess of 1,700 breaches were detected during 1982.

During the first six months of 1983, 1,897 breaches were detected.

To further police the activities of trail bikes and other off-road vehicles, additional squads are in the process of being set up at Bass Hill and Parramatta.

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION SQUAD

The Accident Investigation Squad commenced operations at Flemington Police Station on 23 May, 1982. A second Accident Investigation Squad was established at Warilla on 28 April, 1983.

The prime interest of the squad is the investigation of fatal and serious accidents when there is some suspicion of criminal negligence.

Since its inception, section members have investigated 345 accidents resulting in a total of 141 charges.

TRAFFIC SIGNAL TASK FORCE

A special task force with a strength of six units was organised within the Highway Patrol to pay particular attention to motorists disobeying traffic signals.

Using portable radios as a means of communication, this squad provides supervision of traffic signals which have a bad accident history, are subject to complaint by the public or where it is known the offence of "Disobey traffic control light signal" is prevalent.

During 1982, 3,200 breaches were detected and during the six-month period ended 13 June, 1983, a further 455 breaches were detected.

The reason for the drop in the number of breaches detected during the 1983 period is that this activity was abandoned for the period January to May.

BREATH ANALYSIS SECTION

The Breath Analysis Section comprises 62 full-time personnel and 236 part-time personnel.

During the period part-time breath analysis operations were placed at Ballina, Buladelah, Eden, Lightning Ridge, Macksville and Oberon.

Some statistics in relation to general breath analysis tests are set out:

January to June, 1982

Breath tests conducted	57,355
Breath tests refused	432
Breath tests positive	13,423
Breath tests country	20,765
Breath tests metropolitan	36,590
Breath analysis tests	15,086
Breath analysis refused	306
Breath analysis positive	11,719
Tests .08 and above	11,341

July to December, 1982

Breath tests conducted	57,759
Breath tests refused	402
Breath tests positive	11,151
Breath tests country	17,595
Breath tests metropolitan	40,244
Breath analysis tests	13,257
Breath analysis refused	254
Breath analysis positive	12,855
Tests .08 and above	9,429

January to June, 1983

Breath tests conducted	46,573
Breath tests refused	216
Breath tests positive	8,200
Breath tests country	14,837
Breath tests metropolitan	31,736
Breath analysis refused	142
Breath analysis positive	6,712
Tests .08 and above	5,507

N.B. The above figures do not include random breath test statistics.

Radar Engineering Unit

This unit is required to service all alcotest and breath analysis and radar devices on issue to the Department. The unit has the function of training Radar Operators and during 1983 provided a training course for members of the Australian Federal Police Department.

Civilian School Crossing Supervisors

Civilian school crossing supervisors provided a service to school children at 188 school crossings throughout the State.

Parking Patrol

As previously mentioned the Government approved of an additional 100 Parking Patrol Officers being recruited during the period. The authorised establishment of Parking Patrol Officers now stands at 377.

Resident Parking schemes in the city and near city areas continue to generate parking and enforcement problems.

Inner City Cycle Patrol

The Inner City Cycle Patrol is responsible for the supervision of parking and driving regulations in the inner city area. These Police also play an active back-up role in the city area in response to armed hold-ups and urgent calls.

Accident Information Bureau

The Bureau maintains records of information supplied to Police in respect of accidents and on payment of a fee provides such information to interested persons. During the period the recording system at the Bureau was fully computerised providing a more efficient service to the persons and companies requiring information.

Adjudication Section

Staff of the Adjudication Section act in an advisory capacity for Police seeking guidance on traffic matters and prepares a daily review of fatal accidents. They adjudicate as to the proposed course of Police action on all traffic breach reports and unpaid infringement notices.

Permit Section

This section is responsible for the issue of permits for the movement and control of long and wide loads. Permits are also issued from country police stations, particularly in respect of movements of large agricultural equipment.

Infringement Notices

During the 12 months ended 31 December, 1982, a total of 1,673,466 infringements were issued.

A further 846,685 infringements were issued during the six months ended 31 June, 1983.

COURT PROCESS SECTION

During 1982 a total of 405,391 traffic summonses were issued, and a further 158,515 issued during the first six months of 1983.

The 15 per cent drop in the number of summonses issued for the six-month period ended 30 June, 1983, is a direct result of the introduction of a courtesy letter reminding motorists who have received infringement notices that the penalty has not been paid and giving further time to pay the penalty rather than have it dealt with by way of summons.

FATAL ACCIDENTS

A total of 1,256 fatal accidents occurred during 1982 and 420 during the period 1 January to 30 June, 1983. The reduction can be attributed to intensive Police efforts and the introduction of random breath testing on 17 December, 1982, details of which are discussed in a previous section of this report.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS OPERATIONS SECTION

The section has direct control over 152 intersections in the city area with the ability to isolate and vary signal phases to suit any emergency situations.

The staff of the Control Centre can also visually monitor traffic movement in the inner city area through television monitors.

Eleven regional computers are installed at various sites throughout the metropolitan area and these control the traffic lights and intersections on the main arterial roads in the area bounded by Hornsby-Parramatta-Liverpool-Sutherland.

These regional computers presently control approximately 1,200 sets of traffic lights and provision exists for 1,900 locations to be included in the network.

The operators at this section are able to monitor traffic per medium of a regional computer system to bring about any desired change to the timing of any set of lights.

POLICE MOUNTED SECTION

There are at present 34 members of the Service attached to the Mounted Section, using an average of 30 horses throughout the 18-month period.

The section continued to perform traffic-point duties at selected intersections, while all race meetings were attended at the Randwick Race Course.

Other duties carried out consisted of daily patrols in Centennial and Queens Parks, Sunday patrol of Mrs Macquarie's Chair and the Domain and selected patrols of The Rocks, Darlinghurst and Kings Cross areas.

These patrols proved most effective from a practical Police point of view as well as providing an excellent public relations image to local, interstate and overseas visitors.

The practical side resulted in 3,818 traffic and parking infringement notices being issued, 70 accidents attended and 217 arrests being effected.

Outside activities continue to play a big part, and in this regard the Mounted Section attended 78 parades, 11 Governor's escorts, 66 tent pegging exhibitions, 67 vaulting displays and 17 musical rides.

A total of 432 groups and various organisations such as the Spastic Centre, play groups, welfare homes, pensioners' groups, bowling clubs, Lions and Apex clubs and public and private schools visited the section. Each of these groups was given a conducted tour and shown displays of troop drill and tent pegging. Approximately 28,000 members of the public visited the section during the 18 months.

As an additional benefit addresses were delivered to a number of selected community groups.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

SIGNIFICANT POLICE BUILDING ACHIEVEMENTS

NEW WORKS ADDITIONAL TO MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED UNDER "ADMINISTRATIVE OVERVIEW"

Waterloo

Minor works to complete the establishment of the Police Motor Vehicle Servicing Section (commenced 1979) were undertaken during the early months of 1982.

Total project cost of \$150,000.

Karuah

A one man Police Station was provided in February, 1982, at a cost of \$65,000 to enable the establishment of a permanent Police presence at that location.

Coleambally

A new two man Police Station was provided in March 1982 at a cost of \$215,000 to replace previous unsatisfactory accommodation.

Parkes

Additional accommodation was provided in April 1982 at a cost of \$110,000, to overcome severe congestion at the existing Police Station accommodation.

Wilson's Valley

Police Station and Barracks accommodation for up to 10 Police was provided in May 1982 by way of lease at a nominal annual rental with fitout costs of \$87,000, to enable the establishment of a permanent Police presence at that location.

Vincentia

A one man Police Station and Residence accommodation were provided in December 1982 by way of lease at an annual rental of \$7,600 with fitout costs of \$15,000 to replace previous accommodation at Huskisson (renewal of the previous lease at Huskisson could not be negotiated. No other suitable accommodation was available at that location).

Lemon Tree Passage

A one man Police Station and Residence accommodation were provided in April 1983 by way of lease at an annual rental of \$8,000 with fitout of \$4,000 to enable the establishment of a permanent Police presence at that location.

Thredbo

A one man Police Station was provided in June 1983 by way of lease at an annual rental of \$2,500 with fitout costs of \$32,000, to enable the establishment of a permanent Police presence at that location.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Sydney Police Centre

Work is continuing (commenced 1979) on this new major Police Station facility designed specifically to meet the particular policing and community needs of a modern cosmopolitan city such as Sydney. The facility will accommodate General Duty Police, Detectives and city Divisional and District Ancillary and Administrative Units; Scientific Groups; computer facilities and the Police Communications Branch. The total project is programmed for completion in 1985.

Waterloo

In February 1983, work commenced on Stage 1 of the Police Services' Centre project to provide a central storage facility for Police exhibits, property, etc. In later stages of this continuing project it is programmed to provide new and improved accommodation at Waterloo for Radio Maintenance Section, Transport Branch, Scientific Vehicle Examination Section, Highway Patrol and Printing and Ancillary Services. The total project is programmed for completion around 1987, at a total estimated cost of \$4.5m.

Pallamallawa

Construction of a new one man Police Station commenced in December, 1982, to replace previous unsatisfactory accommodation. It is anticipated that the project will be completed around November 1983 at an estimated cost of \$156,000.

APPENDIX 2

**CRIME STATISTICS RECORDED ON COMPUTER
CRIME INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM**

Offence Category	1981			1982		
	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared
1. Offences Against the Person	9,983	5,645	57	10,584	5,741	54
2. Motoring Offences (Crimes Act).....	535	533	100	558	555	99
3. Sexual Offences	1,409	891	63	1,505	892	59
4. Property Breaking	69,592	5,862	8	83,391	6,423	8
5. Theft Without Violation of Premises (excluding motor vehicles)	89,742	15,686	17	93,223	15,596	17
6. Fraud Offences	13,884	10,788	78	17,572	13,344	76
7. Drug Offences	13,887	13,759	99	13,587	13,503	99
8. Miscellaneous Offences	31,545	9,447	30	34,409	9,669	28
TOTALS	230,577	62,611	27	254,829	65,723	26

APPENDIX 2.1

**STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF CRIMES AND LESSER OFFENCES RECORDED ON COMPUTER BY
THE CRIME INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM IN 1982
(with comparative figures for 1981)**

Offence	1981			1982		
	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared
<i>Offences Against the Person—</i>						
Abduction.....	62	38	61	63	31	49
Abortion and Attempts	1	1	100	1	—	—
Rob, No Weapon.....	745	157	21	982	231	24
Rob, Weapon, No Firearm	415	95	23	491	161	34
Rob, Firearm.....	1,200	200	17	1,405	232	17
Assault — Aggravated	1,432	1,071	75	1,512	1,069	71
Assault — Non Aggravated.....	5,795	3,846	66	5,760	3,810	66
Demand Money with Menaces	148	65	44	193	57	30
Extortion	6	4	67	5	1	20
Manslaughter (other than motoring offences)	14	14	100	26	25	96
Murder.....	108	102	94	98	85	87
Murder — Accessory to/Conspiracy to.....	3	3	100	2	2	100
Murder — Attempts	54	49	91	46	37	81
	9,983	5,645	57	10,584	5,741	54

APPENDIX 2.2

Offences	1981			1982		
	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared
<i>Motoring Offences (under Crimes Act)</i>						
Culpable Driving	526	524	99	543	540	99
Manslaughter.....	9	9	100	15	15	100
	535	533	100	558	555	99
<i>Sexual Offences</i>						
Carnal Knowledge (including Carnal Knowledge under 10)	96	97	101	78	70	90
Indecent Assault Female	243	119	49	—	—	—
Incest	22	19	86	3	1	33
Homosexual Offences	212	173	82	73	62	85
Indecent Assault on Child.....	62	42	68	—	—	—
Offences Against Public Decency or Sexual Morality	184	108	59	220	141	64
Rape.....	117	82	70	1	3	300
Rape Attempts.....	20	8	40	—	—	—
<i>Sexual Assault — Category 1</i>						
Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm	4	1	25	10	6	60
<i>Sexual Assault — Category 2</i>						
Inflict/Threaten Actual Bodily Harm.....	52	23	44	131	57	44

Offences	1981			1982		
	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared
<i>Sexual Assault — Category 3</i>						
Intercourse Without Consent.....	128	87	68	369	224	61
<i>Sexual Assault — Category 4</i>						
Indecent Assault/Act of Indecency.....	269	132	49	620	328	53
	1,409	891	63	1,505	892	59

APPENDIX 2.3

<i>Property Breakings—</i>						
Breaking, Entering and Stealing from Dwelling Houses	42,721	2,849	7	53,535	3,482	6
Breaking, Entering and Stealing from other than Dwelling Houses	26,706	2,850	11	29,627	2,714	9
Housebreaking Implements in Possession.....	165	163	99	229	227	99
	69,592	5,862	8	83,391	6,423	8
<i>Theft Without Violation of Premises</i> (excluding Motor Vehicle Thefts)—						
Stealing from the Person including attempts	4,145	357	9	4,221	324	8
Stealing — General — including attempts.....	85,597	15,329	18	89,002	15,272	17
	89,742	15,686	17	93,223	15,596	17
<i>Offence Involving Fraud</i>						
Fraudulent Acquisition of Property, including attempts (False Pretences, Embezzlement, Conspiracy, etc.).....	13,884	10,788	78	17,572	13,344	76

APPENDIX 2.4

Offences	1981			1982		
	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared
<i>Drug Offences</i>						
Drugs, Manufacture — Unlawfully	910	892	98	10	8	80
Drugs, Obtain Unlawfully.....	6,111	6,102	99	5,660	5,641	99
Drugs, Supply.....	942	936	99	1,024	1,021	99
Drugs, Use.....	4,014	4,013	99	4,059	4,055	99
Drugs, Import.....				54	53	98
Drugs, Cultivate (Indian Hemp).....				1,185	1,155	97
Drugs, Other Offences.....	1,910	1,816	95	1,595	1,570	98
	13,887	13,759	99	13,587	13,503	99

N.B. Drugs cultivate (Indian hemp) and drugs, import are only new categories which previously were classified under drugs, manufacture unlawfully and drugs, obtain unlawfully.

APPENDIX 2.5

Offences	1981			1982		
	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared
<i>Other Coded Offences</i>						
Arson	1,152	205	18	1,315	205	16
Carry Cutting Instrument	230	229	99	293	292	99
Goods in Custody	1,482	1,473	99	1,611	1,601	99
Malicious Injury and Damage to Property	22,002	3,258	15	24,886	3,198	13
Receiving.....	1,208	1,200	99	1,164	1,158	99
Stock Stealing — includes cattle of all kinds, sheep and wool.....	526	40	8	571	54	9
Offences not coming within classified headings of this summary.....	4,793	2,890	60	4,456	3,052	68
Unlicensed Pistol.....	152	152	100	113	109	96
	31,545	9,447	30	34,409	9,669	28
GRAND TOTAL:	230,577	62,611	27	254,829	65,723	26

APPENDIX 2.6

**STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF CRIMES RECORDED ON COMPUTER IN
THE CRIME INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM FOR
THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY, 1983 to 30 JUNE, 1983**

Offence	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared
<i>Offences Against the Person</i>			
Abduction.....	31	14	45
Abortion and Attempts.....	—	—	—
Rob, No Weapon.....	797	275	35
Rob, Weapon, No Firearm.....	282	68	24
Rob, Firearm.....	925	166	18
Assault — Aggravated.....	841	604	72
Assault — Non Aggravated.....	3,544	2,425	68
Demand Money with Menaces.....	243	92	38
Extortion.....	1	—	—
Manslaughter (other than motoring offences).....	12	12	100
Murder.....	48	43	90
Murder — Accessory to/Conspiracy to—.....	2	2	100
Murder — Attempts.....	28	28	100
	6,754	3,729	55

APPENDIX 2.7

Offences	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared
<i>Motoring Offences (under Crimes Act)</i>			
Culpable Driving.....	232	229	99
Manslaughter.....	6	6	100
	238	235	99
<i>Sexual Offences</i>			
Carnal Knowledge (including Carnal Knowledge under 10).....	62	58	94
Indecent Assault Female.....	—	—	—
Incest.....	1	1	100
Homosexual Offences.....	24	18	67
Indecent Assault on Child.....	—	—	—
Offences Against Public Decency or Sexual Morality.....	94	53	56
Rape.....	—	—	—
Rape Attempts.....	—	—	—
<i>Sexual Assault — Category 1</i>			
Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm.....	6	5	83
<i>Sexual Assault — Category 2</i>			
Inflict/Threaten Actual Bodily Harm.....	139	83	60
<i>Sexual Assault — Category 3</i>			
Intercourse Without Consent.....	220	144	65
<i>Sexual Assault — Category 4</i>			
Indecent Assault/Act of Indecency.....	315	168	53
	861	530	62

APPENDIX 2.8

Offences	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared
<i>Property Breakings</i>			
Breaking, Entering and Stealing from Dwelling Houses.....	31,252	1,681	5
Breaking, Entering and Stealing from other than Dwelling Houses ...	15,991	1,495	9
Housebreaking Implements in Possession.....	153	149	97
	47,396	3,325	7
<i>Theft Without Violation of Premises</i> (excluding Motor Vehicle Thefts)			
Stealing from the Person — including attempts.....	2,761	232	8
Stealing — General — including attempts.....	42,611	2,938	7
	45,372	3,170	7
<i>Offence Involving Fraud</i>			
Fraudulent Acquisition of Property, including attempts (False Pretences, Embezzlement, Conspiracy, etc.).....	9,888	7,617	77

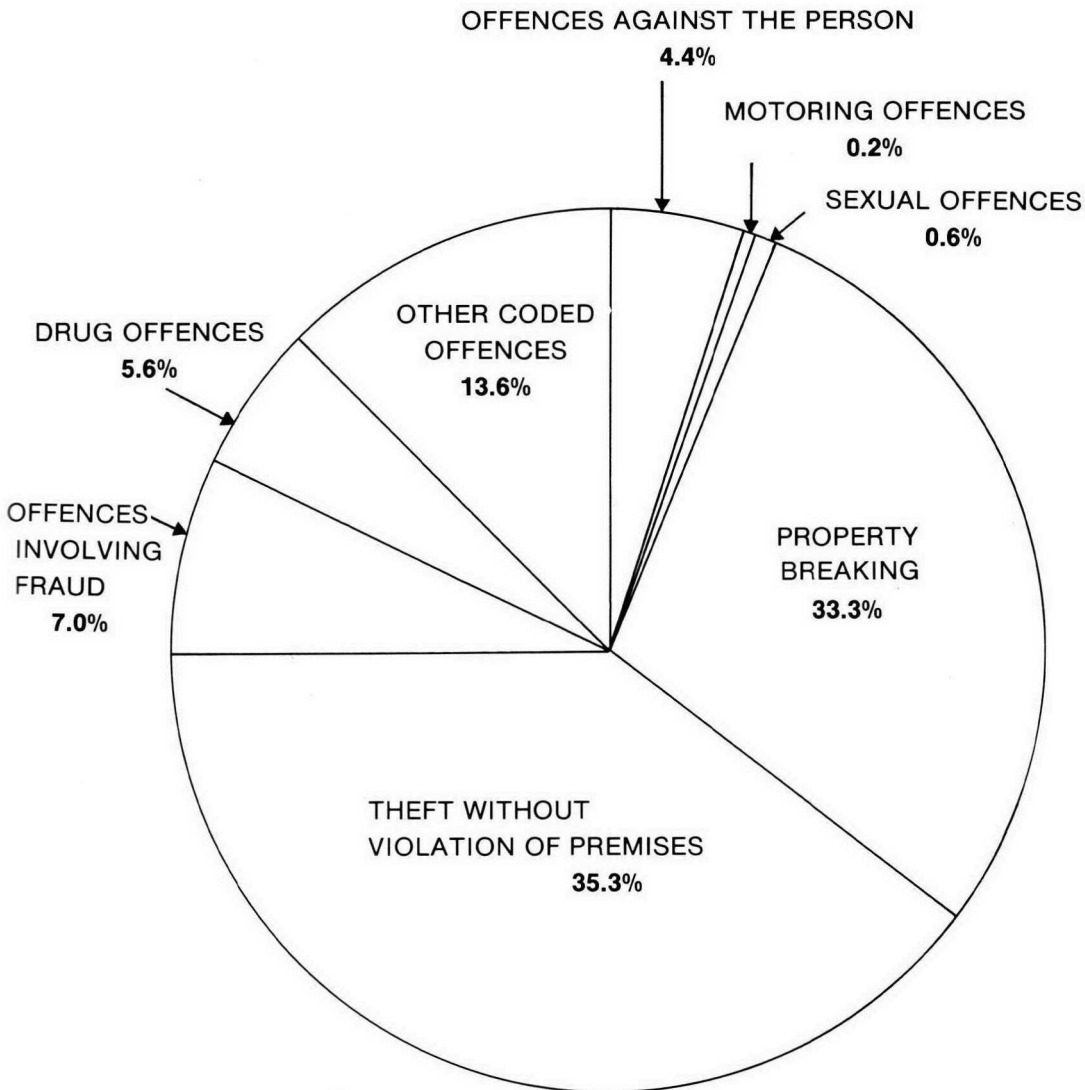
APPENDIX 2.9

Offences	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared
<i>Drug Offences</i>			
Drugs, Manufacture — Unlawfully	2	1	50
Drugs, Obtain Unlawfully	3,469	3,464	99
Drugs, Supply	657	657	100
Drugs, Use	2,337	2,335	99
Drugs, Import	14	14	100
Drugs, Cultivate (Indian Hemp)	954	922	97
Drugs, Other Offences	990	980	99
	8,423	8,373	99

N.B. Drugs cultivate (Indian hemp) and drugs, import are only new categories which previously were classified under drugs, manufacture unlawfully and drugs, obtain unlawfully.

APPENDIX 2.10

Offences	Accepted Reports	Cleared Up	Percentage Cleared
<i>Other Coded Offences</i>			
Arson	805	135	17
Carry Cutting Instrument	187	182	97
Goods in Custody	1,136	1,132	99
Malicious Injury and Damage to Property	13,322	1,918	14
Receiving	682	677	99
Stock Stealing — includes cattle of all kinds, sheep and wool	337	37	11
Offences not coming within classified headings of this summary	2,541	1,808	71
Unlicensed Pistol	70	69	99
	19,080	5,958	31
GRAND TOTAL:	138,012	32,937	24



**PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF CRIME
BY MAJOR OFFENCE TYPE FROM
1-1-1982 TO 30-6-1983**

APPENDIX 3

FINANCE

The following is an extract from the Budget Estimates 1982/83 showing appropriation and expenditure during the years 1981/82 and the provision of funds for the year 1982/83.

ESTIMATES 1982-83

MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

Sub-heads under which this Expenditure will be Accounted for	1982-83 Estimates	1981-82	
		Appropriation	Expenditure
	\$	\$	\$
POLICE DEPARTMENT			
Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary			
A1. Salaries, Wages and Allowances, as per Schedule, page 112.....	239,549,074	206,655,000	227,269,738
A2. Payments for Leave on Retirement, Resignation, etc.	6,900,000	6,700,000	7,683,174
A3. Overtime.....	20,750,000	18,175,000	20,433,677
	<u>\$ 267,199,074</u>	<u>231,530,000</u>	<u>255,386,589</u>
Maintenance and Working Expenses			
B1. SUBSIDIARY STAFF CHARGES—			
Workers' Compensation Insurance.....	480,000	272,000	364,198
Meal Allowances.....	17,000	19,000	16,298
Allowances to police on plainclothes duty, etc.	1,900,000	1,848,278	1,841,213
B2. EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH BUILDINGS—			
Rent, Rates, etc.	5,530,000	3,940,000	5,530,530
Maintenance, Alterations, Additions and Renewals	200,000	180,000	140,610
B3. SUBSISTENCE AND TRANSPORT EXPENSES—			
Travelling, Removal and Subsistence Expenses.....	4,900,000	4,800,000	4,846,745
Motor Vehicles, Launches, Aircraft, etc. — Running Costs,			
Maintenance, Hire and Insurance	13,700,000	13,070,000	12,793,723
Freight, Cartage and Packing.....	88,000	82,000	79,976
B4. GENERAL EXPENSES—			
Postal and Telephone Expenses.....	6,800,000	5,800,000	6,477,714
Advertising and Publicity.....	50,000	(a)	(a)
Books, Periodicals and Papers	70,000	92,000	79,137
Gas and Electricity.....	2,300,000	1,488,000	1,721,163
Fees for Services Rendered	900,000	630,000	1,023,852
Laundry Expenses	2,800	3,500	2,568
Stores, Provisions, Furniture, Equipment, Minor Plant, etc.			
(including Maintenance and Repairs).....	9,600,000	9,410,000	9,367,545
Printing.....	850,000	(a)	(a)
Other Insurance	34,000	14,400	32,451
Minor Expenses not elsewhere included	21,000	17,000	27,225
	<u>\$ 47,442,800</u>	<u>41,666,178</u>	<u>44,344,948</u>
Other Services			
C1. Purchase of Horses.....	1,200	2,500	250
C2. Contribution towards Cost of Establishing Police Boys' Clubs.....	200,000	200,000	200,000
C3. Meals, etc. for Prisoners in Lockups	384,000	290,000	359,459
C4. Funeral and other Expenses — deceased members of Police Force	3,500	3,500	2,735
C5. Fees and Expenses of Police Training Courses.....	70,000	90,000	71,911
C6. Overseas Visits.....	9,500	2,300	34,715
C7. Compensation in respect of Police Killed on Duty	45,000	90,000	45,200
C8. Volunteer Rescue Association — Grant to meet insurance costs	15,000	18,000	12,876
C9. National Police Research Unit — Contribution towards Expenses.....	60,000	—	—
— Non-recurring Services	—	—	119,869
	<u>\$ 788,200</u>	<u>696,300</u>	<u>847,015</u>
Total — Police Department.....	\$ 315,430,074	273,892,478	300,578,552

An extract from the Treasury Document "Budget Estimates Classified by Program" showing the appropriation and expenditure for the years 1982/83 expressed in program form appears hereunder. This also includes similar information in respect of 1983/84.

APPENDIX 3.1
ESTIMATES 1983-84

MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

Program Structure	1982-83		1983-84
	Estimate \$000	Actual \$000	Estimate \$000
23 POLICE DEPARTMENT			
Program Area 23.1: <i>Police Services</i>			
Programs:			
23.1.1 General Police Services	162,115	167,115	191,191
23.1.2 Criminal Investigation	58,206	59,474	62,410
23.1.3 Traffic Supervision and Control	49,877	52,107	58,247
23.1.4 Operation Support Services	16,161	18,061	19,227
23.1.5 Administrative Support Services	29,071	29,400	32,333
<i>Total 23.1 Police Services</i>	<i>315,430</i>	<i>326,158</i>	<i>363,408</i>
TOTAL, POLICE DEPARTMENT	315,430	326,158	363,408

APPENDIX 3.2
ESTIMATES 1983-84

MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

23 POLICE DEPARTMENT

23.1 Police Services

23.1.1 General Police Services

- *Program Objective(s):* To protect life and property, to prevent, contain and suppress crime, to preserve civil order and to enforce laws conferring duties on the police.
- *Program Description:* The provision of uniformed police services at police stations throughout the State encompassing the investigation of complaints and inquiries, patrolling, arrest of offenders, execution of warrants and service of summonses and crowd control at major public functions.
- *Activities:*

	Average 1982-83	Staffing 1983-84
General metropolitan and country police services	5,710	5,824
Mounted Police	39	39
Special Weapons and Operations Squad	10	10
Tactical Response Group	41	41
Water Police	66	66
Enforcement of Liquor Act	204	208
Registration of firearms		
Security services (Parliament House, etc.)	72	72
	<u>6,142</u>	<u>6,260</u>

• *Program Costs:*

	1982-83		1983-84
	Estimate \$000	Actual \$000	Estimate \$000
• <i>Recurrent Services:</i>			
Salaries and other employee payments	141,078	145,814	160,699
Maintenance and working expenses	20,652	20,827	29,941
<i>Other services—</i>			
Purchase of horses	1	—	1
Meals, etc. for prisoners in lockups	384	474	550
<i>Total, Recurrent Services</i>	<i>162,115</i>	<i>167,115</i>	<i>191,191</i>

	1982-83		1983-84
	Estimate \$000	Actual \$000	Estimate \$000
• <i>Capital Works and Services:</i>			
Police buildings, housing and launches.....	9,756	9,515	11,846
less amount charged to Minister for Public Works appropriation.....	(-)8,891	(-)8,713	(-)11,046
less amount charged to Treasurer appropriation	(-)865	(-)802	(-)800
Consolidated Fund Appropriation.....	162,115	167,115	191,191

APPENDIX 3.3

ESTIMATES 1983-84

MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

23 POLICE DEPARTMENT

23.1 Police Services

23.1.2 Criminal Investigation

- *Program Objective(s):* To solve crime and to apprehend alleged offenders:
- *Program Descriptions:* The provision of police at district and divisional level aided by specialised groups of police where appropriate for the investigation and combating of crime throughout the State. Preparation and presentation of evidence at court concerning alleged offenders and recovery of stolen property.

• <i>Activities:</i>	Average 1982-83	Staffing 1983-84
Criminal Investigation Services.....	1,044	1,044
Specialised Crime Squads.....	504	539
Scientific Investigation Services	66	66
Criminal Record Services	258	267
Bureau of Crime Intelligence	83	83
Special Branch.....	35	35
	1,990	2,034

• <i>Program Costs:</i>	1982-83		1983-84
	Estimate \$000	Actual \$000	Estimate \$000
• <i>Recurrent Services:</i>			
Salaries and other employee payments.....	49,193	49,994	54,062
Maintenance and working expenses	9,013	9,480	8,245
Other services—			
Commonwealth/State Joint Task Force on security of wharves and containers — expenses.....	—	—	103
Total, Recurrent Services	58,206	59,474	62,410
Consolidated Fund Appropriation.....	58,206	59,474	62,410

Program Receipts paid into Consolidated Fund:

Receipts for services rendered	1,280	1,465	1,653
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APPENDIX 3.4

ESTIMATES 1983-84

MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

23 POLICE DEPARTMENT

23.1 Police Services

23.1.3 Traffic Supervision and Control

- *Program Objective(s)*: To reduce the number of road accidents, deaths and injuries by the enforcement of traffic laws generally, with particular emphasis upon those relating to driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, excessive speed and dangerous driving, to control traffic flow and to ensure the equitable turnover of kerb-side parking space.
- *Program Description*: The provision of police at district and divisional level whose functions are to detect and prevent offences against the Motor Traffic Act, including the conduct of random breath testing operations and breath analysis, and to facilitate the free and safe movement of pedestrian and vehicular traffic on the State's roads.

<i>Activities:</i>	Average 1982-83	Staffing 1983-84
Traffic Administrative Support Services	228	228
Highway Patrol	1,105	1,105
Parking Patrol Police	377	377
Traffic Revenue Services	230	236
Accident Information and Investigation Services	31	31
Wide Load Escort Services	6	6
School Crossing Supervision	238	288
Traffic Signals Operations	18	18
	2,233	2,289

<i>Program Costs:</i>	1982-83		1983-84
	Estimate \$000	Actual \$000	Estimate \$000
• <i>Recurrent Services:</i>			
Salaries and other employee payments	42,538	44,506	48,335
Maintenance and working expenses	7,339	7,601	9,912
Total, Recurrent Services	49,877	52,107	58,247
Consolidated Fund Appropriation	49,877	52,107	58,247

• <i>Program Receipts paid into Consolidated Fund:</i>			
Receipts for services rendered —			
Recoupment from Department of Motor Transport and local councils of the cost of traffic supervision	36,551	44,496	52,000
Other	720	1,301	1,755

APPENDIX 3.5

ESTIMATES 1983-84

MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

23 POLICE DEPARTMENT

23.1 Police Services

23.1.4 Operational Support Services

- *Program Objective(s)*: To support police directly involved in the operational role of the Department.
- *Program Description*: Provision of rescue, communication and other support services, requiring special knowledge and expertise.

• *Activities:*

	Average 1982-83	Staffing 1983-84
Rescue, Search and Emergency Services.....	31	31
Communication Services.....	192	197
Transport Services.....	116	116
Air Wing.....	27	27
Police Dog Squad.....	10	14
Lower Court Prosecuting Services.....	238	238
	614	623

• *Program Costs:*

	1982-83		1983-84
	Estimate \$000	Actual \$000	Estimate \$000
• <i>Recurrent Services:</i>			
Salaries and other employee payments.....	12,346	14,002	15,625
Maintenance and working expenses	3,800	4,050	3,587
Other services—			
Volunteer Rescue Association — grant to meet Insurance Costs.....	15	9	15
Total, Recurrent Services	16,161	18,061	19,227
• <i>Capital Works and Services:</i>			
Police buildings	3,153	3,211	4,545
less amount charged to Minister for Public Works appropriation.....	(-)3,153	(-)3,211	(-)3,245
less amount charged to Treasurer appropriation	—	—	(-)1,300
Consolidated Fund Appropriation.....	16,161	18,061	19,227

APPENDIX 3.6

ESTIMATES 1983-84

MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

23 POLICE DEPARTMENT

23.1 Police Services

23.1.5 Administrative Support Services

- *Program Objective(s):* To manage the Department in accordance with legislative requirements and corporate goals.
- *Program Description:* Senior management and administrative support services to assist in the general operations of the Department. Provision of community relations services including staffing of Police Citizens Boys' Clubs and the Police Bands. Operation of the Police Academy for the training of recruits and general police instruction.

• *Activities:*

	Average 1982-83	Staffing 1983-84
Senior Management	28	28
Personnel and Staffing Services	85	85
Accounting and Budgetary Services	55	55
Administration	446	459
Police Training	140	140
Federation of Police Citizens Boys' Clubs	136	136
Community Relations Services	75	75
Police Bands	52	52
Disciplinary Services	90	100
	<u>1,107</u>	<u>1,130</u>

• *Program Costs:*

	1982-83		1983-84
	Estimate \$000	Actual \$000	Estimate \$000
• <i>Recurrent Services:</i>			
Salaries and other employee payments	22,044	22,174	25,132
Maintenance and working expenses	6,639	6,902	6,790

APPENDIX 3.7

ESTIMATES 1983-84

MINISTER FOR POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

23 POLICE DEPARTMENT

23.1 Police Services

23.1.5 Administrative Support Services (cont.)

	1982-83		1983-84
	Estimate \$000	Actual \$000	Estimate \$000
<i>Other services—</i>			
Contribution towards cost of establishing Police Citizens Boys' Clubs	200	200	200
Funeral and other expenses — deceased members of Police Force	3	—	4
Fees and expenses of Police Training Courses	70	70	77
Overseas visits	9	24	25
Compensation in respect of Police killed on duty	45	—	45
Settlement of claim relating to injury on duty	—	30	—
National Police Research Unit — contribution towards expenses	60	—	60
Total, Recurrent Services	<u>29,071</u>	<u>29,400</u>	<u>32,333</u>
• <i>Capital Works and Services—</i>			
Police buildings and purchase of computer equipment	2,010	891	3,379
less amount charged to Minister for Public Works appropriation	(-)756	(-)789	(-)2,279
less amount charged to Treasurer appropriation	(-)1,254	(-)102	(-)1,100
Consolidated Fund Appropriation	<u>29,071</u>	<u>29,400</u>	<u>32,333</u>
• <i>Program Receipts paid into Consolidated Funds:</i>			
Receipts for services rendered	270	322	274

APPENDIX 4

AWARDS AND MEDALS

Awards and Medals were presented to members of the Police Force as indicated hereunder —

Awards to Police by the Australian Decoration and Awards Council under the Australian Honours and Awards System.

During the period, the Australian Decoration and Awards Council made the following awards to members of the Police Force.

Australian Bravery Medal—Sergeant 2nd Class L. R. Elvin; Sergeant 3rd Class K. Curry.

Commendation for Brave Conduct—Sergeant 2nd Class D. J. Smith; Constable 1st Class K. M. G. Banister.

National Medal—The Governor-General awarded the National Medal to 13 members of the New South Wales Police Force in 1982, signifying a further 15 years' diligent and continuous service after being presented with the Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. The Governor-General also awarded 283 National Medals plus 5 Clasps to members of the New South Wales Police Force in 1982, signifying the completion of 15 years' diligent and continuous service.

Royal Humane Society of New South Wales—During the year ended 1982 the following awards were made by the Royal Humane Society of New South Wales to members of the Police Force:

Constable T. B. Nolan—Silver Medal; Sergeant 2nd Class J. D. Mather—Bar to Bronze Medal; Senior Constable W. L. Pattison—Bronze Medal; Sergeant 3rd Class J. E. H. Howatson—Certificate of Merit; Senior Constable A. L. Levy—Certificate of Merit; Constable M. A. Buchanan—Certificate of Merit; Constable M. A. Jones—Certificate of Merit.

George Lewis Memorial Trophy—This Trophy, which is awarded for the most courageous act performed by a member of the Police Force, was granted for the year 1981 to Sergeant 2nd Class D. J. Smith of Mudgee. The presentation ceremony was conducted at the Police Academy in March, 1983.

The award was made in recognition of Sergeant 2nd Class Smith's outstanding courage and devotion to duty at Nambucca Heads Police Station on 22 July, 1981, when he was confronted by a man armed with a shotgun who threatened to shoot him. Ignoring his own safety, the Sergeant grasped the shotgun and after a short violent struggle and with the assistance of other Police the man was handcuffed and arrested.

APPENDIX 4.1

Alfred Edward Award—The award of this Trophy for the pluckiest and most commendable act by a traffic Policeman was made for the year 1981 to Constable 1st Class J. R. Wheeler of Tweed Heads.

The award was made in recognition of his actions at Tweed Heads on 28 December, 1981, when he pursued and arrested three offenders, one of whom was armed, following their being disturbed during a house burglary.

Peter Mitchell Awards—Nine awards were made under this Trust for the year 1981. The nine trophies were presented at the Police Academy to the following Police during 1982:

Most Courageous Act—Awarded to Sergeant 2nd Class D. J. Smith in conjunction with the George Lewis Memorial Trophy.

Most Outstanding Performance of Any Phase of Police Duty—Awarded to Detective Senior Constable M. P. Drury of the Drug Squad.

Most Outstanding Sportsman of the Year—Sergeant 1st Class M. J. Bennett of the Water Police.

Most Outstanding Sportsman of the Year—Sergeant 1st Class M. J. Bennett

Highest Marks in Police Examination Qualifying for:

- (a) *Confirmation of Appointment as Constable*—Constable K. A. O'Loughlin, No. 20 Division.
- (b) *Promotion to Rank of Constable 1st Class*—Constable H. S. P. Walsh, No. 19 Division.
- (c) *Promotion to Rank of Sergeant 3rd Class*—Detective Senior Constable L. F. Foscholo, Criminal Investigation Branch.
- (d) *Promotion to Rank of Sergeant 1st Class*—Sergeant 2nd Class P. J. Cassidy, Young.
- (e) *Promotion to Rank of Inspector*—Sergeant 1st Class K. R. Brown, No. 32 Division.
- (f) *Designation of Detective*—Detective Constable 1st Class G. W. Kendall, Criminal Investigation Branch.

John Dynon and Sons Trophy—This Trophy which is presented to the most outstanding Police Officer or Trainee participating in Police sport or representing the New South Wales Police Force in open competition was made for the year 1981 to Sergeant 3rd Class J. Seward, No. 1 Division, for his achievements in the sport of basketball.

APPENDIX 4.2

Vincent Gatton Kelly Memorial Trophy—This Trophy is awarded to two graduates of courses conducted at the Police Academy, one from the Senior Police Course and the other from the Sergeants' Course, each winner being selected for attainments in self-expression and communication. The award winners for 1981 were:

Senior Police Course—Detective Inspector C. R. Watkins, 'B' District.

Sergeants' Course—Detective Sergeant 3rd Class A. A. Allingham, No. 31 Division.

Josh Abrahams Trophy—This Trophy, for the most outstanding Police Mounted Trooper, was awarded to Constable G. A. Pitman for the twelve months ended 30 June, 1982.

Sam Stirling Trophy—This Trophy, for the Police Mounted Trooper achieving the most consistently good results over the range of the Troops' activities for the twelve months ended 30 June, 1982, was awarded to Constable R. F. De Couque.

Brigadier Hinton Trophy—For the year ended 30 June, 1982, this Trophy was awarded to Constable R. C. May. This Trophy is presented to the Police Mounted Trooper, with less than three years' service with the Mounted Troop, who shows the most improvement.

J. L. Hazlett Trophy—This Trophy, for the most outstanding Police Mounted Trooper during the 1982 Sydney Royal Easter Show, was awarded to Constable 1st Class C. G. Kennedy.

Superintendent J. H. Milne Trophy—The winner of the 1982 Prepared Speech Competition among members of the Police Prosecuting Branch and Central Court Staff was Senior Constable T. Flinders.

Professor K. O. Shatwell Award—The Award is made annually to the Probationary Constable who obtains the highest marks in the examination subject of Law during Secondary Training Courses conducted at the Police Academy. In 1982 the Award was made to Constable G. J. Budworth of Hamilton Police Station.

Ray Kelly Trophy—The Trophy is awarded annually to the member of the Police Force obtaining the highest assessment during the three Detective Training Courses. The winner of the 1982 award was Plain Clothes Senior Constable P. R. Brown of Newcastle Police Station.

APPENDIX 4.3

Transfield Award—This Award is presented by Transfield Pty Ltd to the member of the Police Force obtaining the highest assessment in each Detective Training Course. The recipients of the Award for the year 1982 were Detective Constable P. R. Brown of Newcastle and Plain Clothes Constable 1st Class G. J. Williams of No. 14 Division.

Dr C. J. M. Walters Memorial Shield—The Award is presented annually by the family of the late Dr Walters for proficiency in resuscitation and physiology by Probationary Constables attending Secondary Training Courses. In 1982 the Shield was presented to Constable D. M. Powder of No. 25 Division.

Thiess Toyota Award—This Trophy, awarded for the most meritorious act performed by a member of the Police Rescue Units for the twelve months period ended 30 June, 1982, was presented to Constable 1st Class K. M. C. Banister of the Police Rescue Squad.

Police Credit Union Award—This Award is made to the Police Trainee gaining the highest assessment in each of the Initial Training Classes conducted each year. The Awards for 1982 were presented to Police Trainees B. A. Murphy, A. J. Dickman, S. J. Walsh, P. J. English, A. P. McNamara, J. R. Wylie, S. Heagney, L. M. Yanko, P. M. Buchardt, C. A. Purdon, K. E. Hughes, R. Gaynor and B. K. Garrett.

Police Association of New South Wales Award—This Award is made to the Probationary Constable attaining the highest assessment in each Secondary Training Course. The recipients of the 1982 Awards were Constables S. M. Dunstan, A. F. Sullivan, H. Neyenhuys, G. J. Bevan, L. R. Legge, G. P. Keegan, S. Meier, C. S. Damney and B. A. Murphy.

APPENDIX 5

OVERSEAS VISITS

Chief Inspector L. Kotze, Officer in Charge, Highway Patrol, visited the Republic of the Philippines for two periods of 28 days (from 27 February to 26 March, 1982 and from 19 June to 16 July, 1983 inclusive) as a member of a study team to observe and research traffic enforcement practices in Manila.

Sergeant 1st Class G. Dodds of the Central Fingerprint Bureau and *Mr M. Bell* of the Police Planning and Research Branch made a four week tour of Japan, the United States of America, Canada and the United Kingdom from 15 May, 1982, to 11 June, 1982, to evaluate fingerprint computers and to make recommendations regarding the acquisition of a suitable system.

Detective Sergeant M. L. Ebrill, Officer in Charge, Drug Squad, Newcastle, undertook a study in New Zealand to run from 20 June, 1983 to 19 September 1983, under the auspices of the Anzac Fellowship Scheme, New Zealand Awards, and to research educational programmes at various law enforcement agencies.

Senior Constable F. M. White, of Coffs Harbour Highway Patrol, visited the United States of America from 22 June to 19 July, 1982, inclusive, under the terms of a grant awarded to him under the 1982 series of Special Study Grants Scheme for members of Australasian Police Forces to study practical application of traffic law enforcement techniques on city and rural roads to peak hour traffic problems, methods to increase the flow of traffic, training techniques, vehicle safety requirements, road laws and road safety programmes, and also to research the reasons for the lower mileage-kilometre death rate in the United States of America compared to Australia.

Executive Chief Superintendent (Personnel) J. K. Avery, visited the United States of America, Canada, Sweden, the Federal Republic of West Germany, France and the United Kingdom from 7 November, 1982 to 20 December, 1982, inclusive, as a member of a Commonwealth/State Working party to examine national Police Colleges and other tertiary institutions in connection with the curriculum and other related training matters associated with the proposed National Police Academy of Australia. He also attended the Sixth I.C.P.O.-Interpol Symposium for Heads of Police Colleges at St Cloud, Paris, France, from 7-10 December, 1982, inclusive.

Senior Constable E. D. Kemp, Lambton Police Station, visited the United States of America from 18 November to 22 December, 1982, inclusive, under the Terms of a Justice and Administration Grant awarded to him by the Law Foundation of New South Wales to study overseas developments in community service, crime prevention and crisis intervention programmes for the young and the elderly.

Detective Sergeant 3rd Class W. F. W. Day, Scientific Investigation Section, Penrith, undertook an overseas study tour of the United States of America, United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of West Germany and Japan from 1 May to 13 November, 1983. The Detective Sergeant was granted a Churchill Fellowship under the terms of the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust. While overseas, he attended a number of specialist forensic courses, e.g. "Blood Splash Pattern Interpretation Course", and a "Scene of the Crime Officer's Course".

Superintendent J. T. Byrne, Superintendent in Charge, Federation of Police Citizens Boys' Clubs and Senior Constable E. Chambers of the Federation of Police Citizens Boys' Clubs, in the company of Mr T. J. McCarthy, Administrative Officer, Modus Operandi Unit, Technical Support Branch, visited Japan for the period 6 May to 22 May, 1983, to supervise a judo team representative of the Federation of Police Citizens Boys' Club.

Commissioner C. R. Abbott visited Fiji from 28 April to 8 May, 1983 inclusive, to attend the 1983 Annual Conference of Commissioners of Police of Australasia and the South West Pacific Region in the company of Mr M. V. Matley, Senior Assistant Secretary and Executive Assistant to the Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX 6

POLICE OLYMPICS

A team of N.S.W. Police competed in various events in the Police Olympics in Austin, Texas, in August, 1982. The N.S.W. team of 60 was the largest overseas contingent amongst some 5,000 competitors.

The events ranged from track and field, cycling, swimming, table tennis, squash, boxing, cross country running, rifle and pistol shooting and bowling.

A summary of the success of N.S.W. Police at the Games is shown below.

EVENT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
Track and Field	16	12	3	31
Cross Country	1	2	1	4
Swimming	8	6	9	23
Cycling	8	6	2	16
Table Tennis	1	1	1	3
Squash	1	1	1	3
Boxing	1			1
Rifle	1	1		2
	<u>37</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>83</u>

The Police competing at these games brought great credit on the N.S.W. Police Force not only in respect of their achievements but in the manner in which they competed in the various events.

APPENDIX 6.1

1983 N.S.W. POLICE GAMES

The inaugural N.S.W. Police Games were held at the Narrabeen Sports and Recreational Centre on May 28-29, 1983.

Police from all over the State competed in track and field events, cross country races, swimming, pistol shooting, badminton, squash, tennis, canoeing, basketball and wood chopping.

The level of competitiveness was high and all participants competed with a sense of enjoyment and the will to win.

It is proposed to hold the second Police Games in April, 1984.