



QUEENSLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL
REPORT
1978



59466

Front cover:

The solitude of policing in the Queensland Outback is typified in this photograph of Senior Constable Gordon THOMAS contacting his base station while on patrol west of Birdsville near the South Australian border, 1619 kilometres by road from Brisbane.

Rear cover:

Police activity in one of the most remote country areas of the State . . . (Top left) Time for an early morning chat outside the Birdsville Hotel with the town's publican. (Top right) The Birdsville Police Station, home for the District's only policeman, Senior Constable Gordon THOMAS. (Bottom left) Convey of travellers seeking police assistance in Birdsville, on road conditions and directions before continuing their journey. (Bottom right) Senior Constable THOMAS swapping stories with a local stockman during his rounds.



QUEENSLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

1978

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Mr T. M. LEWIS, G.M., Q.P.M., Dip.Pub.Admin., B.A.
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1978

NCJRS

JUL 25 1978

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND

ACQUISITIONS

INSIGNIA OF RANK



COMMISSIONER



DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER



CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT



SUPERINTENDENT GRADE 1



SUPERINTENDENT GRADE 2



INSPECTOR GRADE 1



INSPECTOR GRADE 2



INSPECTOR GRADE 3



INSPECTOR GRADE 4



SENIOR SERGEANT



SERGEANT 1/c



SERGEANT 2/c



SENIOR CONSTABLE



CONSTABLE 1/c



CONSTABLE



QUEENSLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

9th November, 1978

The Honourable
The Minister for Mines, Energy and Police
Brisbane

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Queensland Police Department for the twelve months ended June 30, 1978.

Despite the need to allocate considerable manpower to the preservation of public order during the year, I am pleased to be able to say that the overall improvement in results seen in the 1976-77 year continued in the year under review. In fact the overall crime clear up rate of 50.46% for the twelve months was the best in the history of the Police Force.

Statistics in the traditional areas of police responsibility—crime prevention and detection, traffic control and the preservation of the public peace—indicate the dedication and efficiency with which all members of the Department approached their allotted tasks.

The heavy increase in work load for all police and the need for additional personnel and equipment is adequately borne out by the details contained in the following report.

A considerable upturn in public support for police objectives and an extremely high level of co-operation with all branches of the media were evident throughout the year. Although the Department was subject to some criticism, the reduction in the number of complaints and instances of public censure contributed in no small measure to our improved morale and efficiency.

The interest, encouragement and advice of our Ministerial Head during the year has been much appreciated by all members of the Department. The team effort was further enhanced by the service and effectiveness of both police and civilian support staff.

J. M. Lewis

T. M. Lewis
Commissioner of Police

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR	3
CRIME—	
Selected Crime	4
General Crime	4
Total Offences	4
Offences Against the Person	5
Offences Involving Violence to Property	5
Offences by Children	6
Drugs	6
Fraud	7
Prostitution, Liquor, Gaming and Betting	7
Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicles	8
TRAFFIC—	
Control and Enforcement	9
TRAINING—	
Queensland Police Academy	10
Queensland Police College	11
Driver Training Wing	11
PUBLIC ORDER—	
General	12
Emergency Squad	13
Regional Task Force	14
Task Force Reserve	14
SEARCHES—LAND, SEA AND AIR—	15
ADMINISTRATION—	
General	16
Resources—Manpower	16
Personnel—Recruiting	17
Brisbane Mobile Patrols	18
Collator System	18
Combined Operations Group	19
Consorting Squad	19
Dog Squad	20
Drug Squad	20
Examinations Branch	21
Fauna Protection Squad	22
Fraud Squad	22
Information Bureau	23
Juvenile Bureau	24
Licensing Branch	24
Mounted Police Unit	25
Operations Centre	26
Planning and Research Branch	26
Police Air Wing	27
Press Officer	27
Priority Committee	29
Prosecutions Corps	29
Public Relations Branch	29
Queensland Police-Citizens Youth Welfare Association	31
Radio Maintenance Division	32
Railway Squad	33
Special Crime Squad	33
Stock Squad	33
Technical Services Section	34
Water Police	35
Resources—Financial	36
Resources—Material	
Buildings	36
Communications	37
Transport	37
Firearms	38
DEPARTMENTAL OBJECTIVES FOR 1978-79	38
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	38
AWARDS	39
HONOUR ROLL	40
APPENDICES—	
Index of Appendices	42



ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The past 12 months has been a period of intense activity in consolidation and development of the new administration. New policies implemented and the re-organisation of existing procedures are designed to make the best possible use of available police resources.

I believe that in many areas we have been successful in creating a much more efficient service on behalf of the people of Queensland. There has been a considerable uplift in morale among police at all levels and this has resulted in renewed pride in their vocation as law-enforcement officers and a greater dedication to their sworn duty of maintaining law and order in this State.

I am delighted to be able to report that the clear-up rate for general crime in Queensland during the period under review reached 50.46 per cent, the highest success rate ever recorded by the Queensland Police Department in its 114 year history. This was entirely due to the magnificent co-operation between personnel in all sections of the Department and a much improved rapport with the media and the general public, which made the task of detecting offenders easier.

It is fair to say that we are developing one of the most effective police forces in the Commonwealth and my intention is to ensure that we build on this solid base for the future. An encouraging aspect of the Department's operations has been the improvement in recruiting standards. The creation of a Recruiting Selection Panel at the beginning of this year has ensured that only the finest applicants are selected for entry to the Queensland Police Academy at Oxley. In fact, only 23 per cent of the original applicants were regarded by the Selection Panel as potential police officers.

It has always been difficult in Queensland to engender public interest in the fight against crime, or to encourage a better relationship between the Police Department and the community. Major strides were taken in this area during the period under review with the appointment of a former journalist as

Press Officer to the Department. There has been a significant improvement in our liaison with the media which has led to more balanced reports on police activities in all areas and an increase in the outflow of information to the public. Improved publicity, seeking public assistance in locating missing children, suspect vehicles, wanted persons, or general information from the public in relation to offences has been of untold benefit to Departmental investigators.

We have been able to highlight the positive side of police work through favourable articles in newspapers and items on television and radio. I would like to record my appreciation to all those members of the media who have worked so well in harmony with my officers during the past year.

This policy of a more open administration has been felt in many areas, not the least being the field of crime prevention. Officers of the Department's Crime Prevention Bureau, as well as senior officers, have been promoting campaigns in an effort to encourage the public to take greater precautions against the depredations of the criminal and at the end of the year being reviewed, the Department was engaged in preparing the largest concentrated crime prevention campaign ever mounted in Queensland. The new Kenmore Police Division, which covers the Brisbane suburb of Kenmore and eight surrounding suburbs, was the centre of a police-community co-operative effort against housebreaking. A positive result was achieved by the two months-long campaign and more detailed reference will be made to this exercise in my next annual report.

It is regrettable that, despite the increased activity of police officers and the improved clear-up rate, the incidence of crime continued to increase. While there are improved results in many areas, the overall crime picture is still a matter for considerable concern.

The total number of offences recorded in the past 12 months was 134 869, which includes all criminal offences and offences against good order. This was

an increase of 7 722, more than offsetting the drop of 5 081 reported offences in 1976-77.

In the categories of more serious crime such as homicide, robbery, serious assault, rape, attempted rape, fraud, stealing and unlawful use of motor vehicles and breaking and entering offences, there were 30 298 incidents reported which represented an increase of 21 per cent on the previous year. However, the encouraging 4 per cent increase in the overall number of offences cleared up last year was maintained this year, improving from 38 to 42 per cent.

I have already indicated some of the reasons for this improvement in police performance. The modern police officer must be given the means of mobility to at least match the activities of the contemporary motorised criminal, who is a threat to the community over a much wider area than in the past. The continuing increase in the stealing and unlawful use of motor vehicles and the significant rise in breaking and entering offences against private dwellings, shops and other premises underlines this current pattern.

In my last report, I made mention of the disturbing greater degree of involvement by young people in the more serious criminal offences. Young people under the age of 17 committed 19 per cent of all offences cleared up during the year. This was a four per cent increase over the juvenile figures for the previous statistical period. Juveniles again were active in the area of breakings (46 per cent), the stealing and unlawful use of motor vehicles (36 per cent) and general stealing offences (35 per cent). (These percentages relate to cleared offences).

Officers of the Juvenile Bureau are proving particularly successful in a new soft-line approach to young offenders. First offenders and some second offenders, depending on the seriousness of the crime, are counselled and cautioned by these specialist police officers.

There has been a substantial rise in the number of juveniles counselled and

cautioned during the past year. In 1976-77, some 1900 young people were cautioned, while this year the figures rose to more than 4500. It is significant that about 80 per cent of all juveniles handled in this manner do not come to adverse police notice again.

One of the key factors in the juvenile problem continues to be a lack of family cohesion. I believe that the current social trend of two-income families, while possibly being economically necessary, has contributed to the breakdown of standards and moral values. A reinstatement of parental supervision and the development of a genuine interest by parents in their children's activities would undoubtedly do much to reverse the present sad trend.

A steady increase in the activity of police on drug cases again highlighted the tragic growth of drug use and abuse in Queensland. During the period under review, there was a 6 per cent increase in the number of persons prosecuted for drug offences and a 10 per cent increase in the number of offences committed. The results in this area are obtained solely as a result of police action. The regular publicity given to the problem on television and in other branches of the media has assisted in creating a greater awareness in the public mind of the harmful effects to the user and the overall threat which drug abuse poses to society in general. The Department is continually reviewing its procedures to ensure that prevention and detection in this field are as effective as present resources allow.

The policy of low-key police involvement in many areas where the Department impinges on the public has once again proved successful, particularly in the area of traffic enforcement. The number of traffic offences recorded during the year again showed a slight increase—from 242 774 in 1976-77 to 256 335 this year, and this was reflected in a further reduction in the number of fatal and injury-producing accidents.

Each year sees a considerable growth in the number of vehicles being regis-

tered. This means more traffic is using the State's roads, thereby creating more opportunities for accidents by careless and inconsiderate drivers. Any reduction in the accident rate and the road toll should be gratefully applauded by the community. The traffic enforcement officer must be continually alert to the dangers posed by reckless and irresponsible drivers, who fortunately are in the minority, but whose behaviour often has tragic consequences for other road users.

Members engaged in traffic duties have worked effectively in an area which sees little public recognition or thanks for their efforts. Most road users apparently work on the principle of "It can't happen to me", and police find it difficult to penetrate the community's normal complacency and apathy towards the State's alarming road toll.

Any police force is only as good as the men and women who make up its personnel. And the efficiency of the personnel is only as good as the training programmes provided by the police administration. We are fortunate in having a dedicated and highly qualified staff of civilian academic and police instructors at the Queensland Police Academy, Oxley. Their enthusiasm, experience and knowledge are readily communicated to the cadets and probationaries who pass through the Department's primary educational institution.

Similarly, serving police officers benefit to a considerable degree from the quality of the courses conducted by experienced police instructors at the Queensland Police College, Chelmer. One particular innovation during the year was the implementation of a new Commissioned Officers' Course which is designed to give Senior Sergeants aspiring to commissioned rank a greater all-round knowledge of police work and the community. The quality of officer emanating from this course should become evident in the near future.

The importance of manpower resources available to the Department is

matched by the need for up-to-date equipment and material provided for the operation of today's police force. The requirements of police officers for improved accommodation, transport and equipment throughout Queensland are being continually assessed. This is being done by not only senior police officers in Regions but also by me and my administration on regular visits to country areas.

My senior officers have devoted special attention to the welfare of our men and women and to improving their working conditions in co-operation with the executive of the Queensland Police Union of Employees.

Housing, in virtually every region of the State, has been a problem for many years. However, positive programmes have been implemented to improve office and residential accommodation for police. In many centres new accommodation has been provided for police officers and their families and the Department of Works has undertaken other projects to upgrade existing accommodation to make it more suitable for occupancy.

During the year under review, I undertook, with Government approval, a number of overseas visits. Early in the year I attended the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) Conference in Europe. Following these discussions I was fortunate in being given the opportunity of observing recent developments in policing in England, France, Sweden, Canada and the United States. Recently, I returned after a most informative and productive visit to police forces in Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong and The Philippines.

I believe that many of these police forces have a lot to offer our Department in the way of new ideas, new procedures and a fresh approach to the problems of crime prevention and detection. It may well be that new policies will be created for implementation in Queensland as a result of these visits. This, of course, is in line with a statement I made in last year's Annual Report that we must ensure our police organisation is continually modified and streamlined to meet the daily challenges of the modern criminal as they develop. The changing demands of our society dictate that the procedures and operations of a Police Department must be under constant scrutiny.

The following report outlines in detail what the Queensland Police Department has accomplished in the past 12 months; the financial, material and human resources available to it, and the ways in which all these factors have been organised to provide the greatest possible benefit for the people of Queensland.

APPRECIATION

No Annual Report would be complete without my placing on record deep appreciation to all members of the Department—police officers, public servants and civilian staff—who have given me their co-operation and support during the year.

Their dedicated service and devotion to the tasks on hand contributed in large measure to the internal harmony and improving efficiency of the Queensland Police Department.

I also gratefully acknowledge the co-operation and assistance freely offered to police officers at all levels by Common-

wealth and State Government Departments, public organisations and numerous members of the community.

I am also grateful to all sections of the news media; newspapers, radio and television; for their continuing interest and valuable assistance to police work during the year under review.

Without the continued support of all these organisations and individuals, the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department in providing a service to the people of Queensland would be severely restricted.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

JULY, 1977

TECHNICAL SERVICES

Hope colour processor installed in Photographic Section.

LAUNCHES

Police Launches "D. G. Gordon" and "G. J. Olive" commissioned.

AUGUST, 1977

PRESS OFFICER

Appointment of Press Officer.

SEPTEMBER, 1977

DEMONSTRATIONS

Commencement of major demonstrations protesting against amendment to Traffic Act relating to right of appeal on procession applications.

LAUNCH

Police Launch "Lyle M. Hoey" commissioned.

OCTOBER, 1977

ADMINISTRATION

Administrative changes involving responsibilities of Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners and Chief Superintendent.

NOVEMBER, 1977

DEPARTMENTAL NEWSLETTER

"Vedette"—Journal of the Queensland Police Department introduced.

DECEMBER, 1977

UNIFORMS

Launching of new uniforms at Queensland Police Academy.

POLICE MINISTER

The Honourable R. E. Camm, M.L.A., Minister for Mines and Energy appointed Minister for Mines, Energy and Police.

JANUARY, 1978

PUBLIC ORDER

Restructuring of Public Order Squad as the Task Force Reserve.

REGIONAL BOUNDARIES

New boundaries of Northern Police Region promulgated.

FEBRUARY, 1978

COMPUTER

Transfer from Treasury Computer to State Government Computer Centre of Information Bureau statistical programmes.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Introduction of Commissioned Officers' Course at Queensland Police College.

MARCH, 1978

TERRORISM

Visit by Sir Robert Mark and Sir James Haughton regarding counter-terrorism procedures.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Commencement of Special Operations Group under Superintendent (Services).

HEADQUARTERS

Personnel commenced occupancy of new headquarters building, Makerston Street.

APRIL, 1978

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Commenced visits to children's hospitals and Xavier Home for Crippled Children.

MAY, 1978

NEW COMPLEX

New police station complex at Alpha opened by Hon. R. E. Camm, M.L.A., Minister for Mines, Energy and Police.

JUNE, 1978

OVERSEAS VISITS

Visits by Commissioner to Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong and The Phillipines to study developments in police training, administration and operations.

NEW COMPLEX

New police station complex at Clayfield opened by Hon. W. E. Knox, M.L.A., Deputy Premier and Treasurer.

CRIME

Selected Crime

One of the principal objectives of any police force is the protection of life and property through the prevention and detection of crime.

Certain categories of crime such as homicide, serious assault, robbery, rape, breaking and entering, false pretences and stealing and unlawful use of motor vehicles are referred to, for statistical purposes, as selected crime. This is uniformly interpreted in all States as being distinct from simple offences such as drunkenness and language offences.

A comparison between the total recorded offences and those which have been satisfactorily resolved, gives a clear indication of the efficiency and success of police operations.

In the area of selected crime, 30 298 offences were recorded during the year compared with 25 040 in 1976-77, an increase of 21 per cent. Despite this disturbing increase, I am happy to report that the clear-up rate improved from 38 to 42 per cent.

Regrettably, only two of the seven categories in this area of crime showed any reduction in recorded offences. Homicides fell from 136 offences last year to 121 offences this year and rape and attempted rape from 70 to 69.

Offences of serious assault increased this year by 196 to 721; robbery from 268 to 308; breaking and entering from 14 174 to 16 276; stealing and unlawful use of motor vehicles rose from 5 017 to 5 617; and false pretences increased from 4 850 to 7 186. Percentage clear-up rates in all categories fluctuated—homicide from 98 to 97 per cent; serious assault from 78 to 85; robbery 37 to 26; rape 81 to 94; stealing motor vehicles 33 to 29; and false pretences 79 to 88. Breaking and entering clear-up remained steady at 24 per cent.

Concern continues to be expressed at the persistent high level of breaking and entering offences. During the year, 7 406 dwellings, 3 115 shops and 5 755 other premises were reported as having been unlawfully entered. Unemployment, the breakdown of parental control which sees groups of young people roaming the streets late at night, some degree of

public apathy and carelessness, as well as the mobility of the modern professional criminal, are all factors which contribute to this current social disease.

Police resources are taxed to the maximum in attempting to cope with the escalation in breaking offences (up by 15 per cent), stealing and unlawful use of motor vehicles (up by 12 per cent), and false pretences (an increase of 48 per cent), in addition to the many other areas of crime and police operations which require our attention.

General Crime

Under this category are included the following crimes: homicide, serious assault, robbery, rape, other sexual offences, breaking and entering, stealing and unlawful use of motor vehicles, stealing, false pretences, drug offences, stock offences, drink driving and other offences.

Offences recorded under general crime increased by almost 14 per cent during the year under review from 85 203 to 97 005.

Crimes detected as a result of initiatives taken by police (without complaints from the victim) fell by 422 from 18 788 to 18 366. This represents 19 per cent of general crime figures. The 3 per cent reduction in the number of police generated offences during the year was principally due to a fall in the number of drink driving, vagrancy and stock offences being detected. A contributing factor in this decrease was the number of manhours spent by police in controlling illegal street marches which took personnel away from their normal police duties.

However, considerable activity was maintained in other areas and the number of offences detected in the following categories showed increases—drug offences up 10 per cent from 2 631 to 2 899, possession of property suspected of having been stolen up 16 per cent from 444 to 515, prostitution up 40 per cent from 512 to 717, receiving up 9 per cent from 634 to 694, dangerous driving up 7 per cent from 867 to 924 and driving under disqualification, a rise of 7 per cent from 926 to 992.

As already mentioned, drink driving offences recorded fell by 8 per cent from 12 047 to 11 084. Vagrancy fell by 20 per cent from 488 to 391 and total stock offences dropped by 21 per cent from 498 to 394.

The value of the Consorting Squad in being able to keep abreast of organised crime activities continued to be underlined. Generally, all areas of the Criminal Investigation Branch operated efficiently and effectively.

I am pleased to be able to report that of the 97 005 offences recorded in general crime, the department saw its greatest ever clear-up rate of almost 50.5 per cent. One prime factor in this improvement was again an increase in public co-operation which proved of immeasurable benefit in satisfactorily resolving offences.

Total Offences

All criminal and good order offences, including drunkenness and other "street" offences, are included in this category of total offences.

Under this broader heading, 134 869 offences were recorded at the Information Bureau. This total shows an increase of 6 per cent in the total number of offences (127 147) for the previous 12 months. It is interesting to note that drunkenness charges fell for the second year running by 3 719 to 31 796 and good order offences showed a 6.5 per cent decrease from 41 944 to 37 864.

The major increase was in the area of general crime reported which rose by 13.9 per cent from 85 203 to 97 005.

Overall there was an improvement in the number of offences satisfactorily finalised which is an indication of the efficiency and application of field personnel. Police officers were able to combat offences at a time when disrespect for other persons in the community and their property is steadily increasing.

A table setting out the number of offences recorded and the percentage cleared up for the State, as compared

with the two previous years, appears in Appendix 1, while district figures with Regional and State totals are shown in Appendix 20. Good order offences appear in Appendix 2.

Appendix 3 illustrates area, population, police strength and crime figures for police districts for the year ended June 30, 1978.

Offences Against the Person

Considerable police attention is directed towards protecting the public from all forms of violence. It is pleasing to note that the overall clear-up rate in the areas of crime in this category was maintained at a high level.

Total homicides recorded during the year under review again fell for the second year in succession from 136 to 121, while the clear-up rate dropped by 1 per cent from 98 to 97 per cent. It is often said that the success of police involved in homicide investigations is a barometer of the investigatory skills of detectives and police in other areas of general crime. I believe the efforts of police in all areas clearly show how effectively they are carrying out

their duties and the public has every reason to have confidence in the police service which will continue to be provided in this State.

Crimes of murder fell by 11 to 36 with the clear-up rate showing a 7 per cent decrease from 96 to 89 per cent. Attempted murders recorded rose by 2 to 29.

Manslaughter by homicide fell dramatically from 14 to 7 offences with the clear-up rate improving from 93 to 100 per cent, while manslaughter by motor vehicle rose by 1 offence to 49.

The maintenance of beat patrols in the Brisbane central city area, South Brisbane and Fortitude Valley, as well as in a number of major provincial cities, continued to be of great benefit to the public. The regard in which beat policing is held is indicated by the degree of support received from businessmen and other members of the community.

One of the major increases under this category was in the area of serious assault which rose by 196 to 721 offences. This was offset by a satisfactory increase of 7 per cent to 85 per cent in the clear-up rate. All offences from bodily

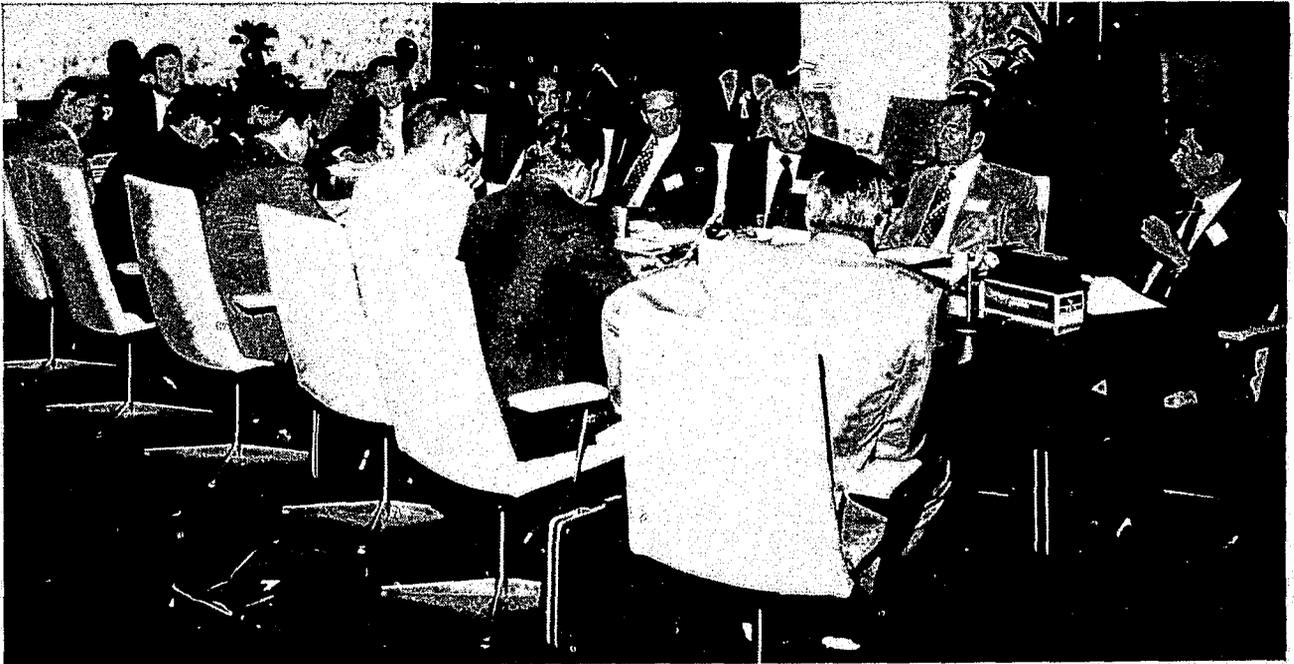
harm upwards in seriousness are now included under this heading.

Robbery again increased, after the fall off last year, from 268 offences to 308 and the clear-up rate unfortunately fell by 11 per cent to 26 per cent. Rape and attempted rape offences reported fell by 1 to 69 but there was a 13 per cent increase in the clear-up rate from 81 to 94 per cent. This is one of the best results achieved in this field for a number of years and the all-female Rape Squad must be given a large measure of credit in the success of the investigations. Members of this Squad have particular benefit in dealing with victims of offences who are loath in many instances to speak frankly with male investigators.

Offences involving Violence to Property

Although police activity during the year under review was maintained at a high level, there was a significant increase in the number of offences involving violence to property.

Offences recorded rose by 3 433 to 24 103 with the clear-up rate of 24 per cent being maintained. Breaking and



The heads of all Criminal Investigation Branches meet in Brisbane to exchange experiences and co-ordinate the national fight against crime.

entering of dwellings rose by 763 to 7406 and the clear-up rate of 23 per cent was the same as the preceding year. Breaking and entering of shops increased by 520 to 3115 with the clear-up rate falling by 1 per cent to 28 per cent.

Arson and attempted arson offences increased by 89 to 304, but the clear-up rate increased by 7 per cent to 29 per cent. Malicious damage offences rose by 1242 to 7523 while the clear-up rate fell by 1 per cent to 27 per cent.

I am pleased to record that although there was a return to the steady increase in offences of violence to property after a reduction last year, police remained active in the detection of an increased number of offenders so that the overall clear-up rate remained unchanged at 25 per cent.

Offences by Children

As has become the pattern in recent years, the problem of juvenile crime continued to exercise a considerable proportion of the Department's time during the year under review. Police officers, as well as members of the Children's Services Department, the courts and the Government are concerned at the wide participation by children in general crime.

Juveniles under the age of 17 years committed 19 per cent of all cleared offences during the year, an increase of four per cent over the previous statistical period. The areas which saw most of the juvenile criminal activity were breakings, where young people committed 46 per cent of all cleared offences, the stealing and unlawful use of motor vehicles, where they committed 36 per cent of cleared offences, and stealing where they were responsible for 35 per cent of those offences satisfactorily solved.

The number of recorded offences with juvenile involvement showed an alarming increase from 6303 to 7905. There was a reduction of 460, from 3419 to 2959, however, in the number of juveniles proceeded against by arrest or summons.

This drop in the number of juveniles proceeded against, for the second year in a row, was offset by a huge increase in the cautioning of young offenders. These rose from 1901 to 4515.

The increase in cautioning is a calculated policy of the Department and is designed to facilitate the rehabilitation of young offenders. It is widely accepted



The senseless destruction caused by juvenile vandals in schools occupies many hours of investigation by police. A high proportion of young offenders responsible for such chaos is apprehended and cautioned on first offences.

that court appearances can ultimately lead juveniles into wider areas of professional criminal behaviour.

All police officers working in the juvenile field have been directed to deal with first offenders by administering a caution. However, in the case of second offenders, where their infraction is not considered to be too serious, a police officer may use his discretion and also issue another caution.

The excellent work done by officers of the Department, working out of the various Juvenile Bureaux throughout the State, has been maintained despite increasing workloads. The amalgamation of the Juvenile Aid Bureau and the Education Department Liaison Unit last year into a single operational group has proved successful. Comments on the activities of the Juvenile Bureaux appear later in this report.

In view of the disturbing picture outlined in preceding paragraphs, police observation of juvenile behaviour and investigations into child crime must be pursued with all of the resources available to the Department. Although definite up-to-date figures are not available, there are clear indications that the cautioning system is effective and that many children who have been dealt with in this way do not come to police notice again.

Tables showing the involvement of children in crime appear as Appendix 4.

Drugs

There is no question that the incidence of drug abuse in Queensland is increasing alarmingly. Police attention to this tragic social problem continues at a high level and has resulted in yet another



Licensing Branch police faced this solid wooden door, a steel gate and sophisticated electronic warning devices during a raid on a South Brisbane gambling club.

increase in the number of prosecutions during the year under review.

During the year, 2 225 persons were prosecuted for 2 899 drug offences. This compares with 2 103 people prosecuted for 2 631 offences in 1976-77.

There appears to be a slow awakening in the community of the harmful effects to the drug user, and the dangers to society generally, if the problem is allowed to run unchecked. Wide-spread publicity during the year in all branches of the media has helped to some extent in overcoming the normally indifferent attitude of many members of the community to the long-term ill-effects of drug abuse.

There is a continuing need for police to review sections of the Act after court decisions. Existing legislation does provide wide powers for police activities and stiff penalties.

More complete details of the operations of the Drug Squad may be found later in this report, and tables setting

out particulars of drug prosecutions during the period under review, with comparisons of the two previous years, will be found in Appendices 5 and 6.

Fraud

All fraud complaints brought to the notice of the Department are given close attention by either Fraud Squad detectives based in Brisbane, or by detectives attached to larger centres throughout the State.

Police investigators, with specialised skills in the area of corporate crime, are attached to the Office of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs. This enables police personnel to work closely with Corporate Affairs staff and consequently give greater attention to "white collar crime".

A laxity in some company procedures in past years has made it easier for any one bent on fraud to carry out their intent with little risk of detection

until almost too late. But the continuing publicity being given to offences of this nature has led to a definite tightening-up in many country areas and it is pleasing to note that the number of crimes involving credit cards continues to fall.

Total fraud offences recorded during the year rose by 2 336 to 7 186, of which 6 333, or 88 per cent, were cleared up. This is a 9 per cent improvement on the clear-up rate of 79 per cent last year.

The activities of the Fraud Squad are outlined more completely later in this report.

Prostitution, Liquor, Gaming and Betting

Police throughout the State are occupied in the enforcement of legislation covering prostitution, liquor, gaming and betting offences.

In Brisbane, personnel attached to the Licensing Branch are principally concerned with the enforcement of this legislation. Although their main role exists in the metropolitan area, members are called on from time to time to visit country areas to gain evidence for prosecutions in unlawful betting, illegal sale of liquor and keeping premises for prostitution. The activities of the Licensing Branch are covered in more detail in a later section of this report.

This year has seen a considerable increase in activity by police officers in all aspects of offences relating to prostitution. The proliferation in the massage parlour industry has led to a corresponding increase in the number of offences of prostitution being detected. Members laid a total of 647 charges against various women for using massage parlours for the purpose of prostitution. This was an increase of 171 or 36 per cent in the number of prosecutions for the previous year. Officers also prosecuted many persons for such offences as keeping premises for prostitution, living off the proceeds of prostitution and soliciting for immoral purposes. There was an overall increase of 40 per cent, from 512 to 717, in all prostitution offences during the year.

Since the proclamation of the *Liquor Act Amendment Act 1973* there has been a dramatic decline in the number of under-age drinkers detected. However, Licensing Branch police still do detect under-age offenders from time to time.

Licensing detectives have uncovered some exceedingly complex liaisons amongst offenders charged with unlawful



The pride and joy of many owners of stolen cars often ends as a burnt out hulk in remote bushland. Many thieves steal cars for stripping and then set alight to the vehicle before abandoning it.

betting. Information available to police indicates that almost all starting price bookmakers who have been convicted for operating from houses or offices in Queensland have moved their operations interstate as they have been unable to pursue their illegal activities here.

A highlight of the year in the gaming area concerned a raid on premises in Brisbane. Police believed these premises were being used for illegal gambling on a large scale.

A search warrant was executed on the premises in late October 1977 and 52 persons were arrested and charged with offences ranging from keeping a common gaming house to having been found unlawfully in a common gaming house. As a result of this raid these premises have now closed, but there remains the possibility that the organisers could open other premises in the future.

During the year under review, 259 prosecutions were launched for unlawful gaming and betting offences. Prosecutions for offences against the provisions of the Liquor Act totalled 814 this year

compared with 817 for the previous year. Arrests for drunkenness are not included in these figures.

Appendix 7 incorporates statistics of prostitution, liquor, gaming and betting offences within Queensland during the year under review and compares them with similar statistics for the previous two years.

Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicles

A major headache for all operational staff lies in the growing number of motor vehicles being stolen and unlawfully used.

There was a marked increase of 600 from 5 017 to 5 617 in the number of these offences during the year. The clear-up rate showed a decline of 4 per cent to 29 per cent from the previous year. The recovery rate was 85 per cent.

Although the clear-up rate dropped by some 4 per cent it will be noted from the figures that the number of

offences increased by 12 per cent, while the recovery rate dropped by only 2 per cent.

The Motor Squad in Brisbane continues to meet the increasing pressures of the rising workload in this area. Similar activity is undertaken by other police throughout the State.

I believe that many of these offences need never have occurred if owners had taken adequate precautions to protect their property. Vehicle owners must assume a greater share of responsibility in ensuring that would-be thieves are not given open invitations to steal. When vehicles are left unattended, keys should be removed from ignition locks.

All valuables should be removed from sight within the vehicle and locked in the glove box or boot. All windows should be closed and all doors locked. These basic precautions would help to reduce the number of vehicles being stolen or unlawfully used each year.

Police earnestly seek more co-operation from the public in this area of security to make it more difficult for potential offenders.

TRAFFIC

On estimated figures for the last three months of the year under review there has been a decrease, for the second year in succession, in the number of fatal accidents. For the year 1976-77 there were 513 accidents in which 587 people were killed, while in 1977-78 there were 505 accidents in which 563 people were killed. The number of accidents which produced injury to drivers or passengers also fell from 8 790 to 8 779.

Traffic enforcement officers maintained their improved performance and the number of traffic offences recorded during the year once again showed an increase—up from a total of 242 774 in 1976-77 to 256 335 this year. Drink driving offences showed a decrease from 12 047 last year to 11 084 during the 1977-78 year.

These are praiseworthy results, particularly in view of the interruptions to the duties of traffic enforcement officers by the need for their presence

at demonstrations, and give a clear indication of their work performance.

The encouraging reduction in fatal and injury-producing accidents, coupled with the 5.6 per cent increase in actual traffic offences reported, can be attributed to two factors—

- (a) More selective enforcement by police; and
- (b) An improved contribution by the motoring public to road safety.

Excessive speed and alcohol, either alone or in combination, contributed heavily to the incidence of fatal and injury accidents. Accidents on country roads and involving single vehicles make up a large proportion of the total traffic statistics. Considering road and traffic conditions as well as the physical condition of the driver, the misuse of speed is responsible for a heavy proportion of these accidents.

Unfortunately, the public image of the traffic enforcement officer is not

all that the Police Department would wish. The attitude of traffic police to an offending motorist is vital to public acceptance of the traffic laws and the role of the enforcement officer.

Steps are continually being taken to ensure that traffic officers operate, in their contact with the motoring public, with the greatest possible courtesy and civility. It is hoped that this will not only improve the image of the police officer, but will lead to a reduction in deaths and injuries on the roads through a more sympathetic public attitude towards the traffic laws.

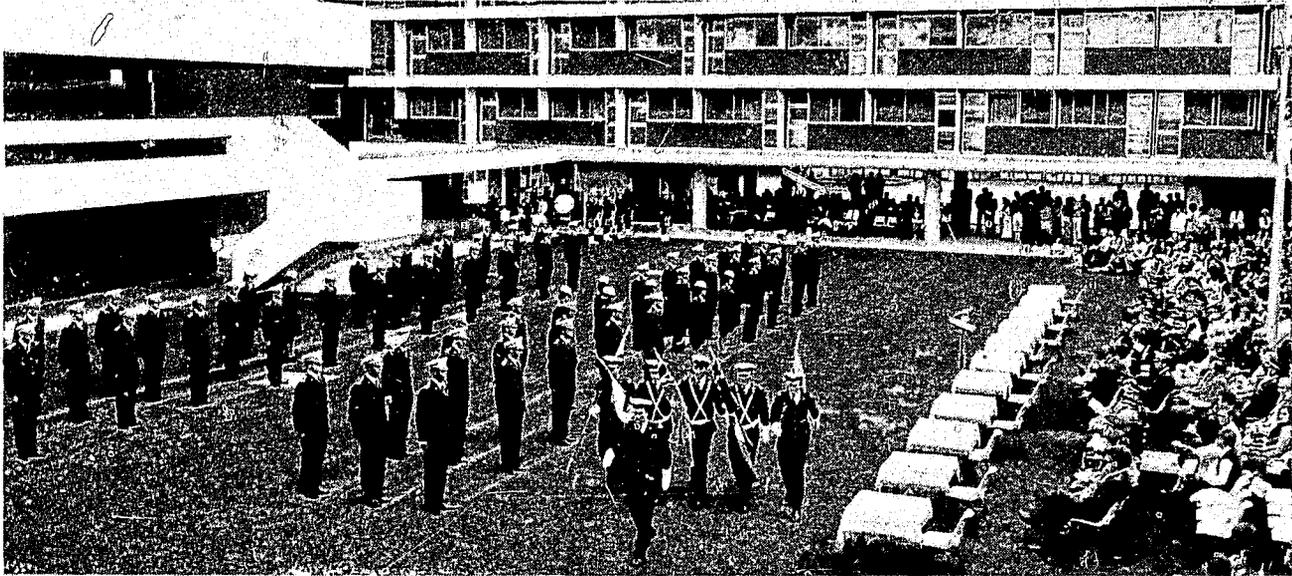
Tables in Appendices 8 and 9 show—

- (a) Traffic accident information and moving violations recorded for the years 1977-78, compared with the previous two years; and
- (b) Statistics of show cause actions heard and determined, and similar comparisons.



The nemesis of dangerous and inconsiderate drivers are these units of the Traffic Branch—Q car (left), motor cyclist (centre) and marked police car.

TRAINING



New constables, watched by hundreds of relatives and friends, prepare to march past after their swearing-in parade before the Minister and the Commissioner.

The quality of personnel in any police department is directly related to the range and effectiveness of its training courses. Administrators of the Queensland Police Department are continually directing their efforts towards the all-round development of all members.

The Queensland Police Academy at Oxley and the Queensland Police College at Chelmer are the principal avenues available for the provision of training courses for serving members.

Queensland Police Academy

A total of 178 male and 21 female members were inducted into the Queensland Police Force during the year after having completed training at the Police Academy. This figure does not include re-joiners who were sworn-in without further training.

As at June 30, 1978, 78 male probationaries were continuing training. In addition, 52 male first stage cadets, 17 male second stage cadets and 30 male third stage cadets were undergoing training at the Academy.

Advanced Training courses have been conducted regularly throughout the year. A total of 342 constables (319 males and 23 females) undertook these courses during the period under review. In addition, five investigators from Australia Post participated in the scheme, which provided them with tuition in investigation techniques.

In December 1977, 10 members of the National Parks and Wildlife Service attended a course at the Academy. This covered such topics as criminal responsibility, preparation of briefs, and the taking of notes and concluded with a mock court exercise.

All courses of instruction are continually under review with the result that planning is currently under way for the introduction of an 18-month cadet course to begin in January 1979. Provision will be made in this course for cadets to spend 13 weeks at various police establishments and this will increase the amount of practical training for future police officers.

Recently, a television technician was appointed to oversee the television facility at the Academy. It is planned

to produce training films more oriented towards the Queensland police scene than overseas material presently available.

The Library staff consists of a librarian and a clerical assistant who have charge of 8 500 books, approximately 110 periodicals and some 250 pamphlets. The librarian has compiled a "Catalogue of Print Material" for distribution to stations throughout the State. This catalogue contains a comprehensive list of books, reports, pamphlets and periodicals owned by the Department and the location of offices at which they are stored. A "Current Notes" pamphlet containing notes on items appearing in various police journals is printed monthly and distributed State-wide.

The Academy gymnasium is used daily for physical education training and the weekly assembly of all trainees and staff members. During inclement weather, it is also used for induction parades.

Regular services are held in the Academy chapel and are attended by staff members, students and other members of the Force. It has been the venue

for several marriages, christenings and, recently, the police funeral of the late Sergeant 2/c R. R. Hafner.

Several Cadets performed, exceptionally well in their senior studies. Two cadets finished in the top four per cent of all Queensland senior students during 1977 with tertiary entrance scores of 975 and 960. Another four Cadets were placed in the top ten per cent and all six are now completing their Stage 3 course at the Academy. At the beginning of the 1978 academic year there were 52 cadets in Stage 1 (year 11) and 83 in Stage 2 (year 12).

There are now 11 registered teachers engaged in the secondary school area and two registered teachers working fulltime in the Stage 3 course where "Practical English for Police" and "Human Relations" are taught. The Board of Secondary School Studies' subjects offered to cadets in year 11 and 12 are—English, Modern History, Geography, Economics, Mathematics, Social Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Biological Science and Accounting.

In addition, a registered teacher provides instruction in a school subject, "Human Relations" and police officers instruct in two additional school subjects—"Police Studies" and "Health and Physical Education". Five members of the staff lecture to Stage 3 cadets during a short six-week course which includes the following subjects—Commercial Practices for Police, Environmental Studies, Forensic Science (Physical Sciences), Forensic Science (Biological Science) and Scale Drawing.

Cadets from the Academy are involved in inter-school sporting competitions and conduct themselves in a sportsmanlike and dignified manner. Cadets made a number of visits during the year, either in uniform or plain clothes, to various institutions, cinemas and theatrical performances.

Every cadet is involved in at least two camping expeditions during the training year, one under the supervision of the Activities Officer and one organised by the Physical Training Instructors in association with the National Fitness Council. Science and Geography classes are involved in an additional week-long field trip. These camping activities are invaluable in the personal and social development of the cadet and are also effective training and learning experiences.

Very close contact with parents of cadets is maintained, with at least four

reports being furnished to them and to the Department each year. Parental response to staff comments on their sons and daughters has been very satisfactory.

Queensland Police College

Administrative and lecturing staff at the Police College, Chelmer, have again been extremely active in providing training courses for serving members during the year.

Courses have been conducted in the following areas:—

- Crime Investigation Course;
- Youth Club Managerial Course;
- In-Service Training Course;
- Breathalyzer Course;
- Police Prosecutors' Course;
- Commissioned Officers' Course.

Senior officers, including 116 non-commissioned officers and 13 senior constables, attended the In-Service Training Courses. This course is designed to develop members in practical police work, rather than purely academic subjects. A wide range of subjects, covering police duties, updated applicable law, preparation of briefs, techniques of interrogation, methods of investigation, police courtesy and discipline, are provided.

A new programme, an eight-week Commissioned Officers' Course, was introduced at the College during the year under review. It replaced the previous qualifying examination for inspector. This course aims at broadening the outlook of officers, improving their professional knowledge, stimulating the energies of members who are reaching higher rank and improving the efficiency of the Queensland Police Force. The course syllabus has 12 main sections and includes administration, law, communication, police field operations, personnel management, training and development of subordinates, disasters and major incidents, broadening educational outlook and knowledge, community involvement, departmental policy, assignments and social sciences. Two such courses were held at the College during the year and 50 senior sergeants were accommodated.

A total of 355 police officers attended the various courses throughout the year. The breakdown is as follows: Crime Investigation Course—111 constables; Youth Club Managerial Course—12 (1

sergeant, 2 senior constables, 9 constables); Breathalyzer—28; Prosecutors' Course—25; Commissioned Officers' Course—50 senior sergeants; and In-Service Training Course—129 (116 sergeants, 13 senior constables).

In addition, during the year, College staff lectured State Fire Services Council personnel on court procedures, arson, preparation of briefs, use of notes in giving evidence in general and jurisdiction of courts.

Driver Training Wing

The Driver Training Wing is responsible for conducting driver training courses designed to improve the efficiency of police drivers generally. It also tests police personnel before approval is given to drive departmental vehicles.

Each driver training course runs for three weeks and covers the fundamentals of correct defensive driving tactics essential for a good police driver. This includes instruction in proper cornering techniques.

Three-week courses for motorcycle riders are also held to familiarise police officers with all facets of motorcycle riding, including the handling of trail bikes.

During the year under review, 26 driver training courses were held and were attended by 211 officers. Four motorcycle courses were conducted for 24 police and four Army Provost personnel.

The Driver Training Wing also tested 96 cadets, 78 probationaries, 7 constables and 1 civilian for approval to drive departmental vehicles.

Late in 1977, the use by the Training Wing of the Caboolture Raceway was relinquished and approval was given to rent the Surfers Paradise International Raceway complex for driver training activities. A skid pan was constructed, a manoeuvring area established and use was also made of the sealed circuit to instruct trainees in the correct system of car control and cornering techniques.

The development of the Department's own driver training complex at Mt. Cotton, in conjunction with the State Transport Department, is still under consideration. An inter-departmental committee has been set up to further consider the development of this complex.

PUBLIC ORDER

Violent confrontation between police and civil liberties demonstrators erupted on several occasions during the year under review.

The campaign by civil liberties activists in Brisbane accelerated from September, 1977, when a Government statement indicated that no permits would, in future, be issued for marches where, in the opinion of the District Superintendent of Traffic, there was likely to be violence or massive disruption to traffic.

Certain civil liberties and minority radical groups embarked on a calculated course of attempting to arouse public support against what became known as the "street march law". Protest organisers and their supporters began to deliberately flout the law and attempted time and again to march out of King George Square without a permit and take over the streets of Brisbane, mainly at peak traffic periods.

In the interests of the total community, this could not be allowed to happen. The Police Department is required to uphold the law without fear or favour and precautions were taken to ensure that no illegal marches took

place. Police numbers at these demonstrations during the year ranged from 20 to 700, depending on the size of the crowd anticipated at the particular rally.

The necessity to bring in large numbers of police on overtime and/or at week-ends to contain illegal marches resulted in a heavy drain on police resources and finances. As far as possible, police services for the community at large during these periods of disruption were maintained.

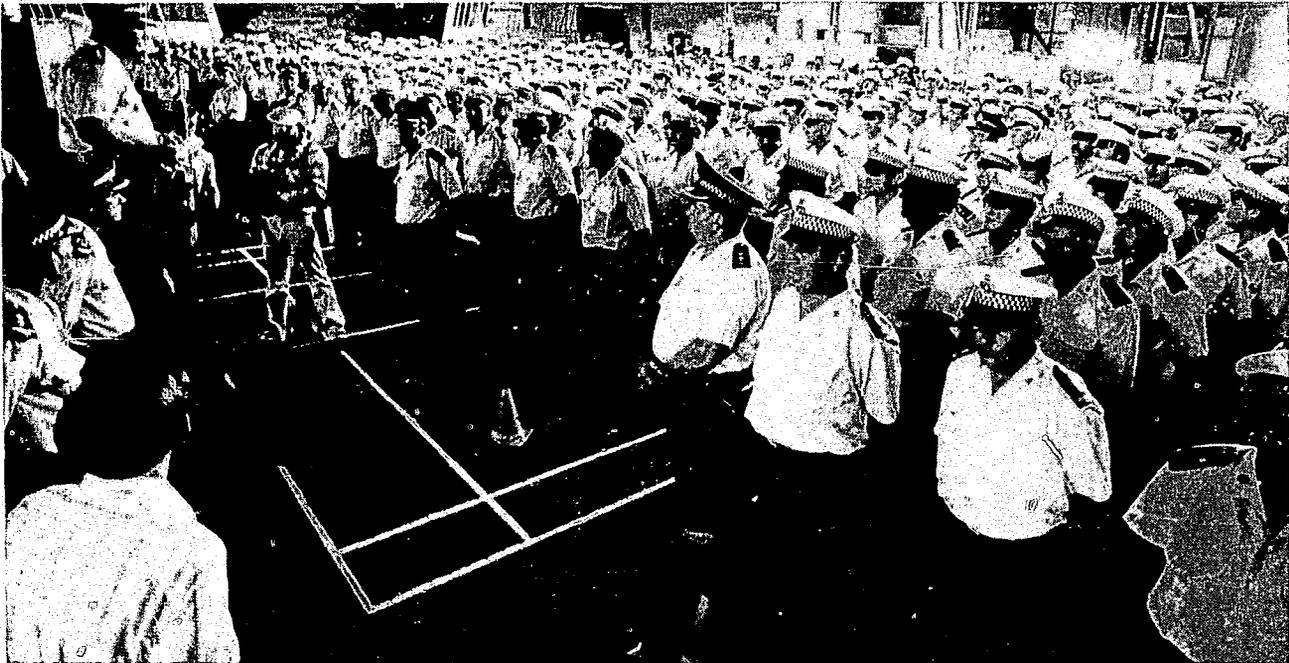
There were 25 major incidents in Brisbane during the year. These consisted of 15 attempted illegal marches and protest rallies under the banner of the Civil Liberties Co-ordinating Council; seven rallies, pickets or attempted illegal marches by anti-uranium groups; two by women's rights organisation, and one illegal march by an association calling itself "Concerned Christians". As a result of these incidents 1010 arrests were made.

It is interesting to note that, no matter what the alleged cause of a demonstration, the same organisers and the same hard core of radical supporters were present on every occasion.

Despite the claims of the opponents of the Traffic Act amendment that the Government had completely banned street marches in Queensland, 61 applications for procession permits were processed in Brisbane alone during the year, of which 52 were approved.

Police permitted all lawful processions to take place without interference, while ensuring that they were under control at all times. But where a lawless minority attempted to take to the streets and cause disruption and chaos among the community, police tolerance came to an end. Firm action was then taken to restore law and order.

A few instances of conflict between members of the police and the media were experienced in the early demonstrations. However, after consultation, a joint police-Australian Journalists' Association liaison group was established to smooth out any points of disagreement. The success of this arrangement was heralded by a new spirit of co-operation between both organisations on the streets and a more balanced approach by the media to the reporting of major incidents from the police point of view.



Hundreds of police attend a briefing by senior officers in Brisbane before another right-to-march demonstration.



Police on duty at demonstrations appreciate a coffee break provided by staff of the Public Relations Branch.

There appears little likelihood that the opposition to the "street march legislation" will abandon its campaign and it may be anticipated that attempts to hold illegal marches will continue. The Police Department, however, will continue to uphold the law and will not forego its responsibility to maintain peace and good order for the majority of law-abiding citizens in this State.

The Public Order Squad was detailed to attend to any possible problems on the Gold and Sunshine Coasts during the New Year's Eve festivities. However, public behaviour at both these centres was restrained and orderly. The only bad incident at this time occurred on the Redcliffe Peninsula where a small crowd of revellers smashed windows on the seafront before police action restored order.

Later in the year, the Public Order Squad in Brisbane was disbanded. Some former members of this squad and some new members have been trained in special crowd handling techniques. This new squad has been named the Task Force Reserve, and is equipped to handle any unruly crowd situations in the city or nearby areas.

The Regional Task Force, a small body of specialist police officers formed last year, has proved most effective in

the past 12 months. Members of this squad are used where there is a need for additional manpower or saturation policing of a particular area. They direct their attention to offences of every nature and have been successful in creating a safer environment for residents of Brisbane and adjacent areas.

Emergency Squad

The Emergency Squad was under the control of the Superintendent (Services) until this officer retired in April, 1978. It was then placed under the command of the Inspector of Police, Task Force. It consists of approximately 50 men selected from the Criminal Investigation Branch, together with a number of uniformed members drawn from the metropolitan area.

The Squad undergoes regular training sessions in weaponry and tactics, based upon the possible need to deal with armed offenders in siege situations, hi-jacking of aircraft, counter-terrorism and in dangerous incidents involving armed offenders. During the year under review, members attended an annual week-long camp at the Canungra Land Warfare Centre for instruction and training.

The Squad maintains a supply of all necessary equipment, consisting of

assault rifles, shot guns, sniper rifles, tear gas and ancillary equipment, as well as defensive body armour. During the year, the Emergency Squad successfully handled a number of potentially dangerous situations which underline the value of its training and the necessity to maintain a high degree of police capability to meet these threats to the public peace.

On March 17 this year, a Special Operations Group comprising 15 members was formed within the Emergency Squad. The training of this special group is additional to that of other members of the Emergency Squad and includes a weekly period of physical training. Special Group personnel spent a week at the Canungra Land Warfare Centre in April in intensified training and participated in a variety of exercises and lectures, including all facets of counter-terrorist warfare and training, to prepare them to meet any type of emergency.

During the year, the Inspector in Charge attended a two-day exercise on counter-terrorist tactics in Tasmania.

Planning and training are constantly under review to prepare for possible terrorist and hi-jacking activities involving aircraft at Brisbane Airport and elsewhere within the State.

Regional Task Force

During the year special attention was given by personnel attached to the Regional Task Force to problem locations in the inner-City, Fortitude Valley, South Brisbane, Redcliffe, Wynnum, Cleveland, Capalaba and Inala Districts where undesirable elements congregated and engaged in unlawful behaviour.

This police action resulted in the arrest of offenders for a variety of offences and has been responsible for the successful curtailment of all types of hooliganism.

The prime function of the Task Force is as a support unit to assist other police in the handling of incidents associated with hooliganism, rampant crime and other duties such as street demonstrations.

The Task Force has assisted Licensing Branch detectives during visits to licensed premises in relation to underage drinking and in raids on unlicensed premises and places where unlawful gaming was being conducted. Assistance was also given to the Consorting Squad, Drug Squad, Motor Squad, Burglary Squad, Special Branch and the Police Emergency Squad.

Members of the Task Force were frequently committed during the year with the Railway Squad in combatting unruly behaviour and vandalism on suburban railway trains and at railway stations. Members performed duty at street demonstrations in the city area and at protest marches originating from the Universities at St. Lucia and Nathan. Their services were also used at the Hamilton Wharves to control demonstrators during the shipment of uranium from Brisbane.

Task Force personnel located a number of persons responsible for criminal offences and handed them over to the Criminal Investigation Branch for further attention.

During the year, Task Force members furnished 356 Activity Reports. They were responsible for 79 arrests for indictable offences and 1550 arrests for simple offences. A total of 47 warrants were executed and 16 charges were preferred by complaint and summons. In the traffic enforcement area, personnel furnished 90 traffic breaches and issued 873 traffic offence notices.

Task Force Reserve

Previously this Squad operated under the name of the Public Order Squad. However, in January this year the Squad was reformed, retrained and renamed



Fire power demonstrated by members of the Emergency Squad who receive the most up-to-date training to enable them to deal with any incident involving armed offenders.

the Task Force Reserve. Duties remain essentially the same except that members can now be called upon to assist the Regional Task Force at any time, if required. The major change to the Reserve is that instead of personnel being comprised of office staff drawn from the metropolitan area, it now includes a number of experienced police officers attached to suburban stations.

During this year, the Task Force Reserve was used extensively at street demonstrations and protest marches, many of which centred around the "Right to March" issue. The period under review saw the largest number of people on record arrested during incidents arising out of unlawful processions.

The Task Force Reserve assisted local police at holiday resorts during the Christmas-New Year holidays to maintain control of large groups of revellers.

The full complement of the Reserve numbers 80 members and regular training sessions are conducted at the Police Academy, Oxley. Personnel are drilled in crowd control techniques and arrest procedures and are lectured on their statutory powers, particularly in relation to street offences.

It is essential that personnel receive periodic training in this important area of police responsibility as it minimises the possibility of allegations of impropriety being levelled against them. The Task Force Reserve provides a body of trained men readily available for use in combatting street disorders, illegal demonstrations and other riotous activities in the streets.

The need for such an experienced Squad is likely to increase in the future to ensure that law and order on the streets and in public places are maintained and preserved.

SEARCHES—LAND, SEA AND AIR

Searches for missing persons on land, at sea and from the air again increased during the period under review, necessitating considerable police involvement.

The principal area of concern was in the growth of small craft reported overdue or missing. The increasing popularity of small boats for both business and pleasure activities along the State's coastline has a direct bearing on the number of police manhours involved in organising and conducting searches. Some boat owners venture out to sea with little knowledge of the dangers they face through carelessness or ignorance.

Of the 553 major searches undertaken during the year, 367 originated from reports of missing small craft, sinking vessels or distress flares sighted at sea. And of that total, 196 searches were conducted by the Metropolitan Water

Police in Moreton Bay and the Brisbane River.

There is a continuing need for education of the boating fraternity to develop a greater awareness of their responsibilities in marine safety when planning their outings.

The second major category of searches during the year involved lost children and missing persons on land, which accounted for 157 time-consuming operations throughout the State. There were also 19 expensive and time-consuming searches for missing bush walkers, mountain climbers and trail bike riders.

Although the number of searches this year at 553 shows a significant increase on the 500 undertaken last year, the number of manhours expended at 11 352 was considerably less than the 19 426 manhours recorded last year.

The Police Air Wing again proved a valuable adjunct to searches and was called into 23 searches, during which Air Wing pilots flew 49 hours.

The greater proportion of searches would not have been brought to a successful conclusion without the willing assistance of so many organisations and individuals within the community. The Department wishes to express its appreciation to the Australian Coastal Surveillance Centre, Air Sea Rescue organisations established at all major coastal centres, the State Emergency Service, the armed forces, shire councils, State Government departments, private rescue organisations and recreation clubs, Fire Brigade, Ambulance, welfare organisations and civilian volunteers who gave of their time unstintingly to assist police officers during these searches throughout the State.



Water Police in the shark cat "D. G. Gordon" race to the aid of a fisherman whose boat had overturned in the Brisbane River.

ADMINISTRATION

Under this section, details are provided of the resources, manpower, finance and material which are available to the Department to enable it to meet its commitments.

During the year, the portfolios of the three Assistant Commissioners were reorganised and each received a new title commensurate with his particular area of responsibility. The Assistant Commissioner (Administration and Training) is now known as Assistant Commissioner (Personnel and Training), the Assistant Commissioner (Metropolitan) was re-titled Assistant Commissioner (Crime and Services) and the Assistant Commissioner (Country) became Assistant Commissioner (Operations). This arrangement has made for greater streamlining and more efficient administration of the Department.

The Planning and Research Branch's main project during the year was a State-wide survey of the structure of police districts. As a result, several recommendations were made for changes to existing boundaries designed to improve police service to the community.

Several police districts throughout the State were abolished and their divisions transferred to other districts. The Whitsunday and Mundingburra Districts were abolished and most of their divisions were incorporated into the enlarged Townsville District, while the remainder became the responsibility of the Mackay District.

Gatton District also was abolished and its divisions split between Toowoomba and Ipswich Districts. Livingstone District was abolished and incorporated in the Rockhampton District. There was also an alteration to the boundaries of the Gladstone and Bundaberg Districts to allow improved administration of some of the outlying divisions.

Conferences between senior administration officers and regional superintendents were held every four months. These discussions enabled the superintendents to evaluate their performances in crime prevention and detection and to exchange views on general administration matters.

For the second year in succession a member of the Royal Family undertook a visit to Brisbane. The presence of Prince Charles in this State required strong security precautions, but there were no incidents to mar the success of the visit. Traffic Branch escorts, mounted police members, police deployed on crowd control, in fact, all sections of the Force discharged their duties

with the utmost efficiency during this visit.

As at June 30 there were 307 police-women attached to various police establishments throughout the State. While there are some areas of police work in which it is not advisable to employ women, Queensland police-women are providing a very good service particularly in some specialised areas.

Women police officers comprise the total strength of the Rape Squad, several work in Juvenile Bureaux throughout the State, one is attached to the Missing Persons Bureau and others are engaged on criminal investigation, traffic, mobile patrol, general and clerical duties.

The attention of the Planning and Research Branch has also been directed to the planning and implementation of computerisation in the Department. Further comment on this subject appears in the outline of the Planning and Research Branch activities for the year, later in this report. The new Police Headquarters in Makerston Street again absorbed a large proportion of the Department's building vote, but steady progress was made during the year and the first three floors have been occupied by various sections.

An organisational chart illustrating administrative and operational structures of the Department as at June 30, 1978 appears in Appendix 10.

Particulars of the Department's manpower, financial and material resources appear later in this report under their respective headings.

Housing for personnel moving on transfer continues to provide administrative headaches, particularly in country areas where there is a shortage of accommodation for rent. There is much remaining to be done in this area although the Department has taken steps to overcome the problem. Information supplied later in this report under the heading "buildings" shows what has been achieved during the past 12 months.

Considering the heavy demands placed on the departmental budget, it is neither practicable, nor desirable, to engage in the frequent movement of personnel on transfer. But, to provide the best possible police service throughout the State, the creation of the right atmosphere and the highest possible morale is vital. Therefore, close attention to the welfare of all personnel and the provision of improved accommodation must go a long way towards achieving these objectives.

RESOURCES—MANPOWER

The police administration is continually assessing the equitable distribution of police manpower throughout the State. Staff must be deployed where the need is greatest, and careful consideration is given to every request to increase staff at any station or establishment to ascertain whether such an increase would be justified.

Because of the increasing complexity of modern police work, it is difficult to plan for every possible contingency. However, special squads have been established in the metropolitan area and in some country centres to deal with emergency situations.

Recruiting targets during the year have been met and have maintained the intake of cadets and probationaries. In addition, the number of enquiries from former members about the possibility of rejoining continued at a high level. Particulars of probationary and cadet appointments are given in Appendix 15.

During the period under review, a total of 211 police officers were sworn-in. These new members comprised 109 probationaries, 90 graduate cadets, and 12 former members rejoining.

This increase of 211 compares with a loss of 152 members from the Department. Reasons for the wastage were:—resignations 80, retirement (age) 43, retirement (medical board) 13, discharges 7, and deaths 9. Last year, wastage from the Department was 200 members, of whom 119 were resignations.

Promotions during the year totalled 233, compared with 258 the previous year. One Assistant Commissioner, one Chief Superintendent, six Superintendents and seven Inspectors were appointed, with 218 members being promoted in non-commissioned ranks. Information on all promotions made and appeals lodged appears in Appendices 11 and 12.

As at June 30, 1978, the Department's personnel consisted of 3 249 uniform men and women, 325 detectives and 258 plain clothes members, as shown in Appendix 14.

I am pleased to report that sick leave granted per member during 1977-78 averaged 7.9 days. This compares with an average of 7.7 last year and still represents a considerable saving in manpower over hours lost in previous years.

The conduct of every member of the department is governed by the Police Act and Rules made under that Act.

Disciplinary action is required from time to time against members whose actions or conduct fall short of the high standards needed of a police officer. Any breach of conduct is regarded seriously and, according to circumstances, offending members are dealt with through open court or at Departmental level, following thorough examination by the Deputy Commissioner of all pertinent aspects of investigations made by officers of the Internal Investigations Section or other commissioned officers.

This year, two charges were preferred against members in open court. Of these, one was found guilty and punished. The remaining charge had not been finalised as at June 30, 1978.

At departmental level, eight charges were preferred during the same period. Six members were found guilty and punished and the remaining charges were not finalised as at June 30, 1978.

To allow the greatest possible number of police officers to engage in active field duties, the department is assisted in administrative matters by 629 public servants and 122 other civilian employees. The structure of the Department's civilian staff is shown in Appendix 16.

Many differing sections of the department must function successfully if a broad-spectrum police operational role is to be achieved. A brief outline of the accomplishments of a number of these sections follows:—

Personnel—Recruiting

Cadets

Recruiting activities for cadets during the year continued to be highly successful. Initial enquiries were received from 915 young men and women and some 461 of these made application for admission to the Queensland Police Force. Of these applicants a total of 205 were assessed as being suitable for interview by a selection panel.

The panel interviewed 110 applicants for Stage 1, 43 for Stage 2 and 52 for Stage 3. Only 54 applicants were accepted for training in Stage 1, 16 for Stage 2 and 36 for Stage 3, a total of 106. This means that only 23 per cent of the original applications were finally accepted for entry to the Academy.

The selection panel was an innovation during the year under review and its close assessment of applications should result in the best class of cadet being accepted for training. The panel comprises the Superintendent of Training,

the Inspector in Charge of the Police Academy, a senior police officer (usually an Inspector), and the Police Psychologist. The system operates on a personal interview basis and considers academic qualifications, character, maturity, stability, self-expression, self-confidence, police experience, medical results, physique and the applicant's interest in a police career.

The drive to attract suitable applicants for training as future members of the Department continued throughout the State. In conjunction with Police Academy staff, members of the Recruiting Section attended 28 careers functions at metropolitan and country high schools during the year under review.

Probationaries

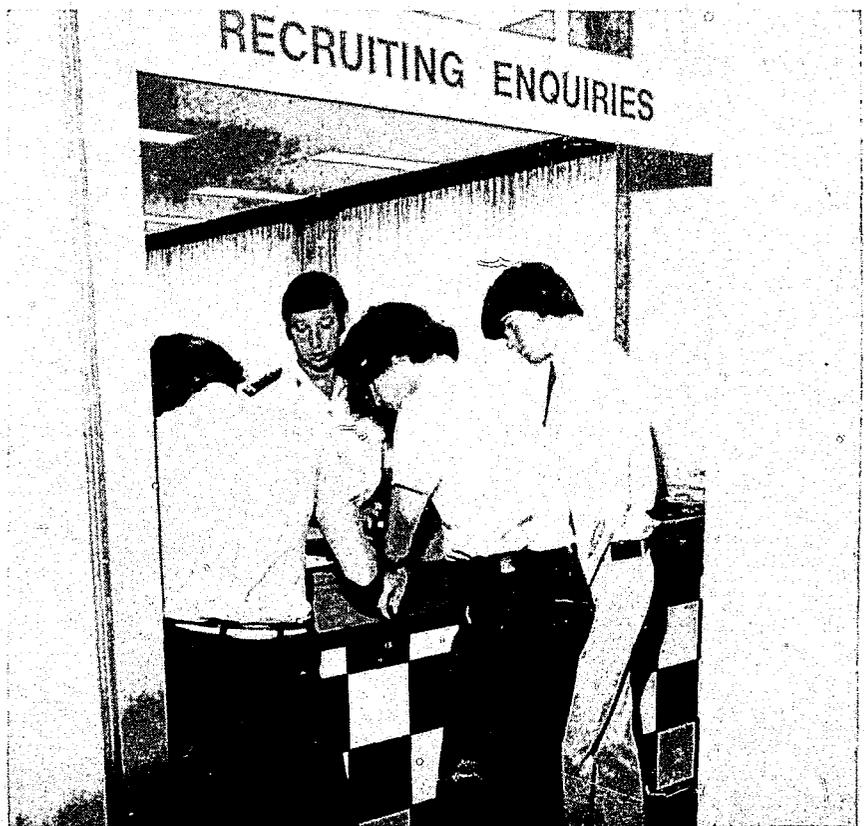
High standards also were maintained in the selection of recruits at the probationary level. Due to a shift in

emphasis in recruiting, however, no general recruiting drives were conducted for probationaries either in Queensland or interstate during the year.

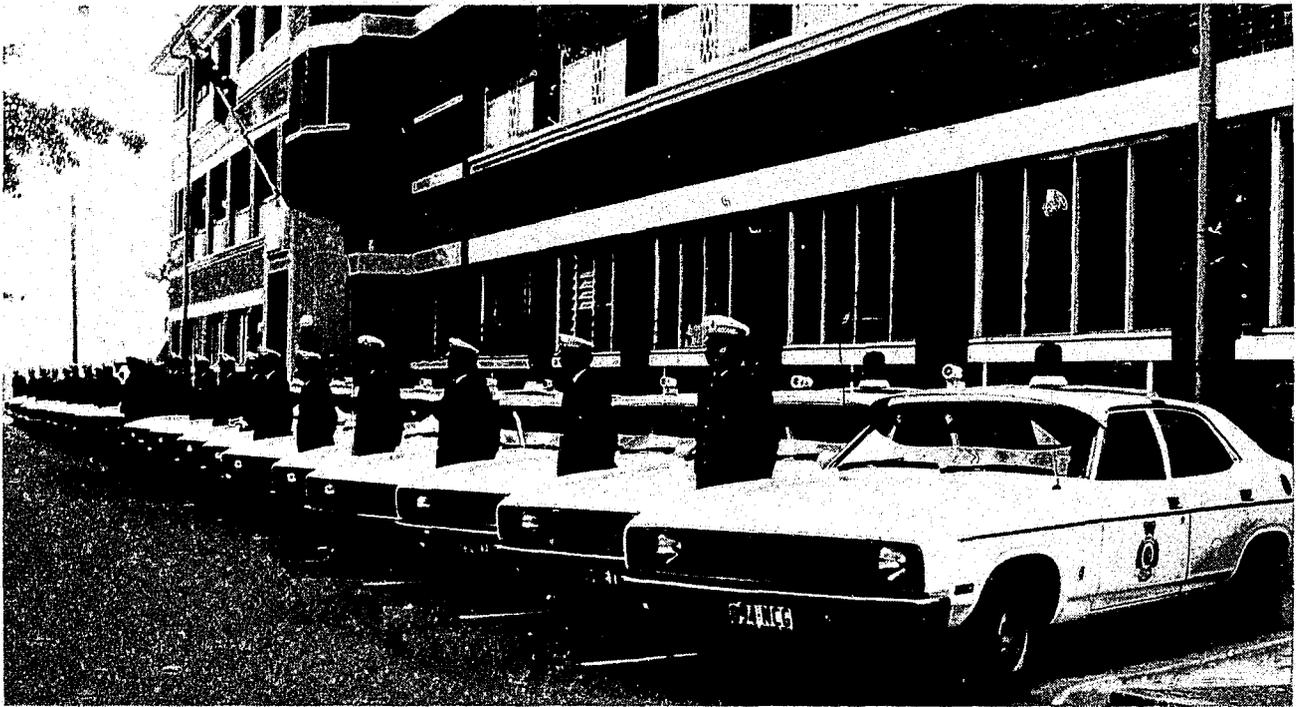
The Department received enquiries from 975 men and women, and subsequently, applications were received from 720. The number of applicants submitted to the Selection Panel was eventually 195.

The Selection Panel interviewed prospective probationaries in February and April and officially approved 77, plus 1 man who had applied to rejoin the Force, out of the original total of 195. This indicates an extremely selective process in which only 10.5 per cent of applications received were accepted for entry to the Academy.

The improved conditions of police service, including the increased salary structure, should ensure that future recruiting drives will meet with continuing success.



Hopeful young aspirants for a police career provide personal particulars to a recruiting officer at Police Headquarters.



Officers and men of Brisbane Mobile Patrols are the picture of efficiency at an early morning muster.

Brisbane Mobile Patrols

The men and women of this special section have exceeded the already high standards set in previous years. The wholehearted effort of all members to counter a rising crime rate and to cope with an increasing workload can be seen in the figures set out below.

The mobile patrols system in the metropolitan area is immediately available to deal with any unusual incidents in Brisbane. Patrol cars containing two men operate on a 24-hour basis and actively work the City, Fortitude Valley and South Brisbane areas. A total of 170 police officers and 30 vehicles in the mobile patrols cater for the security needs of a Brisbane population of some 800 000, in addition to other normal police services.

Under the direction of an Inspector of Police, active patrols by these mobile units have no regular pattern in either time or location. The visible presence of these units has boosted public confidence in the Department and evidence suggests their activities act as a deterrent to would-be criminals.

The patrols during the year ended

June 30, 1978 resulted in the following arrests:

Indictable offences	1 490
Simple offences	4 153
Warrants executed	474
Total	6 117

The patrols also were active in the area of traffic enforcement:

Traffic accidents attended ..	3 779
Traffic breaches furnished ..	4 602
Traffic Offence Notices issued	6 630

During the year, mobile units carried out 15 037 patrols covering a total of 2 090 000 kilometres.

Members were responsible for locating 363 stolen motor vehicles and also furnished 6 565 activity reports.

One highlight of the year's operations is worthy of mention. During November, 1977 there were 287 arrests for indictable offences, 339 arrests for simple offences and 36 warrants executed, making a total of 662 arrests for that month. This was the highest number of arrests ever recorded for any one month since the inception of Brisbane Mobile Patrols in 1971.

Collator System

The collator system consists of a number of units which are responsible for the collection, evaluation and dissemination of all information and intelligence gathered by the units.

Crime maps are used extensively to plot the types and locations of offences and to assist in the deployment of patrols. The system collects and records the names of after-hours key holders of business premises. This proves of great benefit to both police and public.

At the beginning of 1978, a key holder canvass was made of the city of Brisbane, the Brisbane Police District and, more recently, the new Kenmore Police Division.

These canvasses have a two-fold benefit. They are normally carried out by graduate cadets under the control of the Collator which gives the cadets invaluable experience in dealing with the public, as well as gathering useful information.

At present, Collator Units are established at Oxley, Sandgate, Redcliffe, Wynnum, Beenleigh, Ipswich, Southport, and Coolangatta. Because of the

upsurge of drug abuse, a Collator has now been attached to the Drug Squad.

As soon as manpower permits, a full time Collator will be appointed at Toowoomba. It is planned that units will be established at Townsville and Rockhampton in the near future.

Combined Operations Group

The Crime Intelligence Squad is the Queensland Police Department's component of the Combined Operations Group—a national body to which all Australian States are parties.

The Squad operates in a support role with Criminal Investigation Branch personnel during investigations into organised crime and other serious criminal acts. Working under the direction of an Inspector, members engage in the overt and covert collection of information relating to crimes committed both within and outside Queensland.

During the year under review, one of the most notable achievements of the Squad was the significant part it played in the apprehension of a number of people in New South Wales on charges involving the unlawful importation of \$40 million worth of a prohibited drug.

On another occasion members were largely responsible for the apprehension of a number of men who formed part of an organised gang committing armed holdups of banks in Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory.

Intelligence covering the movement and operations of criminals and suspected offenders is continually being relayed between Australian States. Because of the outstanding successes achieved by the Squad, the demand for its services is continuing to grow.

Statistics of the Squad's activities as part of the Combined Operations Group are:

- Messages and files sent from Queensland—223.
- Messages and files received in Queensland from New South Wales—45.
- Messages and files received in Queensland from Victoria—10.
- Messages and files received in Queensland from South Australia—12.
- Messages and files received in Queensland from Western Australia—37.



Armed hold-ups of financial institutions are of increasing concern to police. Specialist investigators in the Special Crime Squad, Consorting Squad and Crime Intelligence Squad provide detailed information for an Armed Hold-up Information Service which is helping to limit the escalation of these crimes in Queensland.

Consorting Squad

The duties of the Consorting Squad fall into four main categories:

- (i) To gain an intimate knowledge of the identity and activities of persistent criminals who are involved in the commission or organisation of major crime and to record and circulate that knowledge throughout the Department;
- (ii) To seek out and exploit the various avenues through which information can be obtained;
- (iii) To pay particular attention to those areas where criminals or undesirables gather and where offences are frequently being committed. The intention is to break up such gatherings, carry out arrests or obtain information which could lead to the arrest of offenders; and

- (iv) To keep abreast of the movement of criminals within and into the State and to keep an eye on any consorting activities.

During the past twelve months, members of the Squad have obtained information regarding a number of offences. The information gained was passed to other members of the Criminal Investigation Branch who, in many instances, were able to effect arrests.

The Squad also makes regular visits to the Gold and Sunshine Coasts to check on the movements and activities of known criminals in these popular resort areas.

Criminals associating in hotels and other public places have been booked for consorting. In many instances, this has led to the break up of these associations.

No record has been kept over the past three or four years of the type of activity carried out by the Squad. But in the past three months more than 600 convicted persons have been interviewed by members of the Squad and a record kept of their movements. A further 260 consorting bookings were made in that period.

The Squad unearthed information during the year which led directly to the arrest of three persons for murder, 11 offenders for armed holdups in Queensland and four for armed holdups in other States. Information was also supplied by members of the Squad which led to the arrest of a number of people for assault and robbery and other criminal offences.

It is impossible to cover all areas needing attention with the present numerical strength of the Squad and patrol areas have to be alternated. Members of the Squad have developed an excellent liaison with Criminal Investigation Branch personnel in other States.

Dog Squad

The present strength of this Squad numbers 10 handlers and 10 dogs. Personnel also have the use of three Ford Falcon vans fitted with dual cages and this transport is supplemented from time to time by two vans on loan from the Transport Division.

Each vehicle is issued with a portable radio for use by handlers when operating away from the vehicle.

Squad members train in two shifts on two days a week as well as carrying out training in their own time.

The Officer in Charge of the Squad conducted two 12-week training courses during the year. One course included prison handlers and their dogs. The most recent course contained two police handlers and their dogs training for normal police work and one police handler and dog undertaking specialist training in drug detection.

The Squad is involved in most facets of police work, but special attention is given to security checks of schools in the Brisbane area. Security checks of industrial areas and shopping centres also are made. As well, the Squad attends to disturbances, alarms, building searches and prison escapes.

Members of the Squad and their dogs carried out 7 171 checks of schools and 1 161 other security checks during the year. In addition, handlers attended 1 762 jobs, covering such complaints as prowlers unlawfully on premises,

absconders from motor vehicles, drug searches, breaking and entering, fare evasion, missing persons and willful destruction of property.

At present the Dog Squad's area of operation is confined mainly to the metropolitan area. However, when required, handlers travel throughout the State to carry out searches at the request of local police who seek assistance.

During the period, 170 checks were made on vehicles, drivers and passengers. As a result of these checks 28 people were arrested on a total of 31 charges.

Drug Squad

The Drug Squad is presently comprised of 27 members and has responsibility for the investigation of drug offences State-wide. Members may be rostered for duty at any time during a 24-hour period.

Generally the Squad follows up all information obtained in an effort to apprehend people using or trafficking in dangerous drugs. The majority of arrests made by the Drug Squad are in the Brisbane area where the con-

centration of population leads to the commission of more drug offences.

During the period under review, members have carried out investigations on the Gold Coast and hinterland, the Brisbane area, Stradbroke Island, the Sunshine Coast, Gympie, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Cairns, and in the far north region.

I believe the present legislation provides adequate penalties for persons convicted of drug offences. A person summarily convicted of a drug offence under section 130 of the *Health Act* 1937-1976 is liable to a fine of \$2,000 or imprisonment with hard labour for two years, or both. A person convicted on indictment for trafficking and similar offences in the Supreme Court is liable to a fine of \$100,000 or imprisonment with hard labour for life.

There has been no improvement, during the period under review, in the bail situation. Offenders arrested and charged for dealing in drugs are continuing to abscond from bail even though, on most occasions, large sureties have been imposed by the Stipendiary Magistrate. There is no doubt that the



Police dog, Zac, receives words of encouragement from his handler after unearthing a cache of marihuana during field training on drug investigations.

huge amounts of money being made in illicit drug transactions enable these people to forfeit any amount of bail money without hardship to themselves or any other person.

Satisfactory liaison has been maintained between the Queensland Drug Squad, the Australian Narcotics Bureau and Drug Squads in other States regarding the activities of known drug offenders. There has been an exchange of Drug Squad personnel between Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria and this interchange can only be of the greatest benefit to the contributing Police Departments.

I must also point out that a large percentage of drug offenders within this State are New Zealanders and I believe that consideration must be given to the future interchange of Drug Squad personnel between New Zealand and Queensland.

It is apparent from the type of arrests being made that the use of hard drugs in Queensland is on the increase. Due to recent large confiscations of cannabis by State and Federal authorities, there has been a shortage of this drug on the market and this

undoubtedly has led the drug user to turn to other alternatives such as heroin.

This serves to aggravate the drug problem, to say nothing of the fatal effect this most dangerous drug has on the lives of the addicts. Heroin is being smuggled into Australia by air and sea, in luggage and furniture and by paid couriers who go to enormous lengths to conceal the drug about their bodies.

The Squad, in recent months, has been responsible for breaking up large scale drug rings in the Brisbane, Nambour and Toowoomba regions. A close liaison is maintained at all times between Drug Squad personnel and members of the Crime Intelligence Squad.

Members continue to lecture to cadets, probationary constables, and the courses at the Police Academy and the Police College. A system also has been introduced where plain clothes personnel on transfer to stations outside the metropolitan area undergo a six-week training course with the Drug Squad. In addition, Criminal Investigation Branch personnel from country districts are being sent to the Squad

for six weeks' training in drug investigational work.

This training system enables greater dissemination of knowledge at all levels of the Police Force and has resulted in greater activity and more arrests of drug offenders. Additionally, training has recently begun of one dog from the Dog Squad for use in drug searches. The dog's training is not yet completed but early indications are that this project should prove most successful.

There is no doubt that the problem of drug abuse is increasing. Criminals have become increasingly aware of the large amounts of money to be made from illicit trafficking in drugs.

Consideration must be given to future needs, both in terms of personnel and equipment, if we are to keep on top of this growing problem.

Examinations Branch

This Branch is responsible for conducting all educational examinations within the Department. Examinations to enable members to qualify for higher grades and ranks were held in September 1977 and March 1978.



Raids by members of Queensland's Drug Squad throughout the State have resulted in the confiscation of thousands of dollars worth of hard and soft drugs. Detectives at CIB Headquarters (above) inspect marihuana plants which will be used as evidence in court proceedings.

The policy of sending independent supervisors to country district headquarters was continued during the year, as was the marking of the papers by a panel of four senior officers.

Study groups were organised in the metropolitan area to prepare candidates. Written lecture material also was prepared and distributed to country candidates throughout the State. In the qualifying examinations held in September, there were 365 candidates of whom 181, or 50 per cent were successful.

In the March qualifying examinations, the Inspector's segment was abolished and was replaced by a completely new course for commissioned officers to be run over eight weeks at the Queensland Police College. However, 535 candidates sat for the remaining qualifying examinations and 231, or 43 per cent, achieved a pass.

These results compare with the 63 per cent success rate in September 1976 and a 58 per cent pass rate in March 1977. The 535 candidates in the March 1978 examinations was the highest number for many years and is an indication of the continuing interest of police offi-

cers in personal development and advancement.

Reviews are made of the answers provided by examinees who wish to know where they lost marks. Country candidates are advised by personal letter of the result of these reviews and metropolitan candidates are interviewed personally.

The Branch prepares, supervises and marks all examinations in police subjects conducted at the Queensland Police Academy for cadets and probationaries and for those constables undergoing advanced training courses, as well as Crime Investigation Courses held at the Queensland Police College.

During the year 27 such examinations were conducted at the Police Academy and eight similar examinations were organised for courses at the Queensland Police College.

The Branch has a close liaison with the Education Department in the Police Arts and Sciences Course, particularly the subjects of Police Administration and Law. Discussions have been held with a view to the possible restructuring of the course in 1979.

Fauna Protection Squad

This Squad came into existence on March 20, 1978 when a Detective Sergeant First Class was seconded to the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

A second member, a plain clothes senior constable, was seconded to the service from May 15. Most of the Squad's activities since that time have been directed towards establishing an office and familiarisation with its area of operations.

Basically, the Squad is responsible for policing legislation enforced by the National Parks and Wildlife Service and for protecting the State's natural fauna from the depredations of smugglers and vandals.

Squad members, in company with a wildlife ranger, have conducted patrols in the Gulf and Peninsula areas of the State during April-May and in the Charleville area during June.

It is expected that the Squad will be supplied with a four-wheel drive vehicle and other necessary equipment early in the forthcoming financial year.

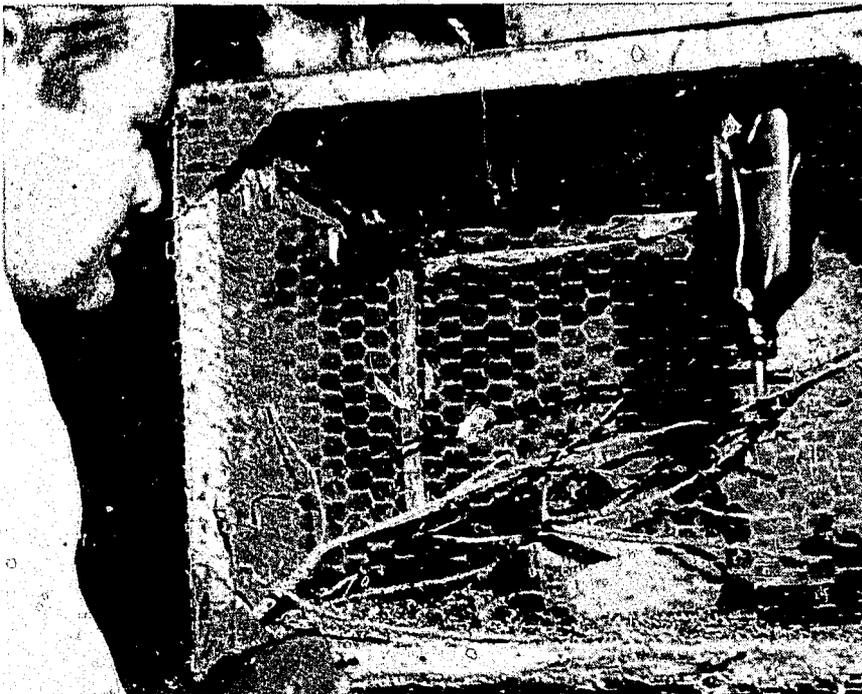
Fraud Squad

The present strength of the Fraud Squad is 31. This consists of 22 detectives operating from within the Criminal Investigation Branch, two public service stenographers, one policewoman clerk and six detectives seconded to the Office of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs.

The Corporate Affairs component of the Squad was increased from four to six in March to cope with the increased workload in that area. An approach was made late in the year for secondment of a qualified accountant from Corporate Affairs to work with the Squad. The appointment of this officer was anticipated early in the new financial year.

The Cheque Squad, which operates within the structure of the Fraud Squad, was set up on April 25, 1977 with three plain clothes constables and was increased to four members on April 17, 1978. This section is operating effectively and concentrates on investigations into the negotiation of valueless cheques, Bankcard frauds and frauds on building societies and department stores. This system enables more experienced personnel to involve themselves in serious and complex fraud investigations.

Major offences of fraud and "white collar" crime are increasing and a recent development has been the use of computers to steal and convert monies and stock from employers. One investi-



Overseas collectors paying big money for Australian birdlife have encouraged the development of large scale smuggling in this country. A member of the Fauna Protection Squad tends to some of the small victims confiscated by police from would-be smugglers.

gation concluded successfully during the year under review concerned an offender sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on 25 charges of fraudulent false accounting involving more than \$80,000.

The offender used his company computer to pay wages to non-existent employees. Other similar offences, involving the use of computers on a smaller scale and lesser amounts of money, have been successfully investigated by the Squad. Fraud investigators will need to undergo periods of training and familiarisation in the use and abuse of computers to be in a position to satisfactorily investigate this type of crime.

Fraud Squad personnel are committed to cover the State during certain investigations and this has led to a continual drain on valuable manpower resources. Requests for country investigations by Squad members, committing them for up to six weeks' absence from Brisbane, are increasing.

More frequently, personnel are required to travel intrastate and interstate on investigations and extraditions, especially those members seconded to Corporate Affairs where the bulk of the investigations are exceedingly complex and protracted.

Personnel seconded to the Office of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs, assisted by qualified accountants, have been engaged during the year under review on many investigations, some involving millions of dollars, with large numbers of witnesses to be located and interviewed and wide-spread enquiries to be made. It is anticipated that there will be ever-increasing demands for skilled investigators to be seconded to Corporate Affairs in the future.

As at June 1978 the Fraud Squad was investigating complaints with a monetary value of \$10 million involving 612 files of correspondence.

During the period under review a total of 2109 charges were preferred by members of the Fraud Squad, representing an increase of 69 per cent over the figure of 1247 for the corresponding period last year. Of these charges, 1829 were in the category of selected crime and 280 in general crime.

The 1829 in selected crime represented an increase of almost 80 per cent on the figure of 1017 for the previous year. The general crime figure of 280 showed an increase of almost 22 per cent on the 230 offences for the previous 12 months.

Information Bureau

This Bureau's main function is to provide information to field police on criminal activity and records of criminals, to generate suspects for offences committed in Queensland, provide material for publication for special circulars for serious crime, record stolen motor vehicles, drug offenders, lost or stolen property, record and file warrants, record complainants in all offences, maintain the Consorting Index and oversee the Ansafone Service, the all-women Rape Squad and the Missing Persons Bureau.

During the year, the Bureau compiled and issued for the first time a list of the ten most wanted men in the State for publication in the media. The initial publicity resulted in the swift apprehension of three wanted persons. In a second list, other wanted persons were added to maintain the figure at ten and this also resulted in encouraging success. Since the introduction of this system 13 wanted persons have been publicised, resulting in the arrest of five and the clear-up of another offence involving one of the wanted men.

Ansafone Service

Some 15251 Incident Reports on criminal and quasi-criminal activity were handled by female public servants through the Ansafone Service.

It is estimated that at least 5000 manhours were saved through the compilation of these reports. The system has been particularly successful in eliminating the number of manhours which would have been spent by field police in typing such reports. This has allowed them to devote more time to active patrolling.

Warrant Bureau

The Warrant Bureau was established in 1964 to provide operational police with information as to whether a suspect was wanted on warrant. If the person is wanted the Bureau is able to inform the relevant police officer where the warrant is being held. Warrant cards detailing the location of warrants are furnished by police in the field after the warrants have been circulated to police stations by Registrars or Clerks of the Court.



Operators of the Ansafone Service at Police Headquarters enable police officers to file incident reports direct, resulting in a considerable saving in manhours.

Warrants are finalised by either the arrest of the wanted person, satisfaction of the monetary penalty in certain cases or return of the warrant to the issuing authority.

During the year 5 633 warrants were satisfied by arrest compared with 5 845 the preceding year. A total of 19 270 warrants were finalised by payment of the monetary penalty involved, compared with 17 579 in 1976-77. Warrants returned to the issuing authority totalled 11 793, compared with 10 792 the previous year. The total number of warrants satisfied for the year was 36 696, as against 34 216 in 1976-77.

During the period under review, 9 925 warrants issued by the Supreme, District and Magistrates Courts were indexed, gazetted and filed at the Warrant Bureau. This compares with 11 077 for the previous year.

Missing Persons Bureau

The Missing Persons Bureau field staff comprises two plain clothes police officers whose prime objective is to locate missing persons under the age of 17 years.

These officers are usually involved in locating a missing boy or girl within 12 hours of their being reported missing. Their efforts are concentrated in the metropolitan area.

During the year under review field staff investigated the disappearance of 345 girls and 234 boys. Of these 328 girls and 218 boys either returned home or were located by uniform police or Missing Persons field staff.

The number of young people reported missing also includes State wards who had absconded from institutions. During the year, 267 girls and boys under the age of 17 years absconded from such institutions, compared with a figure of 126 absconders the previous year.

The overall records of the Missing Persons Bureau for both adults and juveniles for the year ending June 30, 1978 show that 1 604 males and 1 545 females were reported missing in Queensland. Of these, 1 398 males and 1 425 females were traced by police, returned home or were found dead.

In the main, inquiries for adult missing persons in the metropolitan area, and for all missing persons elsewhere, are conducted by uniform personnel.

Some 206 males and 120 females are still outstanding. Apart from a number of adolescent youths, however, these figures also represent the wayward spouse. A total of 615 persons were reported missing so that wives and de facto wives could obtain monetary assistance. Of these, 390 were located. Strictly speaking, persons in this category are maintenance evaders and not missing persons in the true sense.

Rape Squad

This special squad of the Queensland Police Department discharges a vital and necessary role in the interests of women in the Brisbane metropolitan area. The all-women squad comprises five female police constables working on a 24-hour basis.

Their role, principally, is to assist and cater for the needs of victims of rape attacks and associated sexual offences. They act as a buffer between the female victim and the male investigating team.

Victims find it easier to speak of embarrassing circumstances during a rape attack in the presence of another woman. Personnel assist victims in the provision of medical, psychiatric and counselling services. Rape Squad members also provide support for rape victims during any court appearances.

During the year under review, the Squad attended to 107 complaints in the metropolitan area. Sixteen female constables received Rape Squad training during the year, which included lectures by doctors on medical aspects and lectures by qualified police on criminal law related to rape offences.

Juvenile Bureau

My policy of cautioning first offenders, and some second offenders where the transgressions have not been too serious, has again been followed with considerable success. The success rate of the Queensland scheme for juveniles is equal to any in Australia and has been achieved with the minimum deployment of police officers' time and minimum paper work.

In line with my policy of assisting juvenile offenders and their parents, new Juvenile Bureaux have been established in many provincial centres. Additionally, personnel have been allocated to strengthen many existing Bureaux. In the last Annual Report it showed that a total of 28 officers worked out of 16 provincial centres.

Outside Brisbane at the present time, a total of 40 officers perform Juvenile Bureau duties at 19 centres.

These provincial centres are—Coolangatta, Southport, Woodridge, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Dalby, Redcliffe, Petrie, Nambour, Gympie, Maryborough, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Townsville, Mundingburra, Cairns, Innisfail, Mareeba, and Mt. Isa.

In the city of Brisbane 16 members are engaged at the three Criminal Investigation Branch Area Offices (City, South Brisbane and Fortitude Valley) in juvenile field activities. They are under the control of a detective sergeant. These officers have also conducted investigations into adult crime from time to time.

Juvenile Bureau personnel in the City CIB headquarters at Ampol House have maintained a service to departmental stores, parents, the Education Department and all who needed assistance with youthful offenders who breached the law or engaged in acts of anti-social behaviour.

The Officer in Charge of the Juvenile Bureau, Brisbane co-ordinates the operations of all Bureaux throughout Queensland. The principal aim of all police activities in the juvenile field is directed towards the turning of potential delinquents into law abiding citizens.

The involvement of children in crime is high, as can be seen in Appendix 4.

I am conscious of this situation and intend to place even more emphasis on the detection of offences committed by children in the forthcoming year.

Licensing Branch

Police personnel attached to the Licensing Branch are concerned with the detection of breaches and the enforcement of the law in relation to liquor, unlawful betting, gaming, prostitution, pornography and other forms of vice. The main area of operation is in and near the metropolitan area.

The following are the principal statutes for which licensing members are responsible—the *Liquor Act 1912-1978*; the *Racing and Betting Act 1954-1978*; "The *Gaming Act of 1875*"; the *Vagrants, Gaming, and Other Offences*

Act 1931-1971; the *Art Unions and Amusements Act 1976*; as well as the Criminal Code and other Acts which are administered in the ordinary course of police duties.

Branch members have made considerable impact on the activities of persons engaged in unlawful betting. The pressure exerted by police personnel has resulted in a large number of Queensland starting price bookmakers moving interstate.

An unfortunate feature of prosecutions launched against illegal book-making is that on many occasions offenders obtained long remands which means that many matters have not yet been finalised. Unlawful gaming continues to receive maximum attention and again many prosecutions under this category are still outstanding.

Offences related to prostitution, particularly where it is associated with massage parlours and escort agencies, are prevalent and occupied many man-hours. During the year the number of Licensing Branch prosecutions under section 8A of the *Vagrants, Gaming, and Other Offences Act 1931-1971* increased considerably. It has been discovered that a number of persons associating with prostitutes, operators of massage parlours and prostitutes themselves are addicted to drugs. Prosecutions for drug offences under the Health Act increased by almost 25 per cent and information regarding suspected drug dealers was passed on to the Drug Squad for further investigation.

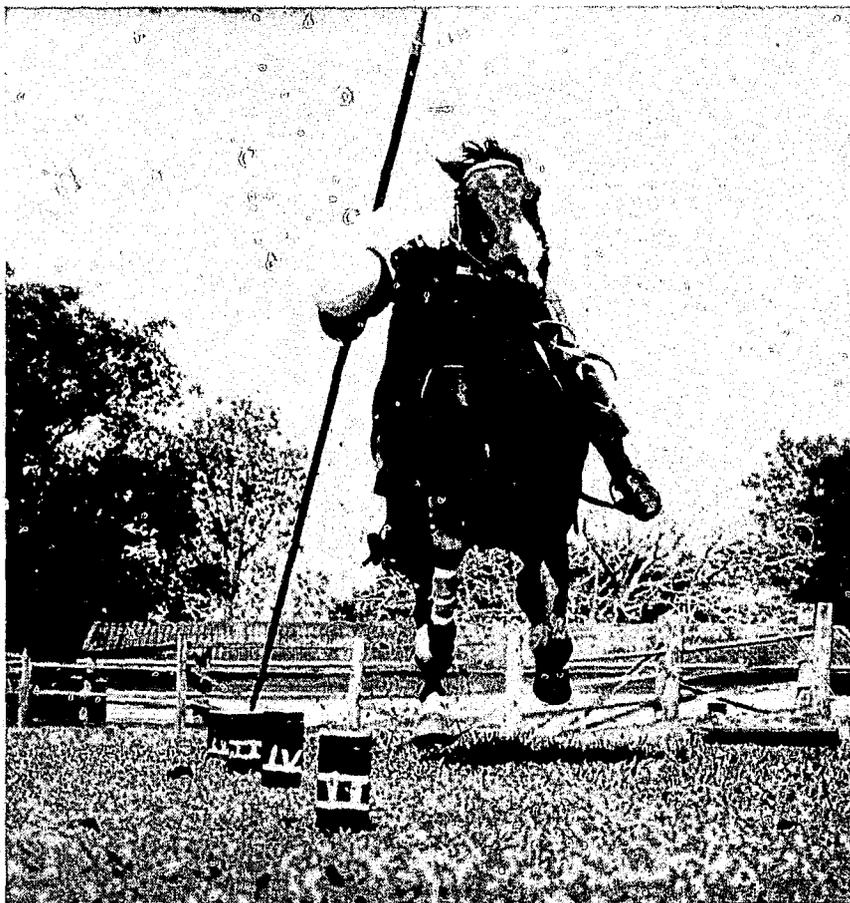
Pornography remains a lucrative business and during the year a number of prosecutions were launched against persons selling obscene literature and exhibiting obscene movie films.

Further details of Licensing Branch activities may be found in Appendix 7, which outlines prostitution, liquor, gaming and betting offences within Queensland.

Mounted Police Unit

One of the most effective units in the Department in terms of public relations and its impact on the community is the Mounted Police Unit.

There are four members on the permanent strength of the Unit. For larger parades, experienced riders are seconded from suburban stations.



Constant training in the techniques of tent pegging by members of the Mounted Police Unit pays dividends in public displays.

Twenty-two horses comprise the Unit's troop. Some of these horses are kept at a departmental paddock at Goodna when they are not being used for performances.

During the period under review, Mounted Police have provided vice-regal escorts on six occasions, attended 16 street parades, competed in 27 tent pegging displays or competitions and have assisted the Stock Squad in musters on three properties.

A total of 1469 children from secondary schools, primary schools and kindergartens visited the stables during the year. The children were given

a number of addresses on the care and training of police horses and this was followed by displays of horsemanship.

During the year, 24 head of exhibit cattle and six horses were brought to the Oxley stables by members of the Stock Squad. These animals were cared for by members of the Mounted Unit and some were held for up to 11 months.

When expert attention is required, sick or injured horses are treated by veterinary officers from the School of Veterinary Science at the University of Queensland. Minor ailments are treated by staff members and first aid supplies are kept on hand at Oxley.



The Police Commissioner and the Officer in Charge of the Fortitude Valley Police District congratulate the Officer in Charge of the Clayfield Police Station on the opening of the new station complex.

Operations Centre

The Operations Centre continues to provide rapid response to requests for police assistance.

During the year under review, the establishment of a Patrols Enquiry Room to respond to requests for information from units within radio range of Brisbane on VHF Channel 1 improved the service available to the mobile patrols system.

The Channel 1 Radio Room is manned 24 hours a day and is equipped with computer video display units connected to Main Roads Department Registration Records and the State Government Insurance Office computer for access to vehicles of interest. The room is also provided with a direct telephone link to the Police Information Bureau.

Quick response is now possible on Channel 1 to calls from Brisbane Mobile Patrols requesting information on stolen vehicles, vehicle registration records and particulars of possible offenders recorded at the Information Bureau.

The police telex service was improved during the year with the installation of machines at Redcliffe, Nambour, Gympie, Ipswich, Warwick, Dalby, Beenleigh and Coolangatta. This represents a total of 20 police stations connected to the Telecom telex system and five metropolitan headquarters stations con-

nected to the police private line teleprinter system.

Queensland Police telex stations have direct access to the Victoria Police Department's computer and particulars of interstate stolen and wanted vehicles which are recorded in that State are automatically obtained. A similar telex access to the New South Wales' police computer data bank has been established.

Message traffic passing through the Brisbane Operations Centre during the year included—

- 49 657 interstate messages.
- 46 713 intrastate messages.
- 82 131 messages to Brisbane Mobile Patrols.
- 37 689 messages from Brisbane Mobile Patrols.
- 53 521 Brisbane Channel 1 Enquiry Room messages.

Planning and Research Branch

The prime objective of this Branch is to conduct research and implement programmes relating to the police role in the prevention and detection of crime, with emphasis on the deployment and effective use of police resources.

A field study approach has been adopted so that Planning and Research staff have the opportunity of assessing

directly the needs of the community and police in a particular area. The field study team also examines the methods and procedures at a particular station to determine the most efficient way in which tasks may be allocated.

Police district and divisional boundaries are closely examined by both the field study members and the officers in charge of various districts to determine the ideal boundary locations for the most efficient policing of the district. During the period under review, field studies were made of selected districts in many parts of the State and the mapping of all divisional, district and regional boundaries is nearing completion.

The Departmental psychologist has been involved in research into the Department's recruiting and training systems. Various psychological tests have been developed. The information derived from these tests, together with other information, has been applied in the planning of future recruiting and training activities, to enable the recruitment of the most suitable applicants for a police career. In addition, the psychologist has developed a new series of recruiting brochures and is a member of the recently constituted Recruit Selection Panel.

During the year, steady progress has been made by the Branch's Electronic Data Processing Squad in the application

of computers to aid police work. A computer systems training officer has been appointed with the intention of training police officers in the correct use and operation of computer equipment for practical police work.

Microfiche reading equipment has been installed at Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville and Mt. Isa. These centres can now satisfy motor vehicle registration enquiries without referral to Brisbane.

Another area in which the Branch has become involved is the design of departmental forms to allow the recording of information in the most efficient and accurate manner. During the year, many new forms were designed and a considerable number of existing forms were re-designed. A notable achievement was the design of the Bomb/Extortion Threat Report form which has aroused interest from other State Police Forces, and possibly may be adopted Australia wide.

Police Air Wing

The Police Air Wing continued its role of providing support to police engaged in field operations during the

year under review. The extent of the section's activities was limited only by the type of aircraft available.

Members of the Air Wing flew a total of 1350 hours on operations, compared with 1500 hours the previous year. The breakdown of the hours flown in various tasks is as follows:—transport 1064; support operations 174; training 68; and miscellaneous, including maintenance, 44.

The major use of police aircraft hours involved the transport of personnel throughout the State to investigations, for court appearances and station inspections. Despite the disadvantages of our aircraft for this type of service, this has allowed greater flexibility of movement than the limitations imposed by normal domestic airline schedules.

Support operations included search and rescue operations; drug, traffic and crime surveillance; aerial photography of scenes of crimes; and freight of exhibits, firearms, police equipment and uniforms.

Training of the three pilots has continued and the period under review saw their upgrading to class four instrument rating which now enables them to fly at night on a limited basis.

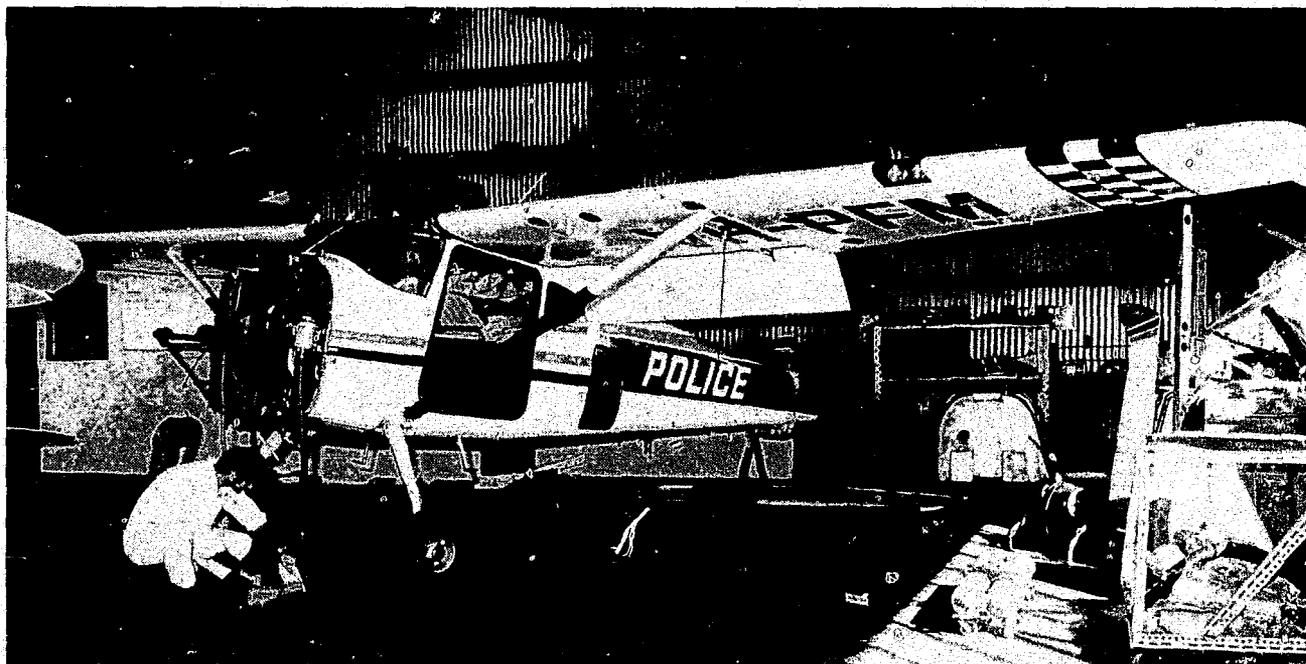
The Police Air Wing is now under the control of the Officer in Charge of the Police Operations Centre in Brisbane.

All pilots have the utmost confidence in the ability of the Police Air Wing's engineer. His dedication has proved invaluable in maintaining the aircraft proficiently and with minimum cost. Both Cessna 180 E aircraft underwent major engine overhauls and alterations during the year.

One aircraft was grounded for some weeks for a major inspection, repairs, refurbishing and repainting. Throughout the year repairs to both aircraft have contributed to the reduced flying time shown by earlier figures.

Press Officer

The appointment of a Press Officer on August 29, 1977 was an innovation for the Queensland Police Department. For the first time an experienced journalist was engaged to be responsible for liaising with the media, publicising the work of the Department and improving the public image of the Force throughout the State.



The aircraft of the Police Air Wing are kept flying through painstaking servicing. This Cessna has been stripped down for a complete overhaul.



Senior officers face a battery of cameras and a barrage of media questions at a press conference following the successful apprehension of an armed bank bandit.

The Press Officer has been able to encourage greater co-operation between members of the Police Force and the working journalist.

During the year the Press Officer and his staff have produced several hundred press releases and telex messages, and have briefed journalists by telephone each day on crime activities throughout the State. This has had a two-fold benefit in that police officers are no longer required to spend a large proportion of their working hours answering press queries and the media now has a common point of contact in their approaches for information.

The Press Officer proved particularly valuable during demonstrations and his presence enabled the Department to release its side of the story in the face of anticipated criticism of police actions in preventing illegal marches and demonstrations. This ensured balanced and factual reports in most sections of the media which is all that any police department desires.

However, there were some problems involving complaints by media personnel of interference by police officers during these incidents. In December 1977 a meeting was held involving the Minister, myself, senior police officers, representatives of the Police Union, media employers and executive members of the Australian Journalists' Association.

Complaints about police actions and counter criticism by police of media behaviour were thoroughly canvassed and, as a result, a Police-Media Liaison Group was set up in an attempt to ensure that both media and police worked in harmony during large scale incidents.

Additionally, police briefings prior to demonstrations were thrown open to the media and this led to a better understanding of the police approach to illegal marches and also gave the police a chance of identifying members of the press who would be covering the demonstration.

Since this group started operations there has not been one complaint against police by journalists and the impartiality of media coverage has improved significantly.

The liaison group has also been used to effect at the scene of major crimes such as armed sieges, armed robberies of banks and building societies and murders. This has also proved of benefit to investigating police in that the group is able to brief the media on the spot about what is being done and also organise senior officers to give on-the-spot interviews. As a result very few complaints are received from the media about police obstruction at the scenes of crimes.

The Press Officer, during the year continued to act as liaison officer for the producers of Channel O's Police File programme to ensure a steady flow of information to maintain the high standard set by this valuable public relations and investigatory outlet. He also initiated the Junior Police Seven segment which was incorporated in Channel 7's new children's show, "Wombat".

In addition, several press conferences were organised for the media with myself, the Deputy Commissioner and other senior police officers to highlight the police attitude to current issues and to publicise certain aspects of major investigations. Members of the print and electronic media were assisted with information and pictorial material in the compilation of more than 60 news features throughout the year.

At my direction, the Press Officer in November 1977 introduced a police newsletter, Vedette, which was later upgraded on January 1978 to journal status and has been widely accepted by members. It is planned to continually upgrade both quality of content and production in the future. The Press Officer has worked in close concert with members of the Public Relations Branch in a number of major promotions throughout the year.

The Press Officer is also involved as a lecturer on public relations and police-media responsibilities in the new Commissioned Officers' Course at the Police College. During the year two courses were held, and on each occasion the Press Officer assembled a panel of guest lecturers drawn from each section of the media to cover all aspects of the operation of television, radio and newspaper news services as it affects police officers. This was followed by a day-long session in the Department's television studio at the Police Academy where members of the course were given practical experience in handling themselves in interview situations with journalists.

He was also involved in planning and publicising the opening of the new Clayfield Police Station, the Police Ball and the saturation Crime Prevention Campaign in the Kenmore area which opened on June 3 this year. He also acted as Press Liaison Officer on behalf of the Department during royal visits and visits by overseas VIPs to Brisbane.

Priority Committee

This Committee comprises three Assistant Commissioners; the Officer in Charge, Planning and Research Branch; and the Personnel/Welfare Officer. Since it was established in early 1977, the Committee has continued to meet regularly each month, under the chairmanship of the Assistant Commissioner (Personnel and Training). It submits recommendations to the Commissioner for the deployment of staff.

The principal matters for consideration consist of information made available by the Planning and Research Branch, recommendations submitted by Regional Superintendents and personnel and welfare data provided by the Personnel Officer.

The Committee's major function during the period covered recommendations for re-allocation of staff following the abolition of the Livingstone, Mundingburra, Whitsunday and Gatton districts, and the allocation of 95 further positions following Cabinet approval for increases in staff.

During the 12 months under review, action was taken on Committee recommendations to upgrade 22 positions to—Detective Senior Sergeant 1, Senior Sergeant 2, Detective Sergeant 1/c 2, Sergeant 1/c 5, Detective Sergeant 2/c 3 and Sergeant 2/c 9.

The Committee also recommended the creation of an additional 128 positions as follows:—Senior Sergeant 4, Detective Sergeant 1/c 4, Sergeant 1/c

4, Plain Clothes Sergeant 2/c 1, Sergeant 2/c 10, Detectives or Plain Clothes Constables 40 and Constables 65. There were 39 recommendations for a reduction in strength and five positions also were downgraded.

The Priority Committee also investigated and made recommendations on the creation of specialised positions at the expense of existing staff. This involved mainly the establishment of Juvenile Bureaux in various locations throughout the State, with the positions being drawn from uniform strength.

The Planning and Research Branch continues to survey the needs of all sections, branches and establishments. In addition to this information, Regional Superintendents are canvassed by the Committee to make recommendations. The implementation of these reports and recommendations should result in a more equitable distribution of police manpower.

Prosecutions Corps

Specially trained and qualified personnel have been appointed as police prosecutors at all major centres throughout the State. The Corps is responsible for the prosecution in the Magistrates Courts of all offences covered by the statutes enforced by the Police Department.

Recently, three trainee prosecutors, one of whom is a Barrister at Law, have been appointed to the Brisbane Prosecutions Corps. They are receiving training in procedure and practice from members of the Legal and Training Section, and on-the-job training in courts under the supervision of experienced prosecutors.

During the year, 137 offenders on 201 charges were committed to the Criminal Sittings of the Supreme Court in Brisbane and 394 persons on 672 charges were committed to the Criminal Sittings of the District Court in Brisbane from Magistrates Courts serviced by the Brisbane Prosecutions Corps.

Under present legislation, Magistrates may deal summarily with specified indictable offences. Members of the Corps prosecuted at 300 summary trials for indictable offences heard by Magistrates in Brisbane.

During the year 823 men and women were arrested on 1329 charges arising from 15 unlawful street marches and demonstrations in the Brisbane City area. Not guilty pleas were entered by 249 persons on 350 charges and these were heard and determined in Brisbane Magistrates Courts.

Prosecution of these cases severely increased the workload of the Corps and it was necessary to second several prosecutors from other sections of the Department. These temporary prosecutors carried out their duties in a creditable manner and have now returned to their normal areas of operations.

In line with Departmental policy, every effort is made to ensure that all charges brought before the Courts proceed with a minimum of delay.

Public Relations Branch

The Public Relations Branch was restructured just prior to the period under review and evolved out of the old Community Relations Unit.

The Branch has under its control a number of sections covering the following areas:—crime prevention, school lecturing, traffic education, the Police Pipe Band, and the Queensland Police-Citizens Youth Welfare Association clubs. It is also responsible for police participation in the Australian Crime Prevention Council and the Community Crime Check Campaign.

The Officer in Charge of the Public Relations Branch is directly responsible to me for all sections under his control.

The Branch maintains a strong liaison with the Press Officer, so that activities of the Branch may be adequately publicised through the media or the police journal, "Vedette".

Crime Prevention Section

This section is manned by two competent crime prevention officers who have been responsible for 492 security surveys on private dwellings, business premises and institutions.

These two officers also provided 75 addresses to service groups, police and other community organisations on crime prevention. The section maintains a close liaison with the Break and Enter Squad of the Criminal Investigation Branch so as to keep abreast of current crime trends to be better able to advise the public on security measures for their premises.

In the last year one of the main aims of the section has been greater involvement in building projects such as Parliament House, the Queensland Art Gallery and the Queensland Museum. This has resulted in a greater degree of security being provided in both public and private places. The section has accepted responsibility for advising on security for the new police headquarters building, which has led to

greater staff and public security control. The section has also become involved in other large security projects such as the Columbian Gold Exhibition at the Queensland Art Gallery and the Brisbane City Council administration building and is now engaged in forward planning for the Commonwealth Games to be held in Brisbane in 1982.

One large crime prevention campaign in the Kenmore area was launched during the year. This was the first campaign of its type in Queensland aimed at total community involvement in crime prevention. It was organised by police in conjunction with service clubs, schools, churches and youth groups in the area. Although the full results of the campaign will not be evident for some time, it is significant that for the month of June there were no housebreakings reported in the Kenmore area compared to a normal monthly average of 10. This campaign was a lead up to the opening of the new Kenmore Police Station on July 8, 1978.

The current strength of the Police Pipe Band consists of 1 Drum Major, 7 Drummers and 6 Pipers.

The operations of the band are carried out under the direction of the Drum Major who is responsible to the Officer in Charge of the Public Relations Branch. During the year it has proved extremely effective in public relations work. The band took part in 33 engagements and performed at all police induction ceremonies at the Oxley Academy. It has been well received wherever it has appeared.

The band was used extensively during the Brisbane Royal National Show of 1977, at the Australian Wool Board Exhibit and as an adjunct to the Police Exhibit. It was involved in the International Red Cross Fair at Government House, the Warana Festival, the Lady Mayoress's Command Performance, Australia Day Ceremonies, the Police Photographic Display at Myer's store in the Valley, concerts, film premieres and at the Anzac Day Parade.

The band travelled more than 5 000 kilometres throughout the State to visit country centres during the year. They performed in Rockhampton at the opening of the new police youth club, in Toowoomba at the Carnival of Flowers, at Drayton for the passing out parade of the Royal Australian Air Force, the Gympie Gold Rush Festival, the Stanthorpe Apple and Grape Festival, the Roma Wine Festival and the Junior Rodeo at Canungra. Internal interest in the band has been rejuvenated and several police officers have expressed interest in training as drummers or pipers.



In full ceremonial uniform a male and female piper of the Queensland Police Pipe Band prepare for a display in Brisbane's Botanic Gardens.

School Lecturing Team

There are presently three officers attached to this team. The team visited and spoke at 225 pre-schools, schools and groups, involving 26 143 students, parents and teachers, during the year.

At my direction, the lecturing team visited six children's hospitals where they passed out comics to young patients. Although this project only began in April, 600 children have been visited in this manner. Great interest also was created during the year in the displays which were mounted by the team at 22 school and community organisation fetes.

Two of the members have become well known in the metropolitan television viewing area through their involvement in the "Junior Police Seven" segment on Channel 7's popular new children's show "Wombat". They have prepared and appeared in 21 programmes outlining various facets of operations of the Police Department during this time.

Tours of Police Headquarters by 14 organised groups were arranged during

the period under review despite the movement of some sections from the old Police Headquarters building.

The operations of the school lecturing team and other personnel of the Public Relations Branch are not confined solely to trying to create a better image for the Department in the public eye. Members have had a considerable effect on internal morale during the currency of the street march controversy. Personnel have acted as catering staff for operational police at 16 demonstrations in Brisbane and on the Gold Coast, providing sandwiches, tea and coffee.

The Branch maintained up-to-date handouts and literature, stickers, bookmarks and other material which appeals to children of all ages. This information conveys a good image of the Department, provides information to the public on the operations of the Department and also educates young people in a greater awareness of current crime trends. The data is constantly being updated and is equal to any available from other Public Relations Branches operated by other police forces in Australia.

The lecturing teams also have engaged in a solid campaign to assist the Queensland Police-Citizens Youth Clubs by promoting them whenever possible and providing literature outlining their activities.

The Branch has been fortunate in the past year in being able to distribute throughout Queensland the Department's film "To Protect and to Serve". The film has been well received wherever it has been shown and is probably one of the best films ever produced dealing with the activities of Queensland police officers.

The team now has for distribution a film prepared by the State Education Department, in conjunction with the Queensland Police Department, covering child molestation and behaviour at crime scenes by young children. This has been prepared as an audio-visual display and will be distributed to schools through the Education Department, the first time that such information on the Department has been introduced in this way into our education system.

Traffic Education Section

The Traffic Education Section was formed in the latter part of 1977, with a staff of three. It took the place of the old Road Safety Lecturing Team which was disbanded some years ago.

Lectures commenced during the Christmas holiday period when the team visited 24 youth camps and youth clubs and made contact with several hundred young people. After this initial contact, the section devoted its time to the preparation of audio-visual programmes for use in schools.

It was found that although there was an abundance of road safety films available for high school and adult age groups there was an acute shortage of films for children of primary or pre-school age. The types of programmes produced by this section consist of 35 mm photographic slides with synchronised sound which are of minimal cost but very successful.

The section has produced an advertising sticker for distribution to primary school children, bearing the words "I Have a Friend in the Force". This has proved very popular.

More importantly, members of this section have designed a safety course consisting of a series of lectures and practical exercises on pedestrian behaviour and bicycle riding. Two of these courses have been conducted and more are planned.

The Traffic Education Team has made four appearances on television and has also produced a video-tape programme with the Education Department for distribution in country centres.

The section has visited 22 pre-schools, 43 primary schools, 4 high schools, 7 scout groups, 9 church groups, 8 youth groups, 24 youth camps and 3 army groups since its inception.

I believe that the Traffic Education Section will increase its activities in the year ahead. Ideally, these facilities should be available State-wide. However, with our vast State and the limited manpower available to allocate to normal police work, it may not be possible to achieve this for some time.

Queensland Police-Citizens Youth Welfare Association

The administration of the Queensland Police-Citizens Youth Welfare Association is under the control of the Officer in Charge of the Public Relations Branch. Police personnel involved in the Department's youth clubs give young people the opportunity of participating in well-organised activities and developing a sense of security, comradeship and belonging to an organisation.

Funds available from the State Government have enabled the Association to thoroughly modernise the operation of the clubs by employing civilian personnel in specialised areas to reform activity programmes and to assist in the centralisation of an accounting system.

There are 19 affiliated clubs throughout Queensland, one of which has been named "Bornhoffen", a camp site located in the Numinbah Valley inland from the Gold Coast. This camp site, consisting of 242 acres of rain forest near Binna Burra was purchased by the Association in June 1978.

A creek flowing through the property provides a number of swimming holes. A waterfall is a feature of natural interest near the residential accommodation and walking tracks already have been established. Accommodation at the camp consists of one house and four fully self-contained cabins, each building catering for 12 people. The property will be used for youth leadership camps and general youth club excursions.

In the past year, three new clubs have been established at Sandgate, Gladstone and Bornhoffen. A further two clubs are proposed in Innisfail and Beenleigh. Older clubs are established at Fortitude Valley, South Brisbane, Lang Park, Inala, Ipswich, Redcliffe, Wynnum, Gold Coast, Toowoomba, Nambour,



Young pupils at the Mt. Gravatt State School receive practical advice on road safety from policewomen of the Traffic Education Section.

Palmwoods, Rockhampton, Townsville, Castle Hill, Longreach and North Albert.

One of the principal revenue earners for the Association is the annual Police Exhibit at Brisbane's Royal National Show. The Police Exhibit for 1977 was one of the most outstanding displays ever staged by this Department. By the first Tuesday of show week, cash receipts had exceeded all other totals. The involvement by various sections of the Criminal Investigation Branch, particularly the Homicide Squad, and the Police Pipe Band contributed to this success.

Police staffing arrangements for the youth clubs have been maintained during

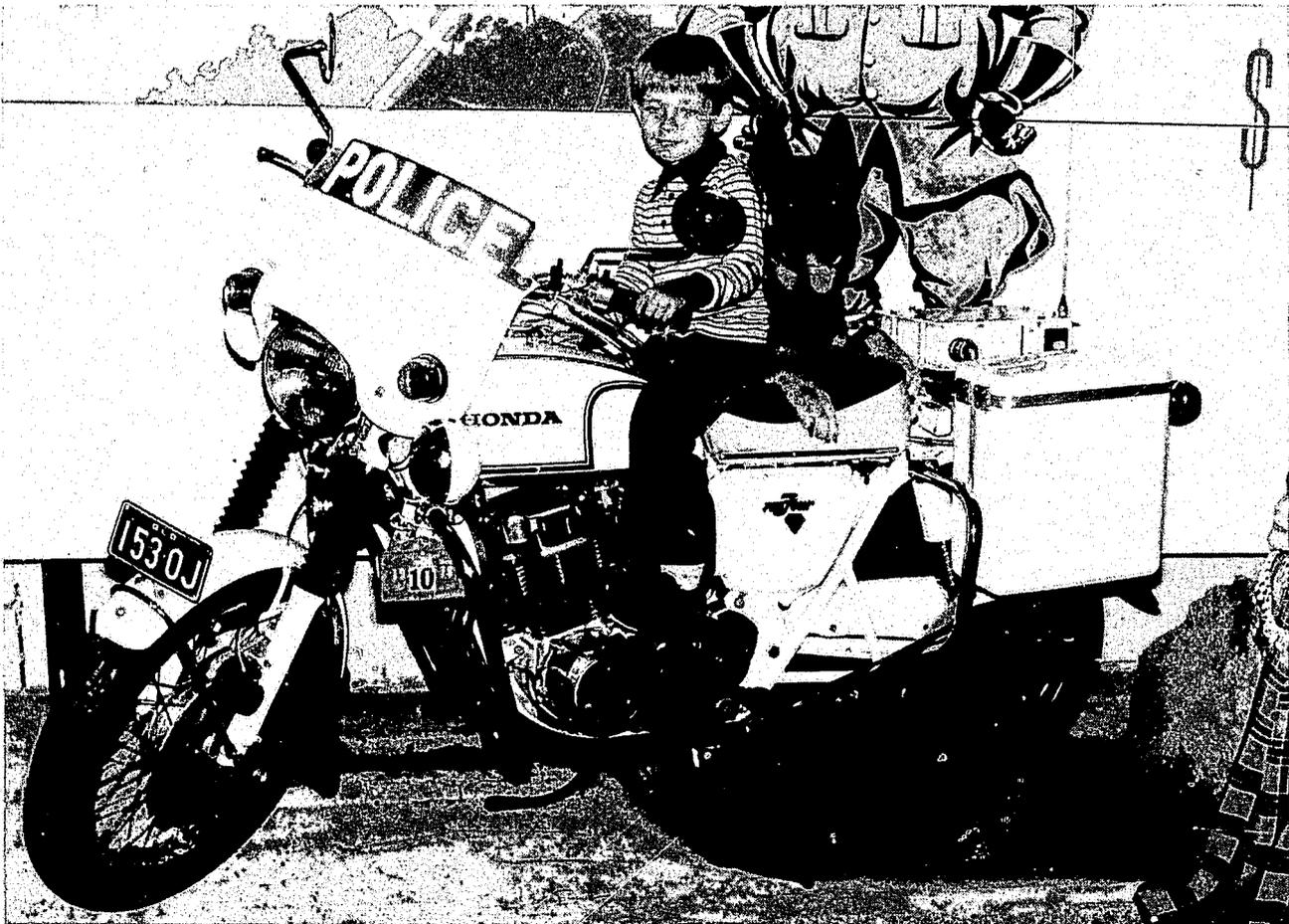
the year under review. Police personnel attached to the clubs have performed well. A survey was carried out in January 1978 of the workload of officers attached to metropolitan and near-metropolitan clubs. It was found generally that police officers were working an average of 60 hours a week in the service of young people in their areas.

The youth groups are another link between the Police Department and the young people of Queensland. Police officers in the clubs wear uniform and the relationship developed between these officers and the youth of their area must have a considerable bearing on the attitude of these young people to police in later life.

Radio Maintenance Division

This division is responsible for the maintenance of the police radio service throughout the State. The service consists of a number of networks such as a telex system linking Brisbane with all other State capitals, an intrastate high frequency radio telephony (single side band) system and a local VHF FM base/mobiles radio telephony system.

The HF system links Police Headquarters stations in Brisbane, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Cairns, Mount Isa, Longreach, Roma and Charleville. The base mobiles system covers the Brisbane area, all country headquarters stations



Popular attraction at the Queensland Police-Citizens Youth Welfare Association display at the Royal National Show was this police motorcycle. Police dog, Lex, posed for photographs with any eager young child who wanted to sit on the massive machine.

and some of the larger country centres in the State.

Police radio workshops have been established at Brisbane, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Cairns, Mount Isa, Longreach, Toowoomba, Roma and Southport.

During the year, all of the remaining 237 larger type obsolete VHF mobile radios were replaced with new equipment. VHF base radio equipment was replaced at Cairns, Rockhampton, Biloela, Gladstone, Roma, Miles, Surat, Mitchell, Charleville and St. George. New bases were established at Collinsville, Eidsvold, Jandowae, Port Douglas, Toogoolawah and Weipa.

Additional new receiving bases were provided at Eatons Hill and Capalaba water tower to cater for the establishment of the new back-enquiry channel service on Channel 1 in the greater Brisbane area. Re-location of the Cairns HF long-range base at its new site at Cairns airport is still proceeding.

Transfer of the communications complex of the Police Operations Centre to the new Police Headquarters building is expected to be completed during August 1978. The provision of a closed circuit television security system and minor electronic aids for the new headquarters building is proceeding.

Railway Squad

As at June 12, 1978, the strength of the Squad was increased from 12 to 16 members. It is based in offices at the Roma Street Railway Station in Brisbane, kindly provided by the Queensland Railway Department. Members operate principally in all areas covered by the Brisbane suburban train service.

Members of the Squad are charged with detecting and apprehending offenders responsible for vandalism committed on any railway property; offensive behaviour, including assaults on passengers or railway employees, or any type of behaviour causing anxiety or discomfort to passengers or railway employees; evading rail fares when complaints by railway employees are referred to Squad members; and pilfering consigned goods or stealing railway property.

As from May 15, two units were set up within the Squad—one operating in the South Brisbane area, including the Ipswich line and the other in the North Brisbane area. Personnel in these units spend their working hours travelling on suburban trains and patrolling railway property, including goods yards.

Squad members travel on the last trains from the City, which in the past have proved to be the most troublesome. Personnel also travel on suburban trains carrying homeward-bound school children. Here, where specific offences are detected, action is taken and juveniles are spoken to, either individually or in groups, about their behaviour generally. Their parents and school principals are advised of the behaviour of their respective children.

Squad members have been liaising closely with train crews and other railway employees and the co-operation developed is reflected in the flow of information about possible offenders and their behaviour to our police officers. An additional improvement in patrolling has been implemented by assigning each man in the Squad a section of line within their allotted area, making that man responsible for all complaints and occurrences in his section. Personnel, therefore, closely identify with their section and can pinpoint likely offenders living in that area.

Prosecutions are increasing, particularly in the area of vandalism. If the Squad continues to operate under its present guidelines, there is little doubt that prosecutions will continue to increase at least in the immediate future. The aim of the Squad in vandalism investigations is to reduce incidents by prevention and education rather than concentrate on boosting arrest figures.

Special Crime Squad

With the considerable increase in recent times of armed holdups, steps were taken within the Department to set up a specialist group to meet this problem. A Detective Senior Constable and a Plain Clothes Senior Constable were assigned to this duty as from January 9, 1978 to function as a separate unit within the Criminal Investigation Branch and to be known as the Special Crime Squad. An extension of their role was to be the organisation and implementation of an Armed Holdup Information Service.

From its inception, members of the Squad made a study of methods used in the recording and investigation of armed holdups in New South Wales and Victoria. Some of the methods used by these States have been incorporated in the techniques employed by the Queensland Special Crime Squad.

Members of the Squad made contact with the security managers of all Brisbane premises engaged in the handling of large amounts of cash. These included

banking institutions, building societies, money escorting agencies, manufacturers of security equipment and other financial institutions. These contacts were designed to enlist the support of, and draw on the expertise of, these organisations in the fight against the armed bandit.

The Squad has placed particular emphasis on measures to be adopted in the banking and building society fields. Guidelines have been set out and recommendations made to ensure that bank and building society staff give maximum assistance to investigating police after armed holdups have been committed. The Squad is also constantly checking security precautions at all money handling institutions.

The Armed Holdup Information Service has already proved its value through the numerous calls for assistance and information since its formation. The service has undertaken a study of unsolved armed holdups and is in the process of compiling a photographic book of all persons who have been previously convicted of armed holdups.

Records of all armed holdups are being updated and a ready reference sheet has been implemented. The movement of all persons with convictions for armed holdups is being closely watched and this information is quickly available to investigating police officers.

Additionally, information concerning all armed holdups in the eastern states is being freely transmitted between the various Criminal Investigation Branches. This open interchange of information is undoubtedly responsible for the apprehension of offenders from other States who have fled across borders to avoid detection and apprehension.

The Special Crime Squad and Armed Holdup Information Service is committed to preventing the increase in the number of armed holdups in Queensland and so avoid the alarming situation which already exists in some States of Australia.

Stock Squad

This section has personnel operating as special Stock Squads in Brisbane, Roma, Charleville, Longreach, Cloncurry, Charters Towers, Mareeba and Rockhampton.

Personnel selected for duty in the Squads must have a high degree of skill in horsemanship, bushcraft and in handling stock. Their principal duties are the prevention and detection of stock

offences, the constant checking of travelling stock and to advise graziers on security measures which should be applied to their properties.

The deployment of specialist police as Stock Squad personnel is an essential part of policing in this State, having regard to the magnitude of the beef industry and its importance to the economy of Queensland. Motor vehicles, horses, floats and associated equipment are provided for members of the Squad.

Each year many complaints are received at police stations throughout Queensland about the loss of stock. In each case rapid attention is given to the complaint and in some instances investigations have revealed that the losses have been due to natural causes.

Police generally are constantly alert to the possible illegal movement of stock as a deterrent to would-be stock offenders. Members intercept stock movement over land by rail or road transport. During the year, 261 offences were detected by Stock Squad members—a slight decrease on the 284 offences the previous year. The clear-up rate improved by five per cent from 25 to 30 per cent.

Cattle sales and meat works are visited regularly to check for stock reported stolen.

Technical Services Section

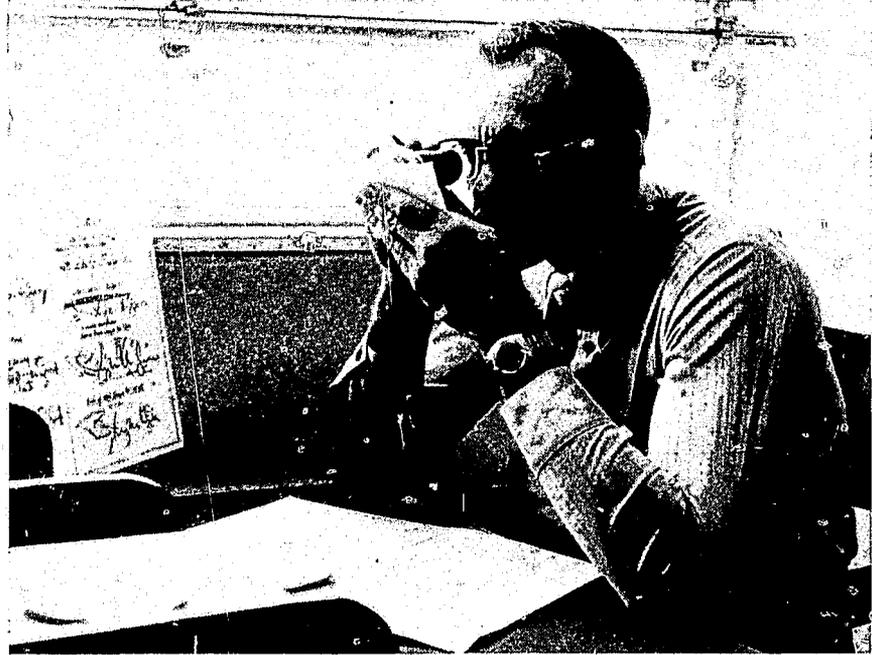
The main scientific sections of the Police Department come under the umbrella of Technical Services. These include the Fingerprint Bureau, Photographic Section, Scientific Section, Document Examination Section and the Firearms Section.

Fingerprint Bureau

During the year under review more than 20 000 sets of fingerprints taken from persons arrested throughout the State were received at the Bureau. This was an increase in the number received during the previous year and brings the total number of fingerprints now recorded in Brisbane to 241 319.

The Bureau continues to carry out fingerprint examinations at scenes of crimes within the Brisbane metropolitan area. Crime scene personnel stationed at various non-metropolitan centres attend to the fingerprint and photographic work in their areas.

During the year, basic training courses for personnel were conducted within the Bureau. Additional qualified personnel were appointed to Townsville



Hand writing expert scrutinizes a signature on a document to verify its authenticity during a criminal investigation.

and Dalby, bringing the total number of fingerprint/photographers in country areas to 19.

Bureau staff attended 6 294 crime scene examinations, an increase of 601 on the previous year. In these examinations 2 304 latent fingerprints were developed, an increase of 414. A new record was established in the identification of 389 of these latent fingerprints.

The fingerprints of 48 unidentified bodies were taken at the Institute of Forensic Pathology by members of the Bureau and 22 of the bodies were identified as a result of a fingerprint search.

The Central Fingerprint Bureau in Sydney continues to operate in close co-operation with the Queensland Bureau. During the period under review 4 762 sets of fingerprints were forwarded to the national bureau, of which 1 232 were identified.

Photographic Section

The number of photographs taken of persons appearing before the courts throughout the State totalled 8 550 during the year under review. As a

result of these photographs, more than 50 000 prints were distributed to various sections within the Department.

Eight centres throughout the State, where the appointment of a full-time police photographer was not considered necessary, were supplied with photographic equipment to enable local staff to take photographs of persons appearing before courts.

An automatic colour paper processor has been in operation at the Photographic Section during the past year and has been producing high standard colour photographs for use by various sections of the Department. Training sessions for staff members in its operation have been held and with the anticipated purchase of an automatic colour printer and film processor in the near future, the section will be able to handle all aspects of colour photography.

The Certificate Course in Photography at the Queensland Institute of Technology has been extended from two to four years and several members have successfully completed the two-year course. Remaining staff members, who have not qualified, are currently in various stages of the course.

Scientific Section

Crime scene work and subsequent court appearances take up the major proportion of the staff's time at the Scientific Section. Crimes which require scientific examination include fires, murders and serious assaults and often involve chemical analysis of exhibits.

Besides carrying out examinations of improvised explosive devices, the section also investigates certain aspects of offences involving the use of firearms.

During the period under review, scientific personnel completed 466 separate investigations, an increase of 15 per cent on the previous year. In the ballistics' examination of firearms, there were 135 cases completed.

Staff members undertook various courses conducted at the Queensland Institute of Technology. The three senior members have successfully completed either a Diploma in Industrial Chemistry or the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science.

Document Examination Section

This section carries out document examination work on behalf of the Police Department and other Government departments. During the year under review, a total of 2163 documents were examined, which resulted in personnel being required to give evidence at various centres throughout the State and in Papua New Guinea.

Firearms Section

The Firearms Section maintains control of all classes of concealable firearms in Queensland through the issue of licenses and permits.

During the year, a total of 1271 new licenses to possess concealable firearms was issued. This number represents a decrease of 8 per cent in the number of licenses issued compared with the previous 12 months.

However, the number of licenses for concealable firearms issued for use at registered pistol clubs during the period under review increased by 26 per cent to 2195. A total of 34 Revocation Notices were issued during the year.

Water Police

The Water Police section consists of a staff of 24 police under the direction of an Inspector. Personnel operate one



Constant training for members of the Police Diving Squad ensures maximum efficiency in underwater searches and rescues.

50-ft and one 40-ft launch, two 23-ft shark cats, a 15-ft aluminium unit, one rubber dinghy and several aluminium dinghies. A workshop is maintained at the Water Police Station in Brisbane with special equipment to undertake all necessary maintenance work.

During the period under review, launches from the Queensland Water Police Station have operated from Southport south of Brisbane to Mooloolaba in the north, and for 60 miles out to sea off Cape Moreton on searches. The craft used have been the N. W. Bauer, Vedette 111, and both shark cats, the G. J. Olive and the D. G. Gordon.

A total of 2955 manhours was involved in a total of 182 searches during which 60 rescues were made and a number of vessels were located and towed to safety.

The section considers there are no water boundaries to its activities and the question of patrolling is governed only by fuel consumption. The larger of the two police launches, the N. W. Bauer, is capable, when fully fuelled, of a round trip of approximately 600 miles.

Fifteen people were transported from Moreton Island to the mainland for

urgent medical treatment following injury or illness. These transport trips were always done under extreme conditions when no other craft were available or were inadequate to meet the emergency or adverse sea and weather conditions.

The Queensland Police Diving Squad consists of nine qualified divers and has been in existence since 1962. During the year the Diving Squad carried out 69 search and recovery operations resulting in the recovery of stolen property worth more than \$100,000. In addition, several underwater searches were carried out for deceased persons and for exhibits in criminal proceedings.

Water police divers have spent approximately 380 hours underwater in areas as far north as Cape Tribulation and Emmajon Creek between Mossman and Cooktown, as far south as the Tweed River and west to Chinchilla and Goondiwindi. Members of the Squad engage in continual training in deep and shallow water and in clear and black water. Black water operations are particularly dangerous to other than fully qualified personnel as there is absolutely no visibility and searches must be carried out by sense of touch only. Two Diving Training Courses were conducted during the period under review with three police and seven personnel from other Government departments qualifying as divers.

Three mooring buoys were laid off Tangalooma in June for use by police and as emergency moorings for craft located and rescued by water police. It is proposed that a number of other moorings be laid around Moreton Bay at suitable locations for use by police boats and vessels recovered during adverse weather conditions.

Members of the section are grateful for the tremendous assistance they receive from personnel in the Volunteer Coast Guard. The co-operation between this organisation and police has resulted in the saving of many lives and recovery of several endangered craft.

Many members of the public who have been rescued by members of the water police have been thoughtful enough to express their appreciation for the dedication and courage of the section's personnel by writing to myself or the Department.

RESOURCES—FINANCIAL

Like most departments, some of the activities of the Police Department were restricted during the year by lack of available finance.

The cost of maintaining a police presence at public demonstrations far exceeded the estimates.

Overtime costs and payroll allowances in this area were greatly inflated. While some extra funds were made available by the Treasury, the necessity for the Department to expend money at these demonstrations forced a curtailment in other areas in order that sufficient funds

for the payment of personnel could be provided.

This curtailment was experienced mainly in the capital works area where the purchase and provision of necessary equipment was either postponed or written off. The effect on the overall police budget is obvious when it is seen that 88.5 per cent of total expenditure was in salaries and personnel related payments.

Police expenditure for the year 1977-78 and a comparison of expenditures between 1976-77 and 1977-78 are as follows:—

POLICE EXPENDITURE 1977-78

	\$	\$
Salaries .. .. .	..	52,207,707
Wages	482,768	
Overtime and pay for statutory holidays	4,783,564	
Allowances payroll	5,246,763	
Travelling and relieving allowances	689,536	
Fares, freights, &c.	1,429,031	
General contingencies	2,093,658	
Purchase of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,934,454	
Maintenance of motor vehicles, &c.	2,074,811	
Radio and other equipment	331,207	
Uniforms	764,335	
Payroll tax	3,126,172	
Grant in aid of police superannuation fund	7,600,000	
Cash equivalent of long service leave	794,427	
Grant to Queensland Police-Citizens Youth Welfare Association	50,000	
TOTAL CONTINGENCIES .. .. .	..	32,400,732
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .. .. .	..	84,608,439

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES

	1976-77 Actual	1977-78 Actual	1978-79 Estimated
	\$	\$	\$
Salaries	45,669,577	52,207,707	56,812,556
Contingencies	28,156,258	32,400,732	37,103,096
	\$73,825,835	\$84,608,439	\$93,915,652
Per capita	\$35.46	\$39.06	

RESOURCES—MATERIAL**Buildings**

For the second consecutive year, the major single item of capital expenditure on police buildings was the new police headquarters building in Makerston Street. Internal fittings by the Department of Works are proceeding and the first three floors have been occupied by the City Police, Traffic Branch, Police Operations Centre and some senior police administration personnel.

Workmen are putting finishing touches to the remaining floors and it is anticipated that the building will be handed over completely for police use during the next financial year. Total amount expended in the headquarters construction fund during the year was \$1,588,393.

Continuing emphasis was given during the year to the provision of new police stations, residences and cell blocks at various locations throughout the State. A total of \$2,903,790 was spent in this area.

Personnel housing, particularly in country centres, always is in demand, but in the last two financial years considerable improvement has been seen through the injection of large sums of money specifically for this purpose.

Replacement and additional residences have been built or are in the process of being built at the following centres:—Alpha, Aramac, Beenleigh, Blackwater (2), Bribie Island, Bowen (2), Cairns Cairns, Childers, Dajarra, Dalby, Dimbulah, Dirranbandi, Duaringa, Gympie, Innisfail, Isisford, Kenmore, Kingaroy, Longreach, Mareeba, Maroochydore, Mt. Garnet, Mt. Morgan, Miami, Moura, Mourilyan, Pentland, Richmond, Silkwood, Stanthorpe (2) and Toowoomba.

During the year, new police stations were built at Clayfield, Alpha and Nebo (station/residence) and an interim police station was erected at Dysart. Properties were also acquired at Kenmore and Dajarra. An interim police station was established at Kenmore and the existing police station at Dajarra was re-located on the new property. New police stations are currently under construction at Aramac and Blackwater.

New single men's quarters were completed at Atherton, and additional office accommodation was provided at Beenleigh and Stafford and a number of other stations throughout the State. New cell blocks were erected at Beenleigh, Redcliffe and at Dysart and at present a further cell block is being built at Tambo and an additional cell at St. George.

Maintenance and essential improvements to existing police buildings totalled \$1,470,754.

The Department maintains a forward planning programme to establish priorities for urgently needed police buildings. Although the completion of the new headquarters building limits the availability of loan funds for other building purposes, the Government, by making available an additional allocation of funds during the year, enabled some other urgent projects to proceed which otherwise would have had to be deferred.

Particulars of expenditure on police buildings carried out by the Department of Works during the year under review, appear in Appendix 19.

Communications

The police radio communications system comprises two main types of networks:—

- (i) Local base/mobiles consisting of a number of short range VHF systems operating on one or more frequency channels in the greater Brisbane area, all country district headquarters stations, and some selected centres throughout the State. Personal hand-held radios are also used but they have less operational range than the mobiles.

A separate UHF system for beat patrols is operated in the Brisbane city area.

- (ii) Long-range base/portable HF single side band radio system with bases at Brisbane and all country district headquarters and some selected larger country centres provides for communications links between all bases and portables, police aircraft and water police vessels.

A tele-printer service is provided in the Brisbane area to connect the Police Operations Centre with major headquarters establishments—City Station, Criminal Investigation Branch, Fortitude Valley and Woolloongabba Stations.

Telex facilities have been installed at most district headquarters stations and other selected stations throughout the State—Brisbane Police Operations Centre, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Gladstone, Innisfail, Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, Nambour, Redcliffe, Beenleigh, Southport, Coolangatta, Ipswich, Warwick, Toowoomba, Dalby and Mount Isa. The extension of telex facilities to other selected stations is listed for implementation progressively, but this is dependent upon sufficient funds being available.

The table set out below shows the additional equipment provided in major areas during the period under review:—

Equipment	As at 30-6-77	As at 30-6-78
VHF, FM, Local radio system bases	90	100
VHF, FM, mobiles	767	776
VHF, FM, personal radios	168	192
UHF, FM, personal radios	63	83
HF, SSB, marine mobiles	14	15
Telex units	15	23
Tape recorders	235	251

Transport

Modern police forces rely heavily on their motor transport fleet to enable them to meet the challenges of law enforcement in their areas. Every police station throughout Queensland is equipped with motorised transport.

Sufficient vehicles are provided at the larger centres to allow police to give maximum coverage to their districts.

As at June 30, 1978 the vehicle strength of the Department was 883, which comprised 617 sedans, 2 station wagons, 12 utilities, 75 vans, 2 buses, 1 truck, 63 four-wheel drive vehicles and 111 motorcycles.

Every effort is made throughout the year to maintain police vehicles at maximum performance level. Tenders are called each year by the State Stores Board for the supply of vehicles to the Department. Those vehicles which have reached maximum mileage are disposed of by auction through the Public Curator's office.

Brisbane auctions are held every fortnight throughout the year. Country auction sales are held at various times depending on the vehicles available.

We were grateful for Government permission to purchase 59 additional vehicles towards the end of the 1977-78 financial year. The establishment of small sections within the Department and the opening of Criminal Investigation Branch offices at many stations, however, will mean that many more vehicles will be required before vehicle numbers for police are adequate. On current operational requirements at least another 30 vehicles are needed.

Consideration will be given in 1978/79 to the purchase of a number of trail bikes for use in the metropolitan area to investigate public complaints on the use of trail bikes by some young people in various suburban areas. It may be necessary in future years to purchase additional trail bikes for country areas.

I am currently looking at the need to provide higher performance pursuit vehicles for use by our Traffic Branch. It has become obvious in some areas that a number of sports cars and larger sedans are capable of outrunning existing police vehicles. But the provision of faster pursuit vehicles must depend on the availability of finance.

Firearms

Firearms training of police personnel is carried out in the metropolitan area and at district headquarters throughout the State.

These sessions, under the guidance and control of firearms training officers, are conducted at the Police Headquarters pistol range and at various registered pistol clubs in country centres. The Police Department appreciates the co-operation of these pistol clubs in making their ranges and facilities available for police training.

During the year, 250 Smith and Wesson concealable firearms were purchased for issue to police personnel.

DEPARTMENTAL OBJECTIVES FOR 1978-79

Despite the magnificent performance by departmental personnel in achieving a record clear-up rate of more than 50 per cent for all categories of crime, there can be no room for complacency. Any relaxation of vigilance by police officers will provoke immediate reaction

in an upsurge of reported crime and a lowering of offences cleared up.

Members of the Department must be continually alert to the development of new crime patterns. They must refine their investigative techniques for greater efficiency and endeavour to improve on this year's clear-up in all areas of offences.

The Department's objectives for the 1978-79 year are as follows:—

- (1) Increase clear-up rate in general crime by one per cent on 1977-78 figures.
- (2) Reduce the incidence of selected crime by one per cent on 1977-78 figures.
- (3) Improve clear-up rate in breaking and entering offences by one per cent on 1977-78 figures.
- (4) Increase activity against drug offenders by detecting five per cent more offenders for supplying drugs.
- (5) Improve clear-up rate in stealing and unlawfully using

motor vehicles by two per cent on 1977-78 figures.

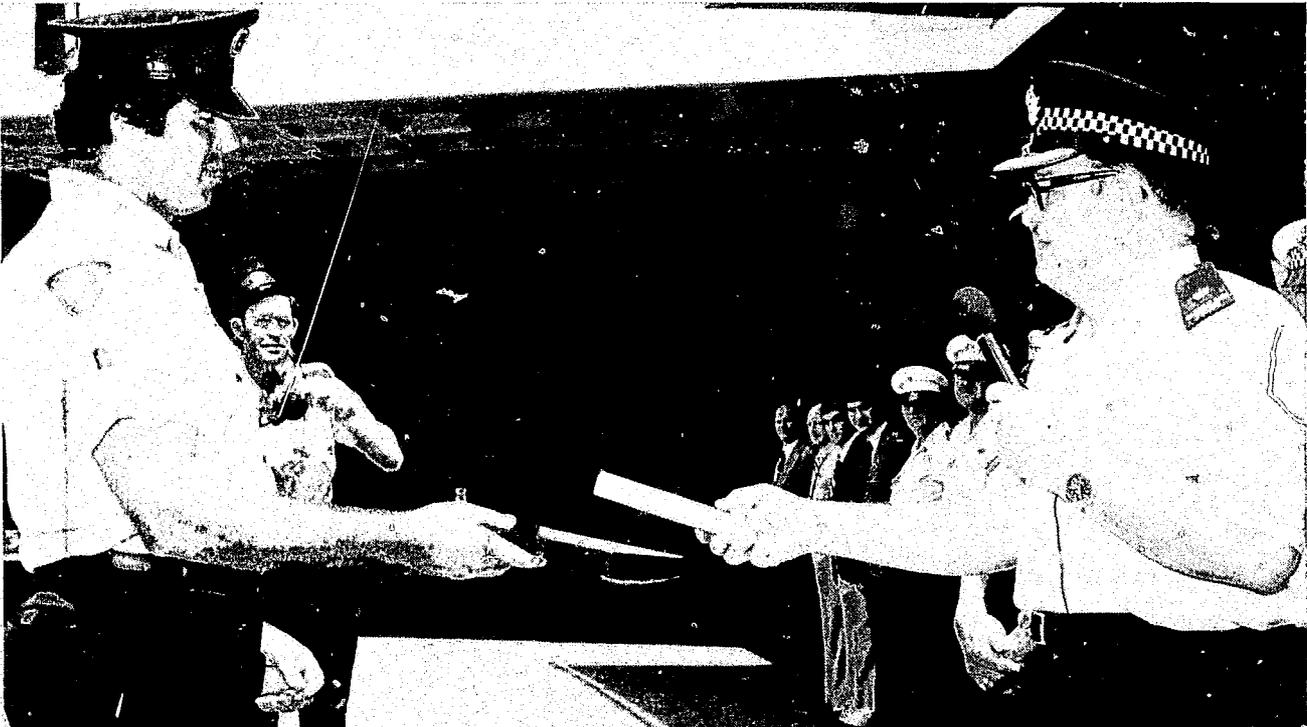
- (6) Reduce casualty accidents by two and a half per cent on 1977-78 figures.

Industrial Relations

Regular monthly meetings have been held with the Executive of the Queensland Police Union of Employees since my appointment as Commissioner. Representatives of the Union raise matters which are of concern to their members and these are openly discussed.

The meetings also provide a good medium to ensure that the Union is aware of changes in Departmental policy which have been made or are being considered. This enables the Union's viewpoint to be taken into account.

I feel that these regular meetings have been beneficial to the administration of the Police Force and play an important part in maintaining an amicable relationship, not only in industrial matters, but also in administrative affairs generally.



A prime example of co-operation between the services. The Officer in Charge of the Fortitude Valley Police District presents a Certificate of Appreciation on behalf of the Commissioner of Police to a member of the Brisbane Fire Brigade who with another fireman rescued a wounded police officer at the scene of a house fire and siege at Stafford in April 1977.



George Medal

Queen's Police
MedalThe Queen's
Silver Jubilee
MedalPolice Long Service
and Good Conduct
Medal

AWARDS

QUEEN'S GALLANTRY MEDAL

Constable M. E. LITTLE

Constable T. W. RICE

QUEEN'S POLICE MEDAL

Superintendent R. A. M. FREEMAN

Superintendent R. A. JOHNSON

Superintendent R. B. HAYES

Superintendent A. MURPHY

Superintendent E. HORAN

QUEEN'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT

Sergeant 2/c B. N. KRUGER

Sergeant 2/c B. S. O'KEEFE

Plain Clothes Senior Constable G. A. DICKSON

During the year 51 Long Service and Good Conduct Medals were awarded to police officers.

For outstanding police work during the year Favourable Records and Commendations were granted to 47 members.

HONOUR ROLL

Members of the Queensland Police Department have been honoured with various awards for their bravery, efficiency and devotion to duty in the service of their fellow Queenslanders. Below is a proud list of the recipients of major honours since 1909:—

GEORGE MEDAL

	Date of Incident
Constable 1/c O. E. CISLOWSKI	10 August, 1954
Constable 1/c J. C. STRICKFUSS	18 February, 1957
Constable A. T. MACKAY	12 June, 1957
Detective Constable 1/c G. P. HALLAHAN	8 September, 1959
Detective Senior Constable T. M. LEWIS	8 September, 1959
Detective Sergeant 1/c J. J. RYAN (Bar)	13 February, 1961 27 January, 1962
Sergeant 2/c S. A. WALKER	19 February, 1962
Detective Senior Constable J. R. LINTHWAITE	18 June, 1962
Senior Constable I. J. ADAMS	19 September, 1964
Detective Senior Constable J. L. GRAHAM	31 August, 1972

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL

Constable N. V. HAUPT	17 October, 1952
Detective Senior Constable M. F. CLARK	3 March, 1954
Constable 1/c W. J. COOKE	3 March, 1954
Constable 1/c E. L. NEEDHAM	10 August, 1954
Constable D. J. SHEEHAN	18 May, 1956
Constable J. J. BOYLE	8 February, 1958
Sergeant 2/c A. W. COCHRANE	8 February, 1958
Detective Constable 1/c T. N. FERGUSON	1 April, 1958
Constable V. F. GOOLEY	1 April, 1958
Sergeant 1/c G. W. MOUATT	1 April, 1958
Constable K. J. MORRIS	8 September, 1959
Constable J. K. SHEARER	8 September, 1959
Detective Senior Constable R. C. GRAY	3 March, 1960
Constable R. A. SPAIN	3 March, 1960
Sergeant 2/c W. R. McCLINTOCK	30 July, 1961
Senior Constable A. WILLETT	30 July 1961,
Senior Constable L. J. LEWIS	26 August, 1966
Constable 1/c T. F. PRICE	22 April, 1967
Senior Constable W. J. WILCOX	6 April, 1969
Detective Senior Constable W. D. KELLY	2 March, 1970
Senior Constable T. J. BISHOP	2 October, 1970
Inspector L. J. BARDWELL	21 April, 1972

KING'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES MEDAL

Constable C. BRIGHT	19 May, 1924
Constable J. BOURKE	11 July, 1909
Constable J. CARRIGG	20 September, 1909
Sergeant T. H. L. SEYMOUR	15 June, 1910
Acting Sergeant T. J. REGAN	15 August, 1912
Acting Sergeant D. J. DAVIS	18 July, 1914
Acting Sergeant J. TUOHY	18 July, 1914
Constable F. T. KIERNAN	19 January, 1915
Constable T. CASEY	19 June, 1915
Constable T. H. J. DUCKWORTH	19 April, 1928
Constable J. J. SCANLAN	26 May, 1913
Sergeant F. FAHEY	30 December, 1930
Constable M. BISHOP	7 December, 1934
Plain Clothes Constable E. C. BEETHAM	7 June, 1936
Constable A. J. HAINES	27 June, 1942
Sergeant A. B. BROWN	11 September, 1942
Constable F. J. WHITE	11 September, 1942
Constable J. H. SEAWRIGHT	17 October, 1942
Constable A. W. WHEELER	29 August, 1945
Detective Constable R. L. GANNON	21 October, 1945

THE QUEEN'S GALLANTRY MEDAL

	Date of Incident
Constable 1/c L. R. BARTLEY	14 January, 1974
Sergeant 2/c S. R. BICK	12 October, 1974
Constable 1/c W. J. FROHMULLER	1 January, 1975
Detective Senior Constable J. L. GRAHAM, G.M.	1 January, 1975
Constable 1/c G. L. HOFFMAN	1 January, 1975
Constable A. D. LACON	1 January, 1975
Senior Sergeant E. V. O'DEA	1 January, 1975
Sergeant J. W. A. PRESTON	1 January, 1975
Constable I. K. ROGERS	1 January, 1975
Inspector L. J. I. VOIGT	26 February, 1975
Constable J. P. BIRMINGHAM	21 January, 1976
Constable D. W. POTTER	21 January, 1976
Constable M. E. LITTLE	24 April, 1977
Constable T. W. RICE	24 April, 1977

THE QUEEN'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT

Constable C. H. LEBSANFT	3 March, 1954
Constable 1/c P. S. TALTY	17 February, 1958
Constable 1/c R. A. K. WALKER	9 November, 1958
Constable 1/c R. KANOWSKI	10 November, 1960
Constable H. MITCHELL	10 November, 1960
Detective Sergeant 2/c E. HORAN	13 February, 1961
Senior Constable J. W. KEEN	14 April, 1961
Constable 1/c A. J. CUNNINGHAM	30 July, 1961
Detective Senior Constable R. E. STRIKE	28 September, 1961
Detective Constable 1/c D. F. LANE	27 January, 1962
Sergeant 2/c A. V. CAMERON	18 June, 1962
Senior Sergeant J. R. FROST	12 August, 1962
Detective Senior Constable A. E. WILLIAMS	6 November, 1962
Constable 1/c J. F. HUGHES	3 February, 1965
Constable 1/c D. J. MORRIS	3 February, 1965
Constable 1/c T. J. WILSON	3 February, 1965
Constable R. H. LEHFELDT	4 July, 1965
Sergeant 2/c H. H. BURGOSNE	15 March, 1966
Constable 1/c G. DONALDSON	15 March, 1966
Senior Constable E. W. MOLLER	15 March, 1966
Constable G. E. POLZIN	27 March, 1968
Detective Sergeant 1/c D. McDONALD	10 August, 1968
Plain Clothes Constable 1/c W. B. SMITHERS	10 November, 1968
Sergeant 2/c E. J. ASPINALL	30 December, 1968
Sergeant 2/c W. S. SMITH	2 February, 1970
Detective Sergeant 1/c G. H. FURSMAN	2 March, 1970
Senior Constable B. W. SELF	6 November, 1974
Senior Constable R. F. LIDGARD	19 November, 1974
Sergeant 2/c A. B. HAYWARD	1 January, 1975
Constable 1/c C. D. B. DUNCAN	2 May, 1975
Constable J. R. WONE	20 July, 1975
Constable D. CACCIOLA	13 September, 1975
Constable C. L. RUSSELL	13 September, 1975
Sergeant 2/c B. N. KRUGER	26 September, 1976
Sergeant 2/c B. S. O'KEEFFE	18 December, 1976
Plain Clothes Senior Constable G. A. DICKSON	21 May, 1977
Detective Sergeant 1/c C. W. SUMMERFIELD	29 August, 1977
Sergeant 2/c W. S. RICKETTS	3 October, 1977
Sergeant 2/c J. J. McLACHLAN	19 November, 1977
Constable I. G. SELF	19 November, 1977

QUEEN'S POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY

Constable 1/c R. DOYLE	31 March, 1956
--------------------------------	----------------

INDEX OF APPENDICES

Appendix No.		Page
	STATISTICAL RETURNS—	
1	General Crime (by offences)	43
2	Good Order Offences	44
3	Areas, Populations, Strengths and Crime—Individual Police Districts— 1978	45
4	Known Juvenile Involvement in General Crime	46
5	Class of Drugs	47
6	Type of Drugs	47
7	Prostitution, Liquor, Gaming and Betting Offences	48
	TRAFFIC—	
8	Traffic Accident Statistics	49
9	Show Cause Action	49
	ADMINISTRATION—	
10	Queensland Police Department Organisational Chart	50
11	Promotions	51
12	Appeals Against Promotions	51
13	Established Strength of the Queensland Police Force at 30 June 1978	52
14	Established Strengths of Uniform, Detective and Plain Clothes Police at 30 June, 1978	52
15	Appointments to the Police Force	53
16	Civilian Staff	53
17	Population to Police	54
18	Queensland Police—Citizens Youth Welfare Association—Growth in Membership from 1972 to 1978	55
	RESOURCES—MATERIAL—	
19	Expenditure on Police Buildings Carried Out by Department of Works	56
	FOLD-OUT CHART—	
20	General Crime (by Districts and Regions in Queensland)	57

GENERAL CRIME

VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES REPORTED AND CLEARED WITHIN QUEENSLAND DURING 1977-78 AND COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS

Type of Offence	1977-78			1976-77			1975-76		
	No. Reported	No. Cleared	% Cleared	No. Reported	No. Cleared	% Cleared	No. Reported	No. Cleared	% Cleared
HOMICIDE— Murder	36	32	89	47	45	96	49	46	94
Attempted Murder	29	29	100	27	27	100	27	23	85
Manslaughter— by Homicide	7	7	100	14	13	93	4	4	100
by Motor Vehicle	49	49	100	48	48	100	72	72	100
TOTAL HOMICIDE	121	117	97	136	133	98	152	145	95
SERIOUS ASSAULT	721	616	85	525	408	78	510	411	81
ROBBERY	308	80	26	268	100	37	312	89	29
RAPE AND ATTEMPTED RAPE	69	65	94	70	57	81	60	37	62
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	979	649	66	901	662	73	1 016	587	58
BREAKING AND ENTERING— Dwellings	7 406	1 713	23	6 643	1 520	23	7 596	1 167	15
Shops, etc.	3 115	870	28	2 595	750	29	2 940	863	29
Other Premises	5 755	1 270	22	4 936	1 125	23	4 982	998	20
TOTAL BREAKING AND ENTERING	16 276	3 853	24	14 174	3 395	24	15 518	3 028	20
STEALING AND UN- LAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	5 617	1 636	29	5 017	1 643	33	4 996	1 501	30
STEALING (Excluding Motor Vehicle) under \$20	10 269	7 501	73	7 768	4 978	64	8 566	4 856	57
STEALING (Excluding Motor Vehicle) over \$20	24 262	4 288	18	21 907	3 819	17	22 275	3 807	17
TOTAL STEALING (Excluding Motor Vehicle)	34 531	11 789	34	29 675	8 797	30	30 841	8 663	28
FALSE PRETENCES	7 186	6 333	88	4 850	3 814	79	5 100	3 975	78
DRUG OFFENCES	2 899	2 899	100	2 631	2 630	100	2 287	2 284	100
STOCK OFFENCES	394	212	54	498	286	57	566	347	61
DRINK DRIVING OFFENCES	11 084	11 084	100	12 047	12 047	100	11 140	11 140	100
ALL OTHER OFFENCES	16 820	9 619	57	14 411	8 627	60	14 573	7 880	54
TOTAL	97 005	48 952	50	85 203	42 599	50	87 071	40 087	46

APPENDIX 2

GOOD ORDER OFFENCES

CATEGORIZING VARIOUS OFFENCES WITHIN EACH DISTRICT AND COMPARING THE ANNUAL DISTRICT TOTAL FOR 1977-78 WITH THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS

District	Drunk- enness	Language	Disorderly Conduct	Resist Arrest	Evade Cab Fare	Evade Rail Fare	Total for District		
							1977-78	1976-77	1975-76
Brisbane*	10 454	1 081	241	605	50	6	12 437	13 825	14 689
Beenleigh	209	60	11	37	6	3	326	195	259
Bundaberg	267	34	6	24	..	..	331	343	372
Cairns	3 160	107	41	62	2	..	3 372	5 029	6 738
Charleville	614	81	22	14	..	..	731	1 091	1 192
Charters Towers	399	44	11	29	..	2	485	671	..
Dalby	133	23	6	4	..	..	166	175	135
Fortitude Valley	165	27	12	19	..	..	223	274	173
Gladstone	292	67	17	23	..	..	399	439	617
Gold Coast	465	65	37	39	2	..	608	394	426
Gympie	1 793	128	259	39	..	..	2 219	1 709	1 977
Ingham	144	18	5	14	..	..	181	262	266
Innisfail	250	20	7	8	..	..	285	380	440
Ipswich	968	131	45	69	6	..	1 219	524	687
Longreach	337	45	27	20	..	..	429	464	575
Mackay†	898	76	28	35	5	8	1 050	1 006	1 697
Mareeba	1 653	92	79	50	1	..	1 875	2 374	1 482
Maryborough	208	57	13	25	..	..	303	394	416
Mount Isa	2 362	117	34	32	4	..	2 549	2 720	2 381
Oxley	89	25	..	16	1	..	131	232	..
Redcliffe	309	121	15	60	4	..	509	458	459
Rockhampton†	2 176	123	51	47	3	1	2 401	3 275	3 850
Roma	536	30	20	14	..	..	600	572	661
Southport	161	32	10	16	1	..	220	303	290
Sunshine Coast	170	45	4	15	..	..	234	214	209
Toowoomba†	407	84	33	37	2	..	563	525	670
Townsville†	2 806	239	199	74	6	..	3 324	3 477	4 190
Warwick	133	42	14	15	..	..	204	294	306
Wynnum	238	155	27	68	2	..	490	325	..
TOTAL	31 796	3 169	1 274	1 510	95	20	37 864	41 944	45 157

* Figures for Camp Hill, Holland Park, Moorooka and Woolloongabba Districts included in Brisbane District figures.

† Mundingburra, Gatton, Livingstone and Whitsunday Districts were abolished during the year under review. Statistics previously included in these Districts have now been included in Townsville, Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Mackay Districts

AREAS, POPULATIONS, STRENGTHS AND CRIME
INDIVIDUAL POLICE DISTRICTS—1978

Region/District	Strength as at 30-6-1978				Area km ²	Population as at 30-6-1978 (approximately)	Selected Crime 1977-78	General Crime 1977-78	Good Order Offences 1977-78	Percentage Population Growth (per year)
	Uniform	Detective and P.C.	Civilian	Total						
FAR NORTHERN REGION—										
Cairns	100	16	24	140	129 000	76 000	1 110	3 604	3 372	2.55
Ingham	25	3	5	33	10 000	22 000	105	494	181	0.70
Innisfail	43	4	8	55	4 000	26 000	156	636	285	1.12
Mareeba	49	5	6	60	186 000	27 000	192	941	1 875	-0.19
TOTAL	217	28	43	288	329 000	151 000	1 563	5 675	5 713	1.54
NORTHERN REGION—										
Charters Towers	34	4	3	41	176 000	16 000	107	493	485	-0.52
Mount Isa	66	11	6	83	302 000	35 000	800	2 178	2 549	0.77
Townsville	166	26	23	215	11 000	120 000	2 431	6 889	3 324	2.70
TOTAL	266	41	32	339	489 000	171 000	3 338	9 560	6 358	1.98
CENTRAL REGION—										
Gladstone	47	8	7	62	18 000	30 000	528	1 381	399	1.27
Longreach	51	3	4	58	229 000	14 000	83	384	429	-1.40
Mackay	101	12	12	125	56 000	93 000	827	3 107	1 050	1.71
Rockhampton	137	17	17	171	126 000	110 000	886	3 197	2 401	0.72
TOTAL	336	40	40	416	429 000	247 000	2 324	8 069	4 279	1.03
NORTH COAST REGION—										
Bundaberg	63	7	6	76	22 000	65 000	694	1 805	331	2.43
Gympie	60	6	8	74	16 000	43 000	236	889	2 219	0.01
Maryborough	52	6	8	66	10 000	41 000	236	985	303	1.79
Redcliffe	72	14	12	98	3 000	95 000	1 120	3 680	509	3.74
Sunshine Coast	58	7	10	75	3 000	70 000	576	2 635	234	3.90
TOTAL	305	40	44	389	54 000	314 000	2 862	9 994	3 596	2.73
SOUTHERN REGION—										
Charleville	44	5	1	50	231 000	11 000	87	338	731	-1.41
Dalby	57	6	8	71	36 000	41 000	172	712	166	-0.11
Roma	50	7	4	61	110 000	21 000	135	645	600	-1.19
Toowoomba	85	12	11	108	9 000	93 000	699	3 248	563	1.81
Warwick	62	5	9	76	27 000	38 000	192	954	204	-0.63
TOTAL	298	35	33	366	413 000	204 000	1 285	5 897	2 264	0.48
SOUTH EASTERN REGION—										
Beenleigh	58	8	10	76	3 000	91 000	1 033	3 310	326	9.00
Gold Coast	62	14	11	87	200	66 000	1 643	4 768	608	2.81
Ipswich	81	13	16	110	8 000	107 000	1 135	3 804	1 219	1.38
Southport	49	7	7	63	800	49 000	774	2 281	220	2.38
TOTAL	250	42	44	336	12 000	313 000	4 585	14 163	2 373	3.96
BRISBANE REGION—										
Brisbane	282	1	22	305	500	159 000	4 249	11 296	*	*
Fortitude Valley	175	1	19	194	500	217 000	3 432	12 341	223	*
TOTAL	457	1	41	499	1 000	376 000	7 681	23 637	223	-0.27
SOUTH BRISBANE REGION—										
Camp Hill	30	..	5	35	40	74 000	1 072	3 284	*	*
Holland Park	26	..	4	30	110	74 000	1 097	3 400	*	*
Moorooka	30	..	6	36	130	71 000	1 346	3 561	*	*
Oxley	42	..	8	50	110	61 000	1 037	2 598	131	*
Woolloongabba	90	1	15	106	10	33 000	1 269	4 207	*	*
Wynnum	48	..	8	56	600	77 000	863	2 960	490	*
TOTAL	266	1	46	313	1 000	390 000	6 684	20 010	621	0.07
BRISBANE AND SOUTH BRISBANE REGIONAL FUNCTIONS										
	447	317	61	825	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL BRISBANE AND SOUTH BRISBANE REGION										
	1 170	319	148	1 637	2 000	766 000	14 365	43 647	13 281†	-0.10
STATE TOTAL (Excluding State Functions)										
	2 842	545	384	3 771	1 728 000	2 166 000	30 322	97 005	37 864	1.34
STATE FUNCTIONS (Commissioner's Office, &c.)										
	367	37	245	649	..	..	..	..	..	..
OTHER DEPARTMENTS										
	34	1	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3 243	583	629	4 455	1 728 000	2 166 000	30 322	97 005	37 864	1.3

* These figures not available on District basis.

† Represents combined total of District figures.

APPENDIX 4

KNOWN JUVENILE INVOLVEMENT IN GENERAL CRIME
NUMBER OF KNOWN JUVENILE OFFENDERS, HOW THEY WERE DEALT WITH,
AGE GROUPINGS, AND PERCENTAGE OF ALL OFFENDERS
FOR THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Type of Offence	Juvenile Offenders	How Juveniles Dealt with			Age Grouping of Juvenile Offenders								Total Offenders Adult and Juvenile	Juvenile Offenders %	
					Under 10 years		10 years and under 12 years		12 years and under 14 years		14 years and under 17 years				
		Arrested	Sum-moned	Cautioned	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
HOMICIDE—															
Murder	29	..
Attempted Murder	30	..
Manslaughter—															
by Homicide	8	..
by Motor Vehicle	44	..
TOTAL HOMICIDE	111	..
SERIOUS ASSAULT	37	28	4	5	..	..	1	..	2	..	31	3	622	6
ROBBERY	17	13	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	12	3	132	13
RAPE AND ATTEMPTED RAPE ..	16	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	90	18
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES ..	88	39	11	38	..	..	2	..	13	..	73	..	517	17
BREAKING AND ENTERING—															
Dwellings	715	419	4	292	38	2	43	3	158	12	410	49	1 221	59	
Shops, &c.	422	262	8	152	18	..	38	1	93	..	263	9	954	44	
Other premises	650	323	9	318	34	..	80	2	166	4	359	5	1 177	55	
TOTAL BREAKING AND ENTERING	1 787	1 004	21	762	90	2	161	6	417	16	1 032	63	3 352	53	
STEALING AND UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	738	607	6	125	1	..	20	..	86	2	592	37	1 912	39	
STEALING (Excluding Motor Vehicle) under \$20	2 683	337	10	2 336	40	10	201	103	529	421	856	523	5 464	49	
STEALING (Excluding Motor Vehicle) over \$20	1 017	390	4	623	28	..	58	8	202	46	562	113	3 558	29	
TOTAL STEALING (Excluding Motor Vehicle)	3 700	727	14	2 959	68	10	259	111	731	467	1 418	636	9 022	41	
FALSE PRETENCES	101	37	..	64	2	..	3	3	11	4	58	20	1 489		
DRUG OFFENCES	41	25	4	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	9	2 237	2
STOCK OFFENCES	15	5	..	10	1	..	2	..	3	..	8	1	165	9	
DRINK DRIVING OFFENCES ..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	10 712	..
ALL OTHER OFFENCES	916	333	50	533	49	2	81	2	153	24	560	45	8 087	11	
TOTAL	7 474*	2 849	110	4 515	211	14	530	122	1 418	513	3 849	817	38 448*	19	

* 7 474 juvenile offenders were known to be responsible for 7 905 cleared offences.
38 448 total offenders were known to be responsible for 48 952 cleared offences.

APPENDIX 5

CLASS OF DRUGS

VARIOUS CLASSES OF DRUGS ASSOCIATED WITH
DRUG OFFENCES DURING 1977-78, COMPARED
WITH THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS

Class	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76
Natural Narcotic	100	59	26
Synthetic Narcotic	3	29	10
Stimulant	6	23	25
Hallucinogen	1 904	1 844	1 617
Depressant	12	..	..
Amphetamine	1	2	4
Barbiturate	3	2	1
TOTAL	2 029	1 959	1 683

APPENDIX 6

TYPE OF DRUGS

VARIOUS TYPES OF HARD AND SOFT DRUGS
ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG OFFENCES DURING
1977-78, COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS TWO
YEARS

Type	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76
HARD DRUGS—			
Heroin	88	53	18
Cocaine	5	6	3
Morphine	5	6	2
Other hard drugs	14	31	29
TOTAL	112	96	52
SOFT DRUGS—			
Cannabis	1 760	1 700	1 480
Tetrahydrocannabinol (Hashish)	109	97	82
Psilocybe-cubensis (Mushroom) ..	31	38	40
Other soft drugs	17	28	29
TOTAL	1 917	1 863	1 631
TOTAL HARD AND SOFT DRUGS ..	2 029	1 959	1 683

APPENDIX 7

PROSTITUTION, LIQUOR, GAMING AND BETTING OFFENCES

VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF PROSTITUTION, LIQUOR, GAMING AND BETTING OFFENCES WITHIN QUEENSLAND DURING 1977-78, COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS

	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76
PROSTITUTION—			
Use massage parlour for purpose of prostitution	647	476	192
Keep premises for prostitution	46	19	11
Live off proceeds of prostitution	8	2	3
Solicit for immoral purposes	16	15	8
TOTAL	717	512	214
LIQUOR—			
Offences committed by persons under 18 years	141	153	107
Offences committed on licensed premises	100	151	119
Consume liquor in public place	339	299	329
Possession of liquor in vicinity of dance hall	82	82	105
Sell liquor without a license	89	22	14
Miscellaneous liquor offences	63	110	100
TOTAL	814	817	774
GAMING—			
Unlawfully in common gaming house	61	114	2
Keep common gaming house	10	7	1
Bet/Play at unlawful game	30	16	9
Miscellaneous gaming offences	15	7	9
TOTAL	116	144	21
BETTING—			
Use common betting house	33	20	18
Betting in a public place	42	55	23
Act as bookmaker elsewhere than on a racecourse, &c.	32	41	16
Miscellaneous betting offences	36	22	15
TOTAL	143	138	72

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT STATISTICS

QUEENSLAND STATE AND BRISBANE METROPOLITAN ANNUAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENT STATISTICS FOR
1977-78 COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS

	*1977-78	1976-77	1975-76
QUEENSLAND—			
Fatal Accidents	505	513	523
Persons Killed	563	587	600
Injury Accidents	8 779	8 790	9 450
Total Accidents	27 279	24 303	29 201
Pedestrians Killed	68	96	101
Moving Violations	256 335	242 774	241 277
BRISBANE METROPOLITAN—			
Fatal Accidents	92	92	125
Persons Killed	101	95	132
Injury Accidents	3 120	3 091	3 467
Total Accidents	11 403	9 917	12 486
Pedestrians Killed	24	25	41
Moving Violations	111 732	114 131	111 928

* Estimated figures for May and June, 1978.

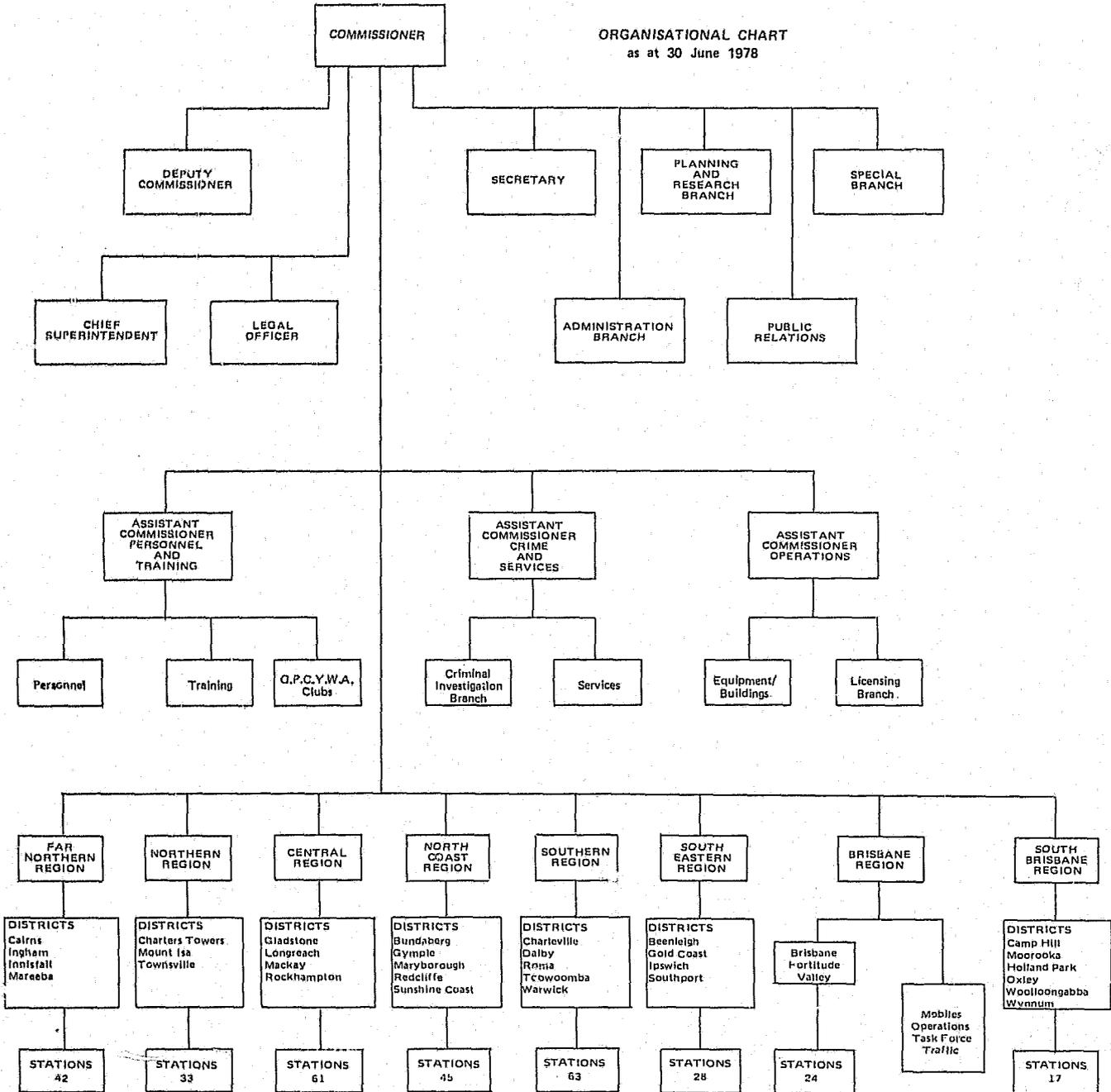
SHOWCAUSE ACTION

ACTIONS TAKEN AGAINST THE HOLDERS OF A DRIVER'S LICENSE DURING
1977-78 COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS

Action	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76
License Cancelled	2 322	1 308	1 462
License Modified	540	376	386
License Suspended	3 804	4 221	3 735
Cause Shown	44	31	34
Withdrawal of Privilege	531	578	506

APPENDIX 10

ORGANISATIONAL CHART
as at 30 June 1978



APPENDIX 11

PROMOTIONS

PROMOTIONS TO VARIOUS RANKS WITHIN THE POLICE
FORCE DURING 1977-78, COMPARED WITH THE
PREVIOUS TWO YEARS

	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76
To Commissioner .. .. .	..	1	..
To Deputy Commissioner .. .. .	..	1	..
To Assistant Commissioner	1	3	..
To Chief Superintendent	1	1	1
To Superintendent	6	9	6
To Inspector	7	30	39
To Senior Sergeant	46	46	37
To Sergeant 1/C	67	64	53
To Sergeant 2/C	105	103	94
TOTAL	233	258	230

APPENDIX 12

APPEALS AGAINST PROMOTIONS

APPEALS AGAINST PROMOTIONS TO VARIOUS N.C.O.
POSITIONS DURING 1977-78, COMPARED WITH THE
PREVIOUS TWO YEARS

	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76
Number of promotions approved to N.C.O. Rank	218	213	184
Number of appeals lodged	83	224	62
Number of promotions appealed against	41	68	49
Number of appeals heard	14	16	14
Results of appeals heard—			
Dismissed	13	14	11
Struck out	1	..	..
Upheld .. .. .	..	2	3

APPENDIX 13

**ESTABLISHED STRENGTHS OF THE QUEENSLAND
POLICE FORCE AT 30 JUNE, 1978 COMPARED WITH
STRENGTHS AT 30 JUNE DURING THE PREVIOUS
FOUR YEARS**

	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974
Commissioner	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1	..	..	..
Assistant Commissioners	3	3	3	3	3
Chief Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendents	12	12	12	10	8
Inspectors	106	114	108	95	90
Senior Sergeants	128	117	111	119	141
Sergeants 1/C	278	270	271	270	258
Sergeants 2/C	620	604	585	565	535
Constables	2 682	2 621	2 490	2 415	2 328
TOTAL	3 832	3 744	3 582	3 479	3 365

APPENDIX 14

**ESTABLISHED STRENGTHS OF UNIFORM, DETECTIVE AND PLAIN CLOTHES POLICE AT 30 JUNE, 1978
COMPARED WITH STRENGTHS AT 30 JUNE DURING PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS**

	UNIFORM POLICE					DETECTIVES					PLAIN CLOTHES				
	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974
Commissioner	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deputy Commissioner	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Commissioners	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superintendents	12	12	12	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspectors	106	114	108	95	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Sergeants	100	96	95	99	113	27	19	14	17	25	1	2	2	3	3
Sergeants 1/C	233	228	227	224	214	43	40	40	42	40	2	2	4	4	4
Sergeants 2/C	516	505	490	477	451	92	86	77	72	68	12	13	18	16	16
Constables	2 276	2 257	2 172	2 108	2 029	163	196	196	197	202	243	168	122	110	97
TOTAL	3 249	3 218	3 109	3 018	2 910	325	341	327	328	335	258	185	146	133	120

APPOINTMENTS TO THE POLICE FORCE

PROBATIONARY AND CADET APPOINTMENTS AND PERSONNEL INDUCTED FOR 1977-78, COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS

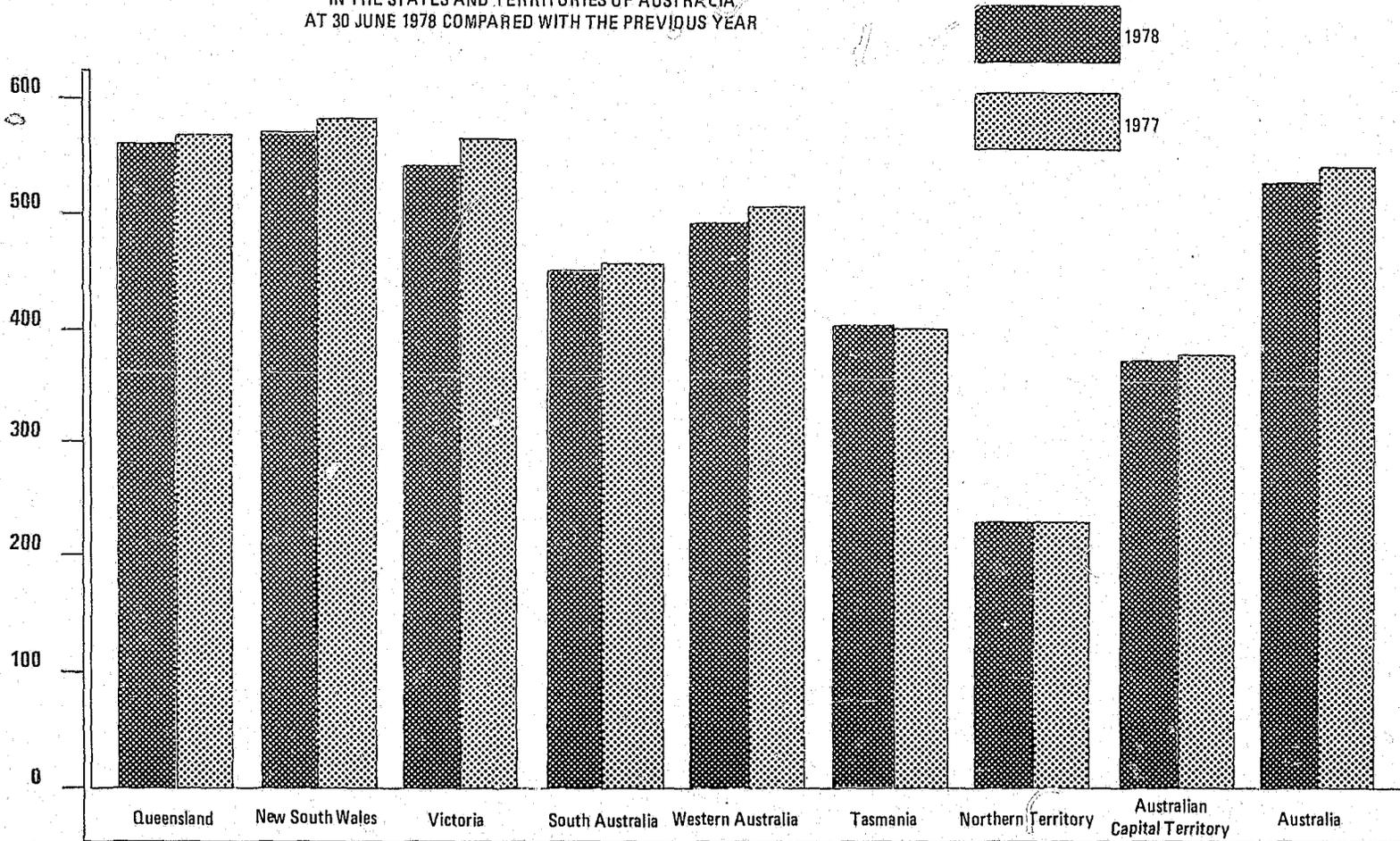
	1977-78			1976-77			1975-76		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
PROBATIONARIES—									
In training 1 July	115	2	117	87	7	94	94	26	120
Appointed	78	..	78	354	16	370	224	41	265
Inducted	107	2	109	261	19	280	195	53	248
In training 30 June	78	..	78	115	2	117	87	7	94
CADETS—									
Stage I	52	..	52	76	..	76	90	..	90
Stage II	17	..	17	10	..	10	16	..	16
Stage III	30	..	30	24	17	41	18	20	38
TOTAL	99	..	99	110	17	127	124	20	144
PERSONNEL INDUCTED—									
Probationaries	107	2	109	261	19	280	195	53	248
Cadets	71	19	90	76	21	97	64	31	95
Re-joiners (not appointed Probationaries)	12	..	12	10	1	11	2	..	2
TOTAL	190	21	211	347	41	388	261	84	345

CIVILIAN STAFF

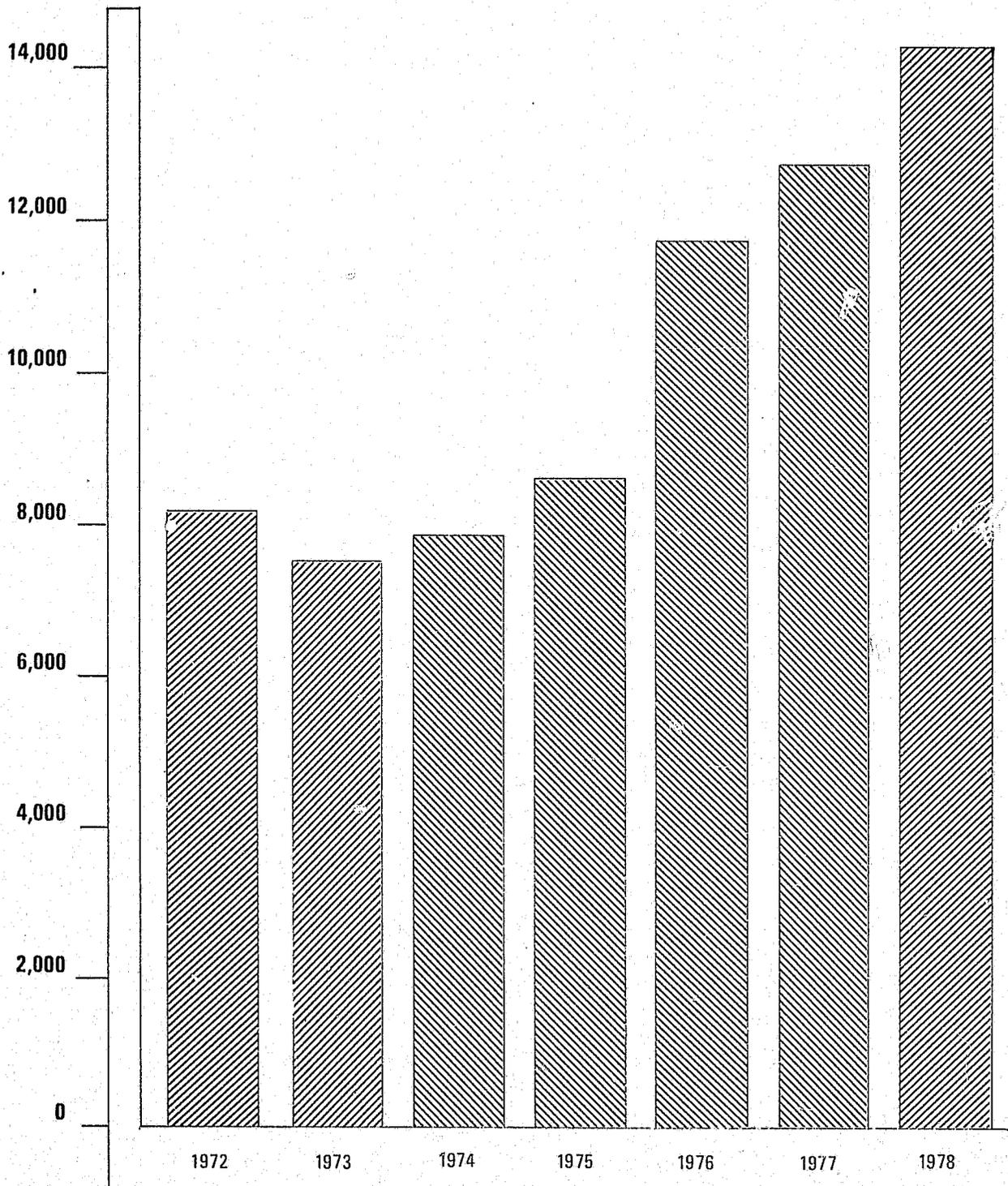
PUBLIC SERVANTS AND OTHER CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES WITHIN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AT 30 JUNE, 1978, COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974
Administrative Officers, Specialist Officers and Clerks	98	99	86	89	73
Assistants (Clerical and General, &c.)	196	197	227	206	183
Stenographers and Clerk-Typists	332	335	315	283	237
Telephonists	4	4	4	3	3
Lecturers	16	14	13	14	9
Driver's License Testing Officers	22	22	22	29	28
Garage Attendants	10	10	10	10	10
Cleaners	55	55	57	53	50
Miscellaneous	18	19	14	12	12
TOTAL	751	755	748	699	605

POPULATION TO POLICE
 NUMBER OF PERSONS PER POLICE OFFICER
 IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA
 AT 30 JUNE 1978 COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR



QUEENSLAND POLICE-CITIZENS YOUTH WELFARE ASSOCIATION
GROWTH IN MEMBERSHIP FROM 1972 TO 1978



APPENDIX 19

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE BUILDINGS CARRIED
OUT BY DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

Expenditure for 1977-1978 on major projects undertaken by Department of Works in connection with Police Department buildings was as follows:—

	\$
Alpha Police Station and residence	187,687
Aramac Police Station and residence	88,313
Atherton (new singlemen's quarters)	20,550
Beenleigh (Cell block, residence and alterations)	114,383
Blackwater Police Station and residence	268,603
Bribie Island (Residence)	26,490
Bowen (2 new residences)	58,619
Cairns (Residence)	34,460
Calen (Residence)	36,388
Childers (Residence)	32,787
Clayfield Police Station	146,320
Dajarra (Residence)	50,000
Dalby (Residence)	33,049
Dimbulah (Residence)	38,312
Dirranbandi (Residence)	17,067
Duarina (Residence)	18,253
Dysart (Interim Police Station, Court Room, Cell and Store)	77,080
Gympie (Residence)	28,380
Innisfail (Residence)	32,965
Isisford (Residence)	27,231
Kenmore (Acquisition of premises for interim Police Station)	32,962
Kingaroy (Residence)	25,674
Longreach (Replacement Residence)	26,840
Mareeba (Residence)	35,802
Maroochydore (Residence)	21,381
Miami (Residence)	25,751
Mount Garnet (Residence)	37,638
Mount Morgan (Residence)	33,147
Moura (Residence)	28,715
Mourilyan (Residence)	34,207
Nebo Police Station and residence combined	40,423
Pentland (Residence)	28,673
Redcliffe (Cell block)	67,425
Richmond (Residence)	22,000
St. George (additional cell)	11,871
Silkwood (Residence)	35,800
Stafford (additional accommodation)	30,606
Stanthorpe—	
New Residence	23,364
Preparatory costs (Second Residence)	920
Tambo (Cell block)	3,190
Toowoomba (Residence)	28,973
Capital expenditure on unallocated works	939,477
Sewerage and septic installations	32,014
	\$2,903,790
Trust and Special Fund—Police Headquarters Construction Fund	\$1,588,393

GENERAL CRIME

**VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES REPORTED AND CLEARED
WITHIN THE POLICE DISTRICTS AND REGIONS IN QUEENSLAND
FOR 1977-78**

TYPE OF OFFENCE:-

TYPE OF OFFENCE:-	REGION	FAR NORTHERN					NORTHERN					CENTRAL					NORTH COAST					SOUTHERN					
		DISTRICT	CAIRNS	INGHAM	INNISFAIL	MAREEBA	REGION	CHARTERS TOWERS	MOUNT ISA	TOWNSVILLE	REGION	GLADSTONE	LONGREACH	MACKAY	ROCKHAMPTON	REGION	BUNDBERG	GYMPIE	MARYBOROUGH	REDCLIFFE	SUNSHINE COAST	REGION	CHARLEVILLE	DALBY	ROMA	TOOWOOMBA	WARWICK	REGION
HOMICIDE Murder	No. Reported Percent Cleared	4 100	1 100	- -	1 100	6 100	2 100	2 100	3 100	7 100	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 100	- -	2 -	- -	- -	4 50	- -	- -	1 100	- -	- -	1 100
Attempted Murder	No. Reported Percent Cleared	- -	- -	1 100	- -	1 100	- -	2 100	1 100	3 100	- -	1 100	- -	1 100	2 100	- -	1 100	- -	2 100	1 100	4 100	- -	2 100	- -	2 100	- -	4 100
Manslaughter -- by Homicide	No. Reported Percent Cleared	1 100	1 100	- -	- -	2 100	- -	- -	1 100	1 100	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
-- by Motor Vehicle	No. Reported Percent Cleared	1 100	1 100	- -	2 100	4 100	1 100	5 100	3 100	9 100	- -	- -	5 100	1 100	6 100	2 100	2 100	- -	6 100	3 100	13 100	- -	- -	- -	3 100	1 100	4 100
TOTAL HOMICIDE	No. Reported Percent Cleared	6 100	3 100	1 100	3 100	13 100	3 100	9 100	8 100	20 100	- -	1 100	5 100	2 100	8 100	4 100	3 100	2 100	8 100	4 100	21 90	- -	2 100	1 100	5 100	1 100	9 100
SERIOUS ASSAULT	No. Reported Percent Cleared	58 97	9 89	1 100	15 100	83 96	7 100	32 97	51 78	90 87	11 109	3 100	14 86	33 97	61 97	2 50	10 100	9 100	34 82	19 79	74 85	9 100	1 100	8 88	44 95	10 100	72 96
ROBBERY	No. Reported Percent Cleared	9 11	4 25	- -	1 -	14 14	- -	- -	31 23	31 23	- -	- -	4 50	7 43	11 45	2 100	1 100	1 -	7 43	1 -	12 50	- -	1 -	- -	4 -	3 67	8 25
RAPE AND ATTEMPTED RAPE	No. Reported Percent Cleared	9 78	- -	1 100	3 100	13 85	1 100	2 100	6 100	9 100	1 100	- -	1 100	2 75	4 -	- -	- -	1 100	2 100	3 100	1 100	1 100	1 100	2 100	1 100	6 100	
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	No. Reported Percent Cleared	46 65	5 100	4 75	18 94	73 75	5 100	25 96	47 49	77 68	11 100	6 100	36 86	30 97	83 93	12 75	6 83	18 67	53 64	41 95	130 76	- -	15 100	7 100	33 52	10 80	65 72
BREAKING AND ENTERING Dwellings	No. Reported Percent Cleared	245 22	19 26	39 15	34 24	337 22	21 29	177 38	380 30	578 32	32 34	20 65	139 57	189 24	380 39	111 41	28 54	41 41	280 20	177 19	637 26	11 55	45 71	18 89	169 39	31 10	274 45
Shops, etc.	No. Reported Percent Cleared	166 30	12 25	32 84	25 60	235 40	7 57	106 29	151 24	264 27	52 62	10 30	112 33	114 32	288 38	60 40	56 59	28 39	167 26	92 29	403 34	9 67	25 44	18 72	54 52	31 10	137 45
Other Premises	No. Reported Percent Cleared	249 25	21 43	45 49	47 38	362 31	31 48	161 28	395 26	587 28	87 31	14 21	228 29	219 26	548 28	125 26	66 59	50 44	253 13	99 24	593 25	31 71	44 59	38 24	146 35	37 14	296 38
TOTAL BREAKING AND ENTERING	No. Reported Percent Cleared	660 25	52 33	116 47	106 39	934 30	59 42	444 32	926 27	1429 30	171 41	44 43	479 38	522 27	1216 34	296 34	150 58	119 42	700 19	368 23	1633 28	51 67	114 61	74 51	369 39	99 11	707 42
STEALING AND UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	No. Reported Percent Cleared	210 31	20 65	21 67	36 69	287 41	20 75	171 41	387 35	578 38	62 35	7 71	139 45	117 46	325 44	86 45	42 79	22 45	195 30	90 33	435 39	4 50	22 82	21 81	116 51	36 69	199 61
STEALING (Excluding Motor Vehicle) under \$20	No. Reported Percent Cleared	225 69	27 56	38 53	75 68	365 66	21 62	186 86	1134 87	1341 87	128 86	21 62	183 51	265 66	597 65	120 63	84 69	83 69	350 75	259 74	896 72	16 81	69 87	42 79	435 74	88 72	650 75
STEALING (Excluding Motor Vehicle) over \$20	No. Reported Percent Cleared	1013 16	91 22	151 19	231 25	1486 18	80 28	387 24	1382 22	1849 23	274 25	87 20	899 18	935 18	2195 19	491 19	228 24	262 17	967 13	963 16	2911 16	80 26	119 29	123 29	712 24	218 20	1252 24
TOTAL STEALING (Excluding Motor Vehicle)	No. Reported Percent Cleared	1238 26	118 30	189 25	306 36	1851 28	101 35	573 44	2516 52	3190 50	402 45	108 28	1082 23	1200 29	2792 29	611 28	312 36	345 30	1317 29	1222 29	3807 29	96 35	188 51	165 42	1147 43	306 35	1902 42
FALSE PRETENCES	No. Reported Percent Cleared	158 63	17 94	16 75	28 89	219 69	17 82	142 94	1022 94	1181 94	283 97	28 82	185 89	203 86	699 91	304 94	30 77	83 93	175 89	92 66	684 88	22 68	31 90	30 87	159 90	42 102	284 90
DRUG OFFENCES	No. Reported Percent Cleared	112 100	27 100	25 100	60 100	224 100	35 100	53 100	168 100	256 100	33 103	7 100	122 100	45 100	207 100	18 100	7 100	10 100	119 100	152 100	306 100	1 100	8 100	11 100	87 99	46 100	153 99
STOCK OFFENCES	No. Reported Percent Cleared	11 91	7 43	7 71	12 50	37 65	39 82	11 27	9 56	59 68	4 25	20 55	29 48	16 13	69 41	9 22	4 -	10 40	9 33	3 -	35 26	11 73	46 76	35 51	5 80	18 56	115 65
DRINK DRIVING OFFENCES	No. Reported Percent Cleared	478 100	115 100	120 100	97 100	810 100	59 100	264 100	715 100	1038 100	204 100	66 100	528 100	428 100	1226 100	200 100	128 100	197 100	400 100	321 100	1246 100	60 100	128 100	121 100	492 100	184 100	985 100
ALL OTHER OFFENCES	No. Reported Percent Cleared	609 65	117 84	135 61	256 79	1117 69	147 90	452 79	1003 63	1602 70	199 77	94 78	483 56	592 66	1368 65	261 48	196 73	169 66	632 42	320 62	1608 53	83 82	155 85	171 77	785 64	198 66	1392 69
TOTALS	No. Reported Percent Cleared	3604 48	494 69	636 58	941 64	5675 54	493 74	2178 62	6889 62	9560 62	1381 70	384 64	3107 53	3197 51	8069 56	1805 53	889 62	985 59	3680 44	2635 48	9994 50	338 69	712 75	645 69	3248 61	954 61	5897 64

TYPE OF OFFENCE:-

	IN	SOUTH EASTERN				BRISBANE				SOUTH BRISBANE				STATE TOTALS			
		REGION	BEENLEIGH	GOLD COAST	IPSWICH	SOUTHPORT	REGION	BRISBANE	FORTITUDE VALLEY	REGION	CAMP HILL	HOLLAND PARK	MOOROOKA		OXLEY	WOOLLOONGABBA	WYNNUM	REGION
HOMICIDE	No. Reported	-	1	1	2	4	2	4	6	2	-	1	-	1	4	8	36
Murder	Percent Cleared	-	100	100	100	100	100	75	83	100	-	-	-	100	100	88	89
Attempted Murder	No. Reported	-	1	2	-	3	2	3	5	2	-	1	2	2	-	7	29
	Percent Cleared	-	100	100	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	-	100	100
Manslaughter	No. Reported	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7
- by Homicide	Percent Cleared	-	100	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
	No. Reported	-	1	-	-	1	1	4	5	-	-	3	2	1	1	7	49
- by Motor Vehicle	Percent Cleared	-	100	-	-	100	100	100	100	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL HOMICIDE	No. Reported	-	5	4	2	11	5	11	16	4	-	5	4	4	6	23	121
	Percent Cleared	-	100	100	100	100	100	91	94	100	-	80	100	100	100	96	97
SERIOUS ASSAULT	No. Reported	24	21	27	5	77	63	67	130	14	25	16	11	39	29	134	721
	Percent Cleared	83	67	89	80	81	65	82	74	64	72	69	82	82	103	81	85
ROBBERY	No. Reported	6	20	4	2	32	56	64	120	9	8	8	13	35	7	80	308
	Percent Cleared	33	25	75	-	31	16	33	25	11	-	63	23	20	29	23	26
RAPE AND ATTEMPTED RAPE	No. Reported	1	-	5	1	7	4	3	7	1	2	1	4	5	7	20	69
	Percent Cleared	200	-	80	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	100	100	80	114	95	94
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	No. Reported	48	32	29	16	125	111	129	240	22	27	42	32	39	24	186	979
	Percent Cleared	81	53	66	69	69	54	49	51	59	37	64	56	64	71	59	66
BREAKING AND ENTERING	No. Reported	363	516	291	256	1426	712	891	1603	407	428	478	217	343	298	2171	7406
Dwellings	Percent Cleared	13	28	26	6	20	20	19	20	25	14	19	15	22	19	19	23
Shops, etc.	No. Reported	108	194	134	94	530	241	336	577	129	103	123	118	113	95	681	3115
	Percent Cleared	21	24	31	27	26	23	20	21	16	21	18	29	22	16	20	28
Other Premises	No. Reported	243	174	260	139	816	451	685	1136	202	189	316	270	221	219	1417	5755
	Percent Cleared	25	14	22	17	20	13	15	14	18	12	16	23	20	18	18	22
TOTAL BREAKING AND ENTERING	No. Reported	714	884	685	489	2772	1404	1912	3316	738	720	917	605	677	612	4269	16276
	Percent Cleared	18	24	26	13	21	18	18	18	22	15	18	21	21	18	19	24
STEALING AND UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE	No. Reported	181	333	214	176	904	713	822	1535	190	195	238	270	309	152	1354	5617
	Percent Cleared	34	22	36	26	28	19	22	21	19	17	17	19	26	28	21	29
STEALING (Excluding Motor Vehicle) under \$20	No. Reported	212	443	378	193	1226	1270	2159	3429	358	482	228	184	229	284	1765	10269
	Percent Cleared	62	65	53	72	62	74	83	80	60	76	50	48	45	68	61	73
STEALING (Excluding Motor Vehicle) over \$20	No. Reported	869	1655	889	811	4224	2492	2856	5348	813	829	962	606	996	791	4997	24262
	Percent Cleared	18	13	23	14	16	16	16	16	15	24	14	15	18	18	17	18
TOTAL STEALING (Excluding Motor Vehicle)	No. Reported	1081	2098	1267	1004	5450	3762	5015	8777	1171	1311	1190	790	1225	1075	6762	34531
	Percent Cleared	26	24	32	25	26	35	45	41	29	43	21	23	23	31	29	34
FALSE PRETENCES	No. Reported	107	380	196	99	782	1980	553	2533	116	147	161	130	200	50	804	7186
	Percent Cleared	70	75	93	80	79	93	84	91	84	77	78	75	81	92	80	88
DRUG OFFENCES	No. Reported	136	195	84	49	464	341	313	654	113	103	76	48	158	137	635	2899
	Percent Cleared	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
STOCK OFFENCES	No. Reported	22	2	28	1	53	1	3	4	2	2	10	3	2	3	22	394
	Percent Cleared	37	100	25	-	30	-	100	75	50	100	80	100	100	33	77	54
DRINK DRIVING OFFENCES	No. Reported	382	231	422	183	1218	1056	1408	2464	336	312	384	223	556	286	2097	11084
	Percent Cleared	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
ALL OTHER OFFENCES	No. Reported	608	567	839	254	2268	1800	2041	3841	568	548	513	465	958	572	3624	16820
	Percent Cleared	49	59	43	53	50	55	54	54	38	42	44	33	67	58	50	57
TOTALS	No. Reported	3310	4768	3804	2281	14163	11296	12341	3637	3284	3400	3561	2598	4207	2960	0010	97005
	Percent Cleared	43	39	47	36	42	54	50	52	40	44	37	36	50	46	43	50

END