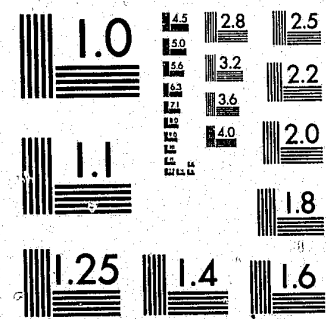


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REPORT  
OF THE  
**NEW ZEALAND POLICE**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 1977

*Presented to the House of Representatives Pursuant to  
Section 65 of the Police Act 1958*

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## Police Headquarters, Wellington.

The Minister of Police,  
Wellington.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 65 of the Police Act 1958, I have the honour to submit my report on the operations of the Police for the year ended 31 March 1977.

K. B. BURNSIDE, Commissioner of Police.

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## INTRODUCTION

It is accepted that those who are responsible for the maintenance of the law should not be above it. That is why policemen without concern or rancour submit to the checks and balances imposed upon them in order that an injustice should not occur because of a personal or human failing in a policeman.

What are these checks and balances?

A policeman is governed by regulating instructions. He is subject to the chain of police command from his sergeant to his commissioner. All his actions whether proper or not may well bring him into conflict not only with his supervisors but with a member of Parliament through his Minister, a committee of inquiry, the Ombudsman, the public, or even the court itself: and superimposed on these checks, his actions are scrutinised by civil liberties groups, minority groups, partisan elements, the media or simply by individuals to whom one law or another represents a personal anathema.

Yet the policeman is expected not to be inhibited by regulations; by any public contempt for a particular law, or to be so in awe of his superiors or influenced by groups or individuals that he is deterred from carrying out his duties. He is, however, expected to carry them out fearlessly; with resourcefulness, with firmness and fairness, yet always effectively and with the proper exercise of discretion. He must deal with the rapist, the robber, the drug addict, and the murderer. In coping with his share of more than 240 000 crimes reported annually, he must accept the greatest workload any policeman has been asked to carry in police history. He must, because it is demanded of him, seek information; be suspicious, doubt and challenge so that law-breakers might be apprehended.

But in his efforts to deal with the guile and deceit of criminals not subject to any rules, he must consider the checks and balances authority and society impose on him. And this, while the criminal even then may be using the same checks and balances for his own ends or protection.

That is why many policemen today "look over their shoulders" at the plethora of authority and interested groups they must satisfy, realising their vulnerability in trying to meet expectations of them. Is it any wonder that today there is evidence to suggest that a policeman may see little merit in placing himself in peril of censure, either from his departmental peers, outside authority or groups, and that in this climate there is a danger that policemen may tend towards the philosophy "the less you do, the less you can be blamed for".

Based on the truth that a policeman's industry earns him no productivity bonus; that his department benefits little from his diligence; what other conclusion may be reached than that the community is the major beneficiary of the policeman's endeavours. This being so, the community must ask itself the questions: "are the checks and balances imposed on policemen really helping policemen do their job, or are they protecting and encouraging the ingenuity and daring of the criminal?"

"Is an obsession with the rights of the individual coming into conflict with the rights of the wider community?"

"Are the rights of individuals to become so sacrosanct as to 'strait-jacket' police efforts to effectively provide law and order for the rest?"

"Will the fear of violating an individual's rights cause policemen to 'back off' and become less determined to do their job?"

"Is society prepared to pick up the 'crime tab' resulting from personal liberties which protect the criminal rather than help expose him as such?"



"Will a surfeit of personal liberty be the rock upon which eventually the freedom of communities will founder?"

Increasing crime is a pointer. It points to a situation in which society is being made to accept, that in protecting the liberty of at least some individuals, it is itself becoming more vulnerable to crime. The scale of freedom for both individuals and society must be kept in balance. Some believe there is already an imbalance.

#### ADDITIONAL DEMANDS ON POLICE

The primary functions of the Police relate to the maintenance of law and order, the prevention of crime, the detection and apprehension of offenders, and a wide variety of community services. There is never any shortage of work for the Police to attend to.

It is inevitable too that any change of a democratically elected government results in changes of emphasis and policies that affect all citizens. Not the least affected by recent policy changes are members of the Police.

Examples of additional demands on the Police during the last year, including those resulting from changes in policy, are to be found in many spheres. The following list is by no means exhaustive, but it does indicate the diversity of the extra burdens placed on members during the year in fulfilling their various roles in our society, including the orderly control of mass gatherings and demonstrations:

- (a) Matters connected with changing policies regarding sporting contacts with South Africa;
- (b) The visit of nuclear-powered vessels to our ports;
- (c) The need for additional security measures at airports to meet the possibility of terrorism or hi-jacking;
- (d) Additional duties relating to immigration;
- (e) Forty murders;
- (f) The Royal Tour;
- (g) The "Moyle Incident".

Because the integrity of the Police was questioned in some quarters in relation to aspects of the "Moyle Incident" the following passage from the findings of the formal inquiry conducted by Sir Alfred North is relevant and enlightening: Sir Alfred said:

"First of all I am clearly of the opinion that Commissioner Burnside and Deputy Commissioner Walton acted with considerable restraint in a most difficult and embarrassing situation. This enquiry, if it does nothing more, should result in the people of New Zealand appreciating more fully the benefits they enjoy as a result of having a Police Force controlled by officers in whose integrity they can have complete confidence."

I am proud to report that the Police have met all demands made on them during the past year in a manner that reflects highly on their calibre as individuals and their effectiveness as a entity.

#### STAFF AND ESTABLISHMENT

The effective strength of the Police rose by 134 bringing the total at 31 March 1977 to 4 466. The increase was not as great as during the previous year and recruitment was to a staff ceiling rather than to a ratio.

Details of losses from all causes were:

Year Ended 31 March	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
Resignations ...	223	175	192	184	128	143
(Resignations percent) ...	4.99	4.0	4.66	4.91	3.59	4.33
Discharges/dismissals ...	6	5	7	3	9	6
Retirements ...	46	48	44	51	39	38
Deaths...	3	8	6	7	5	13
Totals ...	278	236	249	245	181	200

Police strength at 31 March 1977 of 4 466 comprised the Commissioner, the deputy commissioner, 2 assistant commissioners, 13 chief superintendents, 21 superintendents, 28 chief inspectors, 101 inspectors, 218 senior sergeants, 567 sergeants, and 3 514 constables. Of the total there were 169 female members. In addition to the above there were 120 cadets, 1 district constable, and 7 matrons. Four members were on leave prior to retirement.

Twenty-five additional positions for civilian employees were established during the year. In common with other Public Service departments our civilian staff ceiling was reduced by 1.5 percent and now stands at 558. Limitations in this area cause considerable concern largely because they restrict established policy of employing civilians to replace active policemen engaged in sedentary positions.

#### CHANGE IN COMMAND

The only change in district command took place when Superintendent R. G. Newman was appointed to New Plymouth on 10 May 1976.

#### AWARDS AND COMMENDATIONS

It gives me pleasure to record the honouring of several members by Her Majesty The Queen. The very worthy recipients were:

Member of the British Empire (M.B.E.)—Chief Superintendent B. R. Alty (Otahuhu) and Chief Superintendent E. J. Trappitt (Wellington). The Queen's Police Medal (Q.P.M.) was awarded to Detective Senior Sergeant D. J. Dwan (Rotorua), Detective Sergeant A. H. Hart (Wellington), and Constable J. W. Lester (Geraldine).

Two members, Senior Sergeant H. L. Edwards of Auckland and Constable L. J. Maloney of Leeston, were awarded the Queen's Service Medal for Public Services (Q.S.M.).

I gave appropriate recognition to 33 members of the Police by way of certificates of merit and letters of commendation. In addition, 24 certificates and letters of appreciation were issued to civilians.

#### RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS

During the year 223 members of the Police resigned and this figure represents an increase of 48 over the previous year. It would be incorrect to suggest that an overall resignation rate of almost 5 percent is unduly high in comparison with most other organisations. However, the rate is

sufficiently high to cause some concern, particularly as many of the resignations mean the loss of highly trained and efficient individuals whose replacement necessarily requires a lengthy period of training and experience before becoming fully effective.

An analysis of the reasons for resignation show that some of the factors bringing about a desire for a change of employment are the inevitable stresses and strains of police work and these do not apply solely to the confrontation situations which are the frequent lot of front-line policemen. Other aspects which are an inherent part of a policeman's life are the sheer volume of work, the uncertainty of knowing whether or not leave that has been granted may subsequently be cancelled because of an emergency or special circumstance that could not be foreseen, the possibility of transfer to another location at short notice because of departmental requirements, the disruption to the family that occurs when such transfers are necessary and also the fact that the instability of location makes the securing of a privately owned residence a dubious financial proposition. In this regard it should be noted that the department does not own sufficient residences to ensure that a policeman on transfer may rely on departmental accommodation being made available to him. Although a vigorous building programme is carried out to the extent that finance is available, economic factors mean that only a limited number of houses can be built each year. Further, many of our stations are very old and provide working conditions that are far from ideal and, indeed, in some cases, are deficient to a degree that less dedicated personnel would find hard to accept.

A further factor contributing to the increased resignation rate was undoubtedly the uncertainty that existed during the greater part of the year as to the possibility of obtaining increases to the Police salary scale. It is worth noting that most members who resigned did so to secure more remunerative employment.

In my introduction and elsewhere in this report I have referred to the increasing demands and difficulties of police work and knowing the total situation as I do I cannot express great surprise at the tendency towards a higher resignation rate. Naturally, the Police administration will do all in its power to reverse this trend by improving conditions, remuneration, and motivation wherever possible. However, the very nature of police work makes it probable that resignations will always be more frequent than I would wish.

#### MANAGEMENT SERVICES SECTION

A major progressive step in providing assistance to Police personnel in combating crime took place with the implementation, operationally, of the Wanganui Computer System.

Subsystems made available and dates of implementation are:

Message switching	1 September 1976
Vehicles of interest	8 December 1976
Persons of interest	28 January 1977
Property of interest	31 January 1977
Fingerprints/identity	15 March 1977

Intensive work continues to develop and implement a further five police subsystems. The complete terminal network numbering 119 terminals in police stations throughout New Zealand will be completed by April 1977.

Since its introduction the computer system has proved to be a very effective law enforcement tool. It has aided in the apprehension of several wanted persons and the recovery of many stolen motor vehicles.

#### BUILDINGS AND LAND

##### (a) Financial Provision

Capital expenditure on buildings and land for the year was:

	Appropriation	Expenditure
	\$	\$
Construction of facilities in police buildings ...	20,000	11,702
Construction of buildings—		
Police stations ...	1,465,000	1,529,645
Houses ...	738,000	688,725
Land ...	297,000	99,668
	<u>\$2,520,000</u>	<u>\$2,329,740</u>

Of an appropriation of \$636,000 an amount of \$603,640 was expended on the maintenance of police buildings.

##### (b) Police Stations

During the year major additions to the Takapuna Police Station were completed and a contract was let for extensive alterations to the Whangarei Police Station. This work is progressing well and should be completed early in the 1977-78 year.

A contract has been let for the first stage of the new Police College at Porirua. This contract embraces the construction of the classroom and amenities blocks which are timed for completion in March 1981. Planning for the rest of the college buildings is well advanced and the second stage comprising residential accommodation for 256 students should go to tender within the next 2 to 3 months. This will be followed by successive stages with the objective of completing the college by March 1983.

It was possible to acquire a property, formerly Denbies Private Hotel, situated at the rear of the Rotorua Police Station. This acquisition has eased the congestion at Rotorua and has provided a site for future permanent expansion.

A programme of remodelling existing operations rooms has commenced and construction of the new facility at the Wellington Central Police Station is well advanced. Planning for improved installations at Auckland, Rotorua, and Palmerston North is in hand and it is hoped to commence construction in these localities during the 1977-78 year.

Planning is also nearing completion on major extensions to the Otahuhu Police Station and for a new station at Upper Hutt. Of the smaller stations programmed, a contract has been let for Martinborough and tenders called for Kawakawa and Carterton. Unfortunately, we have not yet been able to make any progress at Kaikoura and we are now endeavouring to purchase a suitable site so that construction may commence in 1977-78.

**(c) Housing**

Of the 37 houses included in the 1976-77 works programme only 22 were completed. These are located at Hamilton (2), Tokoroa, Rotorua, Wanganui (2), Palmerston North, Gisborne, Lower Hutt (2), Porirua (3), Khandallah (3), Blenheim (2), Levin, Mosgiel, Alexandra, and Christchurch.

Contracts have been let for a further 11 units and the remaining four are still in the preparatory stages.

**(d) Land**

Owing to the necessity to divert finance for the purchase of Denbies Private Hotel at Rotorua, it was necessary to defer the acquisition of a site for a new police station at Howick. It is now proposed that this acquisition will proceed in 1977-78. Residential sections were acquired at Warkworth (2), Pukekohe, Wiri (2), Huntly, Ohope, Mangaweka, New Plymouth (2), Greymouth, and Balclutha.

**TRANSPORT**

As was the case with other Government departments, no additional vehicles were obtained during the 1976-77 financial year although sufficient new vehicles were purchased to replace those no longer economical to maintain.

The fleet as at 31 March 1977 was as follows:

	31 March 1977	31 March 1976
Cars ... ..	586	586
Station sedans ... ..	2	2
Command vehicles ... ..	5	5
Dog vans ... ..	27	27
General vans ... ..	27	27
Patrol vans ... ..	34	34
Prison vans ... ..	11	11
4 x 4 landrovers ... ..	19	19
Estate cars ... ..	9	9
Trucks ... ..	5	5
Omnibuses ... ..	7	7
Motor cycles ... ..	10	10
	<hr/> 742	<hr/> 742

Distances run by vehicles averaged 78 770 km (48 956 miles) daily for a yearly total of 28 751 390 km (17 869 105 miles) representing an increase of 2 514 590 km (1 562 828 miles) over the previous year. The average distance run by each vehicle during the year was 38 748 km (24 002 miles).

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS****(a) Mobile Radio Services**

As no additional police cars were available for allocation during the year, priority was given to supplying radio equipment in private cars owned by police members and used on police business. Modern equipment was also used to replace existing mobile radios which had become obsolete.

Additional radio channels have been installed in the Auckland, Rotorua, Wanganui, Christchurch, Timaru, and Invercargill Police districts to provide increased radio coverage. Improvements have also been made to radio coverage in both the Wellington and Dunedin districts.

**(b) Portable Radio Services**

New u.h.f. portable radio equipment has been purchased and delivered to provide an improved portable radio service at Christchurch as the forerunner to replacing all courier portable radios which are now over 10 years old. It is expected that 5 years will elapse before the new u.h.f. portable radio service is operational in all Police districts.

**(c) Telecommunications Systems for Operations Room**

Unfortunately the new control systems for Auckland and Wellington have been delayed because of the lack of progress with building alterations. However, it is expected that both systems will become operational during 1977. Both of the new complexes will provide computer-assisted dispatch for all mobile patrols by co-ordinating the reception of telephone calls and by the allocation and distribution of such calls to the appropriate available mobile patrol. This system will be one of the most advanced types in operation anywhere in the world.

**(d) Radio Services for Special Operations**

A notable feature of the past year was the large number of requests for additional communications equipment for special operations. In particular, the provision of radios for the Royal Tour involved a complex logistical exercise to ensure that equipment was available where and when it was required.

**(e) Staffing, Workshops, and Training**

District technicians have been appointed at Wanganui and Nelson and this has improved the standard and frequency of maintenance in those areas. The number of staff at Auckland and Hamilton was increased to cope with the ever increasing workload. The policy of ensuring that telecommunications staff receive regular re-training courses continued. Fourteen members attended various courses conducted both within the Police and by outside organisations.

**CRIME PREVENTION**

On 1 April 1965 the Crime Prevention Section of the Police was established with the appointment of a full-time officer in each of the four main centres and a co-ordinator at Police National Headquarters. Since that time additional staff have been appointed to cope with the ever increasing demand for expert advice on matters involving security and on steps which can be taken to reduce the opportunity for the criminal to commit offences. There are now eight full-time and eight part-time crime prevention officers in this section.

During 1976 the advice provided on all aspects of crime prevention to both the commercial and the public sectors occupied a large proportion of the crime prevention officers' time. In addition to providing this service, a number of localised crime prevention campaigns were initiated throughout the country.



The major crime prevention promotion of 1976 was undoubtedly the "Speak-Up" campaign sponsored by the Lions Clubs of New Zealand. This well-organised national campaign did much to educate the public on the value of reporting all suspicious incidents to the police. This promotion was most successful and I have no doubt that the term "Speak-Up" is now firmly implanted in the public mind. Particularly pleasing to me was the fact that the members of Lions International in New Zealand, who have contributed so much to communities and organisations in many areas, gave so freely of their time and energy to promote "crime prevention" on such a scale. I share their concern at the increasing crime rate and offer my sincere thanks for their contribution by way of this campaign.

Another Lions-sponsored campaign is "Operation Identification" which, after having been established in Christchurch, is gaining momentum in several areas of New Zealand. The aim of the project is to encourage the public to engrave items of value with an identifying mark, which is recorded and is used to prove ownership should the article be stolen. Many Lions clubs are working with police crime prevention officers on this promotion.

#### POLICE DOGS

There is no doubt that the New Zealand Police are well served by our operational dogs. This is illustrated by the fact that during the year they attended 10 698 incidents and in addition to being fully or partly successful on 2037 occasions, established that 2950 reported incidents were, in fact, not offences. The ability of dogs to indicate whether an offence has or has not been committed does much to ensure that our manpower resources are not wasted in needless inquiry.

During the year a Dog Section was established at Timaru. Currently there are a total of 61 fully operational dogs deployed in 15 of the 16 police districts. Twenty-seven dogs are at present under training.

To ensure that the quality of dogs bred for Police use remains high, a well-bred brood bitch in whelp was purchased from England to further improve existing blood lines.

Within our capability to do so, the New Zealand Police College Dog Training Centre is continuing to assist Pacific Island Police Forces to train police dogs. During the year two dog handler trainees from the Royal Papua New Guinea Police spent a period of 1 month at the college observing our training techniques. The chief dog handler from the Singapore Police attended the college with a view to introducing narcotic detector dogs into Singapore. Two handlers from the Royal Fijian Police are currently receiving training with dogs donated by the New Zealand Police. At the completion of their course the handlers will return to Fiji with two fully trained and operational general purpose police dogs.

The three narcotic detector dogs based at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch were deployed on 444 searches during the year and found narcotics in varying quantities on 110 occasions. On a further 20 searches, partial successes were recorded.

In February of this year three dogs trained to detect explosives completed a training course at the police college. The dogs have been allocated to handlers domiciled at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch who will work with the dogs on a part-time basis in conjunction with their normal police duties. The dogs are currently

receiving on-the-job training prior to becoming fully operational. The purpose of these dogs will be to provide assistance to Police staff in the search for explosives or explosive devices. It is emphasised that the dogs are merely an aid to already established procedures and the handlers are not explosives experts.

#### TRAINING

Because of the increased complexities of the community itself and the growing variety of life styles in New Zealand, it is essential that the Police task be conducted with the maximum skill, tolerance, and understanding of social and individual needs. In addition, this function and its responsibilities must be carried out under the law and with tact, discretion, and fairness to all. In order to achieve these high standards, it is believed that police training and recruiting should employ techniques which will attract and develop a highly skilled and ethnically representative cross-section of the community. It is to this end that the training directorate has addressed its efforts over the last 12 months.

##### (a) Development of Training and Education

The Training Development Unit has undertaken research resulting in reform in several areas including:

- (i) *Advanced Courses*—Refresher courses for constables and detectives have been programmed at the Police College, Trentham, for such members on completing 15, 20, 25, and 30 years' service.
- (ii) *Fraud Investigation*—In order to ensure an adequate supply of fraud investigators, a suitable educational development programme (supported by the New Zealand Society of Accountants) has been arranged.
- (iii) *Police Entrance Test*—With the assistance of the New Zealand Council for Educational Research, the development of a new Police Entrance Test was completed during the year, and the test is now being used in the field.
- (iv) *Field Induction of New Recruits*—Guidelines for the field induction of recruits and cadets graduating from the Police College have been prepared, and these should result in probationary constables having an easier transition from classroom learning to the demands of field work.
- (v) A 4-day Vehicle Fleet Supervisors' Course has been introduced.
- (vi) *Criminal Investigation Branch and Uniform Branch Staff Interchange*—In order to enable members to experience and understand the duties and responsibilities of both major branches of the service, a programme for staff rotation between the two branches has been prepared.
- (vii) *Induction for Police Wives*—An induction programme to enable the wives of newly appointed policemen to better understand the demands made on—and the responsibilities of—their husbands, has been introduced. It is hoped that this will reduce the strains the service imposes on police families.
- (viii) *Firearms Training*—A revised and more effective curriculum of firearms training for staff in Police districts has been developed and introduced.

**(b) Recruits and Cadets**

Three recruit courses and one cadet course were held at the Police College during the year.

**(c) Advanced and Specialist Courses**

Officers ...	...	1 course	5 weeks	20 members
Senior sergeants ...	...	2 courses	3 weeks	31 members
Sergeants ...	...	5 courses	4 weeks	91 members
N.C.O. refresher ...	...	1 course	1 week	22 members
Pre-retirement ...	...	3 courses	1 week	51 members
Prosecutors ...	...	1 course	2 weeks	19 members
Instructors ...	...	1 course	2 days	5 members
Search and rescue ...	...	1 course	2 weeks	30 members
Arms officers ...	...	1 course	1 week	20 members
Vehicle fleet supervisors ...	...	1 course	4 days	21 members
Diplomatic protection squad	...	1 course	1 week	12 members
Youth aid ...	...	5 courses	2 weeks	97 members
Drugs ...	...	2 courses	1 week	51 members
Homicide ...	...	1 course	1 week	26 members
Surveillance ...	...	1 course	1 week	21 members
Detectives ...	...	8 courses	4 weeks	182 members
Driving school ...	...	...	2 weeks	224 members

**(d) Computer Training**

A two-pronged training programme was implemented to enable members of the department to use the facilities of the Wanganui Computer Centre. This consisted of 17 district computer organisers attending three residential courses designed to enable them to supervise terminal operator training in all Police districts, and 26 district computer training instructors attending four residential courses to equip them to instruct district staff in terminal operation. More than 1600 personnel (inclusive of civilian staff) have been trained as terminal operators during the year.

**(e) Overseas Training**

Two inspectors attended the 3-month officers' course at the Australian Police College, Manly, during 1976 and two chief inspectors are attending the present course. Two further inspectors attended the Inspectors' Course at the Victorian Police College, Airlie. The assistant commissioner at National Headquarters attended a 6-month course for senior executive officers at Bramshill College, England, and the Deputy Commissioner visited the United States, United Kingdom, and Europe in order to study anti-terrorist measures.

One chief inspector spent 15 months in the United States of America at California State University and at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy in Virginia. One chief inspector visited the U.S.A. and South-east Asia on a United Nations Human Rights Fellowship. Two C.I.B. members each spent 6 weeks on exchange duty in Australia.

**(f) New Zealand Administrative Staff College**

Three chief superintendents attended courses at the New Zealand Administrative Staff College.

**(g) Miscellaneous**

Sixty members have been granted part-time study leave to attend university and other tertiary institutions. One member completed a bachelor degree during 1976. Forty-nine employees of the department, including both civilian and police staff, attended State Services Commission courses during the past 12 months and 16 telecommunications officers attended short specialist courses at polytechnic institutions.

**(h) Training for Other Departments**

- (i) *Papua New Guinea*—Three members are still on secondment to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for duty as instructors at the Police College in Papua New Guinea. Two Papua New Guinea dog handlers spent 4 weeks observing New Zealand training techniques.
- (ii) *Fiji*—A sergeant and a constable are continuing their 3 years' fingerprint training in the Criminal Registration Bureau at Wellington. Two dog handlers and their dogs are undergoing training.
- (iii) *Singapore*—One sergeant is receiving instructions in narcotic detector dog training.
- (iv) *Hong Kong*—Two inspectors attended an officers' course and a youth aid induction course.
- (v) *Niue*—A constable participated in a basic recruit course in 1976.

**LEGAL SECTION**

This section has been enlarged during the year by the appointment of district legal advisers in Christchurch and Auckland. In both instances the appointments have enhanced overall efficiency by providing members in these districts with ready access to legal advice.

The legal section at National Headquarters, which provides legal opinions for headquarters and the remaining 13 Police districts, has recently been increased to 7 members. During the past year the section's duties have included appearances before parliamentary committees and attendance at inter-departmental meetings in respect of the Arms Act 1958, Criminal Justice Act 1954, Fugitive Offenders Act 1881, Gaming Act 1908, Police Offences Act 1927, Sale of Liquor Act 1972.

**ARMED OFFENDERS SQUADS**

Members of these squads are trained to the highest level of efficiency and during 1976 attended a total of 117 incidents. This represents an alarming increase of slightly more than 42 percent compared with the previous year. On 12 occasions, circumstances required the obtaining of assistance from neighbouring Police districts.

Squads strengths have been increased by an additional 20 men, making a total of 168 members now performing this duty.

A refresher course was held in the North Island in November and, in addition, monthly training exercises were continued in all districts. Emphasis in all forms of training continues to be placed on the development of patience and tact. These attributes normally resolve most situations.

NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

During 1976 a serious and continuing trend towards sophisticated methods of importing most illicit drugs has been the most prominent feature of the New Zealand drug scene.

Although (for the first time since 1969) there has been a slight decrease in the number of persons charged with drug offences, this does not indicate that the use and trafficking of drugs is on the decrease. In fact the decrease in convictions results from current policy which tends towards the use of discretion in prosecution in respect of minor offences and a greater emphasis on apprehending traffickers. The success of this policy has been demonstrated by an increase in the number of persons charged with trafficking offences.

With the increased involvement by criminals in the drug field has come an increase in heroin abuse. Seizures of heroin are still significantly higher than previously although this was not unexpected.

A disturbing factor is the prevalence of New Zealand nationals apprehended overseas for offences in relation to illicit drugs. Although some were undoubtedly recruited purely as couriers, most were far more seriously involved in the actual planning and execution of operations not necessarily connected with New Zealand.

Seizures of cannabis plants under cultivation increased threefold over the previous record year to 13 857 plants. Most seizures were of small cultivated areas, but the magnitude of some attempts at cultivation indicated large-scale commercial ventures.

The use of LSD has decreased significantly to a point where seizures are now a rarity. This reflects the international trend away from the use of this hallucinogen.

New Zealand, unfortunately, now part of the Asian/Australasian illicit drug network is very conscious of its obligations to suppress the activities of domestic and international traffickers. To this end emphasis has been placed in the area of liaison and co-operation with narcotic bureaux throughout the region and, indeed, the world.

During the 1976 calendar year the power of search without warrant under section 12 (2) of the Narcotics Act 1965 was exercised 44 times. On 37 of these occasions drugs were seized.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

During the past year there was a slight increase in the number of police-controlled search and rescue operations, from a total of 770 in 1975-76 to 783 this year. A matter of concern is the continuing increase in search and rescue operations on water. In an effort to cope with this trend, training of marine close to shore search and rescue groups is being increased and new rescue innovations such as air-drop life rafts and helicopter scoop nets have been introduced. Both the air-drop life rafts and the scoop nets are designed to provide speedy assistance to persons in distress in water.

A New Zealand Federation of Coast Guard Organisations was established during the year and will fulfill an important role in assisting the Police to carry out their search and rescue role as have the Federated Mountain Clubs and many other volunteer organisations over the years.

The following chart shows the extent of police-controlled search and rescue operations during the past 4 years:

Category of Operation	1976-77		1975-76		1974-75		1973-74	
	Water	Land	Water	Land	Water	Land	Water	Land
Class I (Police resources only) ...	65	27	70	24	59	18	57	30
Class II (Police controlled with assistance from volunteers and others) ...	428	263	415	261	324	201	264	231
	493	290	485	285	383	219	321	261
Total for year ...	783		770		602		582	

Once again I must express my sincere appreciation for the assistance given by volunteers who contributed 36 442 man hours to search and rescue operations. The willingness of these groups to assist the Police does much to ensure that we maintain a highly professional search and rescue capability. The manpower commitment by volunteer organisations decreased slightly last year. This resulted from the increased use of aircraft which, in addition to saving time, considerably reduces the suffering of distressed persons by providing the means to undertake speedy rescues.

YOUTH AID SECTION

The total staff employed in youth aid work throughout the country as at 31 March 1977 was as follows:

Youth aid officers	...	59
Youth aid officers (part-time)	...	53
Youth aid education officers	...	20
Joint team members	...	6
Boystown (Auckland)	...	2
National Headquarters	...	3
Total		143

New full time youth aid officers' positions filled during the year included Otahuhu and Auckland Central, while youth aid education officers were appointed at Rotorua, Gisborne, Hamilton, and Wellington Central. The former part-time youth aid officer position at Taumarunui is now a full-time position. Staff at National Headquarters included the establishment of a new position for a law related education officer. His duties will include planning the re-organisation and development of the programme previously known as "School Talks". Police involvement in assisting in the education of the young as a means of crime prevention is of great importance, hence the re-evaluation of the methods practiced.

New General Instructions relating to the Youth Aid Section were promulgated to bring police practice when dealing with the young into line with the philosophy and intent of the Children and Young Persons Act.

The statistical returns for 1976 show a marked decrease on 1975 figures. The number of juveniles dealt with decreased by 10.04 percent, the number of cases dealt with were down 4.22 percent, and the number of offences/incidents also decreased by 2.63 percent. While the results are very pleasing, the figures tend to show that less juveniles are involved in more offences/incidents than during previous years. It is quite impossible to accurately determine the reasons for this, but it is possible that the



overall reduction may be the result of the greater attention that Police and other agencies are paying to children who absent themselves without permission from school. The number of children and young persons who came to notice only once, is again high; 84 percent of children and 79 percent of young persons.

Statistics for the year, together with those for 1975, are shown in the following tables.

#### Method of Case Disposal

	1975				1976			
	1/1/75-31/3/75		1/4/75-31/12/75		1/1/75-31/3/75		1/4/75-31/12/75	
	Children*		Young* Persons		Children*		Young* Persons	
<b>Formal—</b>								
Children and Young Persons Court ...	3 490	671	7 870	767	10 166			
Magistrate's Court ...	4							
Children's Board ...	2 867			3 743				
<b>Informal—</b>								
Social Welfare Department oversight (preventive supervision or follow-up) ...	366	479	755	494	965			
Police warning ...	2 308	3 449	3 413	4 325	4 181			
Other action (e.g., assistance from other State or voluntary agency) ...	150	176	234	209	202			
No action ...	241	651	457	727	638			
	6 559	8 293	12 729	10 265	16 152			
	27 581		26 417					

\*Now legally distinguished.

#### Activities in Which Children and Young Persons Have Been Involved

	1975				1976			
	1/1/75-31/3/75		1/4/75-31/12/75		1/1/75-31/3/75		1/4/75-31/12/75	
	Children*		Young* Persons		Children*		Young* Persons	
Arms ...	171	147	403	177	562			
Assault ...	351	201	683	188	693			
Burglary ...	2 090	2 911	3 433	3 811	4 598			
Child Welfare Act (section 13) ...	492							
Children and Young Persons Act (section 27 (2)) ...		569	478	869	688			
Conversion—bicycle ...	166	413	252	568	424			
Conversion—motor vehicle ...	1 006	547	2 352	719	3 019			
Drugs ...	38	5	187	6	118			
Liquor ...	379	39	1 244	58	1 439			
Missing ...	215	275	399	418	565			
Police Offences Act (miscellaneous) ...	691	427	1 929	469	1 797			
Robbery ...	28	16	44	11	61			
Sex ...	76	70	203	84	296			
Theft/receiving ...	3 940	5 602	6 062	6 942	8 082			
Traffic ...	186	36	561	23	776			
Wilful damage ...	438	741	783	768	1 088			
Other offences ...	274	329	667	576	1 270			
Other incidents ...	26	144	115	284	258			
	10 567	12 472	19 795	15 971	25 734			

\*Now legally distinguished.

#### Age Sex Distinction of Cases

Age		Boys		Girls		Total	
		1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
		1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Under 10 ...		1 169	1 143	310	355	1 479	1 498
10 ...		743	713	215	162	958	875
11 ...		1 246	1 151	345	333	1 591	1 484
12 ...		1 955	1 824	668	580	2 623	2 404
13 ...		2 877	2 760	1 219	1 244	4 096	4 004
14 ...		3 744	3 446	1 569	1 670	5 313	5 116
15 ...		3 934	3 855	1 343	1 535	5 277	5 390
16 ...		4 967	4 456	1 277	1 190	6 244	5 646
		20 635	19 348	6 946	7 069	27 581	26 417

#### CONTROL OF FIREARMS

On 14 December the Arms Amendment Act 1976 came into force. Included in its text is a definition of an "imitation firearm" and a provision making it an offence to carry such an article except for some lawful, proper, and sufficient purpose. The purpose of relevant sections is, of course, to discourage the carrying of imitation firearms by persons engaged in criminal activities. Additional provisions strengthen the Arms Act 1958 by ensuring as far as practicable that only responsible citizens are able to possess firearms or obtain access to them.

The Arms Regulations were also amended so that dealers in firearms must now provide adequate security for the storage of their weapons. The regulations set out clearly the standard of security required of other persons who possess pistols.

Considerable work has been done in the preparation of a further change to legislation which will result in a more simple system for the recording of transactions involving firearms. It is hoped that it will be possible for this amending legislation to be introduced into Parliament later this year.

#### ROYAL TOUR

The most extensive police operation during the year was undoubtedly planning the arrangements for the Royal Tour.

Planning was aimed at providing effective security for Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh, but at the same time ensuring a low-profile police presence. The strain on police resources was considerable because of the number of venues visited daily by Her Majesty. The police commitment is illustrated by the following table:

Total staff deployed ...	2 893
Man hours worked ...	59 047
Mileage travelled in kilometres ...	105 386
Days off cancelled and deferred ...	1 170

Many of the staff were re-deployed at venues throughout New Zealand and I extend my thanks to all staff involved in this operation. I know the disruption to family life was considerable, but it was cheerfully accepted in the traditional way. I also wish to record my thanks to Defence personnel who provided extensive air transport for Police staff. Without this assistance so readily offered police objectives would not have been so successfully achieved.

### CRIME IN NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand's isolation from the rest of the world no longer entitles us to assume that we are in some "minor crime league" compared with most other countries. In fact, criminal intelligence, reported crime, and some thought about the amount of unreported crime, leads to the conclusion that New Zealand experiences, in microcosm, most forms of criminality found elsewhere in the world.

The annual total of reported crime provides merely a statistical measure of offences. It does not throw any light on the social effects of crime upon the community nor does it permit the resulting contagion of crime to be fully assessed. In earlier years society need only express its abhorrence of murder, manslaughter, rape, and violent assaults to have encompassed fairly completely the incidence of so called major offences. Today the outcome of some other forms of offending has as great and, on occasions, a more widespread potential for human suffering and concern. A murder victim in one violent moment will lose his life. A drug trafficker can slowly sap the humanity and sanity of many over a period of years—and for a substantial profit. Criminal empire building involves both the young and the not so young in a shadowy world of crime, either as the perpetrators of it or as its victims. Prostitution, protection rackets, organised gaming, trafficking in drugs, falsifying travel and other documents are areas of high criminal profitability.

Today the quest for "easy money" has seen the development of a new criminal sophistication referred to as "white collar crime". In this field legitimate enterprise is not infrequently the victim of the dishonesty of its employees. In addition, many pseudo legitimate businesses are expressly designed to act as a cover for crime and a wide variety of dealings of a dubious nature.

The statistics in this report must be assessed not simply as an accumulated total of digits recording individual reported crimes, but in the context of a more and more threatening and socially destructive crime scenario. In 1975, 20 murders, 15 cases of manslaughter, and 15 attempted murders were reported. During 1976 the total in all 3 categories increased, there being 40 murders, 20 cases of manslaughter, and 19 attempted murders. As a consequence of these increases alone the police have more frequently had to cope with the need to divert major investigation teams for protracted periods of time.

The nature of criminality today is such that more time, not less, is needed to discover those who offend. The Police administration is constantly reviewing methods of operation in an attempt to combat the problems faced. But stretching professionalism to the limit may not be enough. The alternatives are more policemen, more legislation, or better disciplined communities.

Many citizens are never affected by crime, but, unfortunately, each year more and more will be.

#### Crime and Offences

The appendix to this report sets out crimes and offences reported to the police in the calendar year 1976. The total at 243 348 was 9704 higher than the previous year. This represents a 4.15 percent increase compared to an 8 percent increase in 1975.

The clearance rate was 49.7 percent compared with 49.5 percent for 1975. During the year 15 660 offences reported in previous years were cleared giving a gross clearance rate of 56.1 percent.

Offences relating to property were responsible for the largest number of increased offences reported. This category which includes theft, burglary, unlawful taking of vehicles, and wilful damage increased by 9472 offences or nearly 6 percent.

Drug offences decreased by 254, but this is not an indication that there is any lessening of the drug problem in New Zealand. Drug squads are concentrating on persons dealing and trafficking in drugs and consequently detected offences in these areas have increased. There has been a decrease in prosecutions in respect of possession and "using" offences. The policy of dealing with young persons detected in possession of, or using drugs, by counselling or referral to other agencies has obviously had some effect on statistics.

Traffic and motoring offences reported to the Police continue to decline because of the changed legislation which allows Ministry of Transport officers to attend most accidents.

Although the rate of increase in offences is less than in 1975, this is no cause for complacency. Any increase must be viewed with concern. I believe that police activity has contributed significantly to lowering the rate of increases, but unless all responsible sectors of society recognise and assist with the crime problem we will certainly see increased rises in the future.

#### SUMMARY OF OFFENCES

	1976	1975	Variation
Offences against the person	11 564	11 758	194 -
Offences against rights of property	170 217	160 745	9 472 +
Offences against morality and public welfare	5 002	5 282	280 -
Offences against public order	15 535	14 340	1 195 +
Offences affecting the administration of justice	1 219	1 305	86 -
Threatening offences	660	616	44 +
Drug offences	2 639	2 893	254 -
Traffic and motoring offences	17 914	18 867	953 -
Liquor and licensing offences	11 068	10 844	224 +
Gaming offences	448	495	47 -
Shipping and seamen offences	192	240	48 -
Offences against Arms Act	2 142	1 893	249 +
Other offences	4 748	4 366	382 +
Totals	243 348	233 644	9 704 +

#### MORALE OF POLICE

Elsewhere in this report I have commented on reasons for a significant increase in the number of members who resigned from the Police during 1976-77. However, in order that there may be no misunderstanding of the position I would like to make it quite clear that the overall morale of the Police is at a high level.

Apart from the feeling of inner satisfaction obtained from doing a difficult job well, members have reason to be pleased with advances that have been gained during the year. First and foremost amongst these must be the agreement reached between the Government, the Police Administration, the Police Officers' Guild, and the Police Association in relation to proposed substantial increases to Police salaries. The proposed increases have yet to be approved by the State Services Tribunal, but our case is good and I am optimistic about obtaining a favourable response from the Tribunal.

During the year the tribunal considered an application to establish several new special allowances in respect of particular aspects of police work and to increase the rates applicable to a number of existing allowances. The tribunal approved the application and it is pleasing to be able to record that even under current stabilisation of remuneration legislation it is still possible for a case of sufficient merit to be successful.

Another factor which has assisted with the maintenance of morale has been the issue of new style police uniforms which are both more pleasing to the eye and more suited to the practicalities of police work. Although it has not been possible this year to add to the numerical strength of the fleet of police vehicles, the department has obtained approval in principle to a 3-year plan which will result in at least one police vehicle being allocated to every station throughout the country. It is proposed to purchase 52 additional vehicles during 1977-78 and of these 46 will be sent to stations in rural areas. Specifications as to equipment and appearance were aimed at making the "new look" patrol cars distinctive and clearly identifiable. Major alterations include a change in colour from grey to white, new markings, a new roof sign, and a blue warning light rather than the existing red light.

The foregoing comments do not purport to provide all the reasons why morale is at a high level, but they are an indication of the administrations's policy of providing members—where possible—with remuneration and equipment of a standard that will assist in maintaining a climate likely to engender overall work satisfaction.

#### APPRECIATION

Elsewhere in this report I have referred to my pride in the manner in which members of the Police have responded to the additional demands made on them this year. There is no doubt in my mind that New Zealand is most fortunate in the calibre of the men and women serving the community in what is a most demanding—often frustrating—but, in the ultimate, a rewarding and satisfying career.

To all members of the Police I extend my sincere appreciation of a job well done. I also wish to acknowledge the substantial contribution made to the department's efficiency by the members of the civilian staff. My thanks also go to the many organisations and members of the public who have assisted during the year in the many and varied aspects of police work.

In last year's report to parliament I paid tribute to the responsible manner in which the police service organisations made their representations concerning salaries and allowances. I am now pleased to be able to report that following a lengthy period of negotiations with the State Services Commission and the Government, the justice of the case has been recognised and members are to receive a substantial and well merited increase in pay.

#### APPENDIX

#### Crime and Offences Statistics, Calendar Year 1976

Offences	Total Offences Reported (1)	Prosecuted (2)	Cleared by Means Other Than Prosecution (3)	No Offence Disclosed After Inquiry (4)	Uncleared (5)	Offences Committed Prior to and Cleared in 1976 (6)
<b>Offences against the person—</b>						
Murder ... ..	40	27	10	...	3	1
Attempted murder ... ..	19	16	2	1	...	...
Manslaughter ... ..	21	13	1	4	3	...
Infanticide ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...
Poisoning with intent ... ..	2	...	1	...	1	...
Injuring where if death ensued would have been manslaughter ... ..	13	10	...	1	2	1
Disabling, stupefying, wounding, and injur- ing with intent ... ..	68	62	1	2	3	8
Causing death or injury by careless use of firearm ... ..	18	11	6	...	1	3
Aggravated assault (with weapon) ... ..	26	24	...	...	2	4
Aggravated assault (without weapon) ... ..	29	25	...	1	3	2
Assault on female or child ... ..	364	279	27	17	41	29
Resisting or obstructing Police ... ..	1 703	1 673	6	1	23	43
Assaulting the Police (with weapon) ... ..	50	46	...	...	4	2
Assaulting the Police (without weapon) ... ..	688	674	2	...	12	38
Common assault including assault not other- wise specified (with weapon) ... ..	761	433	85	53	190	52
Common assault including assault not other- wise specified (without weapon) ... ..	7 299	4 027	1 113	730	1 429	496
Discharging firearms or other dangerous acts with intent to cause grievous bodily harm ... ..	14	8	1	...	5	1
Procuring, procuring own, or supplying means to procure abortion ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	2
Failing to provide necessities of life ... ..	23	16	4	2	1	3
Abduction and kidnapping ... ..	36	15	5	12	4	6
Cruelty and ill treating child ... ..	29	16	2	6	5	...
Bigamy ... ..	20	7	3	1	9	2
Endangering or interfering with transport ... ..	39	11	10	1	17	6
Aiding suicide and pact ... ..	nil	...	...	...	...	...
Concealing dead body of child ... ..	4	...	1	...	3	...
Assault with intent to injure (with weapon) ... ..	183	140	3	6	34	10
Assault with intent to injure (without weapon) ... ..	113	91	3	3	16	8
<b>Offences against rights of property—</b>						
Theft (pillage ex rail) ... ..	911	36	7	61	807	17
Theft (pillage ex ship or wharf) ... ..	90	8	...	7	75	4
Theft (from vehicle) ... ..	23 071	2 497	650	420	19 504	561
Theft (shoplifting) ... ..	9 357	3 655	3 188	126	2 388	938
Theft (as a servant or failing to account) ... ..	1 966	1 544	131	96	195	230
Theft (other) ... ..	43,684	5,686	2,519	3,013	32,466	1,647
Receiving stolen property ... ..	2,141	1,747	317	15	62	332
Bringing stolen property into New Zealand ... ..	3	1	1	...	1	...
Criminal breach of trust ... ..	608	472	106	6	24	35
Conversion or taking of motor vehicles, ships, or aircraft ... ..	12,313	3,140	500	951	7,722	725
Conversion or taking of bicycle, etc. ... ..	9,197	304	386	447	8,060	191
Interference, etc., with vehicles ... ..	3,818	1,933	333	50	1,502	251
Robbery ... ..	242	73	6	50	113	9
Assault with intent to rob ... ..	16	8	1	1	6	...
Aggravated robbery (causing grievous bodily harm) (together with other person) (with weapon other than firearm) ... ..	49	28	...	3	18	3
(Armed with firearm), robs, attempts, or assaults with intent ... ..	37	20	...	1	16	4
Demanding with intent to steal ... ..	13	8	1	2	2	...
Extortion by threats ... ..	14	5	2	5	2	1
Disguised or in possession of instrument for burglary ... ..	107	102	1	1	3	3
Burglary (house) ... ..	14,009	2,094	987	430	10,498	980
Burglary (shop) ... ..	7,547	1,943	416	40	5,148	516
Burglary (warehouse-factory) ... ..	1,975	259	91	16	1,609	119
Burglary (school) ... ..	2,090	377	219	23	1,471	202
Burglary (other) ... ..	11,974	1,787	693	148	9,346	690
Entering ship or building with intent armed with offensive weapon (other than firearm) with intent to break and enter ... ..	220	160	19	9	32	20
Armed with firearm with intent to break and enter ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	...
False pretences ... ..	8,123	3,875	561	840	2,847	1,362
Obtaining credit by fraud ... ..	1,459	659	132	242	426	193



Offences	Total Offences Reported	Prosecuted	Cleared by Means Other Than Prosecution	No Offence Disclosed After Inquiry	Uncleared	Offences Committed Prior to and Cleared in 1976
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
False accounting ...	164	71	73	3	17	114
Conspiracy offences ...	29	25	2	...	2	9
Forgery or possession of implements of forgery ...	1,674	1,093	123	62	396	301
Uttering ...	488	330	104	9	45	98
Counterfeiting and coinage offences and falsifying or forgery of certificates, regis- ters, or marks ...	33	31	...	...	2	1
Arson ...	574	87	44	116	327	31
Wilful damage ...	12,035	2,708	747	466	8,114	479
Making or possessing explosive with intent...	44	...	...	...	...	...
False alarm fire ...	180	47	60	6	67	6
Offences against morality and public welfare—						
Indecent acts in public place ...	65	41	7	1	16	5
Indecent acts with intent to insult ...	57	27	8	1	21	10
Rape ...	263	82	2	145	34	45
Incest ...	73	47	3	13	10	2
Sexual intercourse or indecency with girl under 12 ...	281	126	60	25	70	31
Sexual intercourse or indecency with girl between 12 and 16 ...	558	306	111	34	107	116
Indecent assault on women or girl over 16 ...	194	88	15	22	69	20
Indecent act between woman and girl ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
Indecency between males ...	91	78	9	1	3	1
Sodomy ...	26	22	2	2	...	4
Bestiality and indecency with animal ...	4	2	...	2	...	3
Keeping place of resort for homosexual acts ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Brothel keeping and prostitution ...	29	27	1	1	...	...
Obscene language ...	2 395	2 179	100	22	94	92
Indecent language on telephone ...	221	48	22	8	143	11
Indecent assault on male ...	210	121	29	9	51	10
Obscene exposure ...	525	126	54	17	328	38
Assault with intent to commit rape ...	8	4	...	2	2	1
Offences against public order—						
Carrying loaded firearm in motor vehicle ...	33	18	9	1	5	4
Casting offensive matter ...	220	170	27	4	19	13
Inciting violence or disorder ...	21	18	3	...	...	1
Intimidation to restrict lawful acts ...	6	6	...	...	...	...
Rogue and vagabond ...	477	325	59	48	45	17
Idle and disorderly ...	455	441	6	4	4	6
Unlawfully on premises without intent ...	1 990	1 036	419	173	362	119
Peeping in window, lurking, etc. ...	190	118	19	9	44	5
Fighting ...	800	671	62	24	43	22
Disorderly behaviour (including disturbing public worship and drunk in charge of a bicycle or horse) ...	2 467	1 769	401	78	219	116
Offensive behaviour ...	1 524	1 306	92	23	103	61
Carrying offensive weapon ...	328	328	...	...	...	...
Assuming designation of member of Police ...	41	19	6	6	10	6
Drunkenness ...	6 875	6 875	...	...	...	...
Women on wharves and ships ...	12	11	...	...	1	6
Setting off fireworks in public place ...	20	5	13	...	2	1
Throwing missiles ...	36	6	17	1	12	5
Miscellaneous breaches of public order ...	40	6	13	...	21	2
Offences affecting administration of justice—						
Perjury ...	31	12	3	7	9	5
False oaths, statements, or declarations ...	45	33	5	...	7	39
Conspiring to bring false accusations ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
Conspiring to defeat justice ...	16	10	2	2	2	3
Corrupting juries and witnesses, bribes, etc. ...	13	5	6	1	1	3
Breaking penal institution and escaping from custody ...	320	280	12	1	27	30
Assisting escape from custody ...	29	27	...	1	1	7
Falsely alleging to Police offence commit- ted ...	159	111	41	2	5	17
Breach conditions of periodic detention order ...	145	6	124	...	15	9
Breach of probation ...	317	8	255	13	33	50
Trespass during currency of separation order ...	143	91	24	13	15	8
Absconders: Social Welfare homes ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Threatening offences—						
Threatening to kill or do grievous bodily harm ...	192	114	34	21	23	7
Threatening to destroy property ...	3	3	...	...	...	6
Threatening acts, letters, behaviour, or language ...	465	237	84	35	109	27
Drug offences—						
Dealing, gives away, or in possession to sell cannabis sativa ...	563	512	18	11	22	27

Offences	Total Offences Reported	Prosecuted	Cleared by Means Other Than Prosecution	No Offence Disclosed After Inquiry	Uncleared	Offences Committed Prior to and Cleared in 1976
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Dealing, gives away, or in possession to sell other narcotics ...	32	49	1	1	1	13
Dealing, gives away, or in possession to sell prescription poisons ...	9	8	1	...	...	...
In possession of, using, or procuring cannabis sativa ...	1 372	1 177	167	11	17	37
In possession of, using, or procuring other narcotics ...	230	209	13	3	5	16
In possession of, using, or procuring prescription poisons ...	182	174	5	1	2	26
Miscellaneous drug offences ...	231	205	20	2	4	12
Traffic and motoring offences—						
Driving or in charge of motor vehicle under the influence of drink or drugs ...	214	186	6	8	14	14
Driving with excess 100 mg alcohol to 100 ml blood ...	1 638	1 351	35	104	148	325
Causing death or injury (when driving with excess 100 mg alcohol to 100 ml blood) or (driving or in charge of motor vehicle when under the influence of drink or drugs) ...	40	36	2	1	1	8
Dangerous or careless driving causing injury or death ...	404	213	63	60	68	68
Reckless or dangerous driving ...	1 415	1 107	85	21	202	127
Using motor vehicle carelessly or without consideration ...	5 879	2 192	1 697	773	1 217	724
Failing to stop, ascertain injury, and render assistance after an accident ...	1 206	603	86	44	473	120
Failing to report accident or damage ...	1 023	250	121	75	577	83
Driving while disqualified ...	1 182	1 124	18	9	31	68
Miscellaneous offences relating to breath- alyser testing ...	418	405	2	4	7	20
Miscellaneous breaches of traffic laws ...	4 495	3 294	688	132	381	592
Liquor and licensing offences by licensee or manager—						
Exposing, opening, or selling liquor after hours ...	335	285	15	1	34	18
Supplying liquor to minors ...	258	220	17	2	19	22
Supplying liquor to prohibited or intoxicated persons ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Permitting gaming on premises ...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Permitting drunkenness on premises ...	2	2	...	...	1	...
Miscellaneous breaches of licensing laws ...	35	21	6	1	7	...
By others—						
Person other than licensee or manager supplying minor ...	500	425	42	7	26	73
On licensed premises after hours—						
consuming liquor, etc. ...	1 351	1 248	44	2	57	83
Liquor in vicinity of dance hall ...	114	102	7	1	4	16
Persons unlawfully supplying liquor ...	68	66	1	1	...	12
Breach of prohibition order ...	56	42	9	2	3	8
Giving false information to inspectors or Police ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Selling or keeping liquor for sale without a licence ...	198	180	7	1	10	72
Found on premises where liquor seized under warrant ...	105	104	1	...	...	2
Permitting consumption or assisting in sale of liquor in a restaurant ...	68	67	...	...	...	1
Consuming liquor in a restaurant ...	130	123	7	...	1	1
Other offences ...	193	160	27	...	6	16
Offences by minors—						
Minors in possession of or consuming liquor in public place ...	974	779	101	11	83	86
Minors found in bar ...	5 683	5 144	260	17	262	370
Minors purchasing liquor ...	434	364	23	1	46	49
Minors giving false information ...	560	522	17	4	17	47
Gaming offences—						
Following the occupation of a bookmaker ...	117	115	1	...	1	6
Keeping a common gaming house ...	10	9	1	...	...	...
Possessing bookmaking documents ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Found in common gaming house ...	96	96	...	...	...	...
Establishing or conducting a lottery, or raffle ...	42	25	13	1	3	7
In possession of illegal lottery documents ...	2	1	1	...	...	1
Trespass on T.A.B. or racecourse ...	74	69	2	3	...	1
Miscellaneous gaming offences ...	106	39	65	...	2	4
Shipping and seamen—						
Breach of ship's discipline ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
Unlawful landing in New Zealand ...	153	3	130	...	20	6
Ship desertion ...	9	1	6	...	2	9
Absent without leave from ship ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	1
Stowing away ...	30	30	...	...	...	...

Offences	Total Offences Reported (1)	Prosecuted (2)	Cleared by Means Other Than Prosecution (3)	No Offence Disclosed After Inquiry (4)	Uncleared (5)	Offences Committed Prior to and Cleared in 1976 (6)
Offences against Arms Act—						
Intoxicated in charge of firearm ...	30	29	...	...	1	...
Carrying or in possession of firearm without lawful purpose ...	275	191	46	12	26	27
Discharging firearm in public place or in manner likely to endanger safety ...	600	255	173	31	141	57
Careless use of firearm ...	68	13	35	5	15	9
Presenting firearm or anything intended to appear to be a firearm at any person ...	141	101	10	10	20	4
Unlawful possession of pistol ...	46	32	8	1	5	2
Possession of unregistered firearm ...	38	12	22	...	4	7
Possession of unlawful weapon ...	26	13	7	5	1	3
Carrying pistol without licence ...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Procuring possession of firearm without permit ...	240	115	80	2	43	38
Failing to notify change of address ...	12	6	4	...	2	1
Delivering possession of firearm without permit ...	227	77	120	6	24	39
Persons under 16 years using, carrying, or in possession of firearms or ammunition ...	213	63	139	3	8	21
Persons over 16, but under 20 years, procur- ing possession of firearm, otherwise than pursuant to a permit ...	154	106	48	...	...	11
Miscellaneous breaches of Arms Act ...	70	17	42	4	7	1
Other offences—						
Breaches of hire purchase Regulations ...	156	42	14	43	57	25
Breaches of Social Security Act ...	182	153	10	6	13	25
Offences under Alcoholism and Drug Addic- tion Act ...	3	2	1	...	...	1
Miscellaneous unspecified ...	349	189	101	15	44	31
Breaches of Aliens Act ...	4	...	4	...	...	...
Breaches of Animals Protection Act ...	140	38	16	17	69	7
Wilful breaking of bottles or glass in public place (Litter Act) ...	175	138	11	2	24	8
Depositing or leaving offensive or dangerous litter and miscellaneous breaches of Litter Act ...	603	377	61	24	141	59
Trespass after warning to stay off—to leave ...	623	390	157	56	20	50
Failing to shut gates, etc.—miscellaneous offences (Trespass Act 1968) ...	51	11	24	7	9	1
Breaches of Wildlife Act ...	22	10	4	1	7	1
Breaches of Armed Forces Act (absentees, deserters, etc.) ...	31	2	15	3	11	5
Offences of strict liability under Indecent Publications Act ...	34	20	4	8	2	41
Offences involving knowledge under Inde- cent Publications Act... ..	8	3	2	3	...	8
Posting dangerous or noxious matter under Post Office Act ...	5	1	1	...	3	1
Posting indecent documents, etc., under Post Office Act ...	29	9	7	1	12	1
Unlawful discrimination (Race Relations Act) ...	Nil					
Inciting racial disharmony (Race Relations Act) ...	Nil					
Miscellaneous offences (Race Relations Act) ...	Nil					
Seditious offences ...	Nil					
Unlawful assemblies (Crimes Act) ...	17	15	...	...	2	5
Riots and breaches of the peace (Crimes Act) ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Breaches of Electoral Act ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Dangerous dog ...	942	151	525	63	203	52
Wandering stock ...	40	3	10	17	10	2
In State Forests (including lighting fires without a permit) ...	76	52	9	1	14	4
Miscellaneous breaches of Poisons Act ...	15	12	3	...	...	...
Miscellaneous breaches of Post Office Act ...	1 153	400	233	39	481	137
Miscellaneous breaches of Railways Act ...	86	50	20	...	14	12
Total ... ..	243 348	88 273	21 664	10 972	122 439	13 660

BY AUTHORITY:

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END