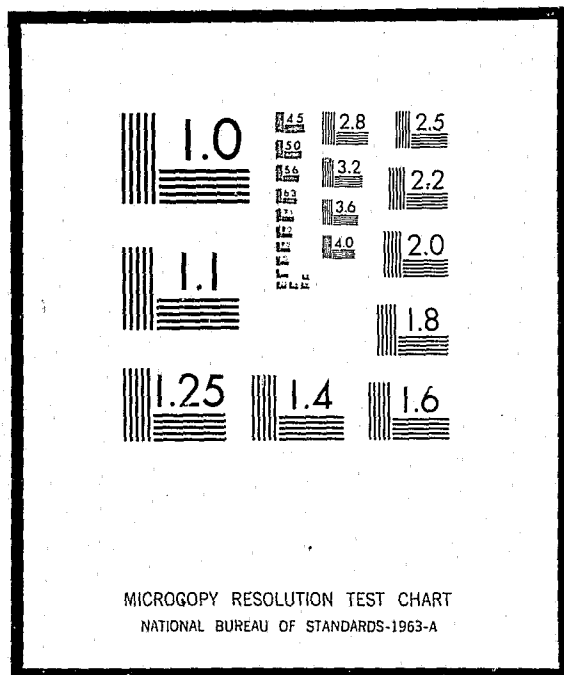


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10/8/75



REPORT
of
The Chief Constable
to the
Liverpool & Bootle Police Authority
for the year **1973**

LIVERPOOL:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONSTABLE
1974

The Liverpool & Bootle Police Authority

—••—
Chairman

ALDERMAN SIR JOSEPH CLEARY, J.P.

Deputy Chairman

COUNCILLOR A. S. MOORE, M.B.E., J.P.

Representing Liverpool City Council

Alderman A. N. Bates

„ L. Caplan, J.P.

„ C. Cowlin, J.P.

„ C. Dickinson

„ J. Morgan

„ J. S. Ross, J.P.

„ W. H. Sefton

Councillor F. Burke, *until 21.5.73*

„ O. J. Doyle

„ J. Finnegan

„ Doreen Jones

„ S. T. Moss, J.P.

„ Margaret Schofield

„ R. J. Short, *from 22.5.73*

Representing Liverpool City Magistrates

Colonel J. G. Bryson, O.B.E., T.D., D.L., LL.M., J.P.

H. A. Fry, Esq., T.D., J.P.

Alderman J. Keenan, J.P.

Colonel H. G. McClellan, O.B.E., T.D., D.L., J.P.

A. B. Moore, Esq., T.D., J.P.

Councillor J. Mottram, J.P.

N. A. Williams, Esq., J.P.

Representing Bootle County Borough Council

Alderman (Dr.) D. Brown, C.B.E., J.P. (deceased 8.10.73).

„ H. Gee

Councillor J. C. Hevey, *from 21.11.73*

„ J. Mahon

Representing Bootle County Borough Magistrates

T. B. S. Johnson, Esq., J.P.

W. H. Williams, Esq., J.P.



Alderman
Sir Joseph Cleary



Councillor
A. S. Moore



Cllr. Margaret
Schofield



Cllr. R. J. Short



Col. J. G. Bryson



Ald. A. N. Bates



Ald. L. Caplan



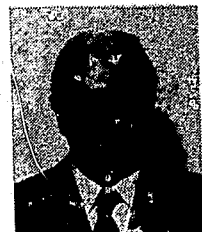
Ald. C. Cowlin



H. A. Fry, Esq.



Ald. J. Keenan



Col. H. G. McClellan



Ald. C. Dickinson



Ald. J. Morgan



Ald. J. S. Ross



A. B. Moore, Esq.



Cllr. J. Mottram



N. A. Williams, Esq.



Ald. W. H. Sefton



Cllr. F. Burke



Cllr. O. J. Doyle



Ald. (Dr.) D. Brown



Ald. H. Gee



Cll. J. C. Hevey



Cllr. J. Finnegan



Cllr. Doreen Jones



Cllr. S. T. Moss



Cllr. J. Mahon



T. B. S. Johnson, Esq.



W. H. Williams, Esq.



MR. J. HAUGHTON, C.B.E., Q.P.M.
Chief Constable



MR. D. E. DALZELL, O.B.E., Q.P.M.
Deputy Chief Constable



MR. R. S. LANCASTER,
Assistant Chief Constable (Admin.)



MR. J. R. T. BAILEY, G.M.
Assistant Chief Constable (Operations)

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL SURVEY

	PAGE
Royal Visits	11
Retirement of Senior Officers	11
Manpower	11
Hours of Duty	12
Undermanning Allowance	12
Rent Allowance	13
Police Regulations—Payment for Overtime	13
Sickness and Injury—National Insurance Benefits	13
Annual Inspection of the Force	13
Policing	13
Task Force	14
Community Relations	14
Juvenile Liaison	15
Conference—'Crime, Cause and Cure'	15
Vandalism	16
Staff Appraisal	17
Local Government Reorganisation	17
Manual of General Orders and Instructions	18
Police Support Units	18
Police Federation Joint Branch Board	18
The Liverpool and Bootle Police Comrades Association	19
Recreation	19

CHAPTER 2—ESTABLISHMENT

Strength of the Force	21
Secondments	21
Appointments and Re-appointments to the Force	23
Removals from the Force—Pensioned, Resigned, etc.	23
Premature Wastage	24
Recruiting	24
First Police Reserve	25
Cadet Corps	25
Traffic Wardens	25
Civilian Establishment	26
Civilianisation	26
Civilian Strength	26

CHAPTER 3—ADMINISTRATION

Training—	
Initial Training	28
Probationary Training	28
Detective Training Courses	28
Drugs Officers' Courses	29
Traffic Wardens	29

	PAGE
Police Support Units	29
Refresher Courses	30
Inspectors' Pre-College Courses	30
Promotion Study Courses	30
Other Courses	30
Cadet Training	30
First Aid Training	32
Constabulary First Aid Team	32
Life Saving	32
Other Training Matters	33
Promotion Examinations	34
Police College—Senior Command Course, Intermediate Command Course, Inspectors Course, Special Course	34
Attachment to University for Whole-time Study	35
Award of Bachelor of Law Degree	35
Promotions	35
Letters of Appreciation	36
Honours and Awards	36
Discipline	37
Complaints against the Police	38
Sickness	38
Obituary	39
Welfare	39
Housing	40
Force Catering	40
Research and Development	40
Buildings	41
Repairs and Maintenance	46
War Duties	47
Plans	47

CHAPTER 4—SPECIALISED DEPARTMENTS

Women Police	49
Mounted Department	49
Dog Section	50
Warrant and Summons Department	50
H.M. Coroner's Department	51
Firearms	51
Prosecutions Department	52
Police Band	52
Aliens	52
Central Property Office	53
North Western Forensic Science Laboratory	53

CHAPTER 5—SPECIAL CONSTABULARY CORPS

Establishment	54
Attendances	55
Training	55
Long Service Awards	55
Social Guild	55

CHAPTER 6—CRIME

	PAGE
Crime	56
Murder and Kindred Offences	56
Robbery	56
Wounding and Kindred Offences	58
Sexual Offences	58
Burglary	58
Theft from Motor Vehicles and Theft and Unauthorised Taking of Motor Vehicles	59
Other Offences of Theft	59
Fraud	60
Indictable Offences	60
Crime cleared up	62
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered	62
Firearms	63
Persons Arrested or Summoned for Indictable Offences	63
Assaults on the Police	63
Assistance from Members of the Public	64
Juveniles	65
Merseyside Criminal Record Office	66
Crime Prevention Department	68
Crime Prevention Panels	68

CHAPTER 7—TRAFFIC and COMMUNICATIONS

Traffic Division	69
Vehicle Fleet	70
Accident/Incident Unit	70
Traffic Enquiry Section	71
Driving School	71
Special Car Section	72
Liverpool Parking Meter Zone	72
Fixed Penalty Procedure—Liverpool	72
Fixed Penalty Procedure—Bootle	72
Traffic Accidents	73
County Borough of Liverpool	76
County Borough of Bootle	76
Road Safety Lectures to Schoolchildren	76
Road Safety Lectures to the Public	77
School Crossing Patrols	77
Drink and Driving	77
Highway Engineering and Traffic Management	78
Communications—Control Room	79
Telex-Teleprinter	80
Telephones	80
Wireless	80
Police National Computer	80
Training	81
Publicity	81

CHAPTER 8—LICENSING ACTS AND CLUBS

	PAGE
Liverpool—	
Proceedings against and conduct of licensed persons ...	82
Number of licensed premises and variations during 1973 ...	82
Proceedings for drunkenness	82
Clubs	83
Seamen's Canteens	83
Shebeens	83
Bootle—	
Proceedings against and conduct of licensed persons ...	83
Number of licensed premises and variations during 1973 ...	83
Proceedings for drunkenness	83
Clubs	84
Seamen's Canteens	84
Shebeens	84

CHAPTER 9—OTHER POLICE DUTIES

Docks	85
Betting and Gaming	85
Controlled Drugs	87
Public Order	89
Prostitution	90
Attendance Centres	90
Street and House-to-House Collections	90
Pedlars Certificates	90
Conclusions	91
Statistical Tables	93

CHIEF CONSTABLE'S OFFICE,
LIVERPOOL.

March, 1974.

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE LIVERPOOL AND BOOTLE
POLICE AUTHORITY.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the work of the Liverpool and Bootle Constabulary for the year ended 31st December, 1973.

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL SURVEY

Royal Visits

On the 18th July, Her Royal Highness the Princess Anne visited the new Crosby Marina Park and the new Seaforth Dock Terminal.

Her Royal Highness arrived in the force area at 1.55 p.m. and finally departed at 4.40 p.m.

The policing of the two venues was performed in conjunction with the Lancashire Constabulary, and the visit passed without incident.

Retirement of Senior Officers

The following senior officers retired from the force on the dates shown:

Superintendent J. W. Evans on the 1st March, after completing 25 years' service.

Superintendent J. A. Andrews on the 7th May, after completing 27 years' service.

Superintendent T. H. Bradley on the 1st June, after completing 32 years' service.

Superintendent A. E. Bellis on the 15th October, after completing 25 years' service.

Manpower

In contrast to the previous year when a nett gain of 64 was achieved, the year under review showed a nett loss of 4.

The number recruited showed an improvement for the fifth successive year but as I warned in my previous report the rate of wastage increased substantially. The principle areas of the wastage increase on 1972 were male members retiring on ordinary pension from 47 to 68, male resignations from 41 to 72, and male members retiring on ill-health pensions from 3 to 16.

As a result, the total strength for ordinary duty purposes on the 31st December was 2,273, compared with 2,285 the previous year; this

figure takes account of an extra 8 seconded outside the force over the previous year but does not include the additional officers employed on private duty.

At the end of the year there were 18 police officers with 30 or more years' service and 266 with between 25 and 30 years' service still serving. Of 337 members who were eligible for optional retirement during the year, 53 left.

In addition to those mentioned above, the following table shows the number of personnel from this force who will complete 25 years' service and become eligible for retirement on pension in the next three years:

	<i>Yearly Total</i>	<i>Cumulative Total</i>
1974	81	81
1975	104	185
1976	64	249

It will be seen the post-war recruitment boom, which commenced at the end of 1945, is now manifesting itself in the wastage figures in that over the next three years this force alone has in excess of 500 members able to leave on pension.

To keep abreast of this situation every effort must be made to improve recruitment still further and also to avoid premature wastage in the form of resignations by demonstrating to the younger members that the service is an attractive career, particularly so far as its financial rewards are concerned.

Hours of Duty

On the 1st April the working week of the federated ranks was reduced from 42 hours to 41. This meant that each member was granted 15 rest days in each eight-week period, compensation for the other rest day in the period being by the payment of overtime.

After consultation with the Federation Joint Branch Board, a rest day rota covering an eight-week cycle was introduced for constables and sergeants on regular shift duties as follows, each of these officers being divided into four categories lettered "A" to "D":

<i>Week No.</i>	1	2	3	4	
	A	D	C	B	... Monday, Saturday, Sunday
	B	A	D	C	... Friday
	C	B	A	D	... Wednesday, Thursday
	D	C	B	A	... Tuesday, Sunday
<i>Week No.</i>	5	6	7	8	
	A	D	C	B	... Monday, Saturday, Sunday
	B	A	D	C	... Friday
	C	B	A	D	... Wednesday, Thursday
	D	C	B	A	... Tuesday

Undermanning Allowance

This allowance was authorised by the Secretary of State on the 1st November, 1968, and was paid to the federated ranks at the appropriate rate throughout the year.

Rent Allowance

In January, the Secretary of State approved an increase in the maximum limit rent allowance for all members of the federated ranks, retrospective to the 1st January, 1972. The new limit is £7.01p per week.

Police Regulations—Payment for Overtime

On the 12th February, the Police (Amendment) Regulations became operative, and, inter alia, amended Regulations 25 and 26 of the Police Regulations 1971 to allow some members of the federated ranks the option of payment or time off in lieu of extra duty performed.

This was a milestone in the history of police conditions of service, and quite naturally the great majority of those concerned elected for payment for overtime carried out during the year. The new regulations also, of course, added a substantial and mandatory element to the police budget.

In conjunction with Federation Joint Branch Board officials, a procedure for recording and payment was devised and implemented.

Sickness and Injury—National Insurance Benefits

The Police Authority resolved that instead of members of the force paying in postal drafts received in respect of national insurance benefits when off duty sick or hurt, they would retain the drafts for personal encashment, and the benefits to which they were entitled would be deducted from pay.

The new system became operative on the 29th October, and explanatory cards outlining the procedure to be carried out were issued to all members of the force on a personal basis.

Annual Inspection of the Force

The annual inspection of the force by Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary, Mr. R. G. Fenwick, Q.P.M., took place on the 13th and 14th August, and from the 20th to the 23rd August.

The inspection included visits to various police stations and departments, the inspection of personnel and buildings, and the examination of records.

Policing

A three-shift system of policing throughout the force area was introduced on the 1st January, and continued throughout the year. All uniformed operational personnel with the exception of members of the Traffic and Women Police Departments were included.

There is no doubt that members of the public are better satisfied by the presence of foot patrols, and I received many letters expressing pleasure over the reassuring sight of more policemen on the streets.

I also feel that this return to more traditional methods and the reduction in crime in the force area for the year was more than coincidental, particularly in the burglary classifications, which now includes shop-breaking, where the overall decrease amounted to 12.8%.

It is often said that the three-shift system is not popular with the men on the ground, and while this may be true to some extent, I am not sure the opposition is as strong as is made out. I base this on talks I have had with members of the force, and also find that the vast majority readily appreciate that shift work is a necessary part of police work. Furthermore, it has been noticeable that there is a greater degree of involvement on the part of many officers, who take a special interest in their own particular beat.

Task Force

The following figures are an indication of the amount of work performed by the Task Force with comparable data for 1972 also shown:

	1972	1973
Persons arrested for scheduled offences	1,278	1,408
Persons arrested for non-scheduled offences	3,059	3,520
<i>Totals</i>	<u>4,337</u>	<u>4,928</u>

These figures illustrate the volume of work that can be attained by a method which principally frees officers from every-day duties and allows them to concentrate on crime and disorder.

The main effort was again concentrated in the city centre with particular attention being paid to the theft from and the theft and unauthorised taking of motor vehicles. It was, however, significant that greater use was made of the squad by other divisional commanders when special problems arose.

Due to greater demands being made, the Task Force, which continued to operate as two equal units, covered a daily period of 22 hours from 6.0 a.m. to 4.0 a.m.; this inevitably meant a variation in hours of duty and a consequent reduction in available manpower at any one time. However, the position was alleviated in June, when it was found possible to attach a further six constables, and in the second half of the year the average daily strength of each operational unit was 20 uniformed officers and 2 detectives.

Community Relations

On the 1st January, with the introduction of the three-shift method of policing, a Community Liaison Constable was appointed in each of the 12 sub-divisions of the force. These uniformed officers, who are under the direct supervision of the Community Liaison Officers (the sub-divisional superintendents), devote their full time to the duties in an effort to preserve and further the good relationships established since the introduction of the Police/Community Relations Programme in 1970.

In September, 6 women police officers were designated as part-time Community Liaison Officers, one in each territorial division. Their appointments were made in order to assist full-time officers when the assistance of a policewoman was specifically required.

Meetings of community groups were attended and close contact was maintained with statutory and voluntary bodies concerned with youth and community activities. One especially encouraging feature was that

the number of community groups with whom the police were involved increased from 154 to 498 during the year. Community liaison personnel also gave talks to many organisations and schools with the aid of selected films; one of these "Never Go With Strangers" deals sensitively with the subject of indecent attacks on children, and another "Between The Anvil and The Hammer" concerns police/community relations with Liverpool as the location.

The Community Liaison Officers' Committee undertook its third evaluation of the force programme, and expressed satisfaction with its progress.

In May, a Liaison Committee was established to examine the police/youth situation in the Liverpool 8 District, and to seek ways to avoid the risk of conflict. The Committee comprised four representatives from the Liverpool Community Relations Council and four from the police, and met twice during the year.

The question of relations between the police and teenagers was prominent during the year, and there are many factors to be taken into account in any evaluation.

The very nature of the law enforcement role means that, on occasions, the police officer in doing his job will not be popular. A characteristic of present-day adolescent behaviour of some of our young people seems to be rebelliousness and opposition to authority, and it is this type of conduct which poses many of to-day's problems with participants in some situations inevitably seeing the police as the ultimate authority in society.

In this connection, I still feel that some parents are neglecting their basic responsibilities.

I am pleased to report that relationships between the police and our many immigrant groups were most satisfactory.

Lectures on Community Relations were given to various courses at the Force Training School, and the scheme whereby police cadets are attached to the Liverpool Community Relations Council Office for six-week periods was continued throughout the year.

Juvenile Liaison

The main function of Juvenile Liaison Officers was again to enquire into the backgrounds of children in trouble before making recommendations on the manner of treatment, in accordance with the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969.

The Continuing Committee, set up for the purpose of constantly reviewing the consultative procedure between the Social Services and the police, met on several occasions, and apart from a few minor difficulties the system operated satisfactorily.

Conference—"Crime, Cause and Cure"

On the 28th, 29th and 30th September, a conference with the above terms of reference was held at the University of Liverpool.

The meeting was held to provide an opportunity for participants to pool their knowledge and attempt to reach a fuller understanding of the problem. Equally, it was intended that there would develop a greater appreciation of each other's contribution and a recognition of the need to approach difficulties together.

The principal speakers during the three days were Professor John Barron Mays, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of Sociology, University of Liverpool, F. H. McLintock, Esq., M.A., Acting Director, Institute of Criminology, Cambridge, M. Moriarty, Esq., Home Office, Mr. Justice Kilner-Brown, O.B.E., T.D., a Presiding Judge of the Northern Circuit, and Lord Hunt, C.B.E., D.S.O., Chairman of the Parole Board.

Over 300 delegates attended, representing the Magistracy, the Social Services, the Probation Service, the Prison Service, Education, Community Organisations and Police Forces both local and national. Mr. Robin Day was the Conference Chairman, and did much to ensure the overall success of the conference. I am grateful to him, the speakers and delegates for the valuable contribution they made. It was generally agreed that the conference was successful in achieving its objectives.

Vandalism

Without reference to statistics it must be obvious to most people from the evidence around them that vandalism remains all too prevalent.

Although there was a decrease in reported offences of damage during the year, the figures in the following comparative table still present a depressing picture.

Offence	Value	1972	1973	Variation	
				No.	%
Criminal Damage	Nil - £20	2,986	2,617	- 369	- 12.4
Criminal Damage	£20 - £100	1,473	1,435	- 38	- 2.7
Criminal Damage	Over £100	233	256	+ 23	+ 9.9
Arson		134	160	+ 26	+ 19.4
Total		4,826	4,468	- 358	- 7.4

The overall decrease in offences relating to damage only, which exclude those in the furtherance of theft and offences of arson, is equal to 384 (8.2%). Offences of arson increased by 26 (19.4%).

The value of property damaged decreased from £159,679 to £144,644, and the cost of the damage caused by arson fell from £144,754 to £115,702.

There was little change in the targets of vandalism, shop windows, domestic and educational property and vehicles being once again the principle categories involved.

While some may explain the many senseless acts of damage by saying it is the consequence of boredom and other similar factors, I have little doubt that vandalism and associated hooliganism could be greatly reduced if parents would exercise more control over their children and show a greater interest in their leisure time activities.

In the interests of their children, apart from any obligation to society, parents should constantly ask themselves these two questions—"Where is my child at this particular moment?"—and—"Will his actions, or those of his associates, result in damage to property, or cause annoyance?"

In view of the large scale vandalism caused by the use of aerosol paint sprays and similar instruments, I again appeal to those responsible

for retailing these articles to ensure that their display shelves and counters are adequately supervised. Those who indulge in this practice undoubtedly obtain their implements by illegal means.

It is well known that Merseyside people have an intense pride in their birth-right and the achievements of its sons and daughters, and I am surprised that we present such a sad image in this particular aspect. I am constantly reminded by visitors that the action of vandals is all too evident.

The police and other authorities cannot solve this problem without the assistance of the general public, and when the occasion arises, I ask everyone to demonstrate that this type of behaviour will not be tolerated. I particularly ask that acts of vandalism or anything of a suspicious nature be reported to the police immediately.

Staff Appraisal

The first year of the operation of the force staff appraisal scheme ended on the 31st October. Ranks up to and including chief inspector were appraised, and an evaluation, which will include an analysis of the ratings given and the views of all involved, is being carried out; modifications will be made if necessary.

The promotion selection procedures were also geared to fit into the scheme and all personnel in the promotion field will attend a promotion board every two years. During the year 201 officers appeared before a board.

I am pleased to say that this new approach to management has been well received in general, and is considered by most to be a great improvement on previous methods.

It has now been decided that this scheme will operate in the new force and it is hoped to prepare and involve those members not already in it by the distribution of explanatory literature and the holding of discussions in much the same way as the scheme was launched in this force.

Local Government Reorganisation

The preparatory work described in my last report intensified as the year progressed, and the many working parties concluded their research and made their recommendations to me as Chief Constable (Designate) of the new force through the Force Progress Committee, which was responsible for the overall planning of the exercise. I subsequently reported my proposals on the structure of the new force and the nature of the tasks it will face to the Police Committee of the Merseyside County Council and they were accepted.

There will be 11 territorial divisions, and in the main their composition will be exactly the same as they are now. In the few cases where new divisions will be created, these will commence to operate from the 1st January, 1974, so as to make the changover at inception date as smooth as possible.

As has already been stressed, there is no intention of imposing any unnecessary changes in the first instance as the principal aims will be to provide a continuity of service to the public and to effect the change with a minimum of disturbance to individual police officers and their families.

In fact, the absence of such disturbance will be taken as a measure of the success of our plans.

This goal may be best achieved in some instances by allowing different systems to continue to operate in various areas. Complete uniformity and assimilation will be the long-term objectives and progress towards it can only be made in the light of operational experience and with a thorough examination of the merits of contrasting procedures.

However, a great deal of work is still to be done to arrange those changes which will be essential and to deal with the immediate resultant problems, particularly those concerning the welfare and efficiency of individual members of the new force.

In this connection the excellent co-operation already received from all concerned augurs well for this difficult period, and I believe the new force will eventually emerge as an efficient, modern and forward-looking unit.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the current restrictions on public spending should coincide with an undertaking of these proportions because undoubtedly they will have a marked effect on the initial success of the venture, and will certainly call for sacrifices in many of its aspects. It is hoped that members of the public and of the new force will read the situation in its correct context and not associate difficulties which may arise with the creation of the Merseyside Police.

Manual of General Orders and Instructions

In January, the issue of the Force Manual of General Orders and Instructions on a personal basis was confined to the rank of Chief Inspector and above.

The Manual was withdrawn from issue to members of the force below that rank and made available in all offices and departments.

Police Support Units

During the latter part of the year, the force was committed to forming 8 Police Support Units for duty in the event of emergency situations arising.

Each unit consisted of 35 personnel, and short training courses were provided for the purpose of acquainting them with the type of situation which may be encountered, and to co-ordinate the movement of the units.

Police Federation Joint Branch Board

A happy relationship was maintained and regular consultations took place between members of the Board and myself or one of my assistants. I think the many problems affecting federation members can be tackled much better and more quickly by getting together in this way. This method of approach will, I hope, be more applicable when the new Merseyside Force is in being.

In this connection, Branch Board officials had a very busy year, being involved in all aspects of reorganisation and particularly those which affect the welfare of their members.

I am happy to say that during this difficult period they have made an excellent contribution.

Liverpool and Bootle Police Comrades' Association

The Association provided a varied syllabus of events, which was intended for members of all ages, but with a few exceptions it was once again the retired members who were attracted to functions in any numbers.

It would be pleasing to see more active interest taken by members of the regular force particularly at committee level.

However, there is little doubt that former members of the force like to keep in touch and the Association provides an excellent means for them to do so. In this connection, the force magazine "Service" is also an important channel of information for them and each edition is eagerly awaited in many parts of the world.

Recreation

The clubhouse at Fairfield continued to flourish and members and their guests attended in increased numbers. This situation amply justifies the ambitious building programme which was embarked upon and illustrates that first class modern amenities will produce increased revenue.

Payment for the second phase of modernisation which took the form of the rebuilding of the clubhouse was completed during the year, and the next phase, involving the provision of a small functions room, a table tennis room, kitchen, toilets, showers and further bar amenities, is expected to start early in the new year.

Improvements were made to the football ground, the cricket square, and the bowling greens, and the shooting range was modernised to make it one of the finest in the country.

ANGLING

The section has over 60 members, and the representative team were runners-up in the P.A.A. Regional Championship thus qualifying for the National Championships, in which they ended in fifth position.

BOWLS

More members were attracted to the section, and teams competed in the Northern Police League and the Liverpool Business Houses League.

CRICKET

The square showed some improvement on the previous year. The force team played in the Northern Police League and also had a number of friendly fixtures with local teams. However, their results were disappointing and it is hoped that some new members will be forthcoming next season.

FOOTBALL

The representative team reached the final of the National Police Cup but even with home advantage lost a hard fought game against the Kent Constabulary by one goal to nil. This was the third appearance in the final but the force has yet to win this coveted trophy. In the current season, the team lost in the quarter-final of the competition, again at home, to the Nottinghamshire Combined Constabulary by 2 goals to 1.

"F" Division beat "G" Division to win the inter-divisional Nott Bower Cup.

GOLF

Twenty-five events were organised for the increased membership, and many enjoyable matches took place.

Inspector M. Rowlands won the Stableford Competition in the P.A.A. Regional Championship.

INDOOR GAMES

The policewomen again dominated the P.A.A. Regional Table Tennis Championships, winning the Ladies' Singles and Pairs events.

Policewoman Sergeant Potter and Policewoman Crosbie won the Ladies' Pairs in the Regional Darts Championship, and went on to win the National Competition; this is the first time the force has won this trophy.

RUGBY

The Section acquired its own playing pitch at Finch Lane. A team reached the final of the P.A.A. Regional "Sevens" but were beaten by a team from the Cumbria Constabulary.

RIFLE AND PISTOL

The representative team won the P.A.A. National Short-Range Rifle Championship for the fourth consecutive year.

Constable Davies won the Cheshire County Shoot and represented the British Police team against the Army. Sergeant Mitchell won the Manchester and Salford Open Shoot.

MISCELLANEOUS

A Philatelic Section was formed during the year, and altogether the parent body sponsored 26 active sections catering for a wide variety of interests.

The P.A.A. National Short-Range Rifle Championships were held at Fairfield, and the P.A.A. Regional Angling and Tennis Championships were promoted by the Society.

CHAPTER 2 ESTABLISHMENT

Strength of the Force

The establishment and actual strength of the force on the 31st December were as follows:-

	Establishment		Actual Strength	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Chief Constable	1	—	1	—
Assistant Chief Constables	4	—	3	—
Chief Superintendents	8	1	8	1
Superintendents	26	1	25	—
Chief Inspectors	32	—	33	1
Inspectors	116	4	118	4
Sergeants	417	17	386	13
Constables	1748	163	1529	151
	2352	186	2103	170

During the year the authorised male establishment was varied by an increase of 12 Chief Inspectors, with a corresponding decrease of 12 Inspectors; the new appointments were for the purpose of providing deputies to Superintendents in sub-divisions.

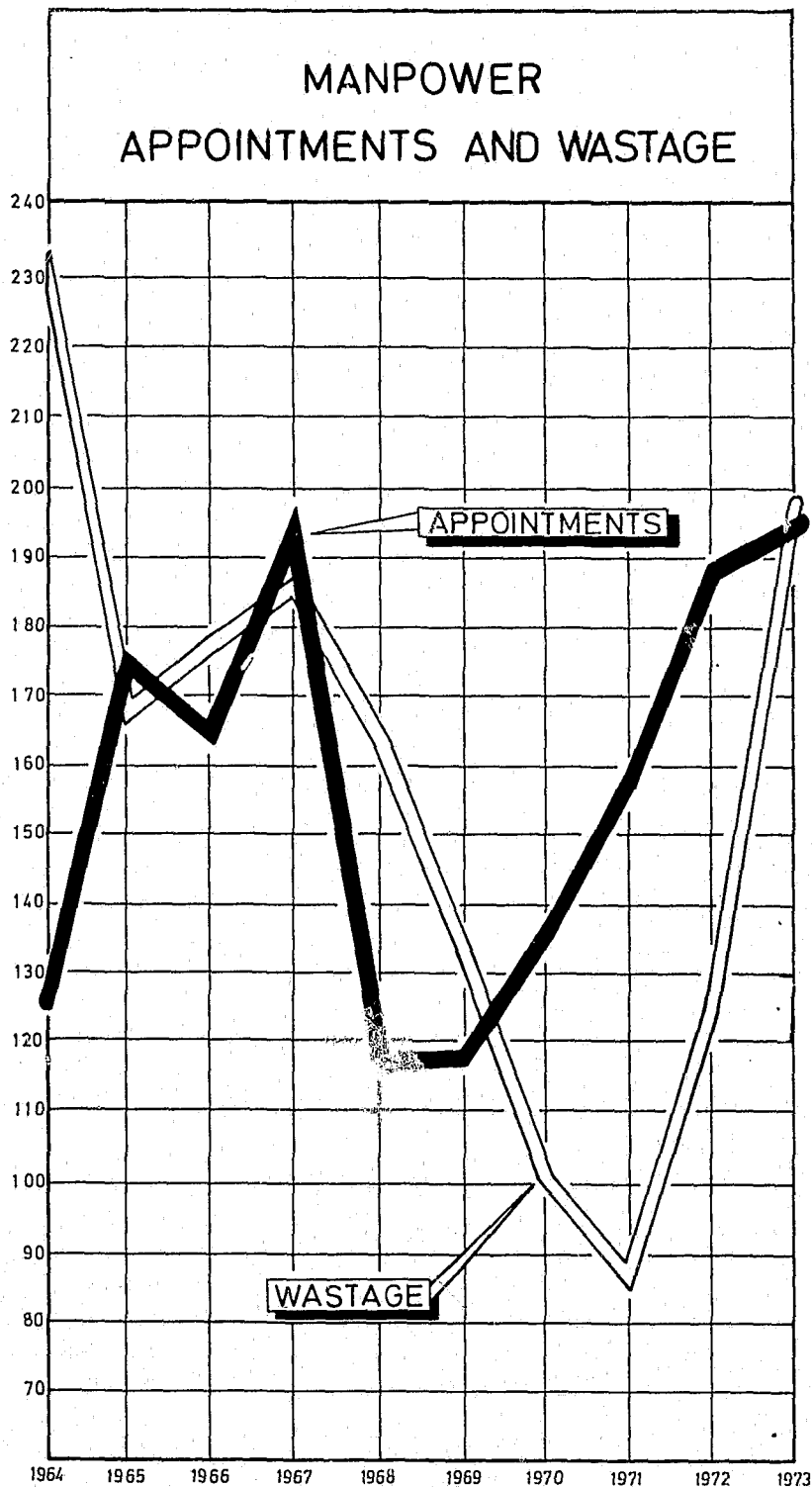
The average daily strength of the force during the year was 2,280; this figure does not include the additional officers employed on private duties.

The total number of personnel employed on a private duty basis by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company and the Local Authority and who were additional to the establishment remained at 132, comprising 1 Chief Inspector, 6 Inspectors, 15 Sergeants and 110 Constables.

Secondments

Members of the force were seconded during the year, as follows:-

To National Drugs Intelligence Unit, London ...	1 Inspector
To Police National Computer Operators School, Hendon	1 Sergeant
To Police Training Centre, Bruche	6 Sergeants
To No. 1 Regional Crime Squad	{ 1 Superintendent 1 Inspector 3 Sergeants 8 Constables



In the same period, personnel returned from secondment as shown below:-

From Police College	...	...	...	...	1 Superintendent
From Police Training Centre, Bruche	...	...	...	...	3 Inspectors
					3 Sergeants
From No. 1 Regional Crime Squad	...	...	...	...	2 Sergeants
					4 Constables

Seconded Personnel at 31st December

	Supt.	Ch. Insp.	Insp.	Sgt.	Con.	Total
National Drugs Intelligence Unit, London	—	—	1	—	—	1
Police National Computer Operators School, Hendon	—	—	—	1	—	1
Police Training Centre, Ryton-on-Dunsmore	—	1	—	—	—	1
Police Training Centre, Bruche	—	—	—	6	—	6
No. 1 Regional Crime Squad	1	1	2	13	12	30
					& 1 WP	
	1	2	3	20	13	39

Appointments and Re-Appointments to the Force

	Men	Women	Total
Recruits Appointed	148	38	186
Re-Appointments	4	1	5
Appointments on Transfer	3	—	3
	155	39	194

Of the 186 recruits appointed, 43 men and 9 women were former members of the Cadet Corps.

In addition to the above, 13 men returned from secondment.

Removals from the Force—Pensioned, Resigned, etc.

	Men	Women	Total
Pensioned	68	3	71
Pensioned (ill-health)	16	—	16
Resigned	72	22	94
Required to Resign	1	—	1
Services Dispensed with (Reg. 16)	1	1	2
Died	3	—	3
Transferred	10	1	11
	171	27	198

In addition to the above, 21 men were seconded for duty outside the force.

Premature Wastage

Premature wastage among men and women during the year occurred as follows:-

	Men	Women
Recruits appointed	148	38
Total premature wastage	72	22
Premature wastage in the first 4 years	22	15
Premature wastage in the next 5 years	30	7
Premature wastage up to the end of 7 years service	52	22
Premature wastage as a percentage of all recruits ...	49%	58%
Premature wastage between 2 and 7 years as a percentage of recruits appointed	20%	18%
Premature wastage up to 7 years' service as a percentage of all premature wastage	72%	100%

Of those men who resigned prematurely, 39% were of age 24 years or less and of the women 59% were of age 23 years or less.

Recruiting

Once again the recruiting situation showed an improvement and for the fifth year in succession there was an increase in the number of appointments. Planned advertising, recruiting campaigns and presentations helped in producing a total of 988 enquiries. It is again disappointing to record that many of the applicants did not pursue their initial enquiries but it may well be that having been informed of the high standards required and the demanding nature of police work they found the prospects unattractive in relation to other occupations, possibly more so when the financial rewards were compared. The high standards are reflected in the fact that of the 582 who did proceed only 194 were appointed. The educational attainments of successful candidates revealed a cross section of educational groups, 55% had one or more 'O' levels or their equivalent and 21 had one or more 'A' levels. Two graduates were appointed, one having been accepted under the Graduate Entry Scheme, the other joining in the normal manner but currently applying for a place under the Scheme.

The value of schools liaison in recruiting has continued to grow and the activities of the Schools Liaison Officer increase each year. During 1973 talks on the police service as a career were given to nearly 2,000 children in schools and interviews with applicants for the force often show that their first interest in joining was aroused by such a talk. The force was represented at 10 careers conventions and consultation with headmasters and careers officers of the Youth Employment Service has produced an excellent working relationship. In November, the Liaison Officer addressed a meeting of the National Association of Careers and Guidance Teachers (North West Branch) on the subject of career opportunities in the police, and established a valuable link in doing so.

In October the force was represented at the Liverpool University Careers Conference and a great deal of interest was created by a session which included a talk, the showing of a film and a discussion period. A further avenue was created as the result of visits to Services Resettlement Centres and the number of men appointed to the force on completion of engagements with H.M. Forces more than doubled during 1973.

A presentation on careers in the police was given at the Force Training School in November to an invited audience of persons who had expressed interest and appeared to come within the required physical standards. The audience was noticeably responsive, and the questions posed showed a depth of enquiry which is sometimes absent at open days and exhibitions. The presentation was considered to be successful and will be repeated.

The recruiting tables for the last three years are as follows:-

MEN			
	1971	1972	1973
Total number of applications received	792	935	776
Number of applicants dealt with ...	506	524	477
Number of applications not pursued ...	286	411	299
<i>Rejected</i>			
Physical	71	60	48
Education	138	138	134
Other Reasons	154	143	128
Medically	8	14	3
Appointed... ..	135	150	155
Accepted—appointment deferred to January 1974			9

WOMEN			
	1971	1972	1973
Total number of applications received	166	235	212
Number of applicants dealt with ...	82	94	105
Number of applications not pursued ...	84	141	107
<i>Rejected</i>			
Physical	14	23	16
Education	21	12	16
Other Reasons	24	14	28
Medically	—	4	2
Appointed... ..	23	39	39
Accepted—appointment deferred to January 1974			4

FIRST POLICE RESERVE

On the 31st December there were 9 ex-police officers serving as regular members of the First Police Reserve and employed on full-time duties in various divisions and departments.

CADET CORPS

The authorised strength of the Corps is 154 male and 24 female cadets. Twenty-six male and 16 female cadets were appointed during the year and at the 31st December the strength was 49 male and 18 female cadets.

TRAFFIC WARDENS

The authorised strength of traffic wardens was unchanged at 158, 118 for divisional work and 40 for the Meter Zone. The actual strength at the end of the year was 150, comprising 92 males and 58 females; 40 were employed in the Meter Zone and 110 in divisions. Eighteen wardens (10 males and 8 females) were recruited during the year and wastage totalled 18 (13 males and 5 females.)

CIVILIAN ESTABLISHMENT

Additional Posts

The Police Authority approved the creation of the following posts:-

	<i>Date Approved</i>
2 Draughtsmen - Drawing Office	13th February
1 Senior Clerical Officer - Training School ...	13th February
1 Higher Clerical Officer - Training School ...	13th February
1 Higher Clerical Officer - Special Branch ...	13th February
1 Higher Clerical Officer - Mer. C.R.O. ...	13th February
1 Technical Assistant - Fingerprint/Photo-graphic Department	13th February
1 Audio Typist - "F" Division	13th February
2 Clerical Officers - Traffic Wardens Department	13th February
4 Telex Operators - Information Room ...	25th September
12 Process Servers - Warrant Department ...	25th September

Civilianisation

During the year the following post, formerly occupied by a police officer, was civilianised:-

1 Senior Fingerprint Officer - Fingerprint Department

Strength

At the end of the year civilians were employed as follows:-

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Garage Storekeeper/Receptionist	1	—
Garage/Workshop Supervisor	1	—
Telephone Supervisor	—	1
Telephone Operators	—	9
Telex Operators	—	5
Director of Music	1	—
Clerks	43	65
Typists	2	81
Driving Instructors	3	—
Draughtsmen	2	2
General Assistants (Clerical)	4	—
Machine Operators (Printing)	—	2
Senior Fingerprint Officers	1	—
Fingerprint Officers	5	—
Assistant/Trainee Fingerprint Officers	5	—
Photographic Assistants	—	2
Domestic Supervisors	—	1
Canteen Supervisors	—	7
Supervisor (Catering and Domestic Services) ...	1	—
Statistical Officer	1	—
Machine Operators (Automatic Data Processing)	—	3
Welfare Officer	1	—
Printers	3	1
Matron - Main Bridewell	—	1
Lady Supervisors - Main Bridewell	—	8

Porters/Stokers	38	—
Cleaners	—	92
Cooks and General Assistants	—	84
Drivers	—	7
Mechanics	12	—
Handymen	5	—
Car Cleaners	4	—
Messenger	1	—
	134	371
Police Cadets	49	18
Traffic Wardens	92	58
	275	447

Six vacancies which occurred during the year and which had not been filled by the 31st December consisted of 2 clerical officers, 1 telex operator and 3 copy typists.

CHAPTER 3
ADMINISTRATION
TRAINING

Initial Training

On the 1st September, the initial training course for police recruits throughout the country was changed from one of thirteen weeks duration to one of ten weeks. Recruits from this force were accommodated throughout the year at the Police Training Centre, Bruche, near Warrington.

Further changes introduced at the same time included a one week's Induction Course at the Force Training School before going to Bruche, a reduction from three weeks to two weeks in the Local Procedure Course upon returning from Bruche, and an increase from two weeks to six weeks in the attachment period to C.I.D., Traffic Department and Divisional Administration at the end of the Local Procedure Course. The overall result was that the former initial training period of 18 weeks was extended by one week.

Another innovation provided for a recruit to be under the care of a more experienced tutor constable for the first four weeks of his service in a division following initial training.

Probationary Training

This aspect of recruit training was also changed in September to require recruits to attend the Force Training School for continuation training (after initial training) on a basis of one day in each three weeks instead of one day in four weeks. Additionally, when all probationers are absorbed into the new system, the final Continuation Course, formerly of four weeks duration and taken at approximately the 22nd month of service, will be reduced to two weeks and taken after the 18th month of service. Recruits undergo the Final Course at the District Training Centre, Bruche.

Detective Training Courses

Four Junior Initial Courses and one Refresher Course were held at the Detective Training School. The syllabi followed the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on the Prevention and Detection of Crime, and other lectures of interest and instructional value were included. The Initial Course lasts for ten weeks and the Refresher Course for three weeks. A total of 128 students attended from various police forces as follows:—

Bedfordshire and Luton	...	...	...	...	4
Birmingham	...	...	...	...	3
Bristol	...	...	...	...	2
British Airport	...	...	...	...	1

British Transport	...	...	...	...	6
Cheshire	...	...	...	...	11
Derby County and Borough	...	...	...	...	9
Durham	...	...	...	...	6
Gwent	...	...	...	...	2
Gwynedd	...	...	...	...	4
Hampshire	...	...	...	...	6
Isle of Man	...	...	...	...	1
Kent	...	...	...	...	2
Lancashire	...	...	...	...	3
Leeds	...	...	...	...	10
Liverpool and Bootle	...	...	...	...	15
Manchester and Salford	...	...	...	...	3
Mid-Anglia	...	...	...	...	2
Ministry of Defence	...	...	...	...	2
Nottinghamshire Combined	...	...	...	...	8
Somerset and Bath	...	...	...	...	3
South Wales	...	...	...	...	5
Staffordshire County and Stoke-on-Trent...	...	...	...	...	3
Sussex	...	...	...	...	7
Warwickshire and Coventry	...	...	...	...	4
West Mercia	...	...	...	...	3
West Midlands	...	...	...	...	1
York and North East Yorkshire	...	...	...	...	2

The average age of students on the Initial Course was 28½ years, and average length of service was 7½ years; average age on the refresher course was 35½ years and average length of service was 13 years. Twelve policewomen (including six from Liverpool and Bootle) attended the courses.

Drugs Officers' Courses

Two one-week residential courses for drugs squad officers from forces throughout the country were held during the year; a total of 53 officers attended.

Traffic Wardens

Two courses, each of two weeks duration, were held for traffic wardens, the principal aims being to improve efficiency and instil confidence.

Police Support Units

During the latter part of the year it was necessary to undertake training for Police Support Units. Each Unit comprises one Inspector, three Sergeants and 30 Constables, together with despatch riders and a P.S.V. driver.

Seventeen courses, each of two days' duration, were held, and 428 personnel, made up of 18 inspectors, 45 sergeants and 365 constables attended.

The aim of the training was to acquaint everyone involved with the type of situation which they might find in the event of an emergency, and to co-ordinate the movement of units should they be required.

Refresher Courses

Two-week refresher courses were again held for inspectors, sergeants and constables. The syllabus included recent legislation, new procedures, and community and race relations.

The proposed programme was interrupted during the latter part of the year because of the need for Police Support Unit Training, and the number of refresher courses held was reduced accordingly.

Inspectors' Pre-College Courses

Due to a reduction in the duration of the Inspectors' Course at the Police College, Bramshill, it was recommended by the College authorities that inspectors who were due to attend should undertake some instruction beforehand to acquaint them with matters which would be of a valuable preparatory nature, and others that would enable them better to understand what was occurring in their own localities.

Meetings were held between all forces in No. 1 Region and it was decided that four weeks' Pre-College Courses should be held on an alternating basis at the Lancashire Constabulary Training Centre, Hutton, and the Cheshire Constabulary Training Centre, Crewe. A total of 3 such courses, including 9 inspectors from this force, were held in 1973 with great success, and with the complete co-operation of all involved. The success of the courses was sufficient to merit their mention to other forces at a conference at Bramshill in the latter part of the year.

Promotion Study Courses

A system of lectures at the Force Training School over a period of nine months was held for officers wishing to take the promotion examinations. Attendance was voluntary and comprised one attendance in each cycle of three weeks, covering shift duties. The students were issued with notes and question sheets which they were expected to complete in their own time.

Additionally, two full-time two week Special Study Courses were held, one before each promotion examination in January and November. The numbers who could attend the courses were limited and selection was on a competitive basis among those officers who had undertaken a regular course of study.

Other Courses

Special Constabulary recruits attended the Force Training School for Initial Training and the classes were also thrown open to other members of the Corps for refresher purposes, the instruction being undertaken by members of the Training School staff.

Two day Refresher Courses on varying aspects of procedure and law to assist officers attached to the C.I.D. as Aides, were also held.

Cadet Training

Two Initial Training Courses involving 44 cadets were held during the year.

The system of dividing a cadet's training into two phases continued. During the first phase a cadet attends Chidwall College of Further

Education until attaining the age of 18 years, and in the second undertakes practical training such as attachment to departments, street duty, Outward Bound Courses and Community Service Projects.

Throughout each phase, unless on street duty, Community Service Projects or Outward Bound Courses, cadets attend the Force Training School on one day each week for instruction in life saving, first aid, drill, police procedures, some police law and sport.

A maximum of 60 cadets attended the Childwall County College, 55 on four days each week and the other 5 on day release. General Certificate of Education 'O' and 'A' level examinations were undertaken by 38 cadets, who also took an examination in public speaking; collectively 13 passes at 'O' level and 26 passes in public speaking were gained. Further 'O' level examinations were taken in November by 18 cadets but the results have not yet been received. The subjects taken included British Constitution, Law, Sociology, English Language, English Literature, Mathematics, Commerce, Commercial Mathematics, Statistics, Geography, History, French, Physics and Art.

Superintendent A. Burrows, the officer in charge of the Cadet Corps, served as a member of the Board of Governors of Childwall College and he also sits on the Advisory Committee to the Department of General Studies and Adult Education of the Central College of Further Education.

Members of the Corps undertook many forms of voluntary service under the auspices of the Community Service Volunteer Organisation. Twelve cadets undertook three months residential community projects in various parts of the country, and locally the projects ranged from assisting hospital nursing staff to attachments to the Remand Home, N.S.P.C.C., and similar services.

A total of 24 male and 6 female cadets attended Outward Bound Courses at Aberdovey, Wales; Ashburton, Devon; Eskdale, Cumberland; Ullswater, Cumberland; and Moray, Scotland.

Cadets David Colley and Peter Ward were selected by the British Schools Exploring Society to take part in the 1973 Expedition to Arctic Sweden, this being the 9th successive year that members of the Corps had been successful in obtaining places on the expedition and the fifth occasion where two members had been selected.

Additionally, Cadets Richard Holland and Ann Fay won a 'Bridge in Britain' scholarship enabling them to travel to Israel in July. They studied the life of the people there and visited many historical and biblical places of interest.

Members of the Corps were again active in the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, and 85 took part during the year resulting in 17 claims for the Gold Award being made. Since our cadets entered the scheme in March 1960, 212 Gold, 285 Silver and 17 Bronze Awards have been won.

The awards gained by cadets in First Aid and Life Saving are itemised later.

Some of the honours and achievements won by cadets in sporting and leisure pursuits were as follows:—

Cadet 112 Holland represented the North West Region in the inter-area Basketball tournament.

Cadet 22 Mitchell was selected for the Great Britain water polo team,

both in the senior and under 20 classifications, and also represented the Great Britain Police Team.

Cadet 40 Roddy was selected for the England Under 18 and Under 20 water polo teams, and was the individual winner in the National Cadet Life Saving Championship.

Cadet 54 Colligan was selected to play in the Great Britain Police Cadet Football team.

Cadet 138 Spencer won the Cleveland Hike of 1973, which is an arduous cross country map and compass exercise. He entered with two colleagues from 16th Liverpool Boy's Brigade Company, of which he is a member.

Cadet 110 Anderson was the Air-Training Corps National Cup Winner in the 303 Rifle Competition. He competed as a member of the 273 Wallasey Squadron.

Two cadet teams, each comprising four members, entered the Arrowe Hike and were placed second and third out of 47 entries. The team placed third completed the course in record time but unfortunately lost marks in tests carried out on the route.

A team of cadets also won the Charles Mack Memorial Trophy for the 1973 Merseyside Youth Association Athletic Championships, and another team were joint winners in the Senior Section (1973) Swimming Gala.

First Aid Training

First Aid instruction was again undertaken in divisions, and the divisional instructors attended a two-day course at the beginning of the year to prepare them for their duties. During the year, 21 St. John Adult First Aid Certificates and 76 Re-examination Certificates were awarded.

Constabulary First Aid Team

The Force First Aid Team entered five competitions but were not as successful as in previous years. Various circumstances, including the loss of experienced members, made it necessary to re-organise the team, and in this field, it is a recognised fact that a team must work together for a considerable time to reach peak performance.

Life Saving

The importance of being proficient in life-saving in this area needs no emphasis, and the purpose of training within the force is to qualify, if possible, all members for the Bronze Medallion of the Royal Life Saving Society. Generally, recruits are able to reach this standard before leaving the Training Centre at Bruche, but the few who do not do so continue their instruction at the Force Training School when they return. During the year 31 probationers were entered in the Society's examinations and 5 Bronze Medallions, 4 Intermediate Certificates and one Elementary Certificate were gained.

Some members of the force maintain their interest after the Medallion stage, and during the year 5 officers gained the Teachers' Certificate and three the Examiner's Certificate.

Other Training Matters

OVERSEAS VISITORS

Once again a number of overseas officers visited the force for training in a particular sphere or in connection with policing generally. In all 9 officers were involved in six separate visits, as follows:—

From	Duration of Stay
1 from Nigeria	} 1 week
1 from Botswana	
1 from Hong Kong	} 1 week
1 from St. Lucia	
1 from Switzerland	} 2 weeks
1 from Denmark	
2 from Lebanon	} 1 week
1 from Israel	
	3 weeks

Additionally, a post-graduate student from Cambridge University, studying criminology, visited the force in connection with his studies.

BI-MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF CASES, ETC.

The force bi-monthly publication 'Law for the Beatman', was circulated on six occasions during the year; the contents were confined to recent cases decided in the Court of Appeal, and changes in procedures, etc., which were of immediate concern to the officer on operational duties.

Periodically, when a case dictated it, a special circulation was made to the senior officers giving details of matters which were of particular interest to them.

DETAILS OF COURSES

Course	Classes Held	Number Attended
Residential:		
Detective Training—Junior Initial ...	4	109
Refresher ...	1	19
Drugs Squad Officers	2	53
Probationers:		
Local Procedure	11	176
Continuation	—	1991*
Swimming—Life Saving	75†	31
Refresher:		
Constables	4	74
Sergeants	2	26
Inspectors	1	15
C.I.D. Aides	3	66
Promotion Study:		
Study Course	33	673*
Pre-Examination (Special Study) ...	2	56
Special Constabulary:		
Recruit	26	25 (class average)
Refresher	—	166*
Cadet Corps:		
Initial Training	2	44
Traffic Wardens:		
Initial Training	2	14

Police Support Unit:	17	428
First Aid:		
Instructors	1	11
Divisional	5	97

*Attendances

†3 classes per week during summer months.

FIRST AID AWARDS GAINED

Cadets	43 Certificates
Regular Force	21 Certificates
	76 Re-examination Certificates

LIFE SAVING AWARDS GAINED

Cadets	7 Award of Merit
	25 Bronze Cross
	30 Bronze Medallion
	1 Bar to Bronze Medallion
	24 Intermediate Award
	39 Elementary Award
Regular Force	5 Teacher's Certificate
	3 Examiner's Certificate
	5 Bronze Medallion
	4 Intermediate Award
	1 Elementary Award

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS

January

(to the rank of Inspector)

49 Constables and 55 Sergeants sat the examination.
13 Constables and 11 Sergeants passed the examination.

November

(to the rank of Sergeant)

295 Constables sat the examination
12 passed the examination.

POLICE COLLEGE

Senior Command Course

Three members of the force attended the initial interview for places on the Senior Command Course, and Superintendent D. Elliott, following an extended interview, was successful in gaining a place on the course, commencing in April, 1974.

Intermediate Command Course

Two members of the force were interviewed for places on the Intermediate Command Course but were not successful.

Inspectors' Course

Nine male inspectors attended Inspectors' Courses at the Police College, Bramshill House. The duration of this course has been reduced, and

in accordance with a recommendation of the College Authorities, these officers also attended pre-College courses of 4 weeks which were held alternately at the Cheshire Constabulary Training School, Crewe, and the Lancashire Constabulary Training School, Hutton.

Special Course

A total of 17 members of the force were interviewed initially for consideration for the Special Course, and seven were sent forward for interview by the Central Selection Board; one of these was called for extended interview, but was unsuccessful in gaining a place.

ATTACHMENT TO UNIVERSITY FOR WHOLE-TIME STUDY

The force scheme whereby one officer per year is selected for a three year study course at Liverpool University, introduced in 1970, continued, and Inspector W. G. Johnson, who will study for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Social Science), won the place. Fifteen members of the force with the requisite qualifications applied originally, and after interview by the Force Selection Board, these were reduced to five for final interview by the University Selection Board. Under the same scheme and for a similar degree, Inspector L. Scullin started his second year, and Sergeant 33"K" Fraser his final year.

Under the Bramshill Scholarship at Universities Scheme, Inspector D. Anderton commenced his first year, and Woman Inspector M. Lupton her second year, both for the degree of Bachelor of Law at Liverpool University.

AWARD OF BACHELOR OF LAW DEGREE

It is pleasing to report that Inspector W. R. Girven gained the degree of Bachelor of Law with Honours at Liverpool University following a three year course under the Force scheme.

PROMOTIONS

Rank	No.	Years of Service	Total	Average Age
To Chief Superintendent	1	26	1	50
To Superintendent ...	1	34		
	1	27		
	1	25	3	51
To Chief Inspector ...	2	27		
	1	26		
	1	25		
	1	24		
	1	23		
	1	22		
	2	21		
	2	19		
	1	18		
	2	17		
	1	15		
	1	14		
	1	11	17	42

Table continued overleaf

Table continued from previous page

Rank	No.	Years of Service	Total	Average Age
To Inspector	1	21	15	39
	2	20		
	3	19		
	1	16		
	1	15		
	3	14		
	1	13		
	1	12		
	1	11		
	1	8		
	1	22		
To Sergeant	1	20	56	31
	2	18		
	1	16		
	2	15		
	2	14		
	5	13		
	1	12		
	6	11		
	9	10		
	2	9		
	7	8		
	9	7		
	5	6		
3	5			

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

Once again I have pleasure in reporting that 314 members of the public wrote to me expressing their gratitude for service given by members of the force or conveying admiration for the performance of duty.

HONOURS AND AWARDS

Her Majesty The Queen was graciously pleased to make the following awards to members of the force:—

The Chief Constable,
Mr. J. Haughton, C.B.E., Q.P.M. Officer (Brother) of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The Deputy Chief Constable,
Mr. D. E. Dalzell, O.B.E., Q.P.M. Serving Brother of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Chief Inspector P. Berry ... British Empire Medal (Civil Division.)

Sergeant 9 "A" Wain ... British Empire Medal (Civil Division.)

The Police Authority presented the "Award of Merit" to:—

Constable 216 "B" Beaumont... for outstanding courage and determination displayed in effecting the arrest of a violent and dangerous thief.

Constable 260 "B" Webster ... for outstanding work and devotion to duty displayed in the detection of crime.

The Chief Constable made 265 awards where special zeal and ability were displayed in the discharge of duty.

The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society made the following awards to members of the force:—

For Rescue from Drowning

Constable 352 "A" Campion ... Bar to Bronze Marine Medal and Certificate.

Constable 283 "B" Jones ... Bronze Marine Medal and Certificate.

Constable 214 "A" Cross ... Certificate.

Constable 324 "A" Green ... Letter of Commendation.

Constable 259 "T" Royden ... Letter of Commendation.

For Rescue from Fire

Constable 139 "A" Deane ... Parchment.

Constable 184 "A" Kewley ... Parchment.

Constable 89 "F" Gordon ... Parchment.

Constable 240 "G" Steele ... Certificate.

Constable 51 "B" Woolley ... Letter of Commendation.

For Attempted Rescue from Fire

Constable 128 "E" Griffiths ... Parchment.

Constable 167 "E" Blair ... Parchment.

Constable 126 "E" Clarke ... Certificate.

For Searching Smoke-filled Premises.

Constable 145 "C" Flynn ... Parchment.

Constable 149 "C" Tomlinson... Parchment.

Inspector J. McCormack ... Certificate.

For Prevention of Suicide

Sergeant 60 "A" Marsden ... Certificate.

Constable 269 "A" Duggan ... Certificate.

Constable 317 "A" Hough ... Certificate.

Constable 141 "B" Bennett ... Certificate.

Sergeant 43 "E" Jones... ... Certificate.

Resuscitation after Rescue from Drowning

Constable 116 "A" Butler ... Resuscitation Certificate.

Resuscitation after Attempted Suicide

Sergeant 13 "B" Williams ... Resuscitation Certificate.

Constable 160 "B" Jones ... Resuscitation Certificate.

DISCIPLINE

During the year disciplinary charges were brought against 28 members of the force and the officers concerned were dealt with as follows:—

Required to resign	1
Reduced in rank	1
Fined	2
Reprimanded	5
Cautioned	12
Not Guilty	7

Most of the charges brought against the officers were of a minor nature and having regard to the size of the force the state of discipline can be considered satisfactory.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

During the year 517 complaints were made by 398 members of the public and each complaint was the subject of a thorough investigation by an officer of the rank of superintendent or above as required by Section 49 of the Police Act, 1964, and the Police Discipline Regulations, 1965. The painstaking manner in which these investigations are carried out throws a very heavy burden on my senior officers and often results in them being regularly engaged away from their normal duties and the responsibilities of their particular posts. In three cases a request was made to the Chief Constable of another force for a senior officer to carry out the investigation.

Compared with the figures for the previous year the number of complaints fell by 74. It has been the trend in recent years for the number of complaints to rise and in 1972 the highest figure ever recorded was reached.

After investigation it was found that only 28 complaints were substantiated and as the greater majority were of a minor nature they were dealt with by the officer concerned being given some suitable advice and a letter of apology being sent to the complainant. It was only considered necessary to take formal disciplinary action in one case and a suitable punishment was imposed upon the officer concerned.

In 102 cases, the complaint was voluntarily withdrawn by the complainant following an interview with the Investigating Officer. In these cases it was generally found that the complaint had arisen through a misunderstanding of a police officer's powers and duties and the opportunity afforded to the complainant to discuss the complaint with a senior officer helped to clarify the position.

In all complaints that contain an allegation of a criminal nature against a police officer the papers in the case must be referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions who will make the decision whether or not to institute criminal proceedings against the officer concerned. During the year 138 complaints were referred to the Director but in none of the cases did he consider the evidence was sufficient to justify proceedings.

It will be appreciated that active police duty must, by its very nature, lead to conflict with some members of the community and it is inevitable that it will attract complaints against officers who are doing their best to carry out their responsibilities in a conscientious manner. If no complaints were received it could only mean that wrong behaviour on the part of the police has become the accepted order of things or else we have a perfect police force. Neither is true. A police officer is just another human being doing his best, often in difficult circumstances, to carry out his job and it is only to be expected that there will be those occasions when it is felt by a member of the public that the officer may have fallen short of the high standards that are expected of him. In such circumstances complaints are not resented. The police are, after all, public servants and any member of the public is entitled to complain when not satisfied with their actions. However, I would hope that when complaints are made it is with a genuine sense of grievance and not, as so often is the case, with an ulterior motive such as to delay or even prevent court proceedings being taken.

SICKNESS

The following table illustrates the incidence of sickness and injury among members of the force, including those additional officers engaged on private duty.

	1969	1971	1972	1973
Average daily strength	2297	2321	2385	2409
Number of days lost through sickness	16630	28374	34866	41960
Average No. of days lost per capita...	7.24	12.22	14.62	17.42
Number of days lost through injury	1721	6208	8143	5866
Average No. of days lost per capita...	0.75	2.67	3.41	2.44

OBITUARY

It is reported with deep regret that the following members of the force died during the year:—

	Age	Service	Died
Constable 93 "E" Mayers	25	4 years	9.3.73
Constable 342 CID Gill	32	11 ½ years	22.3.73
Constable 65 "B" Birchall	26	3 years	13.12.73

WELFARE

General

The staff of the Welfare Department assisted several members of the regular force and the civilian staff with various domestic and other personal difficulties. Advice and assistance were sought for members from the departments responsible for Social and Welfare Services. Their co-operation was invaluable and very much appreciated, particularly with regard to pensions and personal services.

Concern was expressed during the early part of the year about the lack of contact with the older pensioners. In June, a scheme was started whereby pensioners over 65 years old and widows, were visited every three months by divisional representatives. As a result of the enthusiastic manner with which the scheme was accepted and executed at divisional level, several letters of appreciation were received, and provided a source of great encouragement. Plans are in hand to extend the visits to pensioners from other forces living in the force area, with reciprocal arrangements envisaged with regard to force pensioners living in other force areas.

Lectures on police welfare were given to various courses held at the Force Training School and to the pre-College Courses for inspectors held throughout the year at the Lancashire Constabulary and Cheshire Constabulary Training Schools.

Deaths

During the year, three regular members of the force, three traffic wardens, two civilian employees and 70 pensioners died. A member of the staff attended where necessary to advise the next-of-kin and assist with the completion of forms.

Hospital Cases

Weekly visits were made when possible to police pensioners, police officers and members of the civilian staff who were receiving hospital treatment as in-patients and assistance was given, where necessary, to their families.

Police Funds

The force authorised officer for the Police Mutual Assurance Society dealt with the day to day administration of the Funeral Society, the

Convalescent Fund, the Thirza Mary James Fund and the Police Recognition Fund.

Members of the department also dealt with some of the administration of the Comrades Association and attended numerous meetings in Manchester, Chester and Hutton in connection with the working party on force funds relative to local government reorganisation.

The department was also responsible for distributing the force magazine "Service".

HOUSING

There were 212 Police Authority owned units of accommodation at the beginning of the year. These include 8 houses which have been recommended for transfer and sale to the Liverpool Corporation Housing Department, and two flats attached to Old Swan Police Station which was closed in 1972.

A total of 41 houses was sold to tenants during the year and one was passed to the Liverpool Corporation.

Thirteen houses are occupied by former members of the force or their families, leaving 147 housing units available for police personnel.

At the beginning of the year there were 14 applicants on the housing list. A further 60 members were added during the year and of the total 37 were housed, one resigned and five found their own accommodation, leaving 39 applicants on the list at the 31st December.

FORCE CATERING

All permanent catering services continued to supply the requirements of the force, despite selective tariff adjustments occasioned by increased raw food costs and the introduction of value added tax.

Automatic coin operated beverage vending machines were installed at Spekeland Street Garage, Speke Divisional Headquarters and the Force Training School.

Many temporary additional services were again provided, including the annual Horse Show and the Liverpool Air Show.

Recruitment of staff able to work shifts, nights and weekends continues to cause concern.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The undermentioned are the more important assignments carried out by members of the Research and Development Department during the year:—

1. Local Government Reorganisation.
2. Realistic Force Establishment.
3. Continuing review of forms.
4. Updating of Force Instruction Book.
5. Introduction of new system for overtime payment.
6. Formulation of a Traffic Wardens Discipline Code.
7. Survey into the loss of radio equipment.

8. Introduction of Police National Computer forms.
9. Updating of the Wording of Charges book.
10. Survey of recording persons missing from home.
11. Attendance of witnesses at the Crown Court.
12. Short history of the force.
13. Citing of previous convictions at court.
14. Survey into the feasibility of a dog catching service.
15. Introduction of monthly divisional returns of establishment and strength.
16. Immigration Act, 1971.
17. Survey regarding the admission of mentally disordered persons to hospital.
18. Survey into system of bailing of prisoners.
19. Formation and training of Police Support Units.
20. Survey of safety in cells.
21. Procedure for rescue from crashed aircraft.
22. Survey of the warrant procedure.
23. Production and updating of C.I.D. personnel disposition charts.

BUILDINGS

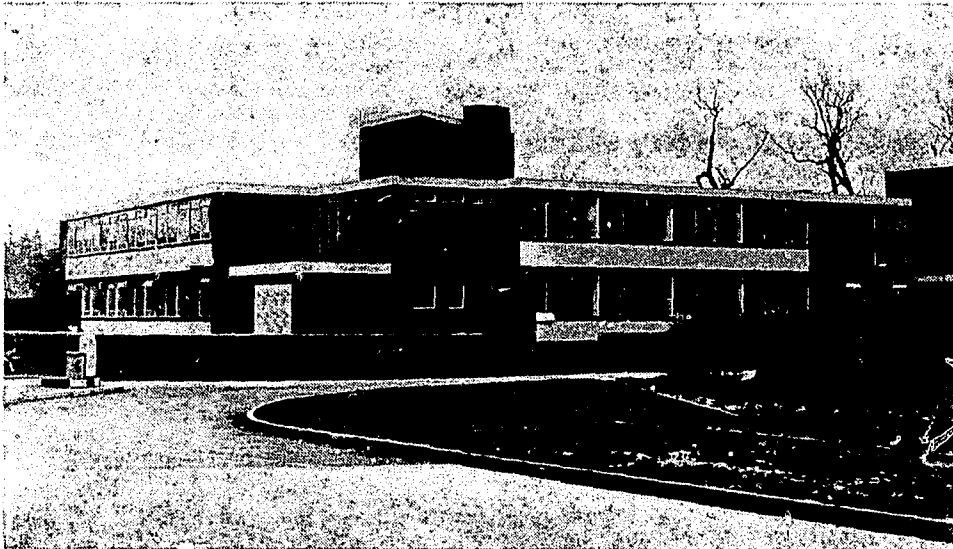
As this is the last year of office for the Committee, I feel it would be appropriate to mention its wonderful achievements in this important aspect of providing facilities for operational policemen.

The Liverpool Watch Committee first embarked upon a realistic police building programme in the early 1960's, and this Committee, since its inception on the 1st April 1967, has pursued the building of up-to-date stations to the limit of its resources. The success that has been achieved is amply illustrated in the accompanying photographs of the stations which have been opened during the lifetime of the Committee. Nothing is more demoralising to personnel than to work in out-dated buildings and unsuitable conditions, and there is little doubt that these purpose-built premises have done much to improve morale and efficiency.

It would also be remiss not to pay tribute to members of the Police Building Committee and their staffs for their excellent co-operation in producing these buildings. The Committee, which includes the Director of Land and Property Services, the City Planning Officer, the City Estates Surveyor, the Director of Transportation and Basic Services, and the City Treasurer, have met regularly over the years, and have spared no effort to solve problems speedily and avoid delay.

However, there is still some way to go before we overcome all our accommodation problems, and during the year under review reasonable progress was made taking into account problems caused by acute shortages of many building materials.

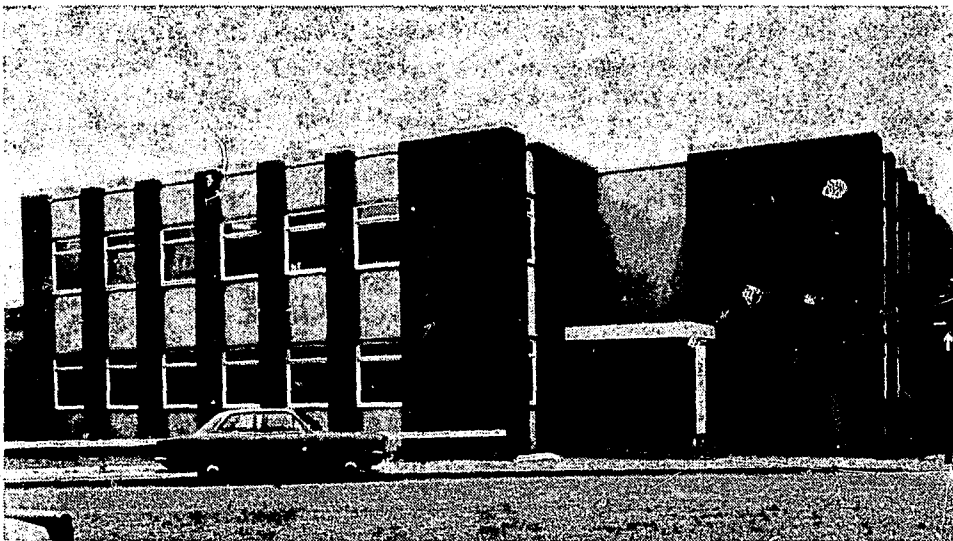
Towards the end of the year the Government imposed restrictions on capital spending, and the outcome so far as it affects the force programme looks somewhat bleak. It will be most unfortunate if the cuts affect the proposed new force headquarters because this building is desperately needed to replace the existing premises, which are inadequate for present requirements, and which will create serious problems when the new enlarged force is inaugurated.



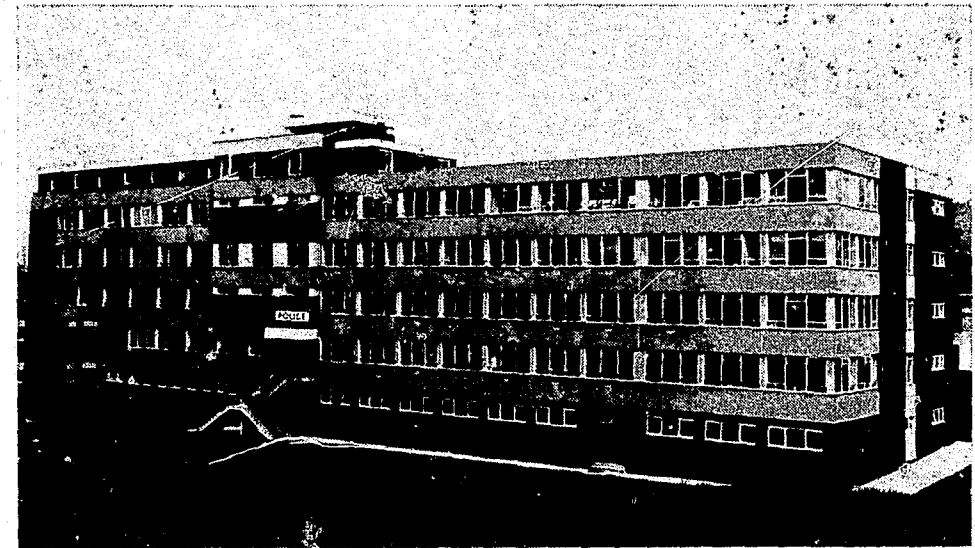
'G' Division, Sub-Divisional Headquarters, Tuebrook—August, 1967.



'E' Division Headquarters, Lower Lane—July, 1969.



'A' Division Sub-Divisional Headquarters, Copperas Hill—June 1969



'A' Division Headquarters, St. Anne Street—March 1972.

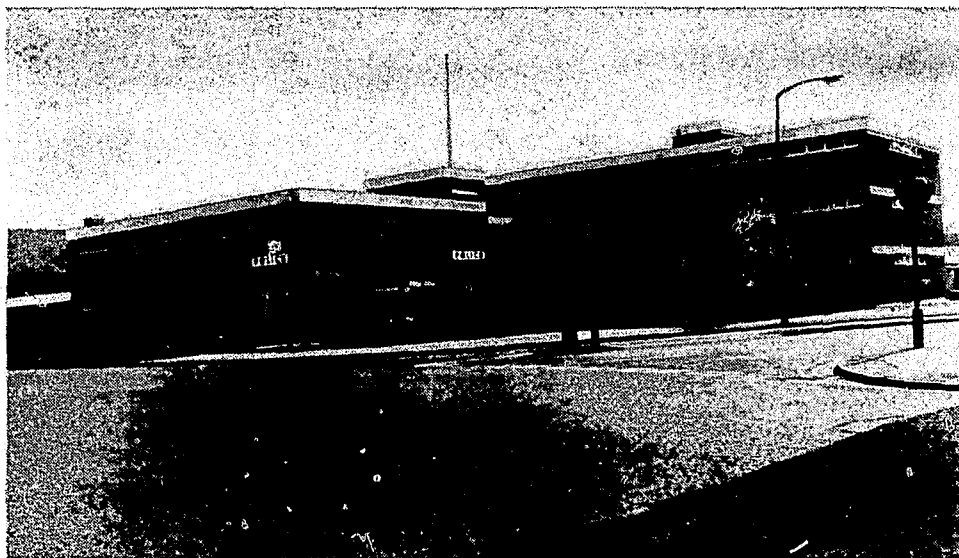
Progress on the various schemes during the year was as follows:—

New 'B' Division Headquarters, Marsh Lane

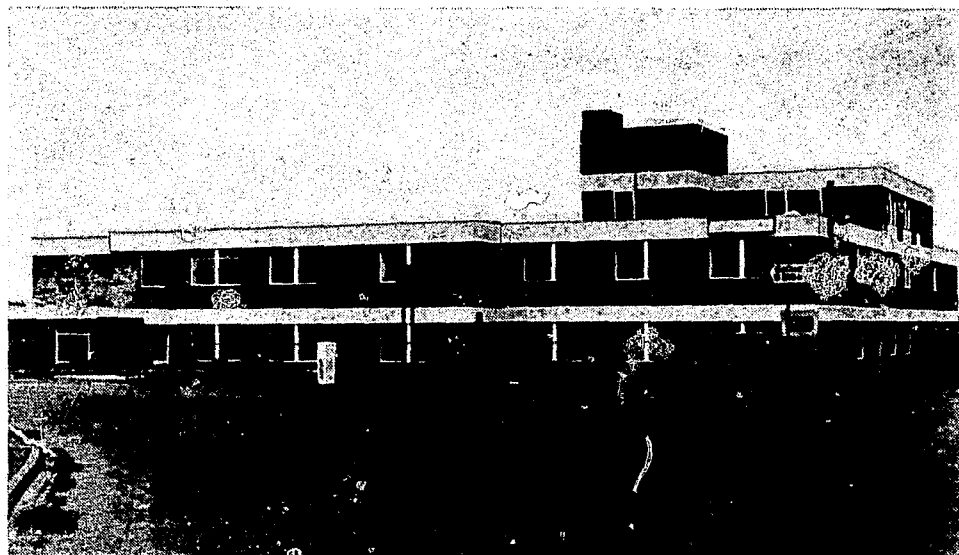
These premises, taken into use in December 1972, were officially opened on the 10th April by the Mayor of Bootle, Councillor John Marray, J.P.

New 'B' Division Sub-Divisional Headquarters, Copy Lane

The schedule of work was disrupted by shortages of various building materials, and completion, which was originally planned for the middle of the year, was still awaited in December. It is, however, hoped to occupy the premises early in the new year.



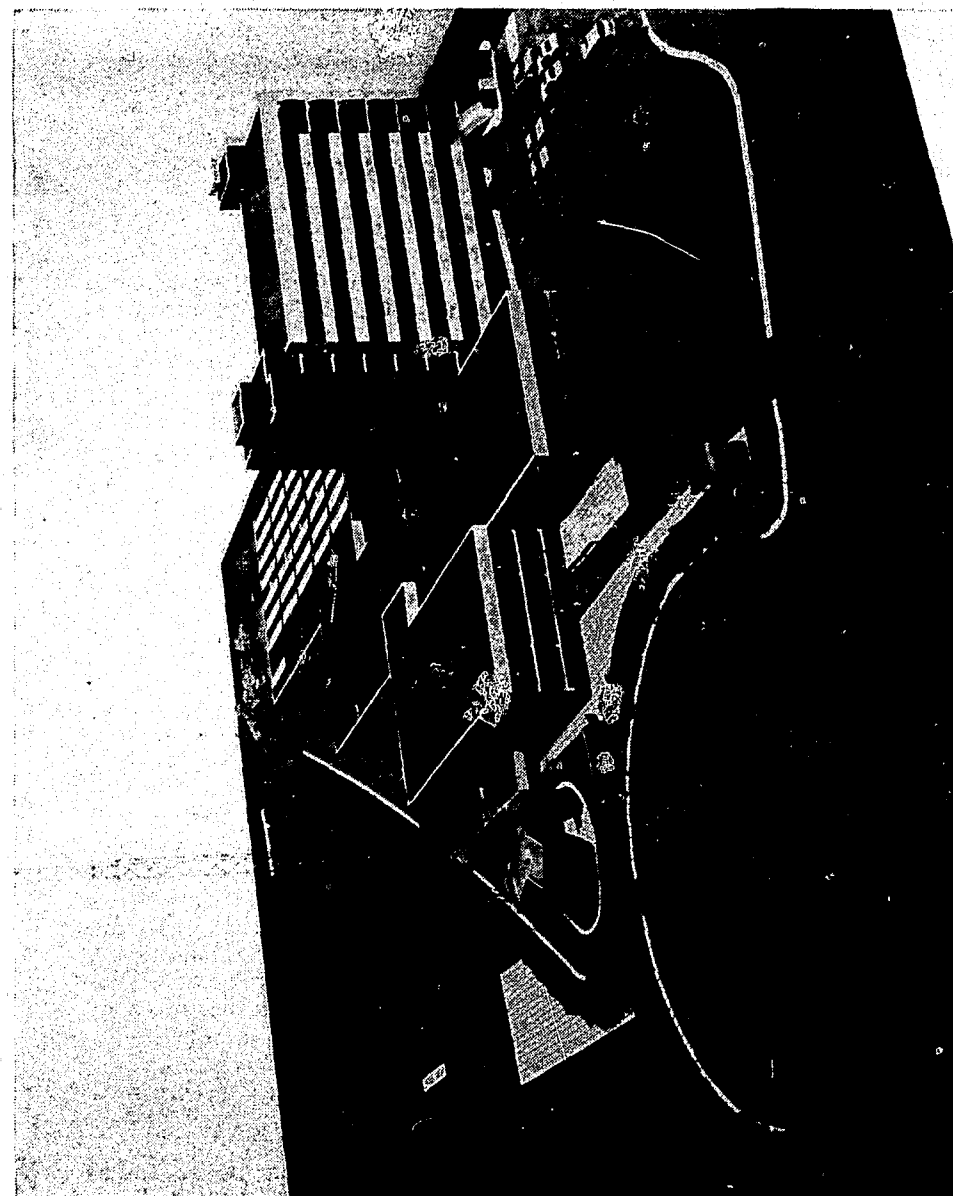
'B' Division Headquarters, Marsh Lane—December, 1972.



'B' Division, Sub-Divisional Headquarters, Copy Lane—to be opened March, 1974.

New Traffic Headquarters, Workshops and Driving School, Smithdown Lane

Work started on the site on the 18th September, and, as far as the shortage of materials would allow, good progress was made. This magnificent new complex, which is portrayed in the accompanying photograph



Scale Model of Traffic Division Headquarters, Workshops and Driving School, Smithdown Lane—now under construction.

of the scale model, is anxiously awaited to replace the very unsuitable building at Spekeland Street.

New 'C' Division Sub-Divisional Headquarters, Admiral Street

Site work on this project commenced on the 4th August, and steady progress was made, again bearing in mind the difficulties over materials.

Modernisation of Main Bridewell

Owing to the nature of the building, this project involving major alterations and adaptations has been very difficult to quantify for tender purposes, and it has not been possible to maintain the schedule. However, it is hoped to be in a position to invite tenders early in the new year subject to the scheme not being affected by the national economic situation.

New 'G' Division Section Station, Farnworth Street

Difficulties were also encountered in preparing this scheme for tender, causing a delay in the schedule. However, tenders were eventually received on the 28th September, and the lowest in the sum of £107,653 was agreed by the Committee.

However, the project was caught in the freeze imposed by Home Office Circular No. 183/1973, dated the 23rd October, concerning Stage III of the Government's Prices and Incomes Policy, and may be further affected by the additional restriction imposed in December. The outcome is awaited.

The undermentioned projects were included in the five year building programme submitted to Home Office during the year but may well be affected by the monetary restrictions; the new force headquarters is regarded as a top priority as mentioned earlier.

1. New "E" Division Sub-Divisional Headquarters, Walton Lane.
2. Force Headquarters, Canning Place.
3. "F" Division Sub-Divisional Headquarters, Wavertree Road area.
4. "B" Division Section Station, Fountains Road area.
5. Force Training School Extensions.
6. "C" Division Section Station, Garston area.

There were no closures of police stations during the year.

In preparation for the serious accommodation problems at force headquarters when reorganisation takes place, it was necessary to introduce a phased programme involving the removal of some headquarters elements to other premises and alterations to existing rooms to cater for enlarged and new departments. In December, as part of the first phase, the Regional Crime Squad moved to "A" Division Headquarters, St. Anne Street, and the C.I.D. Commercial Branch to "B" Division Headquarters, Marsh Lane, Bootle.

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE TO POLICE BUILDINGS AND HOUSES

The repair and maintenance of police stations and houses continued according to schedule, and generally the reports made by H.M. Inspector of Factories under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 were satisfactory.

In common with the general pattern rising costs of labour and materials did create problems. Some materials were in very short supply and the heavy overall workload of contractors also contributed to delays which were experienced.

A total of 1,101 requests for repairs were made to departments of the Liverpool and Bootle Corporations, including 228 repairs to police houses.

WAR DUTIES

Members of the force attended war duties training courses and conferences as follows:—

National Police War Duties Courses for Officers	1 Superintendent
	2 Inspectors
Regional Police War Duties Courses	15 Inspectors
	5 Sergeants
Aerial Reconnaissance Courses	2 Inspectors
War Duties Instructors' Courses (Regional)...	1 Sergeant
	4 Constables
Regional Warning and Monitoring Organ- isation Conference	1 Sergeant
Home Defence and Security Study	3 Superintendents
	2 Chief Inspectors
	3 Inspectors

A further 24 officers were trained in heavy goods driving for Police Support Units.

Warning Point Operator training continued and training was given to recruits attending local procedure classes; limited instruction was also given to members of the Special Constabulary.

Work in connection with the United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring System continued throughout the year, and two sirens in the force area were in the course of re-siting at the end of the year.

The 67 siren points in the force area were regularly inspected to ensure that maintenance was carried out in accordance with Home Office specifications.

The regular routine testing of siren controls and carrier receivers in the Southport, Widnes and St. Helens Carrier Areas was also co-ordinated by this force. Three sirens in the Southport Carrier Area were removed during alterations, and one in the Widnes Carrier Area was removed, all pending re-siting.

Two tests were conducted at national level, one over a period of 24 hours and the other for eight hours, and quarterly tests were carried out between Carrier Control Points and R.O.C. Group Controls; in each case the equipment functioned satisfactorily.

During the year, members of the department were included on regional working parties in connection with War Duties Training and the reorganisation of Carrier Control Areas which will be brought about by the reorganisation in April, 1974.

PLANS

The number of draughtsmen increased by one during the year to make a total of 4; the approved establishment for the department is 5.

The undermentioned details show that this was an exceedingly busy year.

Plans drawn for Court

Altogether 1,480 plans were prepared to assist the courts in cases of murder, manslaughter, rape, theft, fatal traffic accidents and dangerous driving, an increase on the previous year of 89.

In addition, 5,741 copies of maps were provided in cases of house to house enquiries in murder investigations, missing person searches, less serious traffic accidents and parking problems.

Plans drawn of Police Buildings

Numerous scale plans were prepared in connection with alterations and new schemes at various police premises.

Work in connection with Force Reorganisation

As expected, a mounting volume of requests for maps, charts, design of forms, report covers, badges and crests, was received during the year from the various working parties engaged on reorganisation.

Miscellaneous

Once again, a great variety of assignments, including maps, charts, posters, door signs, and notices was undertaken for divisions and departments throughout the force.

CHAPTER 4 SPECIALISED DEPARTMENTS WOMEN POLICE

Once again it is pleasing to report an increase in strength in the department. During the year there were 39 appointments, including 9 ex-cadets and one re-appointment, whilst the wastage totalled 27, comprising 22 resignations, 3 retirements on pension, one transfer and one officer required to resign. The strength at the 31st December was 170, leaving 16 vacancies. It is perhaps significant that 53 members are married women.

The scope of women police duties was further extended when police-women were attached to divisional administration, and the Fingerprint and Coroner's Court Departments.

Four constables attended specialist courses organised by the Lancashire Constabulary, where the subjects concentrated on duties particularly applicable to policewomen, one constable attended a course in Fraud Investigation arranged by the Metropolitan Police, and a sergeant attended a Student Instructors' Course.

Policewomen arrested 2,385 prisoners during the year, a marked increase being recorded in those in respect of shoplifting. There was also a substantial rise in the number of reports for summons, 4,905 in 1972 to 6,598.

Although there was a slight decrease, from 21 to 19, in the number of assaults made on members of the department, I feel that the figures for such behaviour still give much cause for concern, and there is little consolation in the fact that the majority of the offenders were arrested.

Enquiries were made into 1,371 cases of missing persons; of these 148 were boys under 10 years of age, and of the remainder, who were all females, 884 were under 17 years of age. A total of 1,410 statements were taken in indecency cases.

It is worthy of note that of the 50 policewomen constables throughout the country who passed the qualifying examination for promotion, 4 were from this force.

MOUNTED DEPARTMENT

More than two million spectators attending 59 first team matches at Anfield and Goodison Park football grounds were safely marshalled into and out of the grounds.

The effectiveness of horses in controlling large crowds was again proved, and their usefulness in countering hooliganism on such occasions was also in evidence. The decrease in hooliganism at and in the vicinity

of the football grounds mentioned in my previous report continued but large gangs of youths, who are usually involved for such behaviour, still attended, and the indications were that any relaxation of police vigilance would cause a return of disturbances.

Members of the department carried out 1,032 beat patrols in Liverpool and Bootle, made 8 arrests for crime and other offences, and laid 72 informations for various motoring offences.

The Veterinary Surgeon recommended the humane destruction of two horses suffering from incurable diseases and at the end of the year the strength of horses was 22.

Visits by organised parties to the department again proved to be popular, particularly with schools where staff use the visits to explain to the children the role of police in society. A total of 83 parties involving about 3,300 persons were received.

The department was again successful in competitions, winning 3 trophies and 18 prizes at 5 police horse shows.

DOG SECTION

The strength of dogs at the 31st December was 44, of which 39 were operational, three were in training, and two were unallocated young dogs. Members of the public offered 33 dogs as gifts, and of these, 15 were considered suitable for police purposes and accepted. Fifteen dogs were disposed of—ten were retired, three were necessarily destroyed by the Veterinary Surgeon, and two were returned to their donors having been found unsuitable in training.

Members of the Section made 312 arrests for crime and other offences, and also assisted divisional personnel in the arrest of 181 prisoners. A total of 187 informations were laid for various offences.

There was an increase in the number of requests received from divisional personnel for assistance at incidents, mostly involving the searching of premises, and an excellent understanding has developed in the operational use made of the dogs.

The Drugs Squad and Divisional Plain Clothes Sections requested the services of dogs trained to search for and detect cannabis, of which there are four, on 21 occasions; the dogs detected the drugs in 10 of these instances, resulting in 18 offenders being prosecuted.

Special patrols were deployed in all divisions from time to time to combat outbreaks of vandalism and crime, and particular attention was given to "C" and "F" Divisions in this respect.

Initial training was given to 15 new dogs, and all handlers and dogs underwent continuation training. Commencing in February, handlers and dogs from the British Transport Police were included in the training programme.

WARRANT AND SUMMONS DEPARTMENT

A number of changes in the staff took place during the year due to retirements and it reflects credit on all concerned to say that a substantially greater workload was dealt with during this transitional period.

Although the number of warrants dealt with decreased slightly to 32,687, the total amount of cash collected rose by £32,547 to £149,262.

A Magistrates' Courts Section was formed in February, and was placed under the supervision of the chief inspector in charge of the Warrant and Summons Department. The primary objects of the new section were court security, the availability of police officers and witnesses required to give evidence, and the supervision of police officers attending court. The section made an immediate impact and contributed much to the efficiency of the force. One noticeable feature was a marked reduction in the number of cases dismissed because prosecution witnesses were not available when cases were called.

The following represents some of the work of the department during the year.

Total number of warrants dealt with	32,687
Total number of summonses dealt with	40,515
Total number of summonses dealt with (Magistrates' Courts Act, 1957, Section 1)	19,641
Cash collected on Liverpool Warrants	£130,004.10p
Cash collected by Juvenile (Court) Department	£359.79p
Cash collected on County Warrants	£18,899.00p
Total amount of cash collected by the Department	£149,262.89p

H.M. CORONER'S DEPARTMENT

Inquests were held in 534 cases out of 2,898 deaths reported to H.M. Coroner for Liverpool. Post mortem examinations were carried out on 2,338 bodies, of which 515 were performed at the City Mortuary.

Additionally, reports were forwarded to H.M. Coroner for South West Lancashire in respect of 68 deaths in Bootle. Post mortem examinations were conducted on 58 bodies and 9 inquests were held.

FIREARMS

'The Control of Firearms in Great Britain—A Consultative Document' published during the year indicated that many people consider stricter controls are necessary in respect of the possession, handling and distribution of weapons and ammunition in the United Kingdom. Certainly there can be no relaxation by the police of their efforts to enforce the present legislation and personnel in the Firearms Registry continued to attach great importance to a consistent and stringent enforcement policy.

At the end of the year there were 532 firearm certificates on the register, an increase of 4 on 1972. There were 119 renewals, 85 new certificates issued including those from other forces, and 81 cancelled.

During the year 171 shotgun certificates were issued including those from other forces and 147 certificates were cancelled, leaving a total of 1,044 on the register at the 31st December.

A total of 50 firearms of varying types and 232 rounds of ammunition was surrendered for disposal.

There were 11 registered firearms dealers and 44 visits were made to their premises to ensure compliance with the regulations.

In February new instructions and guiding principles on the issue and use of firearms within the force became operative.

More time was devoted to firearms training, and the rifle range at Altcarr was used on 53 occasions with 250 police officers being involved. The extra training was reflected in the high standards attained. Lectures were also given on the safe handling of firearms and explosives on 17 occasions at the Force Training School.

PROSECUTIONS DEPARTMENT

The workload of the department in cases dealt with at the Liverpool Magistrates' Courts, and the Liverpool and Birkenhead Crown Courts again increased, as shown in the following table:

	1972	1973
Indictable cases dealt with summarily	11,400	11,699
Committed for trial to Crown Court	1,675	1,577
Persons committed for sentence	201	341
Persons committed for Borstal	138	164
Summonses by Chief Constable	23,295	28,477
Persons dealt with after arrest	18,381	18,935

However, due to the substantial increase in the number of cases remanded as a result of Legal Aid considerations, the figures do not reflect the true increase because many cases which should have appeared in the table of cases dealt with are, by virtue of postponement, not included.

The solicitor strength at 9, was one short of establishment, and it was necessary to instruct counsel for Juvenile Court proceedings.

The costs recovered from public funds, under the provisions of the Courts Act 1971 and which offset the running of the department, were approximately as follows:

	£
Indictable offences dealt with summarily	38,077
Cases committed for trial to the Crown Court	55,000
	<hr/>
	93,077

POLICE BAND

The authorised strength of the band was 10 but a further 9 members, 7 fewer than the previous year, carried out band duties when performances were given.

During the year 74 engagements were carried out, a decrease of 50 on 1972. The performances were given at various civic and charitable functions, including the visit of the Crown Prince and Princess of Norway, the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King, and the Annual Constabulary Carol Service, also held at the Metropolitan Cathedral.

ALIENS

NON-PATRIALS. (Immigration Act, 1971)

Since the implementation of the main provisions of the above Act on the 1st January, the distinction between Commonwealth Citizens and

Aliens from an immigration and deportation aspect has to a large extent disappeared and these groups are re-classified as 'Non-Patrials'.

The number of 'Non-Patrials' registered in the police area was 862, an analysis of the various groups being as follows:

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
Africans	99	33	132
Americans	72	43	115
Asiatic	242	98	340
Europeans	167	105	272
Others	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	582	280	862

In all, 260 non-patrials appeared before the courts during the year.

Five non-patrials, who were convicted of various offences, were recommended by the courts for deportation; of the five, one was deported, two left the United Kingdom of their own volition, and two cases are still pending.

CENTRAL PROPERTY OFFICE

This was the first complete year of occupation of the purpose built property store at St. Anne Street, and the better working conditions for staff and improved facilities including a separate files room, a sales preparation room, a cold store, an armoury, and greater storage space, have done much to improve the efficiency of the department.

The following statistics show some of the work of the department during the year:

Number of property book entries	20,477
Number of articles restored to owners	7,492
Number of articles restored to finders	878
Money received from sales of property	£9,545

NORTH WESTERN FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

During the year, 1,429 specimens, including 867 under the drinking and driving provisions of the Road Traffic Act 1972, were forwarded for examination.

The staff of the Laboratory were again most helpful and I am indebted to them for their co-operation.

CHAPTER 5
SPECIAL CONSTABULARY CORPS

The Corps continued to give active support to the regular force whenever they were required to do so on specific occasions. With a minimum of guidance they have shown themselves to be capable of handling public events, and two examples during the year where they assumed almost total control were the internal policing of the Speke Air Display with an attendance in excess of 25,000 and the international cycle races in Sefton Park.

The roll of the Special Constabulary is basically to assist the Regular Force in any emergency, and its state of readiness was again maintained chiefly by regular evening patrols, on foot, in all divisions. Additionally, there were 13 members of the Corps who used their privately owned, approved motor cars as mobile patrols. The drivers, in addition to having to pass the normal public driving test, also have to undertake a police driving examination and an eyesight test before being allowed to drive on duty. These mobiles frequently prove to be a valuable addition to the pool of police vehicles available to respond to radio calls of all kinds.

Establishment

It is pleasing to report that recruitment to the Corps showed an overall improvement during 1973 when 47 new members (39 men and 8 women) were enrolled, as against 33 in 1972. The improved figures no doubt reflect the value of considerable national press advertising by the Home Office, supported by force publicity in the local press.

Nevertheless, wastage continued to outpace recruitment and during the year 50 men and 11 women left the Corps, resulting in an overall loss of 14. The policy of weeding out wholly inactive members was maintained and the elimination of 24 men and 8 women in this way represented by far the most prevalent cause of wastage. Among the other varied reasons were five cases in which men were compulsorily retired on reaching the age limit and four cases (3 men and 1 woman) in which members resigned on appointment to the regular force.

It is with much regret that reference is also made to the death of Special Constable 97 'T' John Charles Morrison.

At the 31st December the composition of the Corps was:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Commandant	1	—	1
Superintendents	6	—	6
Chief Inspectors	6	—	6
Inspectors	13	1	14
Sergeants	13	2	15

Constables	170	33	203
Recruits in training	16	2	18
TOTALS	225	38	263

Attendances

The Specials were less active in 1973 and compared with 1972 their total attendances for duty fell from 7,184 to 6,395, the latter representing an average of 26.10 duties per head.

The Tushingham Trophy, presented annually to the division with the best attendance figures for the year, was won by "E" Division, who broke the monopoly of "C" Division, winners for the three previous years; the former holders were however placed second with "B" Division third.

Training

Increased recruitment naturally led to an overall increase in training attendances, but although established members of the Corps were encouraged to join recruits' classes for refresher instruction, their response was somewhat disappointing. They did respond better to talks given by specialists and those which were arranged on subjects such as War Duties, Community Relations and Commercial Branch work were reasonably well attended. On the other hand, the recruits as one would expect attended training classes conscientiously. All classes were held at the Force Training School, the tuition being given by members of the staff there.

Attendances:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Recruits	481	129	610
Other	142	24	166
TOTALS	623	153	776

Long Service Awards

These awards are approved by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Chief Constable, and they are presented at annual ceremonies. During the year 8 members of the Corps qualified for the Long Service Medal, one for the second bar to the medal, and two for the third bar. The latter two recipients were Special Superintendent L. Nathan of "F" Division and Special Chief Inspector W. T. Hall of "A" Division. As the medal is awarded for 9 years' approved service and each succeeding year for each further 10 years, the aggregate of public service performed by these two officers is remarkable.

Social Guild

This Committee continues to look after the social activities of the Corps and is constantly seeking to examine possible functions for which there might be a reasonable demand. Their annual dance remains one of the highlights in the police social calendar and was a great success this year when held at the Students Union of Liverpool University for the first time.

CHAPTER 6
CRIME

Recorded crime in the force area fell by 6.6% during 1973. A total of 52,054 crimes was recorded, compared with 55,573 the previous year, a decrease of 3,699. The eleven months ending the 31st November showed an overall decrease of 8.3% but there was an upsurge during December which coincided significantly with the lighting restrictions imposed by the Government.

The number of crimes detected was 20,677 representing a detection rate of 39.7% compared with 37.8% in 1972.

Most classes of offence reflected the overall decrease but there was a notable exception in that the theft and unauthorised taking of motor vehicles showed a substantial increase.

The number of persons prosecuted for indictable offences totalled 9,741 compared with 10,280 in the previous year. Additionally, 1,999 juveniles were cautioned, and for various reasons no action was taken against a further 503 juveniles. Thus the total number of persons dealt with was 12,243 as against 12,710 in 1972, a reduction of 3.7%.

Excluding the value of stolen vehicles, the total value of property stolen was £2,480,854, of which property valued at £389,040 was recovered.

Murder and Kindred Offences

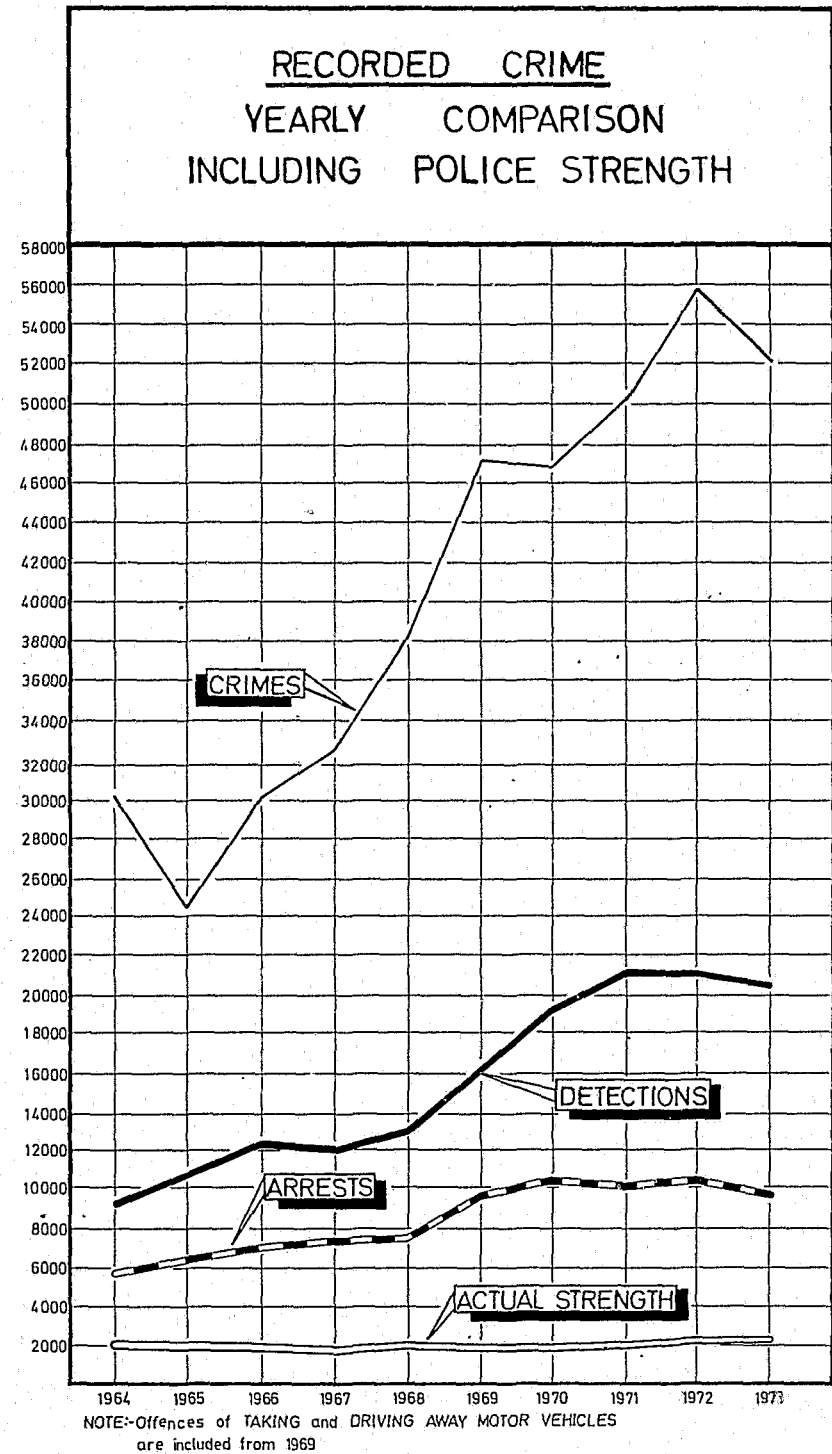
During the year there were seven murders, three manslaughters, eight attempted murders, and five threats to murder. All of these offences were cleared up with the exception of one threat to murder, which is still being investigated.

Two of the cases of murder involved young children. A boy aged 20 months died as a result of excessive violence, his step-father being found guilty of murder, and his mother of manslaughter. In the second case a 2½ year old boy was found dead with a head injury lying face downwards in a pool of water on some waste land. The cause of death was drowning, and an 11 year old boy subsequently pleaded guilty to manslaughter. Three of the attempts to murder involved the use of shotguns and took place in night clubs.

Robbery

Following the serious rise in offences of robbery during 1972, there was a marked decrease of 403 (41.3%) with the detection rate varying slightly from 29% to 28.9%.

The number of persons prosecuted for robbery fell from 264 to 210 but the percentage decrease of 20.4 compares favourably with the 41.3% drop in offences committed. The number of juveniles dealt with for this



crime was still high, 111 being prosecuted and 5 cautioned compared with 120 and 6 respectively in 1972.

The following table shows the number and trend of robberies committed during the last six years:

	No. of Offences	% Variation over Previous Year	% Variation Over Period
1968	292	—	—
1969	466	+ 59.6%	+ 59.6%
1970	465	- 0.2%	+ 59.2%
1971	567	+ 21.9%	+ 94.2%
1972	976	+ 72.1%	+ 234.2%
1973	573	- 41.3%	+ 96.2%

The value of property stolen in robbery offences was £87,710, and 14 cases involved amounts in excess of £1,000.

Firearms were in evidence on 11 occasions, five less than in 1972.

Although the large decrease in these offences is pleasing there is no room for complacency. In fact, there were a number of serious armed robberies during the year. One in particular which gave cause for concern involved an attack on a security vehicle in November when three masked men armed with shotguns and pickaxe handles threatened the guards and stole £36,000 in cash. Intensive enquiries are still continuing with a view to finding those responsible. A special robbery squad was formed to deal with this and other similar offences.

Wounding and Kindred Offences

The number of offences in this category increased by 57 (4.2%) to 1,415. The detection rate was 57.0%.

Sexual Offences

There was a general increase in the various categories of sexual offences of 47 (14.4%); those involving unnatural behaviour by males increased by 41 whilst those committed against females rose by six.

Burglary

I am very pleased to record a 12.8% (2,269 offences) decrease in burglaries, the details being shown in the following table:

	1972	1973	Variation		Detection Rate 1973
			No.	%	
Burglary Dwelling ...	8139	7101	-1038	-12.7	42.0%
Burglary Other Premises ...	9608	8373	-1235	-12.8	27.3%
Aggravated Burglary ...	12	16	+ 4	+33.3	62.5%
Totals ...	17,759	15,490	-2269	-12.8	34.1%

Theft from Motor Vehicles and Theft and Unauthorised Taking of Motor Vehicles

Although the number of thefts from motor vehicles fell by 709 (9.2%), there was an unfortunate increase of 775 (7.1%) in offences of theft and unauthorised taking of motor vehicles.

The detection rate for offences of theft from vehicles was 33.8% and for thefts/unauthorised takings it was 36.0%.

The table below shows the number of thefts and unauthorised takings of vehicles recorded during each month of the year with comparative figures for 1972, and it shows a decline over the previous year in the incidence of these offences during the summer months.

	1972	1973	Variation	
			No.	%
January ...	768	1172	+404	+52.6
February ...	880	985	+105	+11.9
March ...	1003	1101	+ 98	+ 9.8
April ...	1087	996	- 91	- 8.4
May ...	838	1062	+224	+26.7
June ...	812	637	- 175	-21.5
July ...	702	615	- 87	-12.4
August ...	846	774	- 72	- 8.5
September ...	863	894	+ 31	+ 3.6
October ...	946	1078	+132	+13.9
November ...	1103	1091	- 12	- 1.1
December ...	1003	1221	+218	+21.7
TOTALS	10,851	11,626	+775	+ 7.1

Offences involving motor vehicles remain an enigma of crime statistics representing more than one third of total crime recorded in the force area.

Although modern cars are fitted with better security devices, and an increasing number of offenders are being arrested for these offences, the volume shows no sign of diminishing.

Unfortunately the parked car seems fair game for some of our more adventurous youths, and the serious consequences that may result from unlawful driving do not deter them.

I still feel that the public can help with this problem by taking heed of the constant police advice to protect their property more. It would perhaps be pertinent to say that, although only about 5% of all vehicles stolen remain unrecovered, many are recovered either with property stolen from them or having suffered considerable damage.

It may well be that the Theft Act of 1968 which made the unauthorised taking of vehicles an indictable offence with a maximum punishment of 3 years imprisonment is not having the desired effect or is not being applied as it should by the courts because the offence is looked upon by many who commit it as a minor one.

Other Offences of Theft

The following table sets out a comparison of the various other offences of theft, fraud and handling, and compares the number recorded and detected during the past two years:

	Offences		Detections	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Theft, person ...	992	698	227	171
Theft, dwelling ...	528	545	168	176
Theft, employee... ..	425	379	406	371
Theft, mail ...	49	49	23	26
Theft, bicycle ...	1092	829	148	107
Theft from shops ...	2948	2796	2634	2495
Theft from motor ...	609	470	286	256
Theft, other ...	6255	6114	2243	1961
Fraud ...	922	874	802	756
Handling... ..	699	552	696	549
Totals ...	14519	13306	7633	6868

The detection rate for these offences was 51.6%.

Fraud

Although the number of new cases dealt with during the year by the Commercial Branch reduced by 24%, the complexity and volume of the investigations undertaken showed a marked increase; the approximate overall value of fraud being enquired into by members of the department increased from £670,000 to £2,000,000.

The reason for the rise in the number of major frauds dealt with is not clear but one answer appears to be that agencies responsible for inspecting company affairs are becoming increasingly aware of the existence of this trained squad of police officers.

Assistance was again given to many officers from other forces in fraud investigations, including one from the Paris Sûreté, and conversely members of the squad visited many other parts, two being taken to Switzerland in the course of enquiries.

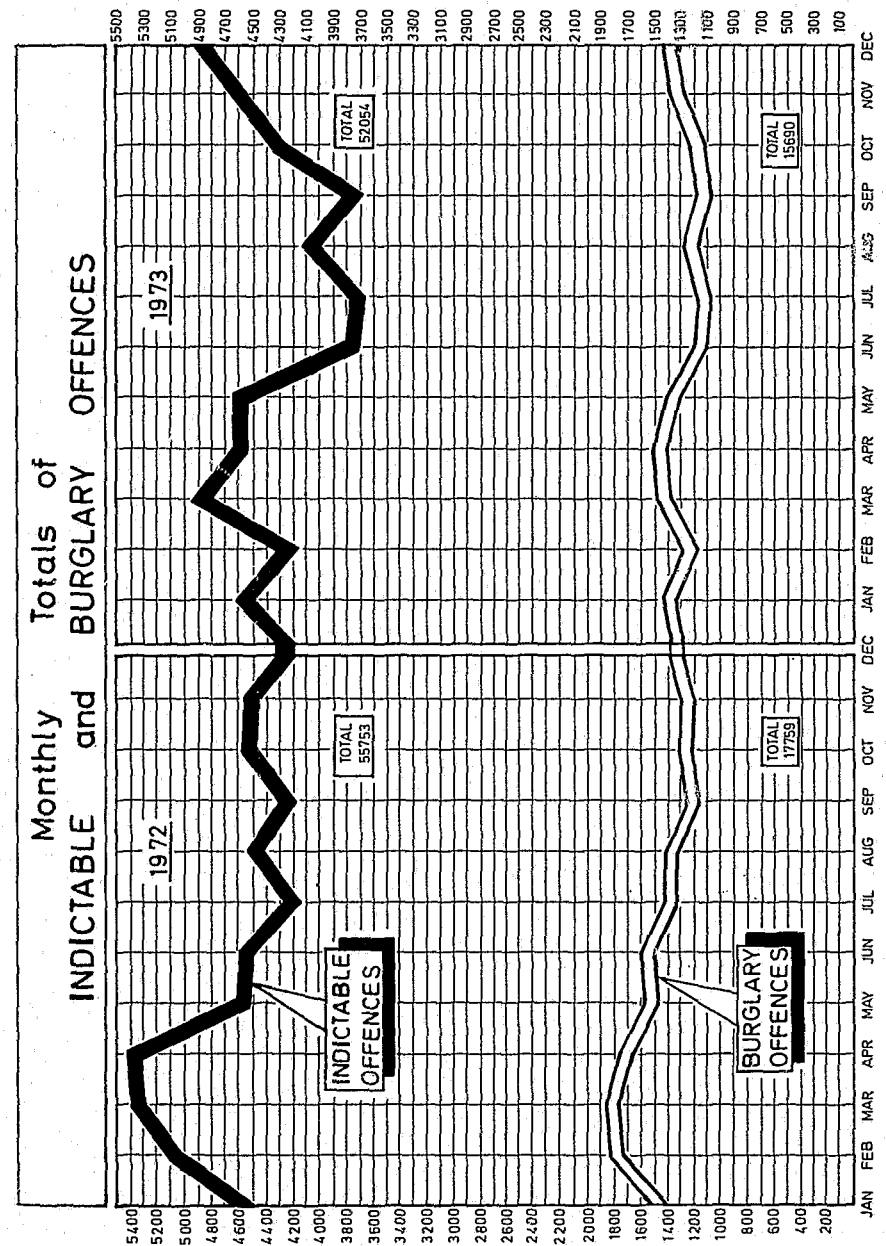
The painstaking and intricate work involved, particularly in the presentation of cases at court, requires considerable ability, and in many cases before the High Courts, the Judge commended the officers concerned for their work.

During the year, two members of the department attended Senior Financial Investigation Courses organised by the City of London Police, and in November the first National Fraud Squad Conference was held at New Scotland Yard.

Indictable Offences

The following table indicates the trend in crime during recent years.

Year	Total Crime	Detected Crime		Persons Arrested or Summoned
		Number	%	
1966	30221	12504	41.3	7009
1967	32761	12154	37.1	7462
1968	38440	13154	34.2	7607
1969	47222	16247	34.4	9619
1970	46925	19433	41.4	10360
1971	50297	21353	42.4	10019
1972	55753	21102	37.8	10280
1973	52054	20677	39.7	9741



Monthly totals of reported crime compared with 1972 were as follows:

	1972	1973	Variation
January	4659	4798	+ 139
February	5270	4431	- 839
March	5633	5133	- 400
April	5624	4799	- 825
May	4829	4831	+ 2
June	4739	4032	- 707
July	4462	3858	- 604
August	4682	4282	- 400
September	4450	3947	- 503
October	4739	4510	- 229
November	4744	4746	+ 2
December	4455	4945	+ 490

The following table sets out the various classes and number of offences during the past five years.

Class of Offence	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Offences against the person ...	1505	1558	1475	1707	1817
Offences against Property with Injury	16184	15872	17112	18908	16208
Offences against Property without Injury	29252	29195	31074	33073	31926
Malicious injuries to Property ...	77	92	308	1855	1802
Forgery and other Offences against the Currency	164	179	24	175	139
Other Offences	40	29	28	35	42
Totals	47222	46925	50927	55753	52054

Crime Cleared Up

Class of Offence	Number of:-		% of Offences Cleared Up	
	Offences	Detections		
	1973	1973	1973	1972
Offences against the person ...	1817	1028	56.6	53.3
Offences against property with violence	16268	5045	34.7	33.9
Offences against property without violence	31926	13423	42.0	40.3
Other indictable offences	2043	581	28.4	22.0
Totals	52054	20677	39.7	37.8

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered

The following table shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the past five years.

Year	Value of Property	
	Stolen	Recovered
1969	£1,761,279	£227,898
1970	£1,589,600	£255,690
1971	£1,781,333	£202,960
1972	£2,234,723	£300,404
1973	£2,480,854	£389,040

Firearms

There were 128 offences involving firearms recorded; 37 of these involved the theft of weapons and 91 involved firing or using to cause injury, damage or in the furtherance of theft.

The offences in which weapons were used are summarised below together with comparable figures for 1972.

Type of Offence	Number of Offences	
	1972	1973
Attempted Murder	3	3
Wounding	44	54
Aggravated Burglary	2	1
Robbery	16	11
Malicious Damage	25	22

The types of weapon used in the 91 offences shown above were as follows:

Sawn off shotgun	1
Shotguns	9
Pistol/Revolver	5
Air Weapon	68
Others and unknown type	8

Persons Arrested or Summoned for Indictable Offences

The age groups of persons prosecuted for indictable offences are given in the following table:

Age Group	Number Prosecuted		Variation	
	1972	1973	Number	Percentage
10 - 13 (children)	739	821	+ 92	+ 11.1
14 - 16 (young persons)	1836	1933	+ 97	+ 5.3
17 - 20	2426	2317	- 109	- 4.5
Totals under 21	5001	5071	+ 70	+ 1.4
21 - 30	2599	2272	- 327	- 12.6
Over 31 years... ..	2680	2498	- 282	- 10.5
Total 21 and over	5279	4670	- 609	- 11.5
Total all ages	10280	9741	- 539	- 5.2

Assaults on the Police

During the year 281 persons appeared at the lower courts in connection with 348 offences of assault upon the police. A total of 330 police officers were subjected to attack in these incidents, 16 more than in 1972.

The sentences imposed by the court for these offences were as follows:

Penalty Imposed	Number of Offences
Case Dismissed	35
Fines—	
Up to £10	46

continued overleaf

£11 to £25 (inclusive)	83
£26 to £50 (inclusive)	36
Over £50	2
<i>Fine plus other penalty—</i>	
Suspended sentence plus fine	3
Recognizances plus fine	2
Conditional discharge plus fine	1
Probation plus fine	1
<i>Non-Monetary Penalties—</i>	
Sent for trial	58
Conditional discharge	14
Absolute Discharge	2
Imprisonment	15
Probation	10
Attendance Centre	5
Detention Centre	7
Crown Court for Sentence or Borstal	9
Hospital Orders	5
Deferred Sentence	2
Recognizances	1
Suspended Sentence	4
Supervision Order	7
Total offences dealt with	348

Additionally, 72 officers were subject to more serious assaults, the offenders being detained in all but twelve of these offences.

The following table shows the number of assaults and wounding offences committed against police officers during the past five years.

Year	Total number Assaulted	Policewomen Assaulted	Assaults of a Serious Nature
1969	312	3	42
1970	346	15	41
1971	419	7	41
1972	378	11	64
1973	402	19	72

Assistance from Members of the Public

It is reassuring to know that there are still some members of the public who will go to the assistance of police officers in trouble despite the physical dangers to themselves.

Instances of such brave conduct occurred during the year and one case in particular merits special mention.

In June a gang of youths spent the evening in a suburban public house, and upon leaving at closing time proceeded in a noisy and disorderly manner towards their various homes. Their behaviour was such that residents became extremely alarmed. A police officer living in the area, and off duty, left his home and spoke to the youths about their conduct whereupon he was subjected to a most vicious attack.

Despite the fact that they were heavily outnumbered and with the knowledge that at least one of the youths was armed with a knife, three

men immediately went to the assistance of the officer. The disturbance which developed reached serious proportions, and was only broken up by the arrival of police assistance.

Six of the youths were arrested and variously charged with offences including attempted murder, wounding, making an affray, and possessing offensive weapons, and three were subsequently convicted of those offences except that of attempted murder.

The trial Judge commended the three men for their courageous behaviour, and there is no doubt that but for their brave intervention in what must have been daunting circumstances, the police officer involved would have suffered more serious injuries; he did receive hospital in-patient treatment for a stab wound and other injuries.

The three men have been recommended for consideration of the Provincial Police Award for 1973; this is an award presented annually by the Association of Chief Police Officers for the most outstanding act of bravery by members of the public in helping the police.

Juveniles

During 1973, 5,256 juveniles came to notice for criminal offences; of this total 2,754 were dealt with at court and 1,999 were cautioned for various reasons. No action was taken against a further 503 juveniles.

The total number prosecuted and cautioned was 4,753, an increase of 192 (4.2%) on the 1972 figure.

The proportion of juveniles dealt with at court for indictable offences and for burglaries during the past five years is shown below:

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Indictable Offences	24.9%	24.7%	22.6%	25.0%	28.3%
Burglaries	40.8%	45.2%	40.9%	42.6%	47.4%

The number of juveniles dealt with by the courts for committing the various classes of indictable offences in 1972 and 1973 was as follows:

	No. of Offences		Number of Juveniles	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Burglaries	17759	15490	729	667
Thefts	20601	18874	862	887
Handling	699	552	89	87
Sexual Offences	207	273	12	6
Woundings	1358	1415	146	161
Theft and unauthorised taking of motor vehicles	10851	11626	330	431
Robbery	976	573	120	111
Criminal damage	1855	1863	201	252
Other offences	1387	1388	86	152
Totals	55753	52054	2575	2754

The following table shows the number of juveniles prosecuted and cautioned during the past five years:

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Juveniles Prosecuted ...	2397	2562	2261	2575	2754
Juveniles Cautioned ...	1293	1277	2098	1986	1999
TOTALS	3690	3839	4359	4561	4753

Merseyside Criminal Record Office

The Merseyside Criminal Record Office continued to provide a service for this force, the Gwynedd Constabulary, and four divisions and two sub-divisions of Cheshire Constabulary. The cost of providing the service is shared by the contributing forces on a per capita basis.

RECORDS.—During 1973, new personal files were opened in respect of 15,417 regional criminals. This figure includes new personal files since April, 1973, of those parts of Lancashire Constabulary which will form part of the Merseyside Police on 1st April, 1974, and which brought the total number of personal files held to 185,065. Searches made of the Modus Operandi section amounted to 384, resulting in 30 persons being identified for crime. There were 96,622 searches made of the nominal and wanted indexes from which 26,831 identifications were made. The searches showed an increase of 5,201 on the previous year and the identifications an increase of 3,929.

PROPERTY INDEX.—A total of 181 items of property, including motor vehicles and bicycles, were identified as a result of searches of this index.

FINGERPRINTS.—The number of fingerprint cases received totalled 4,907, a decrease of 328 on the previous year; of these, 2,094 were from this force, a decrease of 65. A total of 834 identifications were made, a decrease of 72 on 1972; 382 of the identifications were made for this force, an increase of 20.

Scenes of crime were visited on 11,696 occasions, representing a decrease of 1,442.

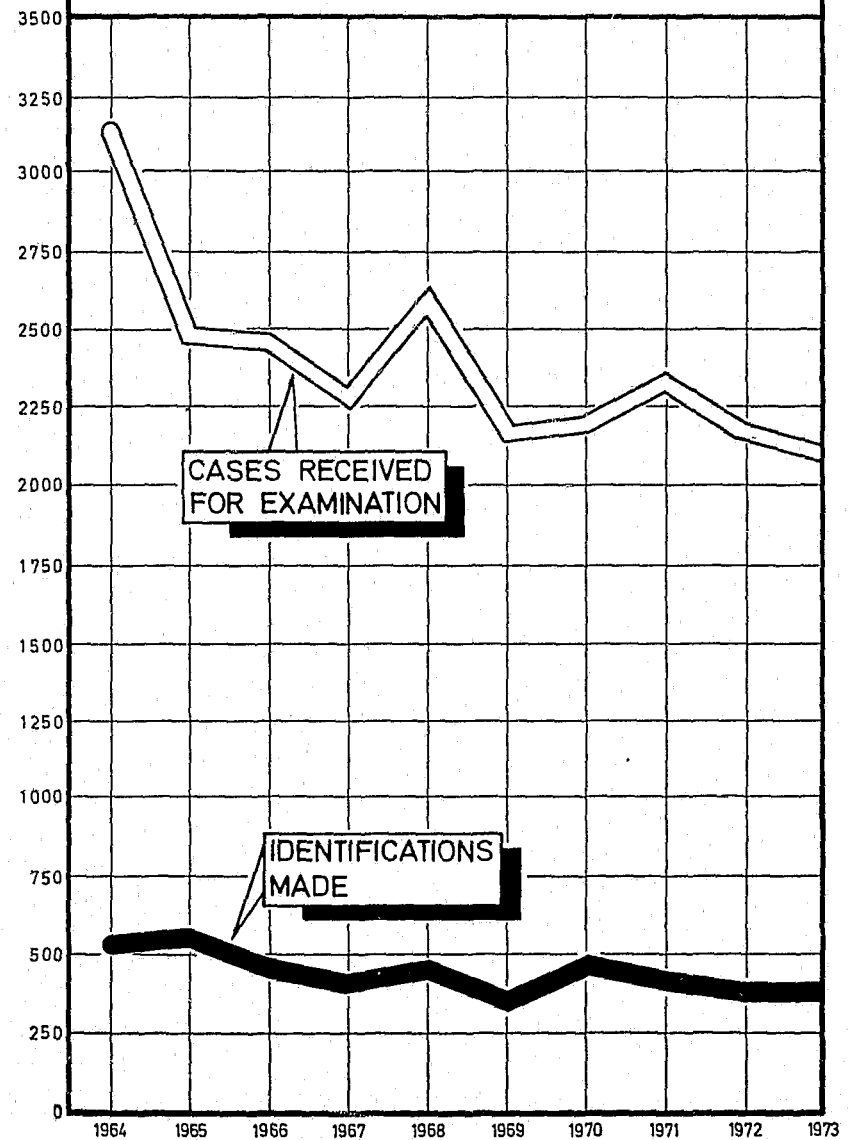
At the end of the year there were 154,165 persons on record in the main fingerprint collection.

Identifications were also made from the main collection in 121 instances relating to unidentified bodies, and persons giving false names on arrest, an increase of 4 on the previous year.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.—The work of this Section during the year with comparable figures for 1972 is shown below:

	1972	1973
Prisoners photographed ...	7,257	5,971
Photographs of prisoners supplied ...	36,285	29,855
Fingerprint forms copied ...	1,928	1,972
Number of photographic cases ...	962	1,030
Number of negatives ...	19,500	21,600
Number of prints ...	39,600	34,250
Number of fingerprint cases ...	5,235	4,907
Negatives in these cases ...	650	490
Number of prints made ...	38,700	36,400
Prisoners photographs copied ...	2,188	1,709
Copy photographs supplied ...	8,752	6,836
Reprinted prisoners photographs ...	22,667	31,180

YEARLY COMPARISON OF FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION.



CRIME PREVENTION DEPARTMENT

The main effort of the department was concentrated on local campaigns and on establishing better relationships with local channels of distribution. Although there were no National Campaigns during the year, Home Office did publish several pamphlets, and the department was instrumental in arranging as wide a distribution as possible. One particular success involved local insurance offices sending out literature on caravan and boat security with renewal notices to clients.

Locally, the "Good Neighbour" scheme continued to flourish, and it was most pleasing to see more members of the community taking an interest in the security of their homes and property.

The two day course for students at the Liverpool University School of Architecture was again well received, and this instruction by members of the department was extended to the Architectural Department of the Liverpool Polytechnic. I feel that this method of making architects more conscious of security needs in the planning of new buildings can save us many problems and expense in the future.

The pre-Christmas campaign in the main shopping areas of the city was somewhat hampered by the use of the loudspeaker van being precluded by the petrol shortage but in its place tape recordings were made and with management co-operation broadcast over public address systems within stores wherever possible. This campaign was spread to include licensed premises by the distribution of drip mats bearing crime prevention material on both sides.

On many occasions, the media provided a valuable means of disseminating propaganda, and the television programme "Police File" was used to publicise several items; in the latter connection, the producer of the programme met the C.I.D. senior officers in December with a view to improving the scope covered.

Members of the department made 3,225 visits to premises to give advice and conduct surveys, and gave talks with film shows to outside organisations on 137 occasions.

The false alarm rate of silent alarms continued to give cause for concern. The number of installations at the end of the year was 3,007, an increase of 365 over the previous year.

The figures relating to alarm calls were as follows:

	1972	1973
Number of calls received	15,673	18,926
False Alarms	14,970	18,317
Genuine calls	694	609
False Alarm Rate	95.6%	96.8%
Alarm calls resulting in arrest	136	82
Number of prisoners arrested	239	129

Crime Prevention Panels

The interest shown by the Central and Divisional Crime Prevention Panels was maintained; the former panel met on five occasions, and each divisional panel on three. It is hoped to extend this idea to every division of the new force at the earliest opportunity.

It is of note to record that a member of the Central Panel was a member of the Home Office Working Party on "Shoplifting and Thefts by Shop Staff".

CHAPTER 7

TRAFFIC AND COMMUNICATIONS

TRAFFIC DIVISION

It is very gratifying to report a reduction in accidents and casualties. Whilst the overall reduction in casualties is only 2.8% the quite exceptional reduction of 28.6% in fatalities and 11.3% in serious injury accidents is most noteworthy.

The policy of concentrating patrol cars, motor cycles and radar on selected main roads continued, and there is little doubt that this focusing of attention on heavy traffic has a marked effect on drivers' behaviour with a consequent increase in traffic flow and safety.

A completely new approach to driver education was introduced in the form of a "conscience meter". This is a "Mulanova" radar speed meter linked with a large sign sited some 150 yards ahead, the illumination of which is triggered by a pre-determined speed registered on the meter.

The device warns those motorists who exceed the legal limit that they have done so and it is pleasing to observe the way in which motorists take advantage of this timely warning and adjust their speeds accordingly.

A combination of this device with ordinary radar teams operating at night, together with publicity from the local press and radio, was used to good effect in the weeks preceding the Christmas period.

Further studies are being carried out with the "conscience meter" and it is hoped to interest local authorities in the possibility of including the device in future engineering on main roads.

The accident/incident vehicles again provided an excellent service complementing traffic patrols and assisting the territorial divisions in a wide range of incidents.

The experiment in Vehicle Fleet Management continued under the guidance of the Home Office Police Scientific Development Branch and in close co-operation with the local authority computer section. We are now approaching the time when some benefit will be derived from the system which should be fully operative in 1974.

During the year 761 arrests were made by members of the department, and of these 291 were for crime, 296 for driving under the influence of drink, 74 for driving whilst disqualified and 100 for miscellaneous offences.

Process was taken for 9,568 offences of a varied nature as a result of action by members of the department, an increase of 565 on the previous year.

I feel that two fatal traffic accident cases are worthy of mention. In both instances the offending vehicles failed to stop, and only after very lengthy, difficult and arduous enquiries by members of the department in liaison with C.I.D. Officers, were those responsible brought to justice; policemen of the highest order was displayed by those concerned.

Vehicle Fleet

Home Office approval was given for an increase of 5 in the vehicle strength consequent upon 5 vehicles being posted to divisional dock duties in September 1972, and one coach, two Panda Mini saloons, and two Land Rovers were purchased.

Variations were made in the fleet by transferring the motor cycle used for motor cycle recovery to operational use, and replacing it with a small adapted van, and by substituting a Land Rover for a Panda vehicle.

The establishment at the 31st December was as follows:—

Traffic Patrols	...	...	26
Motor Cycles	...	...	62
Driving School Cars	...	...	13
Patrol Vans etc.	...	...	13
Miscellaneous Vans	...	...	14
Radar Vans	...	...	8
Breakdown and Recovery	...	...	2
Miscellaneous Cars	...	...	18
Panda Fleet	...	...	62
Supervision cars	...	...	25
Land Rovers	...	...	20
C.I.D. Vehicles	...	...	27
Studio Vans	...	...	5
			<hr/>
			295
Regional Crime Squad	...	...	15
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	310

Home Office approval was also given for a further increase of four vehicles, made up of two dog vans, one mobile control unit, and one mobile canteen but these have not yet been acquired.

The total mileage completed by the vehicle fleet was slightly less than that for the previous year as shown below:—

	1972	1973
Traffic Patrols (Cars and Motor-cycles)	834,800	751,963
Divisional Vehicles (Pandas and Supervision Cars)	2,242,130	2,442,545
Transport and C.I.D.	1,418,106	1,308,105
Driving School	225,556	210,464
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,720,592	4,713,077

Accident/Incident Unit

As well as providing valuable support at serious incidents, the propaganda value of these vehicles as a road safety tool became increasingly apparent.

The variety of uses to which the units were put is well illustrated by the fact that they attended 32 different types of incident where the special

equipment carried was of valuable assistance. A total of 1,331 incidents was attended by the vehicles, including 70 fatal traffic accidents, 658 other traffic accidents, 5 murders, and numerous bomb scares and other incidents involving the use of explosive materials.

Traffic Enquiry Section

The type and number of enquiries undertaken by the Traffic Enquiry Section during the year are set out below:—

Enquiries on behalf of other police forces	...	...	3,411
Enquiries on behalf of divisions within the force	...	...	7,120
Enquiries on behalf of the Traffic Commissioners (P.S.V. Driver Licensing)	...	...	201
Enquiries regarding taxicab and private hire car owners' and drivers' licences	...	...	2,900
Notifications relating to the movements of wide and abnormal loads	...	...	3,009
Requests from the Department of the Environment for abnormal indivisible load routes	...	...	33

These figures were generally comparable with those of the previous year although there was a marked increase of 1,642 in the number of enquiries regarding taxicab and private hire car owners and drivers licences. The extra workload was caused by an increase of hackney carriage plates in Liverpool from 300 to 487.

Once again, members of the department were engaged mainly on follow-up enquiries on behalf of other forces and divisions within the force, and some of the cases dealt with required most extensive enquiries; some requests involved the investigation of company vehicle fleets and records, and the tracing of drivers and vehicles concerned in fatal and failing to stop traffic accidents.

Wide load figures were slightly less than the previous year but some of the movements again caused problems due to their size and weight.

Driving School

A total of 358 students attended courses at the Force Driving School during the year as follows:—

Course	No. of Courses	No. of Students	Passed	Failed
Elementary Car (4 weeks)	11	71	60	11
Elementary Motor Cycle (4 weeks)	5	10	10	—
Standard "B" Car (3 weeks)	33	187	141	46
Advanced Car (4 weeks)	8	46	37	9
Advanced Car Refresher (2 weeks)	1	3	3	—
Heavy Goods Vehicle	19	30	30	—
Advanced Motor Cycle (3 weeks)	6	11	10	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	83	358	291	67

Additionally, 5 two-week Traffic Officers' Courses involving instruction in traffic legislation and vehicle examination were held for 40 students and 12 one-day Familiarisation Courses were given to 36 officers.

Also 2 Junior Driving Instructors Courses were held and 8 students attended. Seven of the officers qualified and one failed to reach the required standard.

Fourteen Civilian Driving Advisory Courses, each lasting for four evenings were held during the summer, and a total of 201 students attended. Additionally, talks were given by members of the department to motor clubs and other organisations.

Civilianisation of the department was commenced and 3 civilian instructors were recruited. At the outset, they were engaged with students on elementary courses.

Special Car Section

This squad of specialist officers concentrated their attentions on serious crime involving motor vehicles, and during the year 224 arrests were made for offences comprising mainly of theft and unauthorised taking of vehicles, driving whilst disqualified, and the theft of vehicle excise licences and other driving documents.

Liverpool Parking Meter Zone

The Parking Places and Controlled Parking Zone (Liverpool) (No.1. 1965) (Amendment No. 2) Order 1973, came into force in November, and increased the initial charge at meters from 2½p. per hour to 3p. per hour, with the provision for the purchase of 20 minute periods at 1p. each subject to the maximum time allowed remaining at 2 hours. The "Excess Charge" was raised from 50p. to £1.

Due to building operations, roadworks, and pedestrianisation, the number of on-street meters was decreased by 89 from 1,038 to 949. The proposed extension of the Meter Zone is still under consideration.

Excess Charge Notices, issued where vehicles overstayed their time, totalled 12,822 a decrease of 2,674 on the previous year; 8,441 of these charges were paid, 641 were cancelled, and 3,740 are yet to be resolved.

Complaints of faulty meters decreased from 7,814 to 5,821; investigation revealed that 2,381 meters had been unlawfully opened, 929 maliciously damaged, 1,488 had matchsticks or other such foreign objects inserted, 49 had foreign coins inserted, 878 were mechanically faulty and 96 had no fault. It is hoped that stronger "vault" type meters will shortly be available to take the place of the existing meters. There is no doubt that they will do much to reduce the figures in respect of unlawful opening and malicious damage.

It was not possible to remove offending vehicles from the Zone due to the absence of a suitable pound.

Fixed Penalty Procedure—Liverpool

During the year, 69,259 notices were issued, an increase of 15,556 on 1973; of these, 37,871 were paid, 7,091 were cancelled, 1,723 were processed and 22,574 have yet to be resolved.

Fixed Penalty Procedure—Bootle

In the Borough of Bootle, 2,435 notices were issued, an increase of 1,064 on the previous year; 1,387 were paid, 222 were cancelled, 96 were processed and 730 have yet to be resolved.

Traffic Accidents

A total of 3,404 traffic accidents, in which 75 people were killed and 4,240 injured, occurred on roads in the force area. When compared with the previous year, these figures show a 0.9% reduction in accidents, a 2.8% reduction in casualties, and a 28.6% reduction in fatalities.

The comparative figures since 1967 are as follows:—

	No. of Accidents	No. of Persons Killed	No. Injured
1967	4,675	88	5,567
1968	4,329	80	5,222
1969	3,772	73	4,725
1970	3,628	76	4,553
1971	3,315	99	4,150
1972	3,436	105	4,333
1973	3,404	75	4,240

Since this is my final report to this Committee, I am pleased to record that since 1967, injury accidents have been reduced by 27.2% and casualties by 23.8%. These remarkable results have been achieved against a backdrop of increasing traffic density and against the national trend. I feel success can be attributed to the concerted efforts of the local authority highway engineers, road safety officers, police enforcement and prevention activities, and, of course, the great majority of the general public who have co-operated by exercising greater care.

The following table shows the classification of casualties in 1973:—

	Killed	Serious	Slight	Total
Pedestrians 0 - 4 years	4	45	124	173
Pedestrians 5 - 14 years	5	188	429	622
Pedestrians 15 - 59 years	14	175	353	542
Pedestrians 60 plus	35	104	141	280
Motor Cyclists	3	103	236	342
Pillion Passengers	—	11	31	42
Pedal Cyclists under 15 years	—	14	44	58
Pedal Cyclists over 15 years	—	13	64	77
Private Car Drivers	9	170	602	781
P.S.V. and Goods Vehicle Drivers	—	28	101	129
Other persons under 15 years	1	16	177	194
Other persons over 15 years	4	159	912	1075
	75	1026	3214	4315

The breakdown of accidents and casualties for the police area is as follows:—

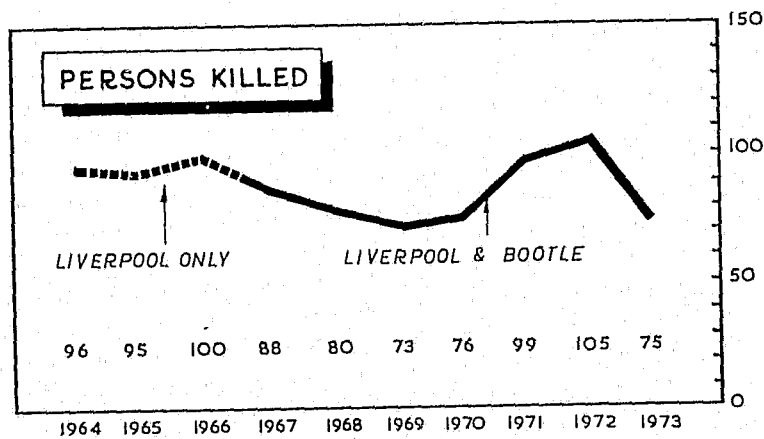
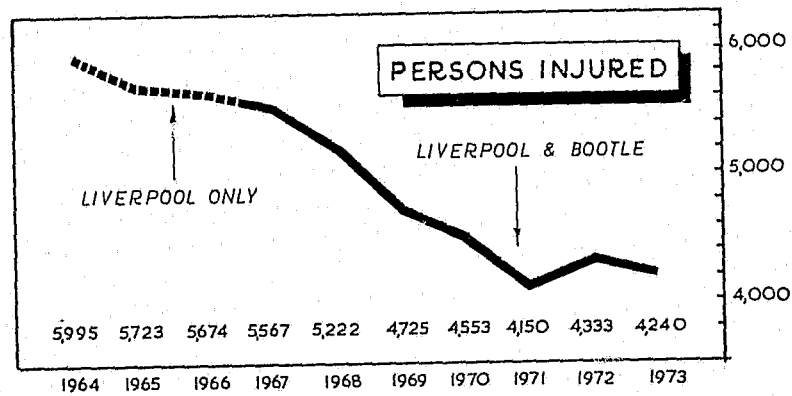
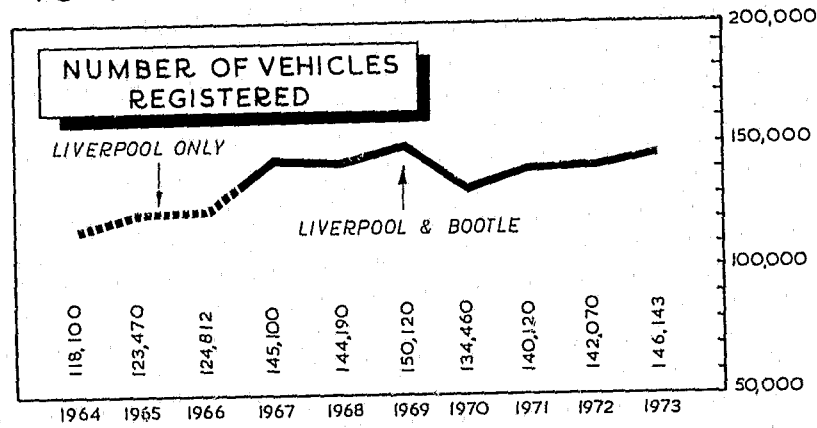
Total number of accidents = 3,404

	Killed		Serious		Slight	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Adults	90	65	859	761	2396	2436
Children	15	10	299	265	779	778
	105	75	1158	1026	3175	3214

Total casualties for 1973 = 4,315.

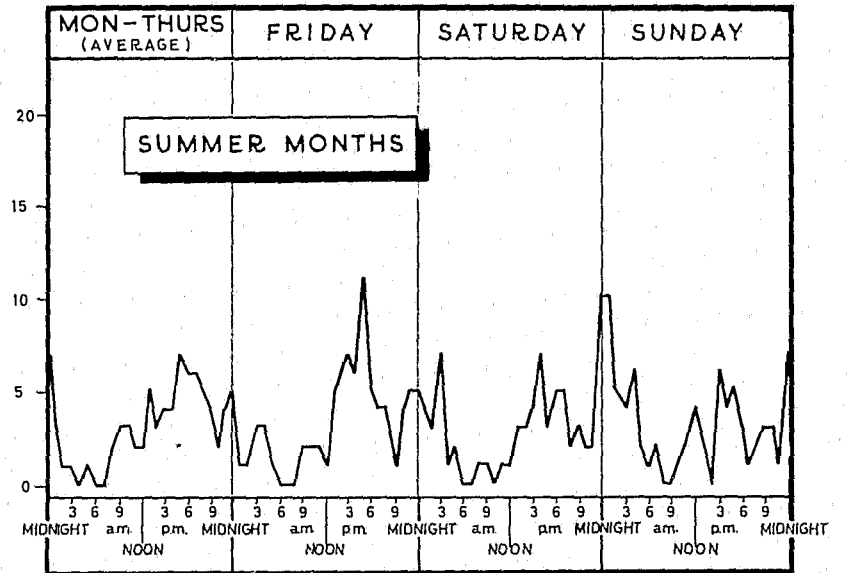
ROAD CASUALTIES

10 YEAR COMPARISON, 1964~1973

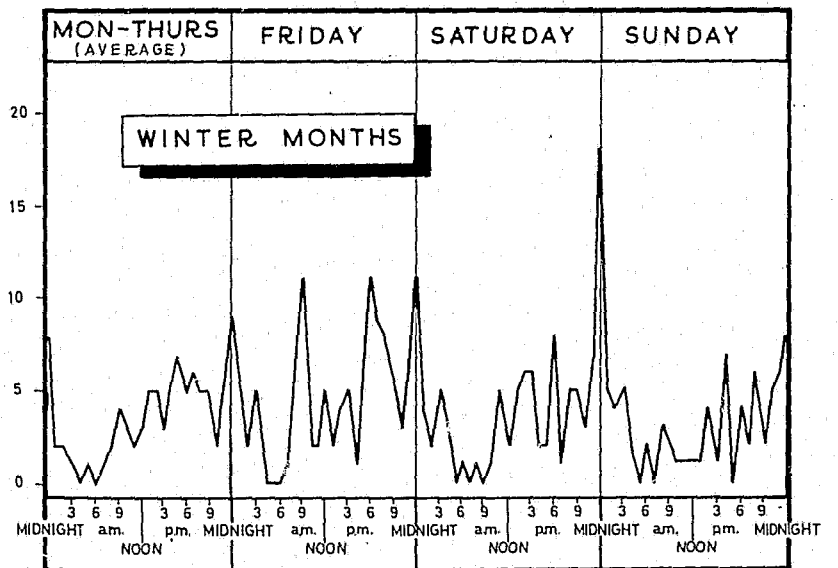


ALL ROAD USERS ~ FATAL & SERIOUS CASUALTIES BY HOUR OF DAY.

APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1973



JAN. TO MAR. & OCT TO DEC.



The breakdown of accidents and casualties in regard to the venue of their occurrence within the two local authority areas is:—

County Borough of Liverpool

Number of Accidents = 3,046

	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Serious Injury</i>	<i>Slight Injury</i>
Adults	57	669	2,204
Children	9	220	709
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	66	889	2,913

Total number of casualties = 3,868

County Borough of Bootle

Number of Accidents = 358

	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Serious Injury</i>	<i>Slight Injury</i>
Adults	8	92	232
Children	1	45	69
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9	137	301

Total number of casualties = 447

The outstanding feature of the 1973 accident figures is a considerable reduction in the severity rate—fatal accidents were reduced by 30 and serious casualties by 132. A disquieting feature is the continued high incidence of death to the over 60's. Even though fewer people lost their lives, 37 (49.3%) of the 75 fatalities were 60 years of age or over and all but 2 of these were pedestrians.

Pedestrians crossing the road without care (683) or crossing the road when masked by stationary vehicles (476) were again the main causes of accidents. Drivers who failed to comply with traffic signs or signals caused 393 accidents, and other main causes were—turning right without due care (241), inattentive riding or driving (211), losing control (145) and excessive speed having regard to conditions (107).

A cause for concern was the increase in "failing to stop" accidents from 159 in 1972 to 206, which included 6 fatalities. It may be that alcohol and the fear of arrest and possible disqualification is related to this problem.

Road Safety Lectures to Schoolchildren

During 1973, members of the Road Safety Department gave 514 lectures at primary and junior schools, using films, slides and puppets to give safety instruction to 86,270 children.

They were assisted on 85 occasions by two Constables drawn from normal duties. Their novel act, in which they use clown make-up and antics, has played a valuable part in the schools road safety programme in recent years.

Road Safety Lectures to the Public

Due to the high level of fatalities in the 'over 60' category and the high incidence of elderly pedestrians in traffic accidents, 80 special lectures were given at Old Age Pensioners' Clubs to a total audience of 6,820 persons.

Additionally, 176 members of the public visited the Road Safety Department and saw at first hand the work undertaken.

School Crossing Patrols

The authorised establishment and actual strength of school crossing patrols at the end of 1973 is shown in the following table:—

LIVERPOOL		BOOTLE	
<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Actual</i>
300	238	37	31

During 1973, 65 school crossing patrols were recruited, 91 resigned, 9 failed the annual medical examination for patrols over 65 years of age and 1 was dismissed. Despite increased publicity and other force efforts, recruitment was at its lowest for many years. Shortages and absences of patrols have to be made up by the use of traffic wardens and police officers for this important duty, and when supervision and administration is added to this daily burden, the operational manpower and efficiency of the force is considerably weakened. In December, for example, an average of 85 traffic wardens or police officers were required to perform these duties four times each school day.

Consultations regarding the handing over of responsibility for school crossing patrols to local authority control have been deferred due to the reorganisation of local government. It is to be hoped that the Merseyside County Council will give early consideration to this matter.

Drink and Driving

A total of 1,237 requests was made for drivers to take breath tests in the force area, representing a decrease of 24 on the 1972 figure. Of this total 725 (58.6%) resulted in the ultimate forensic test on blood or urine proving positive, compared with 55.7% of those tested the previous year.

Action was taken against 804 persons for driving or being in charge of motor vehicles whilst under the influence of drink. This was an increase of 105 over the previous year and 128 more than in 1971. Eleven persons were also dealt with for refusing a breath test.

At the Liverpool City and Bootle Borough Magistrates' Courts, 732 cases were dealt with and the results were as follows:—

Fined	693
Sentenced to Imprisonment	4
Committed to Higher Court for Sentence or	
Borstal	2
Supervision Order	1
Adjourned "Sine Die"	6
Probation	2
Conditional Discharge	1
Withdrawn or Dismissed	23

Of those found guilty, 678 persons were disqualified from driving.

A total of 83 cases were committed to the Crown Court and dealt with as follows:—

Finced	39
Suspended Sentence	2
Sentenced to Imprisonment	16
Borstal	1
Dismissed	14
Ordered to remain on file	3
Awaiting Trial	8

I am happy and relieved to say that common sense was more in evidence during the pre-Christmas "office party" period than the previous year. The number of accidents and casualties where drink was a contributory factor was much reduced, and I hope that reason will prevail again next year.

Highway Engineering and Traffic Management

Compared with 1972, an additional 460,765 vehicles used the two Mersey Tunnels. There was an increase of 732,452 vehicles through the new "Kingsway" tunnel and a reduction of 271,687 through the Birkenhead Tunnel. When the second tube of the Wallasey Tunnel opens next year, there should be a further move towards a balance of traffic flows which, apart from giving relief to the Birkenhead Tunnel, would give benefit to the movement of traffic in central Liverpool. Comparative figures are as follows:—

	Vehicles		Breakdowns	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Birkenhead (Queensway)	12,135,040	11,863,353	1,622	1,449
Wallasey (Kingsway)	6,465,721	7,198,173	724	813
Totals	18,600,761	19,061,526	2,346	2,262

It is pleasing to see a further reduction in the total number of tunnel breakdowns which can cause serious congestion and delay to traffic, particularly at peak-hours.

Following accident surveys by the Department of the Environment, the approaches to numerous light controlled junctions and pedestrian crossings were treated with special anti-skid materials. This coating, over previously polished surfaces, improved road holding, and no doubt made some contribution to the improved accident figures.

The conversion of uncontrolled pedestrian crossings to the requirements of the Zebra Pedestrian Crossing Regulations 1971, and the introduction of numerous Pelican Crossings into the area highlighted the need for increased publicity to educate road users in the operation and legal aspects of these new pedestrian facilities.

The landscaping of Bold Street, Houghton Street, Clayton Square and Williamson Square in the central shopping area of Liverpool and completion of the Roe Street Gyratory Scheme marked another stage in pedestrianisation. It will be interesting to see the effect on traffic flow and police enforcement activity when the main scheme is implemented. Special attention will be necessary to control prohibitions, bus-only lanes and servicing traffic until the scheme settles down but this cannot be justified on a long term basis. A high standard of signing will be necessary to direct traffic movements and encourage conformity by general traffic.

The year brought the M62 Motorway to the outskirts of Liverpool and the M57 Outer Ring Road near to completion. The M62 Tarbock to Queens Drive Contract commenced in October and should be completed early in 1976, linking Liverpool with the national network.

The year also brought a substantial increase in central area off-street parking facilities with the completion of three multi-storey car parks and some surface car parks giving much needed relief to the central meter zone.

Close liaison between the police and the various sections of the Liverpool and Bootle Engineers Departments, the Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive, British Rail and other bodies, was maintained. The level of involvement and co-operation is reflected in the police traffic management workload which again increased—1,820 reports compared with 1,482 in 1972. Reports covered highway engineering and traffic management schemes, positioning of bus stops and routing of services, site inspections and road works, complaints and suggestions on road improvements, and studies of local accident data.

I am not convinced that some of the proposals for improving the environment in residential areas have been in the best interests of the community at large.

Numerous road closures have been introduced to keep traffic on the main road network but in some instances these measures, which frequently result from pressure from minority groups, have caused greater inconvenience to residents, and posed many other problems. Turning and reversing areas are invariably inadequate in narrow streets, particularly for delivery and cleansing vehicles; unless protected by legislation closures are often used as parking places; emergency services are hampered and response times seriously affected, especially at peak hours.

I also feel it pertinent to mention that little heed seems to be taken of the enforcement problems this type of planning poses for the police. These extra measures make additional demands on police personnel, who are constantly under pressure to enforce the increasing volume of traffic legislation without any increase of resources.

COMMUNICATIONS

Control Room

The number of calls made to the Control Room by members of the public increased again during 1973, but there was, however, a decrease in the number of crime calls made, which is compatible with the decrease in the number of recorded crimes during the year. A total of 2,889 arrests were made as a result of all calls, which highlights the tremendous assistance the police receive from members of the public in the fight against crime and disorder.

Calls dealt with over the year with corresponding figures for 1972 were as follows:—

	1972	1973
Crime Calls	30,395	29,283
Traffic Accidents and Ambulance Calls	5,650	6,038
Miscellaneous Calls (including Fire Calls)	131,162	132,992
Totals	167,207	168,313

Arrests for Crime	...	...	...	2,391	2,015
Arrests for Other Offences	...	...	...	1,134	874

Divisional wireless controls retained responsibility for recording and supervising all calls passed to them from the Control Room and divisional operators worked extremely hard distributing them to panda drivers and foot patrols. "A" Division mobiles continued to operate with VHF radios and were supervised by the Control Room at Headquarters.

Major alterations were made to the Control Room to accommodate five new consoles in preparation for the formation of the Merseyside Police, and it was necessary to remove part of the viewing gallery.

Requests for visits to the Control Room by organised bodies were again considerable but unfortunately the work on alterations made it necessary for some to be cancelled and for the size of others to be reduced. In all, 30 such visits were made and there were numerous other informal visits.

Telex-Teleprinter

The automatic teleprinter network continued to give a high standard of service and provided a useful means of inter force communication, there being 34,973 messages passed between this force and other forces throughout the country. This figure does not include the regular heavy inter-divisional traffic.

Work was commenced on replacing all old teleprinter machines in divisional stations and force headquarters with new modern machines. The new machines will be linked into an automatic switching exchange at headquarters so that messages may be sent direct from one station to another.

Telephones

A new automatic satellite exchange was transferred from Prescott Street Police Station to the new sub-divisional station at Copy Lane in readiness for the opening of that station early in the new year. The telephones at Prescott Street are now served from St. Anne Street Station.

In November the motorway emergency telephones on those new sections of the M57 and M62, which will be within the jurisdiction of the Merseyside Police, were connected to the Control Room and up to 31st December, 63 calls for assistance were made by members of the public.

Wireless

During the year, the regional wireless engineer and his staff worked hard to maintain the efficiency of divisional radio schemes; additionally they undertook a considerable programme of work in preparation for the new force. A programme to replace all 2 channel VHF radios in the vehicle fleet with 10 channel sets was almost completed.

Police National Computer

A visual display unit was installed in the Control Room in readiness for the commencement of the Vehicle Owners and Stolen Vehicles Indexes which are expected to be available on the Police National Computer during

1974. The visual display unit is already linked to the computer and a training programme is available for officers to gain practical experience in the operation of the terminal.

Training

During the year 5 constables from the Control Room attended a five-day Terminal Operators' Course at the Home Office Police National Computer School at Durham and 52 officers attended a one-day Computer Appreciation Course arranged by the Home Office for Control Room personnel. The Courses were conducted by an inspector from this force on behalf of the Home Office.

In an effort to obtain uniformity in the use of radio in divisions and also to improve efficiency, 8 Constables, normally employed as divisional radio operators, were sent on a fortnight's course for communications officers at the Durham Constabulary Training School.

Further training for divisional personnel was arranged towards the latter half of the year when 75 constables attended a series of one day courses at force headquarters. These courses included a visit to the Control Room.

Publicity

Representatives of the local and national press, television authorities, and the Control Room Inspectors continued to work in close liaison, and our efforts to combat crime, disorder and road accidents have been helped enormously through this co-operation.

Experience has shown that there are insufficient items of crime and traffic news to provide material for regular broadcasts on Radio Merseyside, and "Police Call" broadcasts during the year were made as and when they were necessary. An important development in local broadcasting occurred when Radio Merseyside commenced transmitting on the medium wave band, thus allowing the motoring public to receive up to the moment traffic news on their car radios.

CHAPTER 8
LICENSING ACTS AND CLUBS

During the year proceedings were taken against 5,885 persons for drunkenness in Liverpool. This represented an increase of 246 on the previous year.

It is not easy to account for trends in this type of behaviour, but I am convinced that they have a direct bearing on crime, violence, and damage.

In Bootle, there was again a slight reduction in proceedings for drunkenness from 289 to 270.

Licensing (Liverpool)—

Proceedings Against and Conduct of Licensed Persons

Proceedings were taken against twelve licensed persons during 1973 for breaches of the licensing laws, the prosecutions being in respect of the offence of selling intoxicating liquor outside permitted hours and other offences. Otherwise the supervision of premises by licensed persons has been quite satisfactory.

Number of Licensed Premises and Variations during 1973

Thirty-three additional licences were granted during the year, as follows:

Justices' Club	...	...	...	6
Restaurant	...	...	...	6
Shops and other "off"	...	...	...	21

Publicans' licences decreased by eight.

The total number of licences in existence at the end of the year was 1,417.

Proceedings for Drunkenness

During 1973, there were 5,885 prosecutions for offences of drunkenness, and of these 5,701 were convicted (5,320 males and 381 females).

A total of 869 young persons below the age of 20 years were convicted for drunkenness, an increase of 41 on the previous year.

There were no convictions for drunkenness against persons whose condition arose from the drinking of methylated spirits.

QUARTERLY TABULATION OF PROCEEDINGS FOR DRUNKENNESS

	1972	1973	
1st Quarter ...	1,306	1,373	67 increase
2nd Quarter ...	1,312	1,477	165 increase
3rd Quarter ...	1,368	1,526	158 increase
4th Quarter ...	1,653	1,509	144 decrease
Totals ...	5,639	5,885	246 increase

Clubs

At the end of the year there were 232 registered clubs in the city, a decrease of twelve compared with 1972.

There were 27 prosecutions in connection with registered clubs, 11 more than the previous year, and they resulted in the conviction of 36 persons connected with the management, and of 205 other persons for minor offences.

Five club certificates were cancelled.

Seamen's Canteens

There are 4 Seamen's canteens licensed in the city.

Shebeens

There was one prosecution in respect of the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor in the city, the premises concerned being a restaurant.

Licensing (Bootle)—

Proceedings Against and Conduct of Licensed Persons

There were no proceedings concerning the conduct of licensed premises, and the supervision thereof was generally satisfactory.

Number of Licensed Premises and Variations During 1973

Four additional licences were granted during the year and one was surrendered as follows:

ADDITIONAL LICENCES				
"Off"	...	...	...	4
SURRENDERED LICENCE				
Publicans	...	...	...	1

There were 91 licences in existence at the end of the year.

Proceedings for Drunkenness

During the year, 270 persons were prosecuted for offences of drunkenness, a decrease of 19 on 1972, and of these 264 were convicted (256 males and 8 females).

A total of 31 young persons below the age of 20 was convicted for drunkenness, a decrease of nine on the previous year.

There were no convictions for drunkenness against persons whose condition arose from the drinking of methylated spirits.

QUARTERLY TABULATION OF PROCEEDINGS FOR DRUNKENNESS

	1972	1973	
1st Quarter ...	88	61	27 decrease
2nd Quarter ...	65	79	14 increase
3rd Quarter ...	75	77	2 increase
4th Quarter ...	61	53	8 decrease
Totals ...	289	270	19 decrease

Clubs

There are 28 registered clubs in the Borough of Bootle, the same figure as 1972. There were no prosecutions in relation to such clubs.

Seamen's Canteens

One canteen licence is in force in the Borough.

Shebeens

There were no prosecutions in respect of the illegal sale of intoxicating liquor at premises in the Borough.

CHAPTER 9

OTHER POLICE DUTIES

Docks

The new system, inaugurated in September 1972, whereby the responsibility for policing the docks was shared by "A", "B" and "C" Divisions, was maintained throughout the year. The number of additional officers employed on dock duties remained the same at 125, and the criteria for charging for duties performed at private duty rates was continued.

The main sea-going traffic is now confined to the North Docks, which are policed by "B" Division, while the South Docks ("C" Division), and the middle docks ("A" Division) are much less used, and police cover is confined to mobile patrols in Land Rovers. There are some points on the perimeter of the South Docks, which are virtually unused by vessels, where the public can readily gain access to the docks, and this is considered to be a potentially dangerous situation.

The number of crimes recorded on the docks decreased from 787 to 591, and thefts from cargo fell from 367 to 249. However, it is difficult to assess the real amount of "petty thieving" from cargo because many of the breached cartons are not discovered until the goods arrive at their destination.

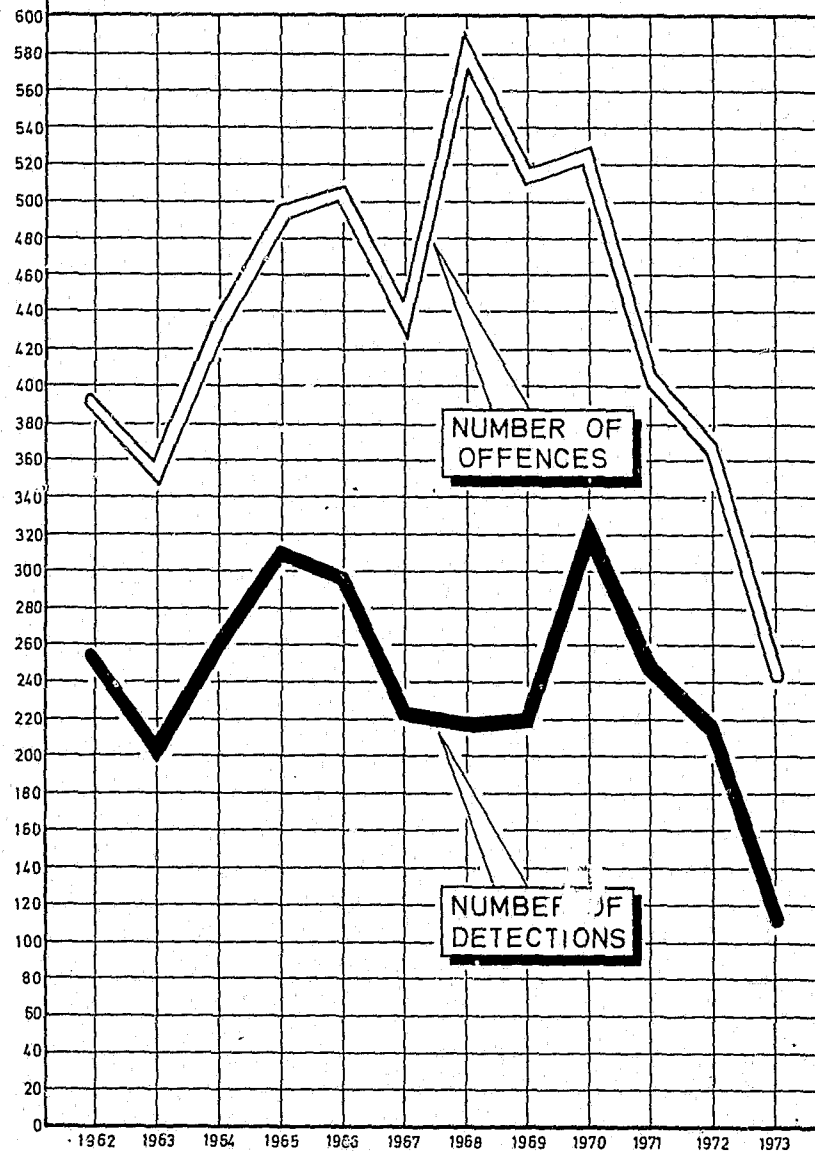
Large-scale thefts of vulnerable cargo did however increase, and this is reflected in the rise in the value of property stolen from £148,264 to £337,384. Two examples involved the theft of container-loads of whisky in what were obviously well planned operations; on each occasion stolen passes were used, and an intimate knowledge of the security system was evident.

The situation in relation to accommodation for those personnel doing duty on the North Docks is not satisfactory. At present, parade, locker and office accommodation is provided for them at Derby Road Police Station in the town area of "B" Division, and this is really the only reason for keeping the building open. The public in the area are adequately catered for by other stations, and apart from the station being out-dated, it is necessary to man it on a 24 hour basis. Bearing in mind that it requires six constables to provide such cover, this is a situation which cannot be allowed to continue, and negotiations are taking place with the Dock Company for the provision of alternative accommodation on the dock estate.

Betting and Gaming

There were 416 betting office licences in force (373 in Liverpool and 43 in Bootle) at the 31st December, a decrease of 20 on the previous year, and 154 bookmakers permits (145 in Liverpool and 9 in Bootle), also a decrease of 20.

Yearly Comparison of THEFT OF CARGO FROM DOCK ESTATE



Generally betting shops and other premises licensed under the Gaming Act have been well conducted.

There were five prosecutions for unlawful gaming and a few prosecutions for street gaming offences.

Controlled Drugs

The number of drug offences detected, and persons prosecuted, during 1973 continued at the level of the two previous years, as is shown in the following comparative table:

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Number of persons	95	164	259	242	242
Number of offences	118	177	315	296	315

The year saw the introduction of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, which consolidated and repealed all previous drug legislation, and by the re-classification of controlled drugs into 3 classes, according to their harmfulness, hopes to give the courts greater discretion in dealing with drug offenders. The drugs involved in the offences during the year can be analysed into these classes, and then compared with the analysis for 1971 and 1972 as follows:

Class "A"	1971	1972	1973
Opium	11	5	3
Morphine	4	11	2
Diamorphine			2
Other opiate drugs			10
Cocaine	34	7	3
L.S.D.			24
Other hallucinogenics			1
Totals	49	23	45

Class "B"	1971	1972	1973
Cannabis	201	247	224
Amphetamines	44	8	2
Others	5	2	6
Totals	250	257	232

Class "C"	1971	1972	1973
Methaqualone	13	8	5
Others	—	—	—
Totals	13	8	5

Cultivation of cannabis plants	3	8	14
Obstruction	—	—	8
Burglary of chemist shops	—	—	11
Grand Total	315	296	315

Of the 242 persons arrested, 129 resulted from the execution of search warrants, 56 from stop/searches in the street, and 57 from other causes.

A total of 154 search warrants was applied for and granted under the provisions of the drug legislation; 25 were not executed, and of the 129 that were executed, drugs were seized on 66 occasions.

Young persons continued to form a majority of the offenders as is shown by the following analysis of age groups of persons arrested:

Under 17 years	...	4
17 to 21 years	...	84
21 to 25 years	...	86
Over 25 years	...	68
Total	...	242

The Drugs Squad, in its third year of operation, retained its original strength of 1 detective inspector, 2 detective sergeants and 4 detective constables, and its members in being able to devote themselves entirely to the drug problem have made a substantial contribution to the overall figures mentioned earlier as is shown in the following table covering the past three years.

	1971	1972	1973	
Number of Persons Prosecuted	...	66	64	110
Number of Offences Detected	...	81	82	168

The Squad continued its role of co-ordinating the force effort as a whole in this field and also undertook the following special responsibilities:

1. Retail Chemists

The number of retail chemists in the force area was 183, and a member of the department, who is assigned to this duty, made 375 visits to ensure that the safe-custody and record keeping requirements of the drugs legislation were complied with. He also maintained a close liaison with manufacturing and wholesale chemists.

2. Drugs Intelligence Index

Details of a further 210 offenders and 535 items of intelligence were added to the index, and at the end of the year a total of 1,374 offenders and 1,953 items of intelligence were recorded.

A close working relationship was established with the newly formed Central Drugs Intelligence Unit in London. Any drugs intelligence of national or international interest was passed to the unit for dissemination to the other forces or agencies concerned.

3. Talks to outside bodies

In pursuance of a policy of the prevention of drug abuse, 28 talks were given by members of the department to outside bodies, which included the medical, nursing and teaching professions, social and youth workers, parent/teacher associations, and school leavers.

4. Drug training of police officers

In providing instruction for members of the police service about drug legislation, the practical aspects of its enforcement, and the recognition of drugs and drug offenders, a total of 46 lectures were given. The venues included the Police College at Bramshill, the Police Training Centre at Bruche, the Lancashire Constabulary Training School at Hutton, and the Force Training School at Mather Avenue.

Additionally the Squad was responsible for the organisation and management of two one-week residential training courses for drugs squads officers, and these were attended by 53 officers from forces throughout the country.

Public Order

There were numerous demonstrations and marches in the city centre throughout the year organised by trade unions, students, political parties and others, and, in the main, they passed off without incident.

There was one exception when a political meeting organised by an extremist group took place at the Pier Head in June. Another group, with opposite views attended with the obvious intention of disrupting the meeting. Attempts were made to shout the speakers down, and to physically attack them, and the police officers on duty, who bore the brunt, were actively engaged in trying to keep the two factions apart. During the resultant disorder, several arrests were made before peace was restored.

Letters of complaint were subsequently received from some of those taking part but conversely another was received from an impartial bystander who felt moved to congratulate the police officers concerned on their handling of an ugly and provocative situation.

There were several demonstrations outside Walton Prison in connection with Welsh Nationalists and opponents of the Rent Act detained there but apart from one incident they posed no real police problem.

A number of industrial disputes took place during the year but most were of a minor nature, and there were no untoward incidents.

A disturbing feature of the year was an increase in outbreaks of violent activity by teenage gangs. These youths, acting in large groups, engendered disorder in many parts of the force area, and residents, as well as being placed in fear, suffered damage and inconvenience.

The reasons for these activities seemed to vary between aimlessly marauding from place to place, activities intended to taunt the police and annoy residents, indiscriminate fights between gangs, and other serious lawless activity.

This disgraceful behaviour had a further serious aspect in that on many occasions police officers found themselves in the somewhat daunting situation of facing large groups of those involved single-handed. In one of the divisions affected over a period of five months, 44 officers received injury in 50 separate instances; one constable was injured on three occasions and three constables on two occasions each.

This was a problem causing the utmost concern, and police action to contain it included visits to local schools and clubs by divisional liaison officers, and by positive action in the areas concerned. Due to some excellent information obtained by the liaison officers, it was possible to forestall some of the outbreaks, including a number of planned gang battles.

The tinker caravan site in the Everton district to which I referred in my last report, continued to be a constant source of complaint, and was a major commitment to the sub-division concerned.

Everton and Liverpool Football Clubs staged a total of 59 senior matches with an aggregate of almost 2½ million spectators. However, no serious incidents of disorder took place, and I feel this is largely due to police counter-measures coupled with the excellent co-operation received from the passenger transport authorities.

I am pleased to say that members of the force have behaved with considerable restraint and tolerance in all these various situations despite being under extreme pressure at times, and I have received many congratulatory messages from members of the public.

Prostitution

Proceedings were taken against 241 prostitutes for 282 offences and cautions were administered on 222 occasions.

The following table shows the number of offences associated with prostitution which were dealt with, together with the comparable figures for 1972:

	1972	1973
Males living on the earnings of prostitutes ...	8	8
Males Importuning	35	63
Brothel keeping ...	17	11

Attendance Centres

The two Attendance Centres at the Police Training School, Mather Avenue and Walker Street continued to function in a satisfactory manner. The former is for boys between the ages of 14 and 17 years, and the latter for boys between 10 and 14 years.

The junior boys attend the Walker Street Centre on Saturday mornings from 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. and the seniors attend Mather Avenue between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. on Saturdays, supervision being undertaken by police officers and school teachers.

The instruction given varies, the juniors being engaged with such interests as first aid, woodwork, metalwork and physical training, whilst the senior boys have the opportunity to learn carpet making, elementary electrical repairs, cycle and puncture repairing, elementary metalwork, gardening, physical education and map reading. Each Centre is fitted with hot water showers for the convenience of those attending and there is little deliberate absenteeism.

The number of boys ordered to attend the Centres during the year from the various courts was as follows:

Junior ...	178
Senior ...	319
Total ...	497

This represents 87 more than were ordered to attend in 1972.

Street and House to House Collections

Authority was granted for 69 Street Collections and 22 House-to-House Collections during the year.

Pedlars' Certificates

A total of 69 Pedlars' Certificates was issued.

CONCLUSIONS

Annual reports are something of a balance sheet for the year under review and deal particularly with what has been accomplished in the areas of special concern by the public of crime, traffic, public order and generally with resources and objectives. A great deal of effort has gone into producing this report and it is hoped it will be widely read not only by the general public but by persons who are in a position to influence social change and improvements in the quality of life generally, so reducing the fertile areas breeding discontent and indiscipline which so often lead to lawbreaking and misery.

I hope that on reading the report, the community will have increased confidence in its police service and be encouraged to develop the kind of friendship necessary for good results in the prevention and detection of crime and a well ordered society. Increased knowledge of police problems will undoubtedly bring sympathy for the officers and an understanding of the decisions being made. The massive social changes which we are undergoing at the present time, not helped by irresponsible statements, demand confidence in the police so that the situation does not deteriorate to such an extent that the spectre of anarchy becomes a reality.

On a much brighter note I am delighted to report a significant decrease of 6.6% in recorded crime, as well as a welcome increase in the detection rate from 37.8% to 39.7%. This has been achieved by good team spirit, accompanied by hard work, enthusiasm and perseverance on the part of all members of the force. If we could only solve the crime problems associated with motor vehicles, there would be a tremendous decrease in the crime figures. Without more care on the part of owners and more respect for other people's property, I am afraid the outlook is rather bleak.

In previous years I have referred to the steep rise in robberies and it is indeed with great pleasure that this year I can point to a colossal decrease of 403 robberies, or 41.3%. This is a welcome trend but so as not to encourage complacency I would refer to the very serious type of crime, armed robbery, which still continues.

Our efforts in the field of road safety have again been blessed with success. Fatalities show an exceptional reduction of 28.6% and serious injury accidents reduced by 11.3%. A great deal of police time is spent in recording accidents, analysing causes and devising prevention strategies. It is rewarding to say the least, when there is such a dramatic improvement.

Recruiting was very successful during the year but wastage increased substantially, bringing about a nett loss of four in the strength of the force. I would draw attention to the fact that over the next three years there will be more than 500 members of this force who will reach pensionable service and it is likely a similar position will be reflected in the Lancashire and Cheshire officers who will make up the new force on

1st April, 1974. Recruitment must be pursued with increased vigour and every effort made to reduce premature wastage. It has got to be appreciated, however, that policing is a dangerous, difficult and thankless task. Additionally the public demand higher standards of efficiency and conduct but as in many other walks of life, the pay and conditions do not reflect the sacrifices expected.

Police training continues to occupy a tremendous amount of time and the effect is all too evident on the streets. This report gives some indication of the scope of training from the new entrant to the mature officer and higher training, including university courses. This again emphasises the reason why premature wastage of police officers should be avoided at all costs.

This is the last Annual Report of the Liverpool and Bootle Constabulary and I hope that in addition to the foregoing, it will serve as a reminder of all the achievements as well as the foundations laid for further progress. I am sure that many of the traditions of all the forces concerned in the new amalgamation will live on and that in spite of the difficulties yet to be overcome, a splendid team spirit will develop with the same dedication and concern the public have come to expect of their police force.

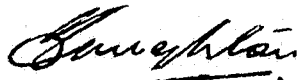
In conclusion, therefore, I would express my gratitude to all officers, civilians and special constables in the force for their support and loyalty, and to the members of the Police Authority for their help in maintaining an efficient force and for their sympathetic understanding of the problems connected with policing a great seaport.

I am most gratified, too, for the support of the Superintendents' Association and Joint Branch Board in contributing to the welfare and efficiency of the force, and I look forward to even greater contributions from them in the coming year.

The assistant chief constables have been under some strain keeping matters running smoothly and, at the same time, planning for the new force in 1974. I am indebted to them for their enthusiasm and stamina.

Lastly, to my colleagues in local authority departments I would like to express my thanks for their co-operation and valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,



Chief Constable

TABLES

The figures quoted in these tables are the combined figures in respect of both Liverpool and Bootle.

Table No. 1
INDICTABLE OFFENCES and PROSECUTIONS

Title of Offence	No. of Crimes Known	No. of Crimes Cleared Up	No. of Persons Dealt With	Males	Females	Arrested	Summoned	Found Guilty	Withdrawn or Discharged	Otherwise Dealt With	Committed for Trial
CLASS I. Offences Against the Person											
Murder	7	7	10	8	2	10	...	...	1	...	9
Attempts to Murder	8	8	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Threats or Conspiracy to Murder	5	4	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
Manslaughter	3	3	3	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	2
Infanticide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	3	3	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Wounding	259	159	166	154	12	163	3	10	33	...	123
Endangering Railway Passengers	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Malicious Wounding	1150	645	565	497	68	530	35	334	121	23	87
Assault	6	3	7	6	1	6	1	5	2	...	...
Abandoning Child under Two Years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Child Stealing	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Procuring Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural Offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Attempts to Commit Unnatural Offences	40	27	21	21	...	21	...	15	2	...	9
Indecency between Males	60	60	117	117	...	116	1	106	2	...	13
Rape	20	9	14	14	...	11	3	...	1	...	4
Indecent Assault on a Female	227	81	40	39	1	38	2	30	6	...	...
Unlawful Sexual Intercourse with Girl under 13	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unlawful Sexual Intercourse with Girl under 16	21	14	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Incest	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Procuration	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bigamy	2	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
CLASS II. Offences Against Property (Burglaries, etc.)											
Burglary in a dwelling	7101	2982	464	443	21	442	22	264	24	...	176
Aggravated Burglary in a Dwelling	14	10	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Burglary other than in a Dwelling	8373	2290	935	908	27	886	49	675	75	1	184
Aggravated Burglary other than in a Dwelling	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Going Equipped for Stealing	186	183	241	240	1	232	9	161	50	...	30
Robbery	573	165	210	192	18	198	12	83	33	...	94
Blackmail	19	15	7	7	...	6	1	5	1	...	1
CLASS III. Offences Against Property (Thefts, etc.)											
Theft from a Person	698	171	44	31	13	41	3	32	6	...	6
Theft in a Dwelling	545	176	13	12	1	13	...	12	...	...	1
Theft as an Employee	379	371	177	143	34	169	8	153	3	...	21
Theft of Mail	49	26	22	17	5	16	6	14	4	...	4
Theft of Pedal Cycles	829	107	24	24	...	22	2	23	1	...	...
Theft from Vehicles	6994	2366	337	337	...	325	12	273	38	...	26
Theft from Shops and Stalls	2796	2495	1477	707	770	1434	43	1373	61	2	41
Theft from Automatic Machines and Meters	470	256	156	150	6	140	16	145	6	...	5
Theft and Unauthorised Taking of Motor Vehicles	11626	4189	1070	1026	44	1007	63	848	150	1	71
Other Theft	6114	1961	1702	1575	127	1637	65	1352	180	3	167
Fraud by Company Directors, etc.	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
False Accounting	5	5	3	2	1	2	1	3	...	...	...
Other Frauds	869	751	241	198	43	218	23	183	14	...	44
Handling Stolen Goods	552	549	757	667	90	736	21	587	78	2	90
CLASS IV. Malicious Injuries to Property											
Arson	160	39	42	37	5	42	...	23	9	...	10
Criminal Damage Endangering Life	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Criminal Damage	1691	374	688	641	47	546	142	532	103	9	44
Threat and Possession with intent to commit criminal damage	11	11	23	19	4	20	3	22	1	...	...
CLASS V. Forgery and Offences Against the Currency											
Forgery and Uttering of Prescription	6	6	3	2	1	3	...	2	1	...	...
Other Forgery and Uttering	132	112	90	58	32	78	12	70	6	...	14
CLASS VI. Other Offences											
Affray	3	3	17	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	17
Perjury	16	13	15	14	1	7	8	6	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	23	22	14	11	3	11	3	12	1	...	1
TOTALS	52054	20677	9741	8357	1384	9169	572	7354	1014	41	1332

76

96

Table No. 2
 JUVENILES PROSECUTED and CAUTIONED for INDICTABLE OFFENCES

<i>Title of Offence</i>	<i>No. of persons prosecuted</i>	<i>Committed for Trial</i>	<i>Withdrawn or Dismissed</i>	<i>No. Found Guilty</i>	<i>Absolute Dis.</i>	<i>Supervision Order</i>	<i>Concl. Discharge</i>	<i>Care Order</i>	<i>Det. Centre or otherwise if with</i>	<i>Fined</i>	<i>Attendance Centre</i>	<i>Sessions Borstal</i>	<i>No. of persons cautioned</i>
Murder	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounding	30	13	7	10	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	3	...
Malicious Wounding and Assault	131	5	21	105	3	11	18	8	6	39	17	3	72
Unnatural offences	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Indecent assault on female	6	...	...	6	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	10
Burglary in a Dwelling	242	12	7	223	6	44	45	38	11	22	41	16	53
Burglary other than in a Dwelling	425	7	42	376	12	77	80	48	14	70	61	14	237
Going equipped for Stealing	108	1	21	86	...	16	15	3	1	24	25	2	17
Robbery	111	9	20	82	...	8	10	20	2	17	17	8	5
Blackmail	6	1	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	1
Theft from a Person	22	...	3	19	...	2	3	5	2	4	3	...	23
Theft in a Dwelling	5	...	...	5	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	23

1 OF 2

CONTINUED

Theft as an Employee	9	1	2	6	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	19
Theft of Mail	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Theft of Pedal Cycles	17	...	...	17	...	3	5	...	...	4	5	...	23
Theft from a Vehicle	61	1	6	54	...	5	8	6	4	15	13	3	100
Theft from Shops and Stalls	273	2	19	252	2	61	49	31	2	74	30	3	767
Theft from Machines and Meters	104	...	6	98	1	29	22	9	4	18	14	1	84
Theft and Unauthorised Taking of Motor Vehicles	431	2	42	387	1	46	76	36	19	124	64	21	165
Other Theft...	395	1	47	347	...	64	85	38	6	98	47	9	273
Fraud...	12	...	2	10	2	1	1	2	...	3	1	...	2
Handling Stolen Goods	87	1	8	78	...	18	19	7	2	20	8	4	54
<hr/>													
Arson	23	...	5	18	...	2	1	1	...	6	5	3	8
Criminal Damage	229	1	36	192	...	28	48	4	6	74	23	9	52
<hr/>													
Other Offences	22	11	...	11	...	1	1	2	...	4	2	1	4
<hr/>													
TOTAL	2754	69	295	2390	27	423	493	265	80	622	380	100	1999

Table No. 3
 PERSONS PROSECUTED and CAUTIONED for NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES and TOTAL OFFENCES CHARGED

	Total Persons Prosecuted	Arrested	Summoned	Found Guilty	Withdrawn or Discharged	Otherwise Dealt With	Total Offences dealt with by Prosecution	Persons dealt with by a Caution
Adulteration (food and drugs)	5	...	5	4	1	...	5	...
Assault:								
Aggravated	281	277	4	207	24	50	348	...
On Constable	179	5	174	32	101	46	213	...
Common	74	65	9	74	...	...	97	...
Betting and Gaming	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Chimney on fire	3	1	2	2	...	1	3	...
Cruelty to, or neglect of, children...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dogs etc:-								
Keeping without licence	65	1	64	64	1	...	68	1
Other offences against dogs and other animals ...	25	4	21	20	...	5	37	...
Drugs (Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971)	196	192	4	171	8	17	250	...
Education Acts	145	1	144	144	...	1	185	...
Firearms Acts... ..	45	28	17	41	2	2	64	7
Highway Acts:								
Obstruction and nuisances other than by vehicles ...	388	302	86	361	24	3	416	8
Indecent exposure	50	28	22	45	5	...	54	1
Indecency with children (Indecency with Children Act 1960)	13	13	...	10	1	2	19	...
Intoxicating Liquor Laws:								
Drunkenness—simple	2839	2720	119	2799	35	5	2839	1
Drunkenness—with aggravation (excluding driving and in charge of vehicle whilst drunk) ...	3316	3168	148	3166	128	22	3316	10
Offences by Licensed Persons or their Servants	69	...	69	41	27	1	714	...
Other offences	326	1	325	250	57	19	486	...
Labour Laws:								
Employment of Children ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Factories Acts, etc.	17	...	17	16	1	...	43	...
Naval, Military and Air Force Laws	15	15	...	...	...	15	15	...
Offences against Byelaws and Police Regulations:								
Playing games in the street... ..	3	...	3	3	...	...	3	1
Other Offences	43	13	30	36	7	...	48	4
Pedal cycle offences	16	5	11	16	...	...	18	9
Prostitution:								
Offences relating to Brothel keeping	9	9	...	8	1	...	11	...
Living on Immoral Earnings (Sexual Offences Act 1956) ...	8	8	...	7	...	1	8	...
Importuning by Males (Sexual Offences Act 1956)	62	61	1	48	8	6	63	...
Prostitution (Street Offences Act, 1959)	241	236	5	225	16	...	282	222
Possessing Offensive Weapons (Prevention of Crimes Act, 1953)	281	253	28	231	35	15	315	41
Public Health Acts	227	...	227	201	20	6	381	2
Public Order, Offences relating to:								
Disorderly behaviour	136	133	3	101	31	4	153	8
Other Offences against public order	655	458	197	369	210	76	768	...
Railways, Offences relating to	454	7	447	443	6	5	556	...
Revenue Laws:								
Use of motor vehicle without Excise Licence	1508	163	1345	1364	86	58	1652	3
Television and Wireless—no licence	1573	...	1573	1539	27	7	1573	...
Other offences... ..	16	8	8	15	1	...	73	...
Stage carriage and other Public Service Vehicles	123	22	101	95	20	8	135	1
Vagrancy Acts:								
Begging... ..	10	10	...	10	...	...	10	...
Found on enclosed premises	49	46	3	34	14	1	54	14
Frequenting	233	231	2	171	47	15	252	7
Sleeping out	21	21	...	19	2	...	22	...
Unlawful possession	19	19	...	12	7	...	22	...
Weights and Measures Acts	25	...	25	23	2	...	82	...
Other offences not shown under any of the above headings ...	825	128	697	743	59	23	1374	10
TOTAL	14589	8652	5937	13161	1014	414	17028	350

Table No. 4
Comparative Table of Proceedings and Convictions for Drunkenness during the years 1969-1973 inclusive

Year	Total Proceedings for Drunkenness	Number of Convictions for Drunkenness									Population	Persons proceeded against per 1000 population
		Simple Drunkenness only		Drunkenness with Aggravation		Drunkenness at the same time as other distinct offences		Totals				
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	M.&F.		
1969	7114	1679	85	4684	138	310	10	6673	233	6906	757250	9.4
1970	7373	2203	96	4247	199	336	18	6786	313	7099	757250	9.7
1971	5566	1798	91	3042	200	270	16	5110	307	5417	681042	8.2
1972	5928	2175	109	3069	189	219	12	5463	310	5773	677418	8.8
1973	6155	2611	188	2778	181	187	20	5576	389	5965	647670	9.5

Table No. 5
Comparative Table of the Number of Premises Licensed for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor by Retail, and Registered Clubs during the Years 1969-1973 inclusive

Year	For consumption ON or OFF the premises			Premises with Justices' Licences				Grand Total	Registered Clubs	Premises without Justices' Licences		Acreage	Population
	Publican's Licence	Beer Houses	Total	Justices' Club Licences	Wine, Sweets and Cider Licence	Restaurants	Shops and other premises used for the sale of intoxicating liquor OFF the premises			Wine & Spirit Dealers	Theatres		
1969	1132	...	1132	70	...	39	203	1444	277	3	3	31909	757250
1970	1133	...	1133	78	...	51	207	1469	281	...	...	31909	757250
1971	1114	...	1114	84	...	54	219	1471	276	3	3	31909	681042
1972	1099	2	1101	97	...	57	225	1480	272	3	3	31909	677418
1973	1090	2	1092	103	...	63	250	1508	260	3	3	31909	647670

Table No. 6
PERSONS PROSECUTED and CAUTIONED for MOTORING OFFENCES, 1973

Offences	Persons								Total Offences	
	Total Prosecuted	Arrested	Summoned	Convicted	Withdrawn or Discharged	Otherwise Dealt With	Licence Suspended	Licence Endorsed	Dealt with by Prosecution	Dealt with by Caution
Manslaughter (Causing death by dangerous driving, R.T. Act, 1972, s. 1)	Particulars shown on Table 1									
Causing bodily harm (Offences Against the Person Act, 1861)										
Unfit to drive through Drink or Drugs	815	175	640	703	23	89	678	16	918	1
Dangerous Driving... ..	93	50	43	64	6	23	24	32	168	...
Speeding	2157	1	2156	2130	11	16	44	2072	2238	613
Careless Driving	1990	14	1976	1790	153	47	48	1591	2451	13
Play Street Offences	95	...	95	92	1	2	1	85	107	...
Prohibited Driving (other than Play Street)	356	...	356	353	2	1	...	7	395	4
Neglect of Traffic Directions	918	1	917	881	29	8	12	729	1348	15
Obstruction, Waiting and Parking Place Offences	2126	...	2126	2052	48	26	...	10	2341	14
Lighting Offences	458	1	457	438	11	9	...	...	799	26
Vehicle or Part in Dangerous Condition	248	...	248	233	9	6	11	203	572	2
Vehicle or Part in Defective Condition	21	...	21	19	1	1	...	2	123	8
Trailer Offences	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
Motor Cycle Offences	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
Load Offences	130	...	130	129	...	1	...	1	175	1
Noise Offences	13	...	13	12	1	...	...	...	28	1
Driving Licence Offences... ..	863	201	662	765	13	85	101	526	3165	23
Carriers Licence Offences... ..	16	...	16	16	...	...	...	1	26	1
Vehicle Insurance Offences	1751	644	1107	1582	70	99	187	1235	2754	13
Vehicle Registration and Licensing (Excise) Offences	1391	100	1291	1262	92	37	...	2	2085	12
Work Record and Employment Offences	9	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	16	...
Accident Offences	62	1	61	54	6	2	2	44	650	...
Vehicle Testing Offences	255	5	250	241	9	5	...	...	1140	17
Miscellaneous Offences	245	...	245	200	35	10	...	...	369	2
TOTALS	14016	1193	12823	13029	520	467	1108	6556	21875	766

Total of fines imposed: £181,501

NOTE—The first eight columns above refer to persons and the last two to offences. An offender prosecuted for a variety of breaches of the law only appears once in the 'Persons' columns—for the most serious offence—but the various offences committed appear in the ninth column alongside the appropriate heading, e.g., a motorist summoned for dangerous driving and also for not having a driving licence would be recorded only once in the 'Persons' column alongside dangerous driving, but the total number of offences would be increased by one in column nine to take account of the 'not having a driving licence' offence.

Table No. 7
RETURN of JUVENILES PROSECUTED and CAUTIONED for NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES and TOTAL OFFENCES CHARGED
 (included in Tables No. 3 and 6)

	Total Prosecuted	Arrested	Summoned	Completed	Withdrawn or Discharged	Otherwise Dealt With	Total Offences Dealt With by a Prosecution	Persons Dealt With by a Caution
Assault—on Police ...	27	26	1	23	1	3	33	11
Drunkenness—Offences Relating to Drugs (Misuse of Drugs Act 1971)	70	54	25	75	3	1	82	11
Firearms Act ...	18	8	10	16	2	...	28	7
Games in the Street ...	40	9	31	26	13	1	43	1
Highways Act ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	6
Indecent Exposure ...	3	1	...	3	...	...	3	1
Pedal cycle offences ...	145	121	24	121	21	3	162	2
Possessing Offensive Weapon ...	455	305	150	238	176	41	519	8
Public Order, Offences Relating to Railways, Offences Relating to Vagrancy Acts:	148	3	145	144	2	2	190	...
Found on Enclosed Premises ...	27	24	3	19	3	...	23	14
Frequenting ...	80	87	2	62	25	...	92	7
Sleeping Out ...	382	292	90	346	29	...	729	4
Motoring Offences ...	60	22	38	52	7	1	68	25
Other Offences not shown above ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	1479	956	523	1131	287	61	1984	126

EXPLOSIVES

Shipments of Explosives supervised — Dock Estate	
Number of cases of explosives involved in shipments ...	27152
Number of vessels in docks loading or discharging Government explosives ...	39
Tonnage of Government explosives supervised ...	979
Shipments of dangerous chemicals and liquid petroleum gases ...	1012
Visits to Vessels in Dock carrying explosives and petroleum ...	1049
Mersey Dock and Harbour Company — Bye Laws	
Visits to Explosives (405) and Petroleum Spirit (50) Stores ...	455
Escorts of explosives on Dock Estate ...	685
Escorts of radio-active material on Dock Estate... ..	84
Informations laid (smoking on Dock Estate)	18
Police Certificates and Licences to Acquire Explosives	
Police certificates issued under Explosives Act, 1875	24
Licences issued under the Control of Explosives Order, 1953 ...	9

FIRE PREVENTION

Liverpool Corporation Act 1921, Part XVIII, Fire Prevention	
Warehouse visits	6829
Workmen searched	15178
Informations laid	—
Licensed warehousemen cautioned by Committee	—
Occupiers cautioned by Chief Constable	—
Persons cautioned by order of Chief Constable:—	
Licensed warehousemen... ..	1
Others	4
Warehousemen's licences granted	13
Warehousemen's licences withdrawn	—
Fires reported upon in registered warehouses	1

END