

Ministry of the Solicitor General · Annual Report 1975



37517

**Ontario Police Commission  
Ontario Provincial Police  
Police Arbitration Commission**

**Public Safety Division:**  
Fire Marshal  
Chief Coroner's Office  
Forensic Pathology  
Centre of Forensic Sciences  
Emergency Measures Branch

**Annual Report  
of  
The Ministry of the Solicitor General**

**Year ending December 31, 1975**

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ACQUISITIONS

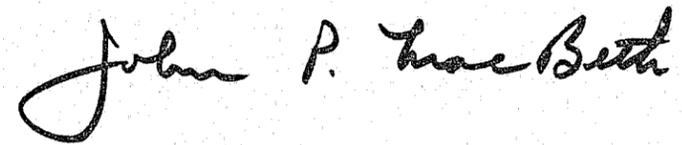
**The Honourable John P. MacBeth, Q.C.**  
Solicitor General

**A. A. Russell, Q.C.**  
Deputy Solicitor General

To Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour  
the fourth annual report of the Ministry of  
the Solicitor General.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John P. MacBeth". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

The Honourable John P. MacBeth, Q.C.,  
Solicitor General.

**Annual Report, 1975**  
**Ministry of the Solicitor General**

**Contents**

Statutes Administered by the Ministry . . . . .	vi
Ministry Review . . . . .	1
Ontario Police Commission . . . . .	4
Ontario Provincial Police . . . . .	19
Police Arbitration Commission . . . . .	41
Public Safety Division . . . . .	46
Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister . . . . .	46
Office of the Fire Marshal . . . . .	47
Chief Coroner's Office . . . . .	54
Centre of Forensic Sciences . . . . .	59
Forensic Pathology . . . . .	62
Emergency Measures Branch . . . . .	65
Ministry Organization . . . . .	Inside Back Cover

## Statutes administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General

The Ministry of the Solicitor General Act, 1972  
The Anatomy Act  
The Coroners Act, 1972  
The Emergency Measures Act  
The Fire Accidents Act  
The Fire Departments Act  
The Fire Fighters Exemption Act  
The Fire Marshals Act  
The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1971  
The Lightning Rods Act  
The Police Act  
The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act  
The Public Works Protection Act  
The Retail Business Holidays Act, 1975  
The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty  
to Animals Act, 1955  
The Egress from Public Buildings Act

## Ministry Review

During 1975, the Ministry continued to implement a wide variety of innovative programs, most of which were concerned with the improvement of policing in Ontario.

Complete details of Ministry programs can be found in the reports by our component agencies throughout the following pages. A brief review of some of the activities of the Ministry is given below.

Many of the Ministry activities were the result of the Task Force on Policing in Ontario which completed its work early in 1974, and presented its recommendations to the Solicitor General. At the end of 1975 the status of the 170 recommendations made by the Task Force was as follows:—

- 80 have been implemented completely. Recommendations falling within this category are either existing policy and practice; or have been accepted and implemented, in whole or in part.
- 64 recommendations fall under the category of implementation underway. This includes recommendations which are in various stages of implementation, or are under consideration.
- 26 recommendations have not been implemented. In 7 of these, no action has been taken to date — they have been deferred because of other priorities, or because circumstances warrant deferment until other decisions are made.

As part of the Ministry's goal to provide police forces with the best technology possible, an information/intercommunications project was continued during 1975. The project, which began in 1974, is designed to encourage municipal forces to make use of modern communications technology. It includes:—

- the provision of a common communication capability between all police forces in the Province;
- the coordination of police radio systems development; and
- the extension of C.P.I.C. (the Canadian Police Information Centre — a national data bank for police officers)

As part of the project, the Ministry is continuing to provide grants to municipal police forces through the integrated radio services program to improve the level of communications services.

Continuing pilot projects on innovative approaches to policing are being carried out in the Barrie and Halton Regional Police forces. The results of these experiments will provide information from which the O.P.C. will be able to determine its approach to stimulating organizational change in police forces. Standards for technical matters, such as communications, are being established by the Commission as necessary.

The Report on Police Training in Ontario was received by the Ministry in January 1975. The report was produced by a study group under the direction of the Advisory Committee on General Police Training. It sets out a recommended training system for Ontario. The O.P.C. is now working on implementing this. A small team of seconded police officers, under the direction of an O.P.C. Advisor, is developing course outlines on Probationary, Refresher, Supervisory and Senior Officer Training. These outlines will be used by instructors at the Police College, to standardize course content, format, and duration.

The O.P.P. instituted a Management Development Program for senior officers, which will serve as a possible model for application on a province-wide basis. Improved supervisory and command courses are also being prepared at the Ontario Police Commission.

The O.P.C. has undertaken a project on Police Recruit Standards to assess and develop selection procedures.

- Recommended recruitment procedures were prepared for four different sized forces in Ontario — large forces; major urban and regional forces; other city forces; towns, townships and rural forces.
- Recommendations covered the following areas — selective criteria and planning; recruiting (the attraction of appropriate candidates); candidate screening; psychological testing.

Subsequent to an in-depth analysis of all the findings, the Ministry directed that a manual on Recruitment and Selection Procedures be designed for purposes of disseminating the results of the study throughout the police community, and that the O.P.C. accept a supportive role in any necessary implementation.

The manual has been well received by police forces and is being used by them. The Commission provides standardized forms to the forces and, in this way, is able to control recruitment procedures. A similar project is underway to standardize performance evaluation procedures at all ranks, for promotional purposes.

In May, 1975, the O.P.P. formed a component to provide Indian Policing Services. The responsibility of this component is the management of the Federal-Provincial Cost Sharing Program for Band Constables in Ontario; the management of the Northwestern Ontario Policing Program; the development and management of a similar program for Northeastern Ontario and the blending of all policing programs related to native people.

This improved police service financed under the terms of the agreement will stress preventive policing and community relations. It will be staffed by Indian Band constables selected through consultations between Band Councils and the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police. The constables will be recruited, trained, and supervised by the O.P.P. and will be assigned policing duties on the Reserves and in adjoining areas. They will have the complete back-up support and facilities of the O.P.P. for crime prevention and law enforcement.

The Ontario Provincial Police has launched a program to intensify its presence in Northern Indian Communities. The specially selected officers participating in the program attended a 2-week training course in Indian culture at Lakehead University.

The first phase of the reserve policing project is in operation on 22 reserves in Northwestern Ontario. As the program progresses, it may expand into Northeastern Ontario, again using officers trained in Indian culture.

The O.P.P. is placing portable offices and police officers on or near several reserves. Included in this program is the operation of a single engine aircraft to regularly visit the northern reserves where patrol cabins will be erected. Officers will be flown to the reserves, where they will operate from the patrol cabins at varying intervals and for varying periods of time dependent on normal need as well as current conditions.

This increase in O.P.P. presence in the North will permit a more rapid response to calls for assistance, and more frequent visits to the reserves. In this way, it is hoped that there will be a closer association and understanding between police and the bands.

In addition, O.P.P. has appointed a full-time Indian-O.P.P. Liaison Officer, responsible for the expansion of the Indian-O.P.P. Liaison Committees until they embrace the entire province. He will promote and arrange an exchange of information between Committees; monitor the effectiveness of the Committees; study and assist in the implementation of feasible committee recommendations which are beyond the jurisdiction of local members, or where the ramifications involve policy or non-local participation; and undertake whatever additional related tasks that time and circumstances should indicate.

Construction continued on the new buildings for the Ontario Police College at Aylmer. The larger and more modern college being built will provide increased recruit training capability, extension of refresher courses, and facilities for senior police officer training.

The College has already introduced several special courses with a greater emphasis on the social sciences. This new curriculum will help to improve the training of recruits, specialists, and senior police officers for their increasingly complex duties.

Construction of the new George Drew Building was completed in July, 1975, at which time it was occupied by the Ministry of the Solicitor General and several of its agencies. Provision of these new facilities enabled the Ministry Office to bring together under one roof the Ontario Police Commission, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, the Chief Coroners Office, and Forensic Pathology, which were previously at various different locations throughout Toronto.

The 20-storey building provides the Province with ultramodern forensic laboratories in the fields of toxicology, biology, chemistry, photography, firearms, tool marks, and document examination; a variety of specialized testing facilities including a ballistics range, and automobile examination area, coroners courts, research library, and general offices. In the adjoining coroners building are morgue and autopsy rooms, museum and record areas, and forensic pathology laboratories. The benefits of this building will be many in terms of improved services to official investigative and public safety agencies.

The George Drew Building is ideally located in its proximity to several large teaching hospitals in the city and to the Queen's Park government offices.

To help support the O.P.P. crime prevention program, the Ministry Office produced in 1975 a half-hour motion picture — "Zenith 50,000". Produced in cooperation with the Community Services Branch, the film shows what the general public can do to support the police and to help prevent crime. In it, police officers demonstrate practical ways in which homes and businesses can be made more burglar-proof, and how people can act to protect themselves against personal assault. This film has been shown over 500 times to group audiences, and on television more than 50 times.

During 1975, the Ministry Office produced a 25-minute fire-prevention movie in cooperation with the Office of the Fire Marshal. The film, entitled "The Professionals", is designed to both convey desirable fire-prevention safety tips and to demonstrate the quality of training given at the Ontario Fire College, Gravenhurst.

The movie was requested from the O.F.M. film library 186 times, by the fire fighting community, industries, associations, and schools. These resulted in 379 showings, to a total audience of 16,850 people. This figure does not include the numerous times "The Professionals" has been aired on television.

# The Ontario Police Commission

The Ontario Police Commission over the last several years has initiated many new programmes. Generally speaking, the year 1975 was marked by a period of consolidation and delivery of these programmes to the Forces, as all programmes are on-going and must be continued and updated from year to year. Some of the activities relating to Municipal Forces pursued during the year are as follows:-

1. Budgetary Controls.
2. Uniform Records Systems.
3. Standardization of forms and reduction in numbers in use.
4. Intelligence Joint Forces Operations.
5. Completion of Intelligence Network and training of analysts.
6. Upgrading of Radio Systems in Municipal Forces with financial assistance from the Province.
7. Drivers' Suspension Programme and Warrants of Committal.
8. Supervision of Ontario Provincial Police Radio Study.
9. Personnel Development Programme, inclusive of a revamping of the training of Police Officers, inservice, Ontario Police College and extra-mural education of Police.
10. Studies of improvement of Police deployment.
11. Completion of C.A.D.R.E. Study.
12. Crime Prevention.
13. Improvement standards in relation of ammunition.
14. Small Arms.

The Commission heard fourteen appeals in disciplinary cases, and, in addition, completed one public hearing and commenced a second such hearing in the year. In addition to the above, the Commission carried out its day to day responsibilities in relation to giving information and advice to Forces and Governing Authorities.

The Commission has made plans which will commence in 1976 for indepth studies of individual Police Forces, on a sustained basis, by teams composed of Commission staff having expertise to assist in upgrading records, communications, deployments and organization.

## Criminal Intelligence Branch

### Function

This Branch is operated for the purposes of:

- stimulating the criminal intelligence gathering processes of police forces and related agencies within Ontario, and promoting the free exchange of intelligence between these forces.
- training of police personnel in the various aspects of organized crime and the criminal intelligence process.
- maintaining a permanent repository for criminal intelligence, to provide the facilities for the analysis, collation, evaluation and dissemination of such intelligence.
- maintaining liaison with all police forces and law enforcement agencies in Ontario, as well as those located in key centres elsewhere, both domestic and foreign.
- Keeping the Commission and through the Commission, the Minister, informed of the current state of organized crime.
- designing programs to create public awareness of the existence of organized crime in our society.

## Organization

The Branch is staffed with four qualified Intelligence Officers and support clerical staff to provide a complete analytical capability to police forces engaged in combatting organized crime. The staff is non-operational, they do not investigate crime but act as a support service to Ontario Police Forces and related Agencies. They endeavour to serve as a catalyst in the fight against organized crime, as well as a co-ordinating unit as required by the Police Act.

## Activities

Branch activities fall within five categories:

### (a) Training

Due to the major construction project underway at the Ontario Police College in Aylmer, it became necessary to eliminate our special Criminal Intelligence Courses in 1975. These will resume early in 1976.

Intelligence Branch personnel lectured on the subject of Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence to all general and criminal investigation training courses held at the College during the year. A specialized analytical training session for officers of the larger Ontario Police Forces was held in our offices in Toronto. Assistance was also provided to the Department of the Attorney General in B.C. with organized crime training sessions held in that Province.

### (b) Liaison

The interprovincial and international aspects of organized crime require continuing liaison and intelligence exchange with other similar special units throughout North America. The Branch holds membership in the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU), a large association of state and municipal agencies, mainly from the U.S.A., but with some Canadian participation. Annual and bi-annual conferences of this organization were attended in California and Vermont. Other extra provincial conferences on organized crime were attended by Branch members during the year ensuring the maintenance of effective Liaison in Canada and the U.S.A.

### (c) Criminal Intelligence Service — Ontario (CISO) and the Central Repository for Criminal Intelligence in Ontario.

C.I.S.O. is an association of Intelligence Officers from the major Urban Police Forces in Ontario, from the Ontario Provincial Police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the staff of the Commission's Intelligence Branch.

During 1975, C.I.S.O. was comprised of 15 municipal and 8 Regional Forces in addition to the Ontario Provincial Police, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Ontario Police Commission. Also affiliated with the organization are six selected non-police agencies who are concerned with certain specific aspects of organized crime.

Members of this Commission along with the heads of the respective Police Forces involved, constitute the governing authority which provides policy, control and direction for the organization. Its members have developed a high degree of expertise in this field and, as of year's end, there were more than 300 trained Intelligence Officers operating in strategic locations in the Province.

The Central Repository for intelligence in Ontario is maintained by our Intelligence Branch within the Commission's premises. Here, raw intelligence, gathered by Police Forces and other agencies is analysed, evaluated and disseminated on a need-to-know basis to the police forces in Ontario. The organization also serves as a link in the national system. Criminal Intelligence Services — Canada (C.I.S.C.) located in Ottawa, is operated by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under the direction of a multi-force Executive Committee. C.I.S.C. is comprised of C.I.S.O. and similar organizations in each of the other provinces.

(d) *Joint Forces Operations*

These intelligence oriented projects are established on a need basis when two or more Police Forces agree to assist each other in a concerted effort to deal with a particular organized crime problem which has been identified. There has been some subsidization of these projects by the Ontario Police Commission, mainly in the aspects of communications and technical equipment. All C.I.S.O. Member Forces are now equipped with mobile communications capabilities which are compatible with all other such units in the Province. This has been particularly helpful in developing dependable intelligence surveillance capabilities in all major urban areas. The results have been an increase in successful tactical operations and valuable strategic intelligence has also resulted, with some meaningful crime preventive activities.

(e) *Public Relations*

One of the most significant trends in Organized Crime in the seventies has been the gradual shifting of its priorities to more sophisticated operations. Because of this, it becomes increasingly evident that the Law Enforcement Community will require more assistance from other disciplines in society if it hopes to provide adequate controls.

Certainly any effective programme to combat Organized Crime must be broad-based enough to embrace the total Justice System, the police, the prosecutors, the courts, corrections, the parole service and certain other agencies created by Government to deal with specific areas of regulation and enforcement. It is also imperative that the business community, in its own self interest, and to some extent, the general public, as well, become aware and involved.

Our current assessment of Organized Crime is that it constitutes a highly profitable business. Our efforts to contain it must, therefore, be designed to accomplish two distinct objectives:

- To increase their operating overhead.
- To decrease their profit margin.

It is along these general directions that our programme is now concentrated.

Public confidence and support is essential if our programme is to succeed. This is particularly relevant within the business community, the academic field and within labour unions. A programme has been designed to ensure continuing liaison within these areas. Speakers are made available to service organizations, and selected meetings within the commercial, industrial and academic communities to deal with the broad subject of Organized Crime, its effects upon society and ways in which society can and must protect itself.

**Technical Services Branch**

The Technical Services Branch has continued to focus attention on applications of information and communications technology in support of police operations. This attention extends to ongoing operational support systems such as the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC), improvements to existing programs and new project studies such as the Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry (CADRE) program.

Technical support to the police community which improves efficiency, accuracy and accessibility of operational police information is the primary objective of the Branch.

**Information Services Program**

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a centralized police computer system located in Ottawa at the RCMP Headquarters. Since July of 1972, police agencies throughout Ontario and across Canada have contributed and accessed tactical and operational police information by way of local CPIC terminals. Presently the Ontario network contains 254 terminals and only a very limited expansion is anticipated in the next two years.

Each agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of their own records. Once records are entered on CPIC they are accessible to all accredited police agencies in Canada. Records can only be removed by the force responsible for entry in the first instance. It is interesting to note that an analysis completed in September 1975 showed 66.8% of all persons and vehicle records on CPIC belonged to Ontario agencies.

Responsibility for system application and control within the Province of Ontario rests with the OPC. This necessitates the services of three full-time auditor analysts within the Branch. These specialists, working with assigned police officers, conduct record audits and provide instruction for terminal operators throughout the Ontario police community.

The Branch is also responsible for conducting investigations in breaches of system discipline, the results of which are conveyed to the Ontario Advisory Committee on Communications and Technical Services (ACCTS) for appropriate disciplinary action.

Costs for the CPIC network within Ontario are shared equally by the Provincial and Federal Governments. Provincial expenditures for this fiscal year total \$482,891.

**The Integrated Radio Services Programme**

With the inception of CPIC in 1972, came an increased demand for new, high-capacity radio communications systems for the police forces of Ontario. At the same time the need emerged for inter-communications between forces and remote access to CPIC terminals for smaller forces.

The forces of the province turned to the Ontario Police Commission for assistance and guidance. In response, the OPC combined funds available for intercommunications programs with a portion of CPIC communications system funds into a common program which would not only meet the objectives of inter-communications capability and CPIC access, but would also encourage modernization of a police force's total radio system.

Under the conditions of the "Integrated Radio Services Program" the Province of Ontario pays 75% of the cost of new radio systems for small municipal forces and 50% of the cost for larger.

Municipal forces receiving grants during the past fiscal year include: Alliston, Belleville, Bradford, Fort Francis, Gloucester, Ingersoll, Paris, Pembroke, Peterborough, Tillsonburg and Woodstock.

**Mini-Computer Interface Between Ministry of Transportation's Vehicle File and the Canadian Police Information Centre**

Presently, the branch is involved in the implementation of an automated interface between the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and the Ontario Government's Downsview Computing Centre (DCC). This interface will provide police users with immediate access to the MTC Motor Vehicle Data Base from their local CPIC terminals.

It is anticipated that Ontario police forces will have direct computer access to the MTC automated vehicle registration file for an estimated 3,000,000 licence plate enquiries per year by mid 1976. The system will subsequently be programmed to provide access to DCC for historical plate enquiries as well as Vehicle Identification enquiries (both current and historical).

Several of Ontario's larger forces will continue to be supplied with a microfilm copy of the Vehicle Registration File for use during regulated MTC computer downtime (2 a.m. to 8 a.m.) and as backup during unscheduled repairs.

**Computer Aided Dispatch and Record Entry Program**

The next technological step which will be taken by Ontario's police forces (and which has been already partially taken by the Metro Toronto Police Force and Ottawa Police Force) is the automation and computerization, of the force's operational and administrative systems. The benefits in increased effectiveness and efficiency to be realized by computerized records, communications handling and management information systems are indeed considerable.

The Ontario Police Commission established a CADRE (Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry) Study Team in early 1975 to study the requirements of the major police forces in Ontario and to produce a report outlining these requirements. This multi-discipline team consisted of sworn personnel from six of the larger police forces, as well as data processing and radio communications specialists. As part of this study, the members visited police forces and equipment manufacturers throughout Canada and the United States.

Due to the scope and magnitude of the task, the analysis was broken into two steps. The first of which consisted of identifying and describing the major functional areas in a police force, and attempting to determine an ideal hardware utilization in each of these areas. The second step consisted of a more detailed analysis of each area, in isolation as well as in relation to the other functional areas. The intent of this was to produce a document outlining the functional and performance requirements of each area in sufficient detail to produce descriptions of message, file and report contents.

The final result was a CADRE system for municipal police forces in Ontario. The system is composed of computer and radio communications hardware and software designed to provide each force with

- Records Entry and Local File Management capability
- Statistical and Management Reporting facility
- Direct data base query capability from the field as well as locally
- Computer Aided Dispatch facility

#### Suspended Driver Control Centre

The Suspended Driver Control Centre, for which the Branch is presently responsible, is located in the General Headquarters of the Ontario Provincial Police. The year 1975 was the first full year of operation since implementation began in September 1974.

The Centre's design and implementation were mainly necessitated by the legislation (Bill 212/73) which introduced licence suspensions for non-payment of fines related to driving offences. This has proven to be an effective alternative to the warrants previously issued committing persons unable to pay fines, to jail sentences.

The Control Centre is responsible for the entry and subsequent maintenance of suspended drivers on the CPIC system. As predicted the availability of this information on CPIC has resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of drivers charged with driving under suspension. Successful prosecutions have also risen sharply.

As a result of providing a more effective enforcement program, the Control Centre was instrumental in the Defaulted Fine Centre of the Ministry of the Attorney General, achieving a 78.8% rate of driver reinstatements during the six month period of March to August, 1975 inclusive. This represents a 26.7% increase in the rate of reinstatements over the previous six month period.

#### Advisory Branch

During 1975, the Advisors provided an expanded range of services to meet the increasing needs of the Municipal Police Forces. There were no new Regional Studies undertaken in 1975.

#### Personnel Development Section

Development of the training programs in accordance with the 'Report on Police Training' in Ontario continued. The 'Ontario Training Program for Probationary Constables' has been completed and the 'Ontario Training Program for Junior Supervisors' will be submitted for approval at the beginning of April.

The study groups used to design these training programs, are composed of two suitably experienced police officers, a selected instructor from the Ontario Police College and an advisor from the Commission to act as co-ordinator. This formula has proven successful and will be used to develop the remainder of the training programs outlined in the 'Report on Police Training' in Ontario, with a projected completion date in March, 1977.

#### Program Development and Training Assistance

During the fiscal year 1975 this section provided training and services to the police community as follows:

1. **Records Management**
  - File Supervisors Seminar
  - Certificate Course #1
  - Certificate Course #2
  - Microfilm Workshop
2. **Barrie Pilot Project (records)**
3. **Consultant Services (records)**
4. **Forms Standardization**
5. **Financial Management Model**

#### Advisors' Activities

Regular visits to Municipal Police Forces .....	206
Special Surveys of Municipal Police Forces .....	12
Complaints involving Police Forces and Police Officers .....	23
Assistance provided upon request to Police Governing Authorities in appointment of Chiefs of Police and other departmental promotions .....	13
Assistance and advice to Municipal Councils concerning police operation within their individual Police Forces .....	20
Assistance and advice to Boards of Commissioners of Police regarding police matters .....	54
Assistance and advice to Chiefs of Police relative to police operation and administration .....	45
Regional study assistance .....	-
Police Zone meetings attended .....	30
Surveys conducted - adequacy of Police Forces .....	6
Surveys conducted - Unification of Police Forces .....	-
Attendance at Police Meetings and Conferences .....	18
Attendance at Community Colleges (Advisory) .....	4
Supervision of Promotional Examinations .....	6
Preparations of Hearings under The Police Act .....	5
Attendance at Special Committee Meetings .....	38
Lectures (R.C.M.P. & Ontario Police College) .....	1
Lectures - Others .....	4
Investigation of Police Budget Disputes .....	-
Visits to Police Training Establishments .....	9

**Special Report**

An in depth investigation of the City of Moncton New Brunswick's Police Force was done as a courtesy and the resulting report was sent to the Authorities in New Brunswick.

20 - 24	6
25 - 49	9
50 - 99	10
100 &	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>

**Special Study**

A research study was carried out into .38 special police ammunition. This was initiated as a result of information received from the police community that challenged the effectiveness and the safety of the police ammunition as regulated.

The ensuing study of a cross section of .38 special ammunition available found the ammunition in use lacked in performance both in capability and in safety in comparison to other acceptable ammunition available.

The Regulations were subsequently amended to wherein the .38 special ammunition specified for use in police forces was capable of providing both the effectiveness required with a considerable increase in safety.

In 1975, three municipalities were added to the responsibilities of the O.P.P. The town of Campbellford in Northumberland County is being policed by O.P.P. Contract. The Village of Chesterville in Stormont Dundas and Glengarry and the Village of Tara in Bruce County are now being policed by O.P.P. patrols.

As of December 31st, 1975, there were 128 municipal police forces plus 14 municipalities policed by the Ontario Provincial Police under contract. The police strength of the 128 forces was 11,812 with a total budget in the amount of \$276,636,635.

Strength	Number
1 man forces	4
2 - 5	29
6 - 9	31
10 - 14	13
15 - 19	9

**Police Force Zone Meetings**

Meetings organized by the Commission for the purpose of discussing criminal activities and considering appropriate counter measures in order to increase the efficiency of police forces in Ontario.

21 zone meetings held in 1975, a list of which follows:

<b>Zone 1</b>		
Thunder Bay	—	February 21, 1975
Red Rock	—	May 30, 1975
Quitco Centre	—	September 3, 1975
<b>Zone 1-A</b>		
Espanola	—	February 14, 1975
Kapuskasing	—	May 16, 1975
<b>Zone 2</b>		
Brockville	—	February 13, 1975
Belleville	—	April 30, 1975
Kingston	—	October 8, 1975
<b>Zone 3</b>		
Peterborough	—	March 12, 1975
Toronto	—	May 21, 1975
<b>Zone 4</b>		
Paris	—	February 5, 1975
Tillsonburg	—	March 26, 1975
Simcoe	—	October 24, 1975
<b>Zone 5</b>		
Walkerton	—	January 22, 1975
Palmerston	—	April 23, 1975
Fergus	—	September 17, 1975
Kincardine	—	November 12, 1975
<b>Zone 6</b>		
Windsor	—	February 12, 1975
Strathroy	—	May 7, 1975
Mersea Township	—	September 24, 1975
London	—	November 26, 1975

**Municipal Police Strength**

As of January 1, 1976, the total police strength of all Municipal Police Forces in the Province was 11,812 — an increase of 717 over the preceding year.

Over the past 14 years the numerical strength of the Police Forces has been as follows:

1962 — 6,626	1969 — 8,434
1963 — 6,629	1970 — 8,826
1964 — 6,728	1971 — 9,265
1965 — 6,985	1972 — 9,757
1966 — 7,198	1973 — 10,384
1967 — 7,775	1974 — 11,095
1968 — 8,065	1975 — 11,812

From 1962 to 1975 the total strength of all Municipal Police Forces has increased from 6,626 to 11,812 an increase of 5,186 or 78%.

The above figures indicate Police strength only and are exclusive of clerical help or civilian personnel employed by Police Forces.

**Municipal Police Forces**

Over the past 14 years, 150 Municipal Police Forces have disappeared through mergers or other changes in population and policing needs throughout Ontario. The following figures show the reduction in the number of Forces during the years 1962 to 1975, inclusive:

1962 — 278	1969 — 207
1963 — 270	1970 — 205
1964 — 280	1971 — 179
1965 — 268	1972 — 179
1966 — 262	1973 — 162
1967 — 225	1974 — 131
1968 — 216	1975 — 128

During the year 1975 the number of Municipal Police Forces was reduced by 3, from 131 to 128.

The number of Municipalities which are under contract for policing to the O.P.P. are 14 in number as per Section 62 (1), of the Police Act.

**Municipal Police Forces Personnel  
(December 31, 1975)**

Total Authorized Strength of Municipal Forces . . . . . 11,812

**Changes — 1975**

Hired . . . . .	1,397
Left Forces . . . . .	714

**Reasons for Leaving**

Retired . . . . .	102
Dismissed . . . . .	10
Resignation Requested . . . . .	131
Joined Another Force . . . . .	132
Dissatisfied . . . . .	39
Other Reasons . . . . .	279
Deceased . . . . .	21

Total . . . . . 714

**Comparative Tables — Municipalities**

	Jan. 1, 1973	Jan. 1, 1974	Jan. 1, 1975	Jan. 1, 1976
Metropolitan Areas . . . . .	1	1	1	1
Regional Areas . . . . .	4	8	9	9
Cities . . . . .	26	24	24	24
Towns . . . . .	91	76	69	68
Townships . . . . .	20	15	14	14
Villages . . . . .	19	17	14	12
Improvement Districts . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Counties . . . . .	1	1	—	—
	162	142	131	128
Plus areas under contract to Ontario Provincial Police	12	12	13	14

**Comparative Tables — Municipal Police Strength**

	Jan. 1, 1973	Jan. 1, 1974	Jan. 1, 1975	Jan. 1, 1976
- 1 Man Forces . . . . .	9	10	7	4
2- 5 Man Forces . . . . .	44	37	30	29
6- 9 Man Forces . . . . .	38	36	32	31
10- 14 Man Forces . . . . .	19	12	12	13
15- 19 Man Forces . . . . .	6	8	9	9
20- 24 Man Forces . . . . .	6	4	5	6
25- 49 Man Forces . . . . .	14	10	9	9
50- 99 Man Forces . . . . .	12	10	12	10
100 & Man Forces . . . . .	14	15	15	17
	162	142	131	128

Of the total number of organized Municipal Police Forces in the Province on January 1, 1976, 64 or 50 per cent represent forces of nine members or less.

**1975  
Information Pertaining to  
Operation of Police Forces  
in the Province of Ontario**

Force	Authorized Police Strength	Police Budget
Municipal Police Forces . . . . .	11,812	\$276,636,635.
Ontario Provincial Police . . . . .	4,106	98,633,000.
Totals	15,918	\$375,269,635.
Per Capita Cost — (Based on Population figure of 8,000,000)	\$46.91	

**Municipal Police Forces**

	Municipal Forces (128)	Metro, Regions, Cities (34)	Villages, Towns, etc. (94)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	6,622,040	5,984,532	637,508
Police Budget \$	276,636,635.	256,559,765.	20,076,870.
Police Strength	11,812	10,898	914
Per Capita Cost \$	41.78	42.87	31.49
Police Population Index	1/561 or 1.78 per 1000	1/549 or 1.82 per 1000	1/697 or 1.44 per 1000

## Ontario Police College

The increase in volume of training required which commenced in 1974 continued and increased greatly in 1975.

Particularly the numbers of recruits requiring training jumped from 1200 in 1974 to 1668 in 1975. The demand for other Courses remained relatively steady or increased slightly. The overall increase in student weeks of training provided jumped from 16,696 in 1974 to 22,127 in 1975. This represents a 32.5% increase.

The reasons for this increase are not entirely apparent but some of it was due to the arbitration award in Metro Toronto which required two men cruiser patrols between 8:00 P.M. and 8:00 A.M. There was also a noticeable increase in recruit training demand from some of the Regional Police Forces.

To meet this training requirement required additional ad hoc facilities as well as additional funds. An authorization to commit to the extent of \$257,000 was granted in June 1975 and we were able to make arrangements to train, 414 Part "A" students at Wolseley Barracks in London and a further 80 Recruit "A" and 186 Recruit "B" students at Moss Park Armouries in Metro Toronto. In addition, dormitory space was rented for 86 students at the St. Thomas Psychiatric Hospital during six weeks November 10 - December 17, 1975 and the students were bused daily from St. Thomas to Aylmer for all meals and classes. By using these off premises facilities, we managed to meet the training demands of Forces in the Province without cancelling any of the Courses as we had done in 1974.

We will still have to use Wolseley Barracks for about 80 students for the first six weeks of 1976 but thereafter it appears that the facilities at the College with the new premises gradually coming into use will be adequate to meet the need.

A summary of training provided is included in Appendix 1.

## New Buildings

Reasonably satisfactory progress has been made with the new construction and seventy rooms in the two story section of Residence 1 were available for use by August 19, 1975. However, this provided little additional dormitory accommodation because construction immediately began to demolish one of the old H-hut dormitories which housed 64 men. The four story section of Residence 1 was put to use in November, 1975 and a second H-hut dormitory was demolished. The new drill hall was available for use for the December Graduation and the new kitchen and dining room were ready for use commencing January 5, 1976. It seems certain that the classrooms, library, administration and training areas will be completed ready for use by mid February, 1976 when the second intake of recruit students arrive. However, the tentative completion date for the gymnasium, swimming pool and range is March 31st, 1976.

The second residence was commenced in the Fall of 1975 and by year end considerable progress had been made. I have been informed by construction that completion date for Residence 2 and 3 is the end of February, 1977. This should enable us to implement the new program of training currently being prepared by staff of the Ontario Police Commission in January, 1977.

Students report high satisfaction with the new dormitory facilities and state that it provides adequate space and a very quiet sleeping facility. Aside from a few minor malfunctions of facilities it appears to be generally very satisfactory.

## Instruction Staff

A list of instructional staff at the end of 1974 and 1975 is included as Appendix 2.

A summarized comparison of instructional staff and their deployment for December, 1974 and December, 1975 is shown below. First Aid is not included.

Function and Status	Dec. 1974	Dec. 1975
General Academic - Regular	13	13
General Academic - Seconded	4	13
General Academic - Total	17	26
Physical Activities - Regular	2	2
Physical Activities - Seconded (Recreation) - Contract	2	4
	1	1
Physical Activities - Total	5	7
Identification Instructors - Regular	2	2
Promotional Exams - Regular	1	1
Total Instructors (excluding First Aid)	25	36

At the end of 1974 there were 18 Regular Instructors on staff including one assigned to Promotional Examinations, six Seconded Instructors and one man in charge of recreational activities on contract.

At the end of 1975 there was the same number of Regular staff but the number of Seconded Personnel on the Instructional staff had risen from six to seventeen.

## Cost of Training

The cost of training per student week was held to \$101.99 (estimated for fiscal year) as compared to \$98.27 per student week for the Calendar year 1974. (This is \$1.57 less than the cost shown in the 1974 Annual Report which was based on an estimated cost for the fiscal year 1974-75.) The increase in cost of \$3.72 per student week seems very reasonable considering that the Operational staff received over 20% increment in January, 1975 and the Instructional staff received over 16% increment effective April 1, 1975. A summary of cost per student week is shown in Appendix 3.

However, an increase per student week can be expected for the year 1976 as the new facilities come into use. The maintenance costs for the new premises with single rooms for students and increase in facilities will most certainly be higher in a unit basis. For example, the area of floor space being heated, cleaned and maintained has risen from about 120,000 at April 1, 1975 to about 287,000 by April 1, 1976. In addition, the class size which has in many cases been about 40 is being reduced to 32 students which automatically increases the need for Instructional staff by 25%.

I strongly recommend the decrease in class size to improve the instruction by increasing the instructor student contact. Further, it cannot be avoided because most of the classrooms are only large enough to accommodate 32 students.

Appendix 1  
Ontario Police College  
Training Statistics — Last 10 Years

\*1963 — 1975 Inclusive

Course	No. Men Trained — Calendar Year										*Total
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
Recruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
Recruit — Part "A"	608	715	652	753	967	1026	955	979	1249	1643	9921
Recruit — Part "B"	503	656	764	652	935	831	928	1005	1200	1668	9142
Recruit — Metro Branch	—	—	305	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	600
General P/Training "A"	190	139	147	125	118	114	105	81	—	—	1451
General P/Training "B"	50	52	67	49	10	—	—	—	—	—	228
General P/Training "B" (Sudbury Regional PF)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	22	68
Supervisory	75	163	196	218	152	158	153	193	210	212	1901
Criminal Investigation	63	82	83	95	94	95	91	109	75	120	1004
Identification	—	—	—	—	12	34	26	21	36	34	163
Police Administration "A"	31	36	32	25	31	25	28	33	30	32	372
Police Administration "B"	27	24	36	30	31	25	29	29	20	35	321
Police Administration "C"	29	23	23	35	34	23	29	27	20	29	272
Traffic Supervisors) OPC Traffic Control ) OTC &	35 22	40 25	32 19	26 19	20 15	20 21	23 17	25 24	18 33	17 22	329 259
Traffic Law & C/Invest.	—	—	22	28	28	28	27	29	24	—	186
Youthful Offender	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	24	18	21	84
Crowd Control	—	—	—	—	—	84	63	39	—	—	310
Methods Of Instruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	9	—	—	25
Lands & Forests (M.N.R.) (Enforcement)	18	26	33	—	24	—	—	24	24	49	242
Seminars:											
Senior Officers	—	—	55	39	50	38	36	39	35	34	423
Detective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Criminal Intelligence	44	46	42	90	100	81	62	41	35	—	570
Youthful Offender	—	—	66	—	37	37	—	—	—	—	45
Drug Training	—	—	—	101	137	157	—	—	—	—	395
Ident/Supervisors	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	17	—	—	35
Forensic Laboratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	22
ID-Kit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	42
Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	27
Refresher Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	33
ID Refresher Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	9	32
B & W Photography	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	24
Colour Photography	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	22
Drug Investigation Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	64	19	149
Special Courses: Africans	—	—	—	24	13	—	—	—	—	—	37
Totals	1695	2027	2574	2604	2808	2797	2627	2895	3231	3984	29988

Appendix 2  
Ontario Police College  
Instructional Staff

December 1974

December 1975

Position	Name	Position	Name
Deputy Director I/C Instruction	H. D. Sears	D/Director I/C	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	C/Instructor	T. D. Clark
Academic General Regular Staff	1 G. Cole 2 C. Copeland 3 J. Driver 4 R. Fruin 5 L. Godfree 6 R. Hill 7 G. Hunsperger 8 H. Knight 9 D. Lagrandeur 10 G. Skafffeld	Academic General Regular Staff	1 G. Cole 2 C. Copeland 3 J. Driver 4 R. Fruin 5 L. Godfree 6 R. Hill 7 G. Hunsperger 8 H. Knight 9 D. Lagrandeur 10 J. Lukash (On Loan Ont. Police Comm.)
	11 A. Smith 12 R. Strawson 13 D. Trask F. Moore (Retiring Jan/75)		11 G. Skafffeld 12 A. Smith 13 R. Strawson
Academic Seconded	1 C. Ashton (Metro Tor.) 2 P. Carberry (London PD) 3 C. Paul (Ham.-Went.) 4 B. Peel (Metro Tor.)	Academic Seconded	1 C. Ashton (Metro Tor.) 2 G. Ast (Metro Tor.) 3 G. Davies (Metro Tor.) 4 W. Ewing (OPP) 5 R. Gillam (Metro Tor.) 6 D. Klenavic (OPP) 7 K. Moffat (Windsor) 8 T. O'Grady (OPP) 9 C. Paul (Ham.-Went.) 10 H. Pym (London) 11 M. Turner (Metro Tor.) 12 R. Westphal (Waterloo Reg.) 13 W. Vipond (Brantford)

Appendix 2 — (Continued)  
Ontario Police College  
Instructional Staff

December 1974

December 1975

Position	Name	Position	Name
Deputy Director I/C Instruction	H. D. Sears	D/Director	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	C/Instructor	T. D. Clark
Identification	1 D. Guttman 2 H. Tuthill	Identification	1 D. Guttman 2 H. Tuthill
Phys. Instructor Senior	1 G. Barber	Phys. Instructor Senior	1 G. Barber
Phys. Instructor Regular	1 R. Prettie	Phys. Instructor Regular	1 R. Prettie
Phys. Instructor Seconded	1 R. Brown (OPP) 2 W. McBurnie (OPP)	Phys. Instructor Seconded	1 P. Booth (Metro Tor.) 2 R. Brown (OPP) 3 W. McBurnie (OPP) 4 N. McMillan (Metro Tor.)
Recreation Dir. & F/A Instructor Contract	1 R. Stevenson	Recreation Dir. & F/A Instructor Contract	1 C. Schrama
Total Instructors	24	Total Instructors	35
Promotional Exams	1	Promotional Exams	1

Appendix 3  
\*Cost of Training Per Student Week  
Last Five Years

Year	Student Weeks of Training	Cost Fiscal Year	Cost Per Student Week
1971	14,178	\$1,019,037.82	\$ 71.88
1972	14,123	\$1,153,060.29	\$ 81.64
1973	15,007	\$1,252,516.00	\$ 83.46
1974	16,726	\$1,643,619.90	\$ 98.27
1975	22,127	\$2,256,000.00 (Est. Dec. 31/75)	\$101.99

\*NOTE:  
Student weeks based on calendar year. Cost per year based on fiscal year April 1 to March 31. Thus, costs for 1975-76 are an estimate.

# Ontario Provincial Police

The Ontario Provincial Police is responsible for policing those areas of Ontario which are not covered by municipal forces; maintaining a criminal investigation branch; maintaining highway traffic patrols, and enforcing the province's liquor laws.

The objective of the OPP is to provide uniform and impartial law enforcement in all areas of the province under its jurisdiction and to render aid and services, upon request, to other law enforcement agencies.

As of December 31, 1975 the Force had a strength of 4,036 uniformed members and 1,166 civilian personnel.

A policy analysis secretariat serves the Commissioner's office in the development of, or response to, policy initiatives in order to assist in a more effective decision making process.

During the year the Force established a new support service for our field operations in the form of five Tactics and Rescue Units (TRU), consisting of five men each, which have been strategically located throughout the province at London, Downsview, Kingston, North Bay and Thunder Bay. Their purpose is to deal effectively with confrontations between authorities and barricaded gunmen or individuals or groups bent on sniping, hijacking, kidnapping, terrorism or hostage taking. The units may also be deployed in any other situation where there is a need for a unique, well-trained, disciplined team. They are also available to assist municipal police forces in Ontario upon request.

Extensive planning was carried out throughout the year, and which will continue into 1976, relating to our involvement in the 1976 Summer Olympics at Kingston. Specific duties will entail security of Olympic Village and Olympic Harbour, including security of the waterways from the Olympic Harbour to the racing site. A senior member of the Force was appointed provincial co-ordinator of all Forces involved, namely, the OPP, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Kingston Police Force, and Department of National Defense personnel. Policing of this event for the seven weeks involved will be an arduous task involving extensive deployment of manpower, while at the same time ensuring that the remainder of the province continues to receive an adequate level of policing service.

During the month of September the executive offices of the Force and all but four operational support services were re-located in newly renovated quarters at 90 Harbour Street, Toronto. We are now utilizing approximately 105,000 square feet of useable office space as opposed to the 40,000 square feet occupied in former quarters at 125 Lake Shore Boulevard East and at various other satellite locations in Toronto. Functions not included in the 90 Harbour Street complex are: Transport Branch, Quartermaster Stores Branch, and Registration Branch which are located at 125 Lake Shore Boulevard and Training Branch which is situated at 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto.

Effective December 31, 1975 the Ontario Emergency Measures Branch was abolished. It is intended that the Emergency Measures Act (Ontario) will be repealed in the spring of 1976. In its place the Lead Ministry Concept has been formulated by the Ontario government.

The Lead Ministry Concept provides that in a given situation, municipalities can request assistance from the provincial government for an emergency which occurs in their area. The OPP has undertaken to act as an official contact between the municipalities and the responsible ministry of government.

The director of our auxiliary police function has been appointed the representative of the Ministry of the Solicitor General in the Five Lead Ministry Concept, and he will maintain a continuing liaison with the Canadian Armed Forces, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and municipal police forces in the field of emergency and disaster planning.

In 1975 a total of 535,166 general occurrences were reported to the Force. Of that number, 91,070 were actual criminal occurrences, an increase of 10.1 percent over the 1974 figure of 82,733. Cases of homicide, robbery, fraud, and bail violations showed the largest increases, such increases being 31 percent, 23 percent, 22 percent and 37 percent, respectively. Unfortunately, the clearance rate in 1975 for criminal charges dropped to 40.4 percent from 41.1 percent in 1974. This has been attributed to the increased workload of 10.1 percent.

During 1975, 23,549 criminal charges were laid. In addition, 25,109 charges were laid under the Criminal Code in connection with driving offences.

Prosecutions relating to offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code totalled 3,452. Cases under the Narcotic Control Act, the Canada Shipping Act and the Indian Act accounted for the majority.

The volume of provincial statute enforcement work totalled 353,218 cases. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for over 98 percent of the work in this category.

Dealing with traffic, the number of highway collisions increased by 5.16 percent. This is consistent with the increase in the number of drivers on our roads in 1975. Fatal collisions increased by less than two percent, and the number of collisions resulting in personal injury decreased by almost one percent.

## Operations

### (a) Field

Field personnel carry out law enforcement duties in all areas of the province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. Generally, this includes traffic, crime, liquor and the enforcement of certain federal and provincial statutes. Management of the traffic law enforcement program is the responsibility of the Traffic Division. Where necessary, special investigative assistance is provided in all areas of activity by the Special Services Division.

### Indian Policing Services

Further to the reporting of progress relative to native policing as mentioned in our 1974 report, we can now report that to further this endeavor, the "Indian Policing Services" function was formed in May of 1975 to manage existing Indian policing programs and the then pending Federal-Provincial Agreement. With the signing of the agreement on July 18, 1975 this force became responsible for an Indian band constable program retroactive to April 1, 1975.

An extensive series of visits to the different Indian Bands throughout the province was implemented to explain the terms of the agreement. Further, by December 31, 1975, thirty-three Indian special constables were on strength and being administered by the OPP.

In addition to the band constable program, the existing Northwestern program has been expanded to encompass the Northeastern sector of the province. South Porcupine became the base for the fly-in patrol of the Northeast. The reserves at Fort Albany, Attawapiskat, Winisk, Fort Severn, Kashechewan and Ogoki are visited on a regular basis by our personnel.

A second aircraft is stationed at Sioux Lookout and personnel visit the reserves at Pikangikum, Deer Lake, Sandy Lake, Big Trout Lake, Fort Hope, Pickle Lake, Cat Lake and other reserves en route.

A total of nine members are manning our sub-detachments at Grassy Narrows, Shoal Lake and Minaki. Additional men have been transferred to these areas to take up their duties early in 1976.

The band constable program and the Northwestern and Northeastern projects have generally been well received by those concerned and 1976 should see further expansion.

### District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 7,365 criminal occurrences and 474 traffic and miscellaneous occurrences. A total of 6,150 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crime, resulting in the subsequent identification of 687 persons.

Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of bombs or infernal devices and their subsequent disposal. Personnel responded in 196 cases requiring neutralization of explosives.

They made successful comparison of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits in 131 instances.

A total of 5,031 persons were fingerprinted and 4,871 photographed for police record purposes. In addition, 2,382 individuals were fingerprinted in connection with visa and employment applications. There were 598 charts and crime scene drawings made for presentation in the courts.

### Underwater Search and Recovery

The OPP underwater search and recovery teams, located in all seventeen districts, now consists of forty-nine equipped members. The teams were utilized on 285 occasions during the year, primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

### Police Helicopter Section

The helicopter section, consisting of two four-seater Bell "Jet Ranger" machines and four Force-member pilots, is based at Toronto. Each helicopter is fully equipped and is used in all aspects of law enforcement and in search and rescue assignments. The helicopters were operated a total of 2,491 hours in 1975.

One of the more noteworthy occurrences in which the helicopters were utilized involved a capsized experimental raft in the Niagara River. All twenty-nine passengers aboard were thrown into the swirling waters of the river, resulting in the loss of three lives and injuries to others. Despite hazardous flying conditions we were successful in aiding in the rescue of survivors and the recovery of bodies.

### Canine Search and Rescue Teams

The OPP has twelve canine search and rescue teams, one each at London, Burlington, Barrie, Belleville, Long Sault, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Cochrane, Thunder Bay and Dryden, and two teams at Mount Forest.

Each team has inter-district responsibility and is utilized in searches for wanted or missing persons and caches of stolen property. Eleven of the teams are trained in narcotics detection, and one in the detection of concealed firearms.

The teams were used on 733 occasions during the year. In addition, because of public interest the teams attended on 254 occasions at fall fairs, exhibitions, and various meetings.

Cloud II, the canine located at North Bay, died during the year of a gunshot wound received in the line of duty while assisting in the apprehension of a fugitive.

### OPP Auxiliary Police

The total complement of the OPP Auxiliary is 544. There are seventeen units of thirty-two members each, located in districts one to twelve. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force member and auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1975, auxiliary members served a total of 50,000 hours assisting regular members of the Force.

### (b) Special Services

The Special Services Division of the OPP is staffed with personnel specially trained in specific areas of crime detection and investigative techniques. Members of six branches within the division provide assistance to members of the Force and municipal police forces.

### Anti-Rackets

"White collar" crime including diversified rackets, fraudulent schemes, and the manufacture and distribution throughout Ontario of counterfeit and forged instruments such as payroll cheques, money orders, bonds and currency, are investigated by anti-rackets personnel.

### General Assignment

301 investigations were conducted during the year, some of which were very complex and time-consuming. These resulted in 463 charges covering 19,703 actual offences, against 172 persons. Total loss to victims was \$5,473,536.

### Counterfeit and Forgery

134 investigations were conducted resulting in 787 charges against ninety-five persons. Estimated loss to victims was \$458,181. Counterfeit currency seized in Ontario amounted to \$290,000 compared to \$235,000 in 1974. It is interesting to note that there were no instances of counterfeiting of the new multi-coloured Canadian currency.

### Auto-Theft

Expert assistance is provided to all Ontario police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of vehicles, the particulars of which may be in doubt. An example of the latter was the identification of forty-eight vehicles through the restoration of obliterated serial numbers.

During 1975, sixty-eight investigations relating to vehicles and 624 miscellaneous investigations were conducted which resulted in forty-two prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property worth \$1,548,800.

### Intelligence

The objective of this function is to gather information concerning major criminal activity, and through the intelligence process, identify criminal leaders, associates and their activities. Information is then disseminated to the appropriate enforcement body for further action.

Organized crime is investigated in conjunction with other intelligence officers and police forces in the province, and nationally and internationally.

A total of 872 investigations were conducted in 1975.

### Criminal Investigation

Detective inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Branch investigate the more serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, rape, and bank robbery.

Investigators were detailed to 427 assignments during the year including the investigation of sixty murders, five of which were committed in municipal police jurisdictions.

### Security

This function was established to provide protection from subversive elements in the maintenance of public order. The branch is also responsible for providing appropriate security for ranking officials of government and other persons. In addition the branch has responsibility for administrative supervision of the Ontario Government Protective Service whose initial responsibility is protection of government property and preservation of the peace in government buildings.

### Special Investigations

The special investigations function includes anti-gambling, liquor laws enforcement, and drug enforcement activities.

### Drug Enforcement

The role of the OPP in drug enforcement is to provide assistance to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by having field members investigate routine drug occurrences. Members of this section have been assigned to full-time enforcement duties in joint-forces operations in various areas of the province. During the year, 2,101 investigations were conducted resulting in 1,272 charges.

### Anti-Gambling

This section assists in the investigation of disorderly houses, cases involving pornography, lotteries, and in keeping gambling under control. In 1975, 102 investigations were conducted into disorderly houses and related offences.

### Liquor Laws Enforcement

Specially trained investigators in the liquor laws enforcement field respond to requests for investigations initiated by the Liquor Control Board, the Liquor Licence Board, municipal police departments, crown attorneys, or Force personnel. There were 1,058 such investigations in 1975.

### (c) Traffic

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing, co-ordinating and implementing various enforcement programs, such as selective enforcement through the use of regular patrols, radar, aircraft and special traffic enforcement vehicles. These methods are programmed in an effort to control the level of motor vehicle collisions in all areas, with emphasis being placed on areas experiencing a high ratio of collisions.

### Motor Vehicle Collisions — Highways

In 1975, OPP personnel investigated a total of 76,497 highway collisions. Of that number 45,171 were of the reportable property damage type (damage in excess of \$200), 8,244 were non-reportable types (damage under \$200), 22,099 involved injury to 35,437 persons and 983 were fatal collisions resulting in the deaths of 1,197 persons.

The total of 76,497 collisions is an increase of 3,756 from the 1974 total of 72,741. The number of personal injury collisions is a decrease of 179 from the 1974 figure of 22,278, and the number of fatal collisions is an increase of eighteen from the 1974 total of 965. The 1,197 persons killed is twenty-five more than the 1974 total of 1,172.

The monetary value of property damage in 1975 totalled \$103,037,975 compared to \$80,352,119 in 1974.

### Motor Vehicle Collisions — Private Property

In addition to the 76,497 highway collisions investigated, we also investigated 5,340 collisions which occurred on private property. Of that number, 4,751 were collisions involving property damage only, 579 involved personal injury to 694 persons and ten were fatal collisions resulting in the deaths of eleven persons.

### Total Motor Vehicle Collisions — Highways and Private Property

In 1975, OPP personnel investigated a total of 81,837 collisions. This is an increase of 3,979 over the 1974 figure of 77,858. There were 58,166 property damage collisions compared to 53,986 in 1974, an increase of 4,180. The personal injury collisions numbered 22,678, a decrease of 212 from the 1974 figure of 22,890. In 1975, 36,131 persons were injured, a decrease of 1,622 from the 1974 total of 37,753. Fatal collisions totalled 993 compared to 982 in 1974, an increase of eleven fatal collisions. There were 1,208 people killed compared to 1,195 in 1974. This is an increase of thirteen.

### Highway Traffic Enforcement - General

In 1975, a total of 347,845, charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act and those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with driving offences. Warnings issued totalled 337,096.

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to condition of drivers through the use of intoxicants accounted for 20,534, of the total number of charges, a decrease of 245 from 1974.

There were 347,845, cases processed through the courts in 1975 (this figure includes cases not disposed of in 1974), resulting in 314,753 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 90 percent and indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high-speed driving on our highways during the year, members of the Force operated sixty-nine radar units on a selective basis for a total of 38,056 hours. Relating to the use of radar equipment, a total of 43,696 charges were laid and 14,728, warnings issued.

A total of 384 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate eighty-five breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the province.

## Highway Traffic Enforcement — Air Patrol

The OPP operate six aircraft on a charter basis out of London, Burlington, Downsview, Barrie, Ottawa and Sudbury. This provides for aerial surveillance of 1,759 miles of provincial highway which is specially marked for this type of enforcement.

Enforcement from the air in 1975 resulted in 21,153 hazardous moving driving charges being laid and 1,936 warnings issued. Contact was made with a motorist on an average of once every eight minutes of patrol. A hazardous moving violation charge was preferred every nine minutes. In addition to this activity, the aircraft patrol rendered assistance in seventeen investigations of various nature.

## Snow Vehicle Collisions

The number of collisions involving snow vehicles increased in 1975, 611 compared to 464 in 1974. The number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps increased to thirty-six from twenty-nine in 1974. Persons injured decreased, 450 in 1975 compared to 505 in 1974. A total of 1,976 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles.

## Management Services

### Staff Inspections

A system of staff inspections throughout the various branches, districts and detachments ensures that OPP personnel adhere to Force policy. Staff inspections personnel also undertake special assignments on direction. In 1975, 3,633 uniformed and civilian personnel were interviewed, 609 mobile transportation units were checked, and forty-one staff complaints investigated. In addition, a number of special studies were conducted.

During the year a new inspection process was developed for implementation in 1976. It provides for a continuing formal inspection process at all supervisory and detachment command levels. The members of the Staff Inspections Branch will audit management and operational functions to ensure that programs are being carried out as intended. The new process will develop better and more timely communication patterns within the Force. It will also encourage recommendations that offer improvements in the delivery of services.

### Planning and Research

This function provides effective development and communication to the Force of the policies, procedures and methods necessary to achieve overall organizational objectives. It also provides for comprehensive management and consulting services to all divisions of the Force.

Included in the function is the data processing activity — transferred during the year from the records function — and statistical analysis. We utilize the former to record and process operational and administrative data to identify criminals and to aid management in making decisions in the control and deployment of resources. The latter provides for meaningful analysis to management of all operational statistics to aid in the direction of the police effort.

A large number of special projects was undertaken by other areas within the planning function, such as the devising of a new occurrence reporting system, further development of the various parts of our Police Orders system, redesigning of the activity reporting system, and on-going evaluation of manpower deployment relative to the study on same in 1974.

An analysis of the results of the tests of the four-day work week, carried out in 1973 and 1974, was considered by Force management in 1975, and after careful deliberation it was decided that the results did not warrant Force implementation of this system of scheduling.

The new combination notebook-diary was taken into use by the Force in 1975 and its use throughout the year reveals the desired results have been achieved.

The records management program was transferred during the year from planning and research, to the records function under Staff Services.

### Properties

The properties function provides co-ordinating services to all agencies within the ministry for buildings, properties, leasing, parking, and telephone requirements.

Renovations to the former Workmen's Compensation Building at 90 Harbour Street, Toronto, were completed in 1975 and it now houses the majority of the General Headquarters administrative complex.

Cochrane detachment was re-located in a new government-owned building during the year, and new leased premises were provided for Coboconk and Amherstview detachments. An addition to the leased detachment building at Haileybury was completed. Property was obtained for new locations of Coboconk and Geraldton detachments.

A total of ten houses were purchased for Force personnel at Armstrong, Nakina, Sioux Lookout, Geraldton, Moosonee, Minaki and Smooth Rock Falls, and a similar number are under construction at Gogama, Killarney, Red Lake and Central Patricia. Land has been obtained to build homes at Hornepayne, Ear Falls, Chapleau, Warren, White River, Little Current, Sioux Narrows and Still River. Tenders for house trailers and land has been obtained at Armstrong, Upsala and Foleyet.

### Registration

#### (a) Private Investigators and Security Guards

The OPP has a responsibility to investigate and license all persons who are employed in Ontario as private investigators and security guards. The responsibility includes the licensing of agencies by whom they are employed.

Twenty-one additional agencies were licensed during the year, bringing the total number to 245. Licenses issued to individuals totalled 26,659. Fees collected amounted to \$271,297.

#### (b) Firearms

The OPP controls the issuing of firearm permits in certain areas of the province in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code.

A total of 20,228 firearm registrations were processed. Permits issued to carry a restricted firearm totalled 5,366. There were 4,066 permits issued to minors, and twenty-six permits issued to sell at retail.

Ten new shooting clubs were approved in 1975. The number of shooting clubs in Ontario now stands at 338, down 108 from the 1974 figure of 436.

## Staff Development

### Career Management

This function is responsible for the recruitment of uniformed members of the Force, the operation of the Force promotional system, and the design, implementation and maintenance of the short and long term management development programs, for which Career Management assumed responsibility during 1975.

During the year, Career Management also assumed staff development activities which previously had been the responsibility of the training function. Accordingly, a revised staff development strategy was developed and specific programs were established.

The short term management development program is designed to identify and train potential future managers to meet the projected rate of accelerated attrition in the Force managerial ranks. The program consists of a series of twenty-two courses, covering a broad range of managerial practices.

The design of a long term management development program for all ranks up to and including staff superintendent, commenced in 1975 as a logical extension of the short term program. Because this program recognized the necessity of integrating management education into a structured promotional system it was necessary that a new process be developed for the measuring of individual performance, ultimate training, and promotion. To this end, a revised promotional process was designed for implementation in 1976.

A promotional competition in the existing system was held in 1975, with 192 members subsequently qualifying for promotion. A total of 142 members of the Force were promoted to higher ranks during the year.

During the year, 2,740 applications for appointment to the Force were received. Of that number, 2402 were from males and 338 were from female applicants.

### Manpower Administration

Personnel in this area are responsible for the Force manpower inventory system; the defining of positional characteristics for all positions in the Force; the Force bilingual program; and the maintenance of all internal personnel records.

This function also takes in the forecasting of manpower requirements based on the attrition rate and future commitments.

### Staff Relations

This function encompasses the handling of employees with non-disciplinary problems. This includes counselling on the methods of solving the employee's problems relating to the excessive use of alcohol, emotional and medical problems, credit problems, and generally, matters which are affecting the employee's efficient performance.

Another responsibility is correlating the collection of all data concerning labour relations for purposes of assisting in preparing amendments to the Memorandum of Understanding. It also prepares background data for defence in grievances submitted by the Ontario Provincial Police Association.

The function also maintains a liaison with the Personnel Services Branch of the Ministry of the Solicitor General on matters arising out of the legislation affecting employee relations.

The development of an employee safety program is still under review.

### Training

The OPP Training and Development Centre at 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, provides the initial training of recruits to the Force and the training of members of the OPP in specialized responsibilities. A continuing program of in-service training in all aspects of policing is also an important function. Arrangements for training at the Ontario Police College at Aylmer, as well as training beyond the scope of OPP facilities, is arranged.

### Honours and Awards

Eighty-one members were presented with the OPP "Long Service and Good Conduct" medal, and fifty-three were commended for the thorough and exceptional manner in which they performed their duty. In addition, there was a general commendation directed towards all members who were involved in the search for, and eventual capture of, Donald Kelly, who escaped from the North Bay Gaol while awaiting trial on charges of murder.

## Staff Services

### Records

The records area functions as a central repository of records relating to the operation of the Force in connection with administrative, crime and traffic matters. The activity includes recording and disseminating data on crime and criminals to assist in identifying the perpetrators of unsolved crime.

There is also technical and specialized services relating to criminal identification such as forensic fingerprint analysis, drafting and crime scene drawing, and photography. The supply of photographic and identification equipment to district headquarters and detachments across the province, and the procurement, supply and maintenance of communications and radar equipment in use by the Force, is also the responsibility of the branch, as is forms design, varityping, printing and mail services.

The branch also functions as the Ontario police forces suspension control centre. An average of 75,000 files are active on the system at any one time. A total of 136,630 records were entered in the system in 1975, with 13,493 "hits" being recorded.

### Telecommunications

The objective of this activity is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. In order to accomplish this, the OPP has a radio system comprised of 106 fixed stations, nine transportable stations, nine automatic repeater stations, and 1,541 mobile stations installed in automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, boats and aircraft. In addition, 130 portable transceivers and eighty-six monitor receivers are located at strategic locations across the province. The radio system logged a total of 5,884,629 messages in 1975.

The OPP now has 103 terminals at ninety-six locations across the province, on line to the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) at Ottawa. The CPIC system, now in its fourth year of operation, is proving invaluable in the law enforcement functions with many "hits" being recorded during 1975 from enquiries regarding wanted and missing persons and stolen property. The CPIC system is also utilized to transmit general day-to-day police information. To supplement the latter, the Force continues to maintain a teletype network — 35 terminals — between General Headquarters at Toronto and district headquarters and many major detachments across the province.

A vehicle licence information service available to police throughout Ontario is provided through OPP headquarters. A total of 455,883 enquiries were handled during 1975.

#### Quartermaster Stores

Quartermaster Stores procure, stock and distribute uniforms and equipment to members of the Force. The stores is also responsible for procuring and issuing office supplies and stationery needs, and maintaining a repository of seized offensive weapons.

#### Transport

The transport activity is responsible for providing and maintaining mobile and related equipment to meet the transportation needs of the Force.

In 1975 the Force operated 1,889 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft, and aircraft. The motor vehicles travelled 69,728,617 miles during the year, and our marine and snow equipment logged 17,688 hours.

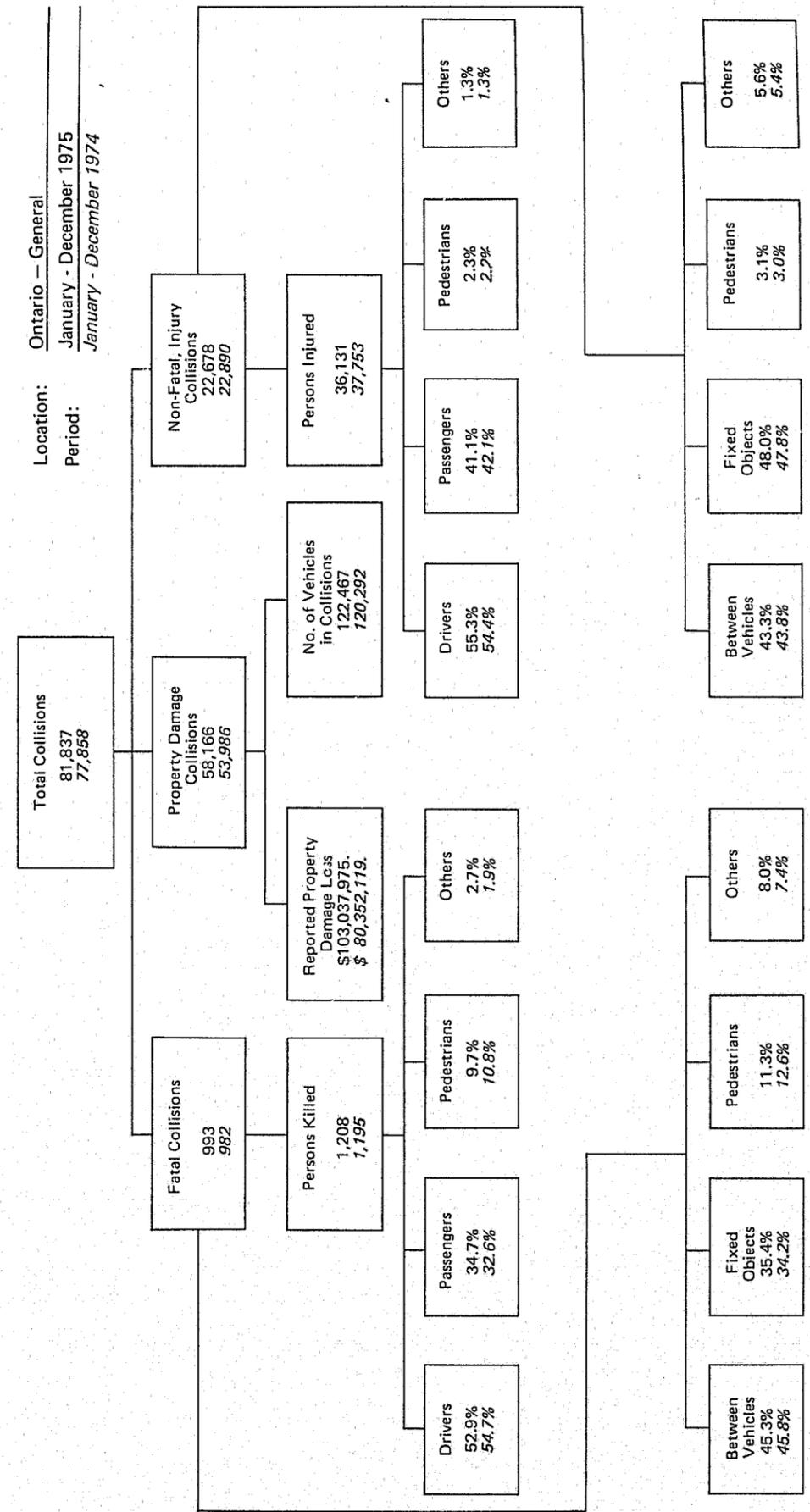
The acquisition of vehicles, on a tender basis, and the subsequent disposal of same is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

#### Community Services

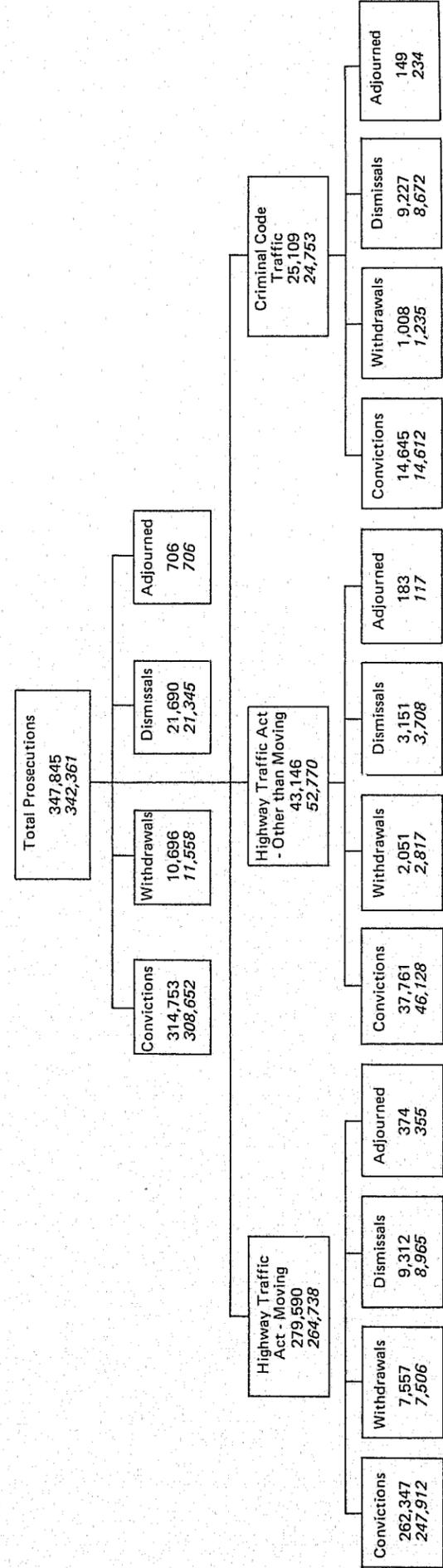
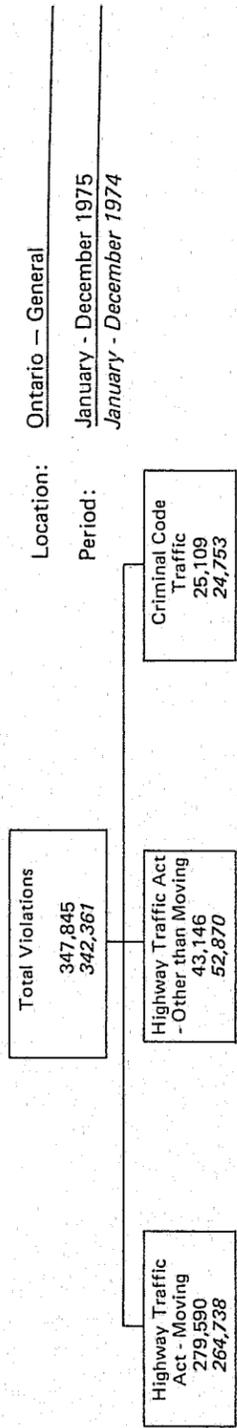
The objectives here are to attempt to instill in the minds of the public, correct attitudes toward safety, toward crime prevention, and to project an awareness of the Force through the preparation and dissemination of information relating to Force activities. There is also sound and effective police-media-community relations.

This function is also responsible for the administrative processing of all complaints against members of the Force and complaints regarding policing services. The operation of the "Commissioner's Citation Program" is another area of responsibility. This program is a vehicle whereby members of the general public can be recognized for their services or assistance to not only the police but to the public at large. An example of this could be the heroic actions of a motorist coming upon the scene of a serious motor vehicle collision, and possibly rescuing someone from a burning vehicle or the like.

#### Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions By Nature, General Location, Class of Victim and Type



Motor Vehicle Traffic Violations, Prosecutions and Dispositions



Criminal Code Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Abandon Child	3			3	
Abduction	30	11	3	15	1
Arson	137	89	24	24	
—Set Fire by Negligence	5	1	1	3	
Assault					
—Bodily Harm	786	410	112	263	1
—Common	1,121	562	175	378	6
—Indecent on Female	108	52	15	41	
—Indecent on Male	21	12	3	6	
—With Intent	433	230	38	160	5
Break, Enter & Theft	6,301	4,738	216	865	482
Burglary Instruments	3		1	2	
Cause Disturbance	873	596	89	179	9
Conspiracy to Commit	42	22	6	13	1
Contempt of Court	3		1	1	
Corrupt Morals	2	1		2	
Counterfeit Money	55	45	5	5	
Criminal Negligence	2	1		1	
Cruelty to Animals	45	23	17	5	
Damage to Property	1,431	908	87	359	77
Disobey Court Order	2	2			
Escape, Unlawfully at Large or Skip Bail	1,101	762	59	274	6
—Aid Escape Custody	8	6		2	
Explosives, Possession of	5	4		1	
False Fire Alarm	13	8	3	2	
False Pretences	579	404	74	96	5
Forgery	65	38	4	23	
—Uttering	215	164	4	45	1
Fraud	347	251	25	71	
Gambling					
—Keep Betting House	8	7		1	
—Betting, Pool	1	1			
—Lotteries	2	2			
Impersonate Police Officer	3	2		1	
Intimidation	18	9		9	
Kidnapping	19	9	2	8	
Manslaughter	28	26	1	1	
Mischief, Public	238	168	19	50	1
Murder	31	17	10	4	
—Attempt	30	13	6	10	1
Nudity	2	2			
Obstruct Justice	36	17	5	13	
Obstruct Police Officer	370	245	39	86	

### Criminal Code Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Offensive Weapons					
—Carry Concealed	29	16	6	7	
—Possession of	244	143	28	73	
—Restricted	81	63	5	13	
—Dangerous Use Firearm	349	193	62	90	4
—Other	15	12	1	2	
Order to Keep Peace	101	52	40	9	
Perjury	20	9	4	7	
Recognizance & Probation	174	124	12	38	
Rioting	6			6	
Robbery	201	129	29	41	2
Sexual Offences					
—Gross Indecency	32	27	2	3	
—Incest	8	3	2	3	
—Intercourse with Female Under 14	16	9	2	5	
—Indecent Act	42	27	9	6	
—Rape	45	18	13	14	
—Rape, Attempted	11	7		4	
Stolen Property					
—Possession of	1,787	1,077	170	517	23
Telephone Calls, Harassing, Indecent, etc.	51	16	7	26	2
Theft					
—Over \$200	1,336	926	91	270	49
—\$200 & Under	2,840	2,110	168	416	146
—Of Auto	438	297	35	97	9
—From Mails	3	2		1	
Trespass at Night	78	39	15	24	
Vessels, Dangerous Operation of	77	56	7	12	2
Wilful Damage	915	628	98	162	27
Other Non-Traffic Criminal Code	129	64	14	45	6
<b>Totals</b>	<b>23,549</b>	<b>15,905</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>4,914</b>	<b>866</b>

### Traffic Prosecutions Under Criminal Code

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Criminal Negligence					
—Causing Death	19	11	5	3	
—Operating Motor Vehicle	61	38	18	5	
Fail to Stop	436	239	152	42	3
Dangerous Driving	660	359	219	79	3
Fail to Provide Breath Sample	1,082	747	253	74	8
Excess of 80 mgs of Alcohol in Blood	8,634	3,232	5,123	219	60
Drive While Ability Impaired	10,818	7,709	2,639	408	62
Drive While Disqualified	2,689	1,869	575	236	9
Other	710	441	243	22	4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>25,109</b>	<b>14,645</b>	<b>9,227</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>149</b>

### Highway Traffic Act Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Registration and Permits Part II	7,916	6,845	698	349	24
Licences — Operator, Chauffeur, Driving Instructor, Part III	13,795	11,953	1,339	424	79
Garage and Storage Licences, Part IV	38	36	1	1	
Defective Equipment, Part V	12,943	11,686	572	663	22
Weight, Load and Size, Part VI	3,644	3,070	183	381	10
Axle Weight, Part VII	324	287	17	20	
Rate of Speed, Part VIII	164,753	161,179	1,661	1,822	91
Rules, of the Road, Part XI	99,623	90,579	5,168	3,678	198
Park Illegally	1,856	1,565	153	119	19
Careless Driving	11,686	7,841	2,057	1,733	55
Fail to Remain at Scene of Accident	657	443	67	145	2
Fail to Report Accident	1,672	1,183	273	205	11
Miscellaneous	3,829	3,441	274	68	46
<b>Totals</b>	<b>322,736</b>	<b>300,108</b>	<b>12,463</b>	<b>9,608</b>	<b>557</b>

### Liquor Control Act Prosecutions

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Liquor Control Act	27,845	25,324	539	1,913	69
Liquor Licence Act	5	1	3	1	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>27,850</b>	<b>25,325</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>69</b>

### Prosecutions Under Other Statutes of Ontario

Statute	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Motorized Snow Vehicles Act	1,976	1,749	74	141	12
Game and Fish Act	204	184	10	10	
Highway Improvement Act	316	268	22	25	1
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act	4,078	3,305	198	559	16
Petty Trespass Act	451	362	62	25	2
Provincial Parks Act	394	340	27	27	
Public Commercial Vehicles Act	56	30	14	11	1
Public Lands Act	13	11		2	
Public Vehicles Act	2	2			
Vicious Dogs Act	7	3		3	1
Other	135	100	13	21	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7,632</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>34</b>

**Prosecutions Under Other Federal Statutes**

Statute	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Canada Shipping Act	73	65	1	6	1
—Small Vessel Regulations	615	545	20	50	
Food and Drug Act	87	47	15	25	
Indian Act	380	344		27	1
Juvenile Delinquents Act					
—Incorrigible	154	65	26	59	4
Lord's Day Act	232	146	26	59	1
Narcotic Control Act	1,743	1,330	114	286	13
Other	168	85	13	64	6
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>26</b>

**Prosecutions Under Municipal By-Laws**

Offence	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Parking	2,139		NOT AVAILABLE		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,139</b>				

**Prosecution Synopsis**

Statute	Prosecutions	Convictions	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Adjourned
Criminal Code	23,549	15,905	1,864	4,914	866
Criminal Code — Traffic	25,109	14,645	9,227	1,088	149
Highway Traffic Act	322,736	300,108	12,463	9,608	557
Liquor Control Act	27,850	25,325	542	1,914	69
Other Statutes of Ontario	7,632	6,354	420	824	34
Other Federal Statutes	3,452	2,627	223	576	26
Municipal By-Laws	2,139		NOT AVAILABLE		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>412,467</b>	<b>364,964</b>	<b>24,739</b>	<b>18,924</b>	<b>1,701</b>

**General Information**

<b>Arrests</b>	
Arrests With or Without Warrant .....	11,629
Arrests for Other Forces .....	9,756
<b>Summonses Served</b>	
Summons to Defendent .....	385,698
Subpoena to Witness .....	16,938
Summonses Served for Other Forces .....	34,815
<b>Search Warrants Executed</b>	
Criminal Code and Liquor Control and Liquor Licence Acts .....	2,174
<b>Value of Property Stolen and Recovered (Excluding Motor Vehicles)</b>	
Stolen or Lost .....	\$ 7,152,831
Recovered .....	\$ 1,914,447
Recovered for Other Forces .....	\$ 458,177
<b>Fines Imposed</b>	
Highway Traffic Act .....	\$ 6,662,656
Criminal Code — Traffic .....	\$ 1,848,021
Fines Under Criminal Code and Other Federal and Provincial Statutes .....	\$ 2,347,464
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,858,141</b>

**General Information (continued)**

<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
Motor Vehicles Stolen .....	3,127
Motor Vehicles Recovered .....	2,576
Motor Vehicles Recovered for Forces Other than OPP .....	2,500
Adult Persons Missing .....	2,456
Adult Persons Located .....	1,774
Juveniles Missing .....	4,795
Juveniles Located .....	3,467
Investigations Involving Mentally Ill Persons .....	1,092
Persons Injured in Other than Motor Vehicle Collisions .....	1,433
Persons Fingerprinted for Police Records .....	5,031
Persons Photographed for Police Records .....	4,871
Persons Given Shelter .....	886
Premises Found Insecure at Night .....	5,128
Driver Suspension Notifications .....	3,061
<b>Sudden Deaths Investigated</b>	
Homicide .....	61
Suicide .....	242
Drowning .....	221
Motor Vehicle Collisions .....	983
Motor Vehicle Collisions Other than Highway .....	11
Natural Causes .....	884
Snow Vehicle Collisions .....	36
Other Causes .....	1,714
<b>Age of Offenders (Offences under Criminal Code Including Criminal Code Traffic)</b>	
Up to 16 years .....	4,581
16 to 25 years .....	24,863
26 to 35 years .....	9,664
36 to 45 years .....	6,475
46 to 55 years .....	4,549
Over 55 years .....	2,244
Not Stated .....	69
<b>Sex of Offenders (Offences under Criminal Code Including Criminal Code Traffic)</b>	
Male .....	49,621
Female .....	2,824

**Districts And Detachments**

**Location of Police Districts**

No. 1 — Headquarters — Chatham Counties of Essex, Lambton, and Kent	No. 11 — Headquarters — Long Sault Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton**, Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, and Stormont
No. 2 — Headquarters — London Counties of Elgin, Middlesex, and Oxford	No. 12 — Headquarters — North Bay Territorial Districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing, and Timiskaming
No. 3 — Headquarters — Burlington Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth**, Haldimand-Norfolk**, Halton**, and County of Brant	No. 13 — Headquarters — Sudbury Regional Municipality of Sudbury**, Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin Island
No. 4 — Headquarters — Niagara Falls Regional Municipality of Niagara**	No. 14 — Headquarters — Sault Ste. Marie Territorial District of Algoma
No. 5 — Headquarters — Downsview Regional Municipalities of Peel**, York*, and part of Durham**	No. 15 — Headquarters — South Porcupine Territorial District of Cochrane
No. 6 — Headquarters — Mount Forest Regional Municipality of Waterloo*, Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth, and Wellington	No. 16 — Headquarters — Thunder Bay Territorial District of Thunder Bay
No. 7 — Headquarters — Barrie Regional Municipality of Muskoka**, Counties of Dufferin, and Simcoe	No. 17 — Headquarters — Kenora Territorial Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, and Central Patricia
No. 8 — Headquarters — Peterborough Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham**, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria, and Haliburton	
No. 9 — Headquarters — Belleville Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington	
No. 10 — Headquarters — Perth Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds and Renfrew	

\* Traffic Law Enforcement — Highways Only  
\*\* Traffic and General Law Enforcement

**Opening of New Regular Detachments**

	District	Opened
Amherstview	9	May 30
Dubreuilville	14	November 10
Grassy Narrows	17	January 13
Virginiatown	12	January 20

**Closing of Regular Detachments**

	District	Closed
Fort Erie	4	December 31

**Summer Detachments**

	District	Opened	Closed
Grand Bend	1	May 7	September 10
Pelee Island	1	June 6	September 2
Rondeau Provincial Park	1	May 13	September 4
Sauble Beach	6	May 16	October 13
Sibbald Point Provincial Park	5	May 14	September 3
Tobermory	6	May 5	October 24

**Policing Under Contract**

As of December 31, 1975 there were in effect, pursuant to the provisions of Section 62 of the Police Act, contracts for the policing of fourteen municipalities involving the services of six corporals, forty-eight constables and fifteen automobiles. The municipalities involved are as follows:

- Almonte (Town)
- Belle River (Village)
- Blenheim (Town)
- \* Brantford (Township)
- Campbellford (Town)
- \* Gosfield South (Township)
- Harrow (Town)
- Malden (Township)
- McGarry (Township)
- \* Ridgetown (Town)
- Rockcliffe Park (Village)
- \* Smooth Rock Falls (Town)
- Tecumseh (Town)
- Wheatley (Village)

\* Locations where municipal and regular detachments are combined.

**Departmental Transport Equipment**

Transport equipment operated by the Force during 1975 is listed as follows:

Cars .....	1,310	—	Radio Equipped .....	1,276
Trucks .....	43	—	Radio Equipped .....	40
Buses .....	3	—	Radio Equipped .....	3
Station Wagons .....	34	—	Radio Equipped .....	34
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles .....	19	—	Radio Equipped .....	16
Snow Vehicles .....	88			
Motorcycles .....	114	—	Radio Equipped .....	105
Motorcycles — Other .....	4			
Launches .....	10	—	Radio Equipped .....	10
Skiffs .....	60	—	Radio Equipped .....	51
Outboard Motors .....	42			
Inboard Motors .....	9			
In/Outboard Motors .....	33			
Trailers .....	109	—	Radio Equipped .....	2
Snow Vehicle Sleighs .....	7			
Helicopters .....	2	—	Radio Equipped .....	2
Fixed-Wing Aircraft .....	2	—	Radio Equipped .....	2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,889</b>		<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,541</b>

**Training Courses**

**OPP Members Trained at OPP Training and Development Centre**

Firearms Instructor Course .....	52
Orientation Course .....	267
Breathalyzer Course .....	36
Techniques of Instruction Course .....	41
Drug Seminar .....	31
Ceremonial Unit Course .....	42
Ontario Government Protective Service Course .....	45
Mid-Management Course .....	325
Coach Officer's Course .....	208
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,047</b>

**OPP Members Trained in the Field**

Marine and Diver Training Course .....	208
Search and Rescue Training Course .....	60
Motorcycle Training Course .....	34
Crowd Control .....	3,095
Firearms Training Program .....	4,035
First Aid Requalification .....	1,025
Tactics and Rescue Unit Training .....	10
Golden Helmets Precision Ride .....	18
Gas Squad Training .....	193
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,678</b>

**In-Service Training Lectures**

Members attending the series of seven lectures throughout the province .....	17,190
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,190</b>

# Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

## OPP Members Trained at Ontario Police College, Aylmer

Recruit, Part "A" .....	258
Recruit, Part "B" .....	252
Criminal Investigation Course .....	30
Identification Course .....	6
Senior Officers Seminar .....	2
Supervisory Course .....	30
Traffic Supervisors Course .....	4
Youthful Offender Course .....	4
Identification Refresher Course .....	2
Identi-Kit Seminar .....	6
Police Administration Course .....	6
Total	600

## OPP Personnel (Uniform and Civilian) Attending Miscellaneous Courses and Subsidized Programs

Miscellaneous (Senior Executive Development, Civil Service Commission, University, Community College, Criminal, Traffic, Administrative and Supervisory, etc.) .....	376
Total	376

## Members of Other Agencies Given Training

Breathalyzer .....	35
In-Service Training (seven lectures) .....	2,104
Crowd Control .....	207
Canine Training .....	6
Total	2,352

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal police forces in their negotiations during 1975.

Members of the Commission continued to be His Worship George W. Harrington, Mayor of Burlington, His Honour Judge Garth H. Moore, a member of the Judiciary for the Judicial District of York; Mr. D. R. Latten, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Police Association and an administrator of the Police Association of Ontario; Mr. Larry H. Langlois, a Sergeant with the Windsor Police Force and C. Gordon Simmons, Professor of Law at Queen's University, Kingston, who is the chairman of the Commission.

Mr. George S. P. Ferguson, Q.C., was reappointed as the full-time arbitrator for the Commission on July 1st, 1975, for a third term. His reappointment is effective for two years. In addition to Mr. Ferguson, the Commission appointed several part-time arbitrators to the register of arbitrators who are available for designation by the Solicitor General from time to time as required. The names of the part-time arbitrators on the register in 1975 are:

- Professor G. W. Adams
- Dr. A. P. Aggarwal
- Professor G. Gail Brent
- Professor Donald D. Carter
- Professor J. W. Samuels
- Professor K. P. Swan

While not all the part-time arbitrators have been designated to arbitrate differences existing between the parties in 1975, it is anticipated that each of them will have gained experience by the end of 1976. All appointments to the register have been for one year renewable periods.

In addition to providing available arbitrators for designation by the Solicitor General, conciliation services are also available to the parties.

If, during their negotiations to renew a collective agreement either party to the negotiations request the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. To date conciliation officers have been made available by the Conciliation and Mediation Services Branch of the Ministry of Labour. The following table is illustrative of the use of conciliation services as sought by the parties:

- Metropolitan Toronto Police Association (Unit "A" Civilian Members)
- Durham Regional Police Association
- Niagara Regional Police Association
- Pembroke Police Association
- Wingham Police Force
- Orangeville Police Association
- Walkerton Police Association
- The Peel Regional Police Association
- Windsor Police Association
- Bargaining Committee of the Harriston Police Force
- Sudbury Regional Police Association
- Bradford Police Association
- Picton Police Association
- Durham Regional Board of Commissioners of Police Corporation of the Town of Dryden
- Bargaining Committee of the St. Clair Beach Police Force

When conciliation services are used, it is interesting to note that more settlements are being reached through conciliation which is an indication that those involved in the process are becoming more familiar with its purpose.

Also, while many disputes have proceeded to arbitration, the conciliation services have, undoubtedly, assisted the parties in narrowing the issues and enabled them to better appreciate the other party's position.

The arbitrations processed through the Commission in 1975, are similiarly listed below. When referring to "rights" and "interest" disputes it should be remembered that "rights" disputes refer to disputes that involve interpretation of an existing agreement, whereas, "interest" disputes involve settling the terms of a new agreement.

**Arbitrations Processed for the Year 1975**

Place	Arbitrator	Date of Award	Dispute
Sault Ste. Marie	J. R. Reid	Feb. 21, 1975.	"Rights"
Durham Regional	G. Ferguson	March 17, 1975.	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto Uniformed Members	G. Ferguson	May 30, 1975.	Interest
Sarnia	Kenneth Swan	June 4, 1975.	Interest
Parry Sound	G. Ferguson	June 24, 1975.	Interest
Orangeville	G. Ferguson	July 7, 1975.	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto Civilian Members	G. Ferguson	July 8, 1975.	Interest
Smiths Falls	G. Ferguson	July 8, 1975.	Interest
Niagara Regional	Kenneth Swan	Aug. 5, 1975.	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto Civilian Members	Kenneth Swan	Interim Award—April 11 Award—Aug. 12, 1975.	"Rights"
Nepean	G. Ferguson	Aug. 29, 1975.	Interest
Niagara Regional	G. Ferguson	Sept. 5, 1975.	Interest
Cornwall	G. Ferguson	Sept. 5, 1975.	"Interest" and "Rights"
Mount Forest	G. Ferguson	Sept. 5, 1975.	Interest
Sault Ste. Marie	G. Ferguson	Oct. 1, 1975.	Interest
Hawkesbury	Kenneth Swan	Oct. 2, 1975.	Interest
Sudbury	Kenneth Swan	Oct. 31, 1975.	Interest
Sudbury	G. Ferguson	still being processed	"Rights"
St. Marys	G. Ferguson	Dec. 1, 1975.	Interest
Durham Regional	G. Ferguson	Dec. 1, 1975.	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto Civilian Members	Gail Brent	Interim Award—Dec. 3, 1975.	"Rights"

Some significant arbitration decisions are set out below in abridged form. While some of these decisions were awarded in 1974, we believe them to be of sufficient interest to include them in this report. Henceforth, they will be restricted to the year under review.

**Subject matter of the award**

Arbitrators have held that certain matters are not arbitrable. For example, an Association request that the agreement include the maintenance of the current rank structure of the Force and thereby ensure the continuation of the number of officers in a particular rank was held not to be arbitrable; *Re Corporation of the Town of Kapuskasing and Kapuskasing Police Association* (Ferguson) December 6th, 1974. Uniform clothing issue and equipment on police vehicles are not arbitrable. Section 14 of The Police Act, provides that the Board shall determine what accommodation, arms, equipment and clothing are adequate; *Re Halton Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Halton Regional Police Association* (Ferguson) October 21st, 1974.

The provision for two fully trained and armed police officers in all patrol cars has been found to be an arbitrable issue contained within "working conditions" of section 29 (2); *Re Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and Metropolitan Toronto Police Association* (Ferguson) April 19th, 1974. This decision was upheld by the Divisional Court (1974) 50 D.L.R. (3d) 173 upon an application for judicial review. The court held that "working conditions" embrace a requirement that an employee work alone, or, in association with one or more others, and a requirement that an employee operate a piece of equipment either alone or with the assistance of one or more others. The characterization of an issue as "working conditions" may be reviewed by the courts. The decision of the Divisional Court was upheld on appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal *Re Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and Metropolitan Toronto Police Association* (1975) 57 D.L.R. (3d) 161 and an application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was dismissed (noted at p.161 in 57 D.L.R. (3d) 161).

An arbitrator does not lose jurisdiction if negotiations continue after one party has asked for an arbitrator under section 32 (1). Continuing negotiations are consistent with good faith bargaining; *Re Board of Commissioners of Police for the Township of Sarnia and Sarnia Township Police Association* (Swan) June 4th, 1975.

Section 32 of The Police Act, grants an arbitrator the jurisdiction to settle all matters brought before him and does not necessarily imply any continuing jurisdiction. If an arbitrator remains seized of the matter in the event his award requires clarification, or, explanation, another arbitrator may interpret the provisions of his award. There is a presumption that an award is final. The reservation of jurisdiction to clarify cannot oust the jurisdiction of another arbitrator appointed under section 33 of The Police Act; *Re Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and Metropolitan Toronto Police Association* (Brent) December 3rd, 1975. This decision is now subject to Judicial Review.

Section 33 (1) of The Police Act provides a statutory right to take any grievance to arbitration. It has been held that if a grievor does not comply with the time provisions in a collective agreement, the statutory right to grieve overrides any time provision in the collective agreement; *Re Niagara Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Niagara Region Police Association* (Swan) August 5th, 1975.

**Evidence**

Arbitration under The Police Act is subject to The Statutory Powers Procedure Act, S.O. 1971, c.47. Section 15 (2) of the latter Act, provides that no evidence is admissible that is inadmissible by any statute. Hence, the provisions of The Evidence Act, R.S.O. 1970, c.151 must be complied with.

In the absence of an agreement between the parties, an arbitrator will not permit either party to adduce evidence on any communication, between the parties, which relates to the negotiations between the parties up to the date of the arbitration hearing. The parties must have the flexibility to make proposals, and counterproposals, which may be amended or withdrawn. Disclosure of these communications would frustrate meaningful negotiations; *Re Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Brantford and Brantford Police Association* (Ferguson) February 18th, 1974.

Extrinsic evidence will be admitted to resolve a problem of construction of a provision where a literal reading of the disputed words, in the context of the entire agreement and general labour relations practice, fails to support a clear and unambiguous interpretation in favour of the position of either of the parties; *Re Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and Metropolitan Toronto Police Association* (Swan) April 11th, 1975.

#### Specific Provisions in "Interest" Disputes

##### (a) Wage and Price Guidelines

An arbitrator has no jurisdiction to interpret or apply the wage and price legislation. Special tribunals have been set up under that legislation to review arbitration awards. The jurisdiction of an arbitrator is created by and exists only under The Police Act; *Re Sudbury Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Sudbury Regional Police Association* (Swan) October 31st, 1975. However, it is proper for an arbitrator to attempt to observe the spirit of the wage and price guidelines, by exercising restraint; *Re Durham Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Durham Regional Police Association* (Ferguson) December 1st, 1975.

##### (2) Pensions

The adequacy of pension plans was arbitrated in many disputes. *In Niagara Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Niagara Region Police Association* (Ferguson) June 6th, 1974, the arbitrator awarded a Type 1 OMERS supplementary plan based on 1 3/4% benefit plan. Past services were to be paid by the Board and future services were to be shared by the employee and the Board. A dispute arose as to what date in time divides service into past service and future service. The dividing date is the date on which the employee enrolled in OMERS; *Re Niagara Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Niagara Region Police Association* (Curtis) November 15th, 1974.

Supplementary pension plans are very expensive. The Board's ability to pay must be considered. The province makes grants to municipalities for police expense. In 1975 the grant was increased from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per capita. Although the municipality is not obliged to use such grants for policing, the provisions of an efficient police force should be a very high priority; *Re Sudbury Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Sudbury Regional Police Association* (Swan) October 31st, 1975.

##### (3) Seniority

It has been held that the promotion process may be reviewed by arbitration as no regulation prohibits it; *Re Sudbury Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Sudbury Regional Police Association* (Swan) October 31st, 1975. This decision is now subject to Judicial Review.

##### (4) Medical Examination

It has been held that members of the force may be required to have an annual medical examination conducted by a Board appointed doctor. If an officer is not satisfied with his report, he may present medical evidence from a doctor of his choice; *Re Halton Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Halton Regional Police Association* (Ferguson) October 21st, 1974. This decision was reviewed by the courts and upheld.

##### (5) Standing Order

An arbitrator has jurisdiction only if a Board adopts and enforces a standing order in a manner which violates a collective agreement.

Procedural practices for determining entitlement to sick pay may be imposed by the Board so long as the rules do not eliminate or reduce the degree of entitlement for valid sick leave in the collective agreement; *Re Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Ottawa and Ottawa Police Association* (Ferguson) January 25th, 1974.

##### (6) Declaration of Discrimination

The grievor sought a declaration that he had been denied a promotion because of discrimination. The grievor had greater seniority than the person promoted. The grievor enjoyed top priority for promotion as a result of previous recommendations from the Selection Board. However, it was held that the grievor had been subject to unfair and injurious treatment; *Re Board of Commissioners of Police for the Town of Oakville and Oakville Police Association; Block Grievance* (Ferguson) January 22nd, 1974.

##### (7) Loss of Sick Leave Credit

The Board is entitled to request, and failing agreement, to require an officer who is physically unfit for duty to withdraw from duty and take sick leave. This decision may be reviewed by arbitration. The party alleging illness has the onus of proving objectively that the officer was actually sick; *Re Niagara Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and Niagara Region Police Association; Pychel Grievance* (Swan) August 5th, 1975.

As a result of awards on "interest" disputes, there has emerged a pattern toward standardization of fringe benefit programs, pension plans and salary structures. This same pattern has evolved in voluntary negotiations without involving the arbitration process. Undoubtedly, this pattern will continue.

Toward the end of the year, a great deal of uncertainty prevailed in the community over what impact the Anti-Inflation Program of the Federal Government would have on the entire collective bargaining process.

As previously noted, the arbitrators have directed their attention to this matter. Future developments will require close examination.

# Public Safety Division

## Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister

The fundamental concern of the Ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, Forensic Pathology, and the Emergency Measures Branch.

All programs are co-ordinated and directed by an Assistant Deputy Minister. He is also responsible for effective leadership in the development of new programs for public safety.

The objectives of the Ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system;
- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of the building plans;
- determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes.

## Office of the Fire Marshal

The objective of the organization is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

A major function of the organization is the investigation of the causes of fire, but it is also engaged in supporting, encouraging and advising local governments and other groups devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the Office depends on co-operation from all levels of government, from fire departments, industry, insurance companies, testing laboratories, and a host of other organizations with interests allied to fire prevention and protection.

The seven major functions provided by the staff of 107 include:

- Fire Investigation Services
- Statistical Services
- Technical Services
- Fire Advisory Services
- Fire Training Services
- Public Information Services
- Administrative Services

### Fire Investigation Services

The investigations into fires not only lead to criminal prosecutions, but also disclose weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Public disclosure of investigation reports by the OFM often contain recommendations which local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards and resulting losses.

A staff of specially trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of \$250,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions.

In 1975, investigations of 1,755 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compares with 1,817 in 1974 — an overall decrease of 3.5%.

The decrease, by type of fire, in 1975 over 1974 was 51% for suspicious fires and 8.84% for fatal fires.

Compared to 1974, there were 26.48% more large-loss fires and explosions investigated in 1975 — 50 against 68.

The number of fatal fires investigated in 1975 was 196 compared to 215 in 1974.

Of the 1,509 suspicious fires investigated in 1975, 1,053 were found to be of incendiary origin, 133 were accidental, and 323 were of undetermined cause. Criminal charges laid in 1975 totalled 658.

### Fire Advisory Services

The fire advisory staff of the OFM assist and advise municipalities in improving the effectiveness of their fire prevention and fire fighting services, and where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise municipalities in the establishment of such service. They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of local fire departments. The advisory service extends to conducting one-time promotional examinations for fire department officers and providing technical advice and approval for the purchase of fire trucks and equipment.

One of the programs that has expanded in the past 10 years is conducting fire protection surveys of municipalities to improve or provide fire safety services. On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisers examine the fire protection by-laws of the municipalities, their fire department organization, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of the surveys, including recommendations for improvement, are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 700 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 12,031 recommendations. To date, 50.3% or 6,052 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisers' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities: 6 in conducting promotional examinations; 348 in developing training and fire prevention programs; 130 in designing and locating fire stations; 173 in the preparation of by-laws to establish and regulate their fire departments. Also, during 1975, the staff assisted 159 municipalities in preparing specifications for the purchase of fire fighting trucks, as well as advising and assisting 302 fire chiefs and 145 municipal councils on the administration of municipal fire departments and the provision of fire prevention and fire protection services.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the Province's fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 41 regional, county and district Mutual Fire Aid Systems and an Emergency Fire Service Plan have been developed by the OFM. The staff assisted Fire Co-ordinators on 72 occasions with the preparation of area plans and amendments to such plans.

### Technical Services

The engineers of the staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province.

Plans for the construction, renovation or alteration of buildings, proposed by ministries or provincial agencies, are subjected to detailed examination by the staff engineers. Each project requires their prior approval. This ensures that structures such as provincial office buildings, schools, hospitals, homes for the aged, day care centres, college and university buildings afford an environment for their occupants which is as fire-safe as possible.

The OFM plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories that test building materials, fire protection devices and equipment, report results to the Office for review and approval prior to listing and labelling of the respective products. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst are utilized for such work. When the performance or fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

A program has been established whereby the Office carries out inspections of all new lightning rod installations and a periodic check of previously inspected installations. The relatively high percentage of installations which are reported satisfactory is an indication of the effectiveness of the OFM's compulsory inspection program.

Staff members are frequently invited to participate on special standard making committees established by major North American fire protection organizations, including those sponsored by governments.

The staff encourages municipal fire departments to minimize the chance of fire occurring in their communities by conducting fire prevention inspections and advising on remedial measures where hazards are found. In 1975, of the 632 fire departments in the Province, 218 reported conducting 287,950 inspections. Compared with 1974, there was a 6.8% decrease in the number of departments participating in the program and a 5.5% decrease in the number of inspections conducted.

### Fire Training Services

Year-round training of personnel employed by municipal fire departments ensures that fire fighters throughout the Province are fully conversant with and skilled in the use of the latest equipment and advanced fire fighting techniques.

Some of the larger municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for fire service personnel, including the experienced fire fighter and new recruits. A great many municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the OFM.

During 1975, the staff provided training in the basic skills of fire service technology in 3-hour units of instruction, to 5,283 fire fighters of newly organized or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments. Compared to 1974, there was slightly over 100% increase in this service in 1975 — 5,283, against 2,610.

Regional Fire Fighting Schools of five-day duration were also conducted by OFM staff in 1975 in Fergus, Kapuskasing, London, Markdale, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Sarnia and Wawa. In these eight areas, 296 fire fighters received classroom instruction and practical field training in basic fire fighting and fire prevention inspection techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFM.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1975 with the District Fire Services Advisers being responsible for the instruction presented. These schools are of 40-hours duration and may be taken in day or night classes, or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Eighteen such schools were started in 1975, and a total of 670 students graduated.

At the Ontario Fire College, operated and staffed by the OFM in Gravenhurst, training for officers or potential officers of municipal fire departments continued during the academic year 1975 — from January 27 to December 12. During that period, 380 students were enrolled in the Fire Protection Technology Course. This Course was revised in 1975, and reduced in length from 22 weeks to 15 weeks, permitting three full courses to be conducted.

Candidates on course during the year included 368 from 85 fire departments in Ontario and 12 from Ontario Government agencies. The complete 15-week course includes fire prevention, fire department management and fire fighting operations units.

During 1975, 88 students completed course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas. This brings to 493 the number of officers who have graduated since the Fire Protection Technology Course was first introduced in 1967.

### Public Information Services

The public information staff direct their efforts to publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and educational and technical information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature, is distributed to municipal fire departments which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in homes, businesses, schools, libraries, and other public places, where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material, is also circulated to groups with allied interests, directly or through fire departments.

The Office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people can help keep fire losses in Ontario to an absolute minimum.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1975 was 658,257. All 456 requests were screened to ensure full and effective use.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 9,565 audiences and viewed by an estimated 382,000 people.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian Province and Territory by the non-profit Joint Fire Prevention Publicity Committee, Inc., Toronto.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week, involving as many people as possible in their community. As an incentive, municipality can enter its year-round program and be eligible for an award in the annual International Fire Prevention Contest conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. In 1975, there were 40 contest entries submitted from Ontario, with 17 being among the 30 top-ranking Canadian entries. The Brampton Fire Department was awarded first place in the All Canada rankings, with 92 communities competing.

### Administrative Services

The Administrative Service performs support services to all Sections of the Branch such as maintenance of personnel and financial records including compilation of attendance, overtime, vacation and sick leave records.

Budget control continues to be the most important function of this service in processing of requisitions, invoices and maintaining detailed records of expenditures and revenue.

Another important service provided is the preparation and distribution of information concerning location of licensed users of radioactive material in Ontario. Municipal fire chiefs receive these notifications and have their departments conduct inspections of the premises. The department examines and determines the location of the stored material and posts notices in the immediate area. In 1975, there were 914 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

### Fire Loss Statistics

The Statistical staff of the Office of the Fire Marshal plan to use a computerized fire statistical system for recording fires, fire deaths, injuries and fire loss in Ontario.

The system is designed to dovetail with similar programs either already in use in other Canadian provinces or in the planning stage. It is one that has been approved by the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners and is very similar to the one approved by the National Fire Protection Association. This program holds about 1200 codes in the master files involving fire, crime and casualty, plus 850 municipal codes.

Aside from the advantage of more detailed recording of Ontario fire loss, the new system will provide each fire department with a running monthly report of normal monthly and cumulative fire statistics for that area, with the additional casualty figures.

In addition, any concerned body, will be able to obtain statistical relationships on request. By applying specific relationships, significant strides should be made by engineering and building design groups to improve fire prevention procedures and technology in every conceivable form of occupancy.

### Fire Investigation Services

#### Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions

Charge	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		Pending
	Con.	Acq.									
Arson .....	188	38	256	34	271	49	266	34	284	53	262
Attempted Arson .....	2	2	9	1	2	0	2	1	9	0	1
Conspiracy to Commit Arson .....	2	4	2	0	6	3	0	0	4	0	10
Negligently Causing Fire .....	0	1	5	1	7	2	0	0	2	0	0
Attempt to Defraud .....	3	0	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	7
Other Fire Crimes .....	19	3	31	3	21	1	33	8	83	7	20
<b>Totals</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>300</b>

### Technical Services

#### Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Schools .....	728	784	450	368	601
Hospitals .....	301	332	360	416	419
Community and Social Services .....	173	149	129	118	148
Universities and Colleges .....	245	250	107	124	84
Ontario Government Buildings .....	45	33	47	50	50
Hotels .....	986	809	831	1,016	1,351
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>2,653</b>

#### Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancies	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Assembly .....	51,962	26,264	28,103	25,718	25,297
Institutional .....	4,168	4,947	6,199	6,413	6,844
Residential .....	183,145	168,433	166,368	169,194	161,873
Business & Personal Service .....	21,137	24,880	21,616	20,581	21,534
Mercantile .....	45,356	36,996	40,607	42,697	38,723
Industrial .....	10,606	32,021	33,683	40,197	33,679
<b>Totals</b>	<b>316,374</b>	<b>293,541</b>	<b>296,576</b>	<b>304,800</b>	<b>287,950</b>

**Fire Advisory Services**

**Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys**

Surveys	1964-71	1972	1973	1974	1975	Totals
Surveys Conducted	420	124	93	39	24	700
Recommendations Made	7,248	1,900	1,563	802	518	12,031
Recommendations Accepted	4,333	757	710	215	37	6,052
Percentage of Acceptances	56.9%	39.8%	45.4%	26.8%	7.1%	50.3%

**County, District and Region Mutual Fire Aid Activations**

	1967-71	1972	1973	1974	1975	Totals
	212	27	40	35	30	344

**Public Information Services**

**Record of Literature Distribution**

Type of Literature	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Information	15,048	17,362	19,854	20,369	21,050
Fire Prevention	867,470	1,034,068	1,052,420	693,404	658,257
Technical	5,354	143	196	1,301	830
Legal	238	1,409	183	445	180
Instructional	2,150	2,068	2,880	5,168	150
<b>Totals</b>	<b>890,260</b>	<b>1,055,050</b>	<b>1,075,533</b>	<b>720,687</b>	<b>680,467</b>

**Fire Loss Statistics 1975**

**Property Fire Record for the year 1975**

Number of Fires	23,913
Total Fire Loss	\$131,552,081
Insured Loss	\$119,094,591
Uninsured Loss	\$ 12,457,490

**Five-Year Average Property Fire Record for years 1971-75**

Number of Fires	24,513
Total Fire Loss	\$107,299,539
Insured Loss	\$ 95,533,700
Uninsured Loss	\$ 11,765,839

**Fire Deaths**

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1975	135	79	63	277	3.4	*
1974	129	84	68	281	3.5	4.1
1973	120	46	46	212	2.7	3.28
1972	113	72	69	254	3.3	3.8
1971	91	69	65	225	2.9	3.4

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

**Fire Incidents**

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1975	23,913	290.7	*
1974	24,367	301.0	328.6
1973	24,721	315.9	337.0
1972	26,102	333.6	361.6
1971	23,435	299.9	335.5

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

**Dollar Loss**

Year	Dollar Fire Loss	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1975	\$131,552,081	\$15.99	*
1974	128,899,427	15.93	\$19.10
1973	114,771,792	14.67	15.31
1972	79,237,571	10.13	11.65
1971	82,036,837	10.50	10.98

Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada Catalogue 91-201, September 1975.

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

\*Data not available at this time.

## Chief Coroner's Office

### The Coroners System

The Supervising Coroner's Office was established in 1961 as the result of a report submitted by a committee appointed by the Attorney General to study the coroners system in Ontario. When the Coroners Act 1972 was proclaimed on May 31, 1973, this office was designated as the Chief Coroner's Office. The office was designed to correlate and improve the Coroners System through supervision and education of coroners, and to act as a central filing system for all coroners cases in the Province.

The Coroners System in Ontario is responsible for the investigation of all deaths reportable to a coroner as defined in the statute in order to determine for each case the identity of the deceased and the facts as to how, when, where and by what means the deceased came to his death. The system, therefore, is a vital part of law enforcement in initially determining whether deaths are due to natural causes, accident, suicide or homicide. Laxity or omissions lead to incorrect administration of justice.

Another aspect of the coroners system and one that is equally important pertains to public safety and the prevention of similar deaths in the future. Since all the facts pertaining to sudden or traumatic death become known to the coroner during his investigation and because the coroner is an unbiased, independent official, he is best qualified to provide warnings to the public of hazards to be encountered during the course of their daily lives. In addition, the inquest procedure provides an excellent medium to disseminate the true circumstances relating to a particular death, thus, providing the public with a warning about a hazardous situation, trend or contingency. The coroner's jury is also a good source for recommendations that could prevent similar deaths in the future and provides government officials with a guide to current preventive attitudes of the public and the lengths to which the public are prepared to go as regards safety.

At the present time, all coroners in Ontario are legally qualified medical practitioners. The province is therefore in the enviable position of having a one hundred percent medical coroners system, which situation is not true in most jurisdictions. Experience has shown that a physician is best qualified through education and practice to deal with the problems encountered in investigating sudden and traumatic death.

The Coroners Act 1972 was proclaimed in force on the 31st of May 1973. The impact of this statute on the Coroners System has been far-reaching as it has added considerably to the duties and responsibilities of coroners particularly as regards inquest proceedings.

The new statute makes redundant that part of the common law that pertains to coroners and the statute law will prevail. Additionally, the new statute provides more protection for persons with standing at an inquest and for witnesses summoned to the inquest. There is also provision in the revised statute for the appointment of a coroners' Council; provision for the appointment of a commissioner to conduct an inquest in place of a coroner; provision for the appointment of coroners on a new area basis, and provision for the appointment of regional coroners.

In July 1975, the Chief Coroner's Office moved into the new coroners building at 26 Grenville Street, Toronto. The ground floor of this facility accommodates the Coroners Despatch Office for Metropolitan Toronto, a body storage area that will accommodate 100 bodies, including a separate area for decomposed bodies, and autopsy facilities that will allow five autopsies to be performed simultaneously. The administrative offices for the Chief Coroner and his staff are situated on the second floor while offices and laboratory facilities for the Chief Forensic Pathologist are situated in the basement level.

Two new inquest courtrooms located at 15 Grosvenor Street, the ground level floor of the George Drew Building, were turned over to the Chief Coroner's Office in December 1975. The courtrooms and ancillary offices occupy the entire ground level floor. The larger courtroom will accommodate one hundred spectators and witnesses while the smaller will accommodate approximately one half that number. The furnishings and facilities provided in this area are probably unsurpassed in the world and include a sophisticated voice-amplification/recording system especially devised for the two inquest courts.

During the calendar year 1975 two new regional coroners were appointed to this office, Dr. W. W. Wigle, Kenora Region and Dr. R. B. Penton, Niagara Region. Three of the proposed nine regions are now covered, and it is anticipated that one or two more regional coroners will be appointed during the forthcoming year.

Due to many misconceptions concerning gun control problems, this office performed an in-depth study of fatalities involving gun-shot wounds. A copy of these figures is included with the statistical data that follows.

Suicidal death continues to be a major problem with a definite increase in teenage suicides. Our 1975 suicides include one girl nine years of age, and another thirteen years of age. A statistical study of suicides in Ontario for the period 1964 to 1974 was made by this office and some of the results of that study will also follow.

Following are the two statistical studies referred to above, plus, a statistical summary of the work volume processed through this office on a comparative basis with previous years.

Recommendations emanating from coroners' juries have been pursued by this office on a regular basis since its inception. The Coroners Act 1972 has made this procedure mandatory. It is the responsibility of this office to bring such recommendations to the attention of the appropriate persons, agencies and ministries of government. Although this office has no authority to force such organizations to implement recommendations, it is surprising the

number that are, in fact, implemented in some way. No doubt this is due to the fact that the organization affected would find itself in a most embarrassing position if a second death occurred without having remedied such situation as led to the jury recommendations. It is extremely difficult to record exact statistics on the number of recommendations that are implemented, as there is often a long time lag involved in such step, particularly with those that require amending legislation or the expenditure of large sums of money. However, this office estimates that about 75% of all meaningful recommendations are eventually implemented.

### Mercury Analysis Program

The Chief Coroner's office has been working closely with the environmental health branch of the Ministry of Health in the Mercury Analysis Program in Northwestern Ontario.

Tissue and blood samples obtained from medico-legal post mortem examinations are being provided for mercury testing and neurological examination whenever mercury might be considered a contributing factor in the death of residents of the Wabigoon-English River System.

The data obtained is being compared with clinical and histological findings to determine the pathological significance of various mercury levels and to what extent the residents are accumulating mercury from fish.

### Educational Courses for Coroners

Educational courses for coroners are held twice yearly to provide instruction in all phases of coroners' duties and responsibilities.

A basic educational course, which covers the Coroner's Act, investigations and inquests, is conducted in May and a continuing educational course is held in October of each year to keep coroners abreast of new developments in medico-legal investigations. In 1975 over 250 persons, made up of coroners, crown attorneys, pathologists and police officers attended the two courses.

**Statistical Summary:**

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Investigations . . . . .	22,500	25,000	25,773	26,900	28,000
Post Mortem Examinations . . . . .	7,700	8,500	8,055	8,400	8,300
Inquests . . . . .	556	500	440	306	327
Cremations . . . . .	3,900	4,800	5,145	6,001	6,798
Bodies - Anatomy . . . . .	387	407	413	454	472

**Fire-arms Deaths**

Attached is a statistical report compiled from the records in the Chief Coroner's Office over the past three years to determine the use of fire-arms in suicides, accidents and homicides.

A review of these cases disclosed that 72% of fire-arms deaths occurred at home and in 25% of the total deaths, alcohol was felt to be a contributing cause.

**Accidental Deaths by Firearms**

	1972	1973	1974
Handguns	0	2	3
Rifles/Shotguns	12	31	32
Unknown	1	0	0
TOTAL	13	33	35

**Suicides by Firearms**

	1972	1973	1974
Handguns	32	21	33
Rifles/Shotguns	227	226	275
Unknown	24	23	0
TOTAL	283	270	308

**Homicides by Firearms**

	1972	1973	1974
Handguns	13	8	14
Rifles/Shotguns	32	40	58
Shotguns and Handguns	0	0	3
Unknown	15	8	0
TOTAL	60	56	75

**Overall Totals**

	1972	1973	1974
Handguns	45	31	50
Rifles/Shotguns	271	297	365
Shotguns and Handguns	0	0	3
Unknown	40	31	0
TOTALS	356	359	418

	1972	1973	1974
Suicides - Total Number	1,181	1,078	1,296
Suicides by Firearms	238	270	308
% Firearm Deaths	24%	25%	24%
Homicides - Total Number	165	174	164
Homicides by Firearms	60	56	75
% Firearm Deaths	36%	32%	46%

**Suicides**

The accompanying tables show an 11-year study of suicides in Ontario and the age distribution in the year 1974.

These statistics indicate a steady growth in the number and frequency of suicides in the province and a shift in age distribution towards the younger age groups. The youngest suicide in 1974 was a 9-year old child.

Epidemiological studies will be increased this year to show the true magnitude of the problem and to assist researchers in identifying people in high risk groups, so that more effective preventive programs can be carried out. The addiction research foundation and the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry are utilizing data from our files in research programs involving drug deaths and suicides.

**Suicides by Sex**

**Ontario 1964 - 1974**

Year	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Total
1974	878	68	415	32	1,293
1973	718	66	360	33	1,078
1972	763	66	393	34	1,156
1971	Unavailable	—	Unavailable	—	1,131
1970	586	67	284	33	870
1969	616	68	287	32	903
1968	598	72	235	28	833
1967	428	71	180	29	608
1966	440	73	162	27	602
1965	437	73	163	27	600
1964	394	74	142	26	536

**Age Distribution of Suicides**

**Ontario - 1974**

Age Group	No. Male	% Male	No. Female	% Female	Total For Age Group	% For Age Group
10-19	84	80	21	20	105	8
20-29	192	75	65	25	257	20
30-39	133	62	82	38	215	17
40-49	172	66	88	34	260	20
50-59	136	59	95	41	231	18
60-69	92	67	45	33	137	11
70-79	55	79	15	21	70	5
80+	14	78	4	22	18	1
Total	878	68	415	32	1,293	100

Average Age Male 43  
Average Age Female 44

## The General Inspector of Anatomy

The revised Anatomy Act, passed in 1967, provides for the dissection of donated as well as unclaimed bodies by designated schools of anatomy.

An adequate supply of bodies is essential to teach medical students the anatomy of the human body in their undergraduate years. Courses in human anatomy are given to many para-medical students, including nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists, and others. In addition, advanced courses are given to surgeons to develop new surgical techniques, or for research purposes.

All the demands for bodies by the schools have been fulfilled.

The following schools of anatomy have been designated to receive bodies:

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| (1) University of Toronto                            | Dept. of Anatomy         |
| (2) University of Ottawa                             | Dept. of Anatomy         |
| (3) University of Western Ontario (London)           | Dept. of Anatomy         |
| (4) Queen's University (Kingston)                    | Dept. of Anatomy         |
| (5) McMaster University (Hamilton)                   | Dept. of Anatomy         |
| (6) University of Guelph                             | Section of Human Anatomy |
| (7) Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto) | Dept. of Anatomy         |

There is one General Inspector of Anatomy in Toronto and twenty-three local inspectors of anatomy appointed throughout the province to carry out the provisions of the anatomy act. Most local inspectors are in the areas near the schools. All inspectors must also be coroners. Where there is no local inspector, any coroner having jurisdiction may carry out the duties outlined in The Anatomy Act.

Lectures on The Anatomy Act are included in the instructional courses for coroners each year.

An annual meeting is held in Toronto by the General Inspector of Anatomy with all the heads of the schools of anatomy, to discuss mutual problems. The last meeting was held on January 31, 1975, with representation from all the schools. Throughout the remainder of the year, the General Inspector makes periodic visits to all the schools and inspects their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissecting and disposing of bodies. The General Inspector has the authority to suspend delivery of bodies to a school if required standards are not met. No such action was necessary during 1975.

A report must be filed by the local inspector, and the school receiving each body, with the General Inspector, who maintains a master register. This register contains particulars of all bodies at all schools in the province, when they were received, and how and when they were disposed of following dissection.

Following are some basic statistics which show the numbers of unclaimed and donated bodies processed under The Anatomy Act in 1975, compared with 1974.

- |   |            |  |
|---|------------|--|
| I. Number of bodies forwarded to Schools of Anatomy:                          | 1974 - 302 |  |
|   | 1975 - 322 |  |
| II. Number of bodies disposed of other than to Schools of Anatomy:            | 1974 - 135 |  |
|   | 1975 - 127 | (Buried by municipalities - Section 11 of The Anatomy Act) |
| III. Number of reported unclaimed bodies, which where re-claimed for burial). | 1974 - 17  |  |
|   | 1975 - 22  | (Section 5(1) of The Anatomy Act)                          |
| IV. Total Number of bodies processed under The Anatomy Act.                   | 1974 - 454 |  |
|   | 1975 - 471 |  |

## Centre of Forensic Sciences

The fundamental role of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists, and other official investigative agencies.

Its role is vital to the proper administration of justice, and this incorporates scientific examination and analysis as well as the evaluation and interpretation of physical objects and materials.

The Centre provides educational programs and materials to persons and agencies using its services. It also encourages and conducts research to improve or expand forensic science services.

The province's only forensic laboratory is located at the Centre in Toronto. Services are provided at no cost to all official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. These services include toxicology, biology, chemistry as well as firearms, toolmarks and document examination, and specialized photography.

The Centre moved into new quarters during the first half of July. These facilities now provide space and equipment unrivalled elsewhere in North America. Included in the new building is a hundred and fifty foot firing range as well as suitable space and equipment for detailed examination of motor-vehicles and other large items. Among the new equipment is a scanning electron microscope, a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer complex and a computer applied to neutron activation analysis.

The internal organization of the Centre includes several specialized sections:

### Biology Section

This section examines and identifies stains of body fluids found on a wide variety of materials and objects. Hairs and fibres are identified and compared by this section, as are botanical materials in the form of wood chips, plants and plant products.

### Chemistry Section

This section analyzes paints, glass, soil, petroleum products, explosives, metals and a wide variety of other materials. In addition, metallurgical and engineering studies of mechanical and material failure cases are conducted by this section.

### Document Section

The staff of this section examines and compares type-written, hand-written, and machine produced documents. Altered, erased and charred documents are also examined. Written material on forged cheques is classified and examinations are carried out on the various makes of paper, pens, typewriters and pencils. The Provincial Fraudulent Cheque File is also maintained by this section.

### Firearms Section

This section examines fired bullets, cartridge cases, and firearms of every description. It also receives tissue and clothing for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of gunshot residue. Additionally, this section examines tools and marks made by them when used in committing offences.

### Toxicology Section

The staff of this section conducts tests for alcohol, drugs and chemical poisons in biological and other specimens arising from investigations of a medico-legal or criminal nature. In addition, personnel in the section are responsible for acquisition and maintenance of Breathalyzers and the training of operators.

### Photography Section

The duties of this section include the search for physical matches and comparisons that are not visible to the naked eye. Photographing exhibits received by other sections is also an important function performed by this specialized group.

### Research

Training in voice identification was begun and the necessary equipment was obtained. A few cases were processed during the latter half of the year. These services will be provided, in the foreseeable future, for investigative purposes only; expert testimony will not be provided by the Centre until further research is complete.

A study of the feasibility of identifying HL-A antigens in blood stains is continuing. Further work on the identification of Esterase D polymorphs in blood stains is in progress.

With the acquisition of a liquid scintillation counter further work on the detection of L.S.D. in body specimens will be required to adjust the radio-immunoassay procedure to this more versatile instrumentation. It may be possible to apply this new procedure to selected case work in 1976.

A gas-chromatographic technique was developed to detect cocaine and its metabolites in urine specimens. This procedure should improve the capability of detecting cocaine in the urine of users.

The gas-chromatographic drug screening technique for blood specimens, developed by the Centre, has been expanded to permit the screening for basic drugs in liver tissue. This development enhances the capability to detect unsuspected drugs since liver tissue generally contains greater amounts of drugs than blood.

A Project to evaluate the effectiveness of .38 special ammunition as then required by the Ontario Police Act was completed. Recommendations emanating from this study resulted in changes to this Act and different ammunition being purchased by police agencies within the province.

Fifteen papers were presented at forensic meetings and to professional groups; seven papers were published in scientific journals.

#### Programs

The Centre's educational program included lectures at the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Provincial Police Training and Development Centre, the Metropolitan Toronto Police College, Forensic Pathology course, Crown Attorneys, Canadian Forces Security and Intelligence Branch, and the University of Ottawa, Faculty of Law.

Visitors to the Centre included representatives from forensic laboratories in the United States of America, Australia, Israel and the United Kingdom.

Three two-week Breathalyzer courses were held comprising one hundred students from the Ontario Provincial Police, Municipal Police Forces and the Canadian Forces Security and Intelligence Branch.

Members of the staff participated in fifteen conferences and seminars dealing directly with matters of interest to the Centre as a means of improving staff capabilities. A number of the staff took university and civil service courses.

The Director, Mr. D. M. Lucas was elected Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Alcohol and Drugs of the National Safety Council (U.S.A.); Mr. J. P. Bortniak was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science.

To partially meet the demand for tours of the Centre, a few senior science students from the University of Toronto were trained to conduct tours two afternoons a week. If this proves successful and worthwhile, this kind of arrangement will be continued. At the present, only senior secondary school students, college or university groups and professionally related groups are accepted for tours.

A member of the Chemistry Section was appointed a full time Centre Receiving Officer.

#### Comments On Case Data

Table I shows a comparison of cases reported for 1974 and 1975. The overall increase is 3.2% with the larger increases being in the Chemistry, Biology and Document Examination Sections. The number of cases received (9,326) equalled the number reported (9,325); however, the heavy backlog of almost 900 cases was not reduced. As a result, the average turnaround time increased from 22 to 29 days.

The average number of items per case increased from 6.1 in 1974 to 6.4 in 1975.

There was no appreciable change in the distribution of cases in terms of the submitting agency or nature of investigation e.g. crimes against persons vs. crimes against property.

#### Cases and Items 1974 - 1975

Section	Source	Cases		Items	
		1974	1975	1974	1975
Biology	Metro	283	294	2442	2379
	O.P.P.	208	194	1926	1829
	Municipal	291	359	2458	3528
	Pathologists	14	-	14	-
	Other	10	14	29	43
	<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>6869</b>	<b>7779</b>
Toxicology	Metro	220	203	346	329
	O.P.P.	602	613	799	988
	Municipal	431	495	738	908
	Pathologists	2420	2564	5187	5411
	Other	304	110	629	165
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3977</b>	<b>3985</b>	<b>7699</b>	<b>7801</b>
Firearms	Metro	79	78	524	417
	O.P.P.	177	162	1464	826
	Municipal	126	137	996	751
	Pathologists	2	4	2	6
	Other	14	17	101	42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>3087</b>	<b>2042</b>
Chemistry	Metro	134	151	516	684
	O.P.P.	311	379	1451	1495
	Municipal	315	407	1299	1672
	Pathologists	1	1	1	3
	Other	123	178	466	738
	<b>Total</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>3733</b>	<b>4592</b>
Documents	Metro	140	178	3111	4613
	O.P.P.	125	129	1662	3214
	Municipal	323	386	4933	5982
	Pathologists	-	-	-	-
	Other	79	84	1408	1164
	<b>Total</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>11114</b>	<b>14973</b>
Fraudulent Cheques	Metro	1306	941	2405	2153
	O.P.P.	351	457	675	1160
	Municipal	615	738	1356	1702
	Pathologists	-	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2272</b>	<b>2136</b>	<b>4436</b>	<b>5015</b>
Photography	Metro	9	12	61	41
	O.P.P.	13	18	71	100
	Municipal	8	21	57	79
	Pathologists	-	-	-	-
	Other	2	2	5	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>228</b>
TOTAL CENTRE	Metro	1973	1857	7069	10616
	O.P.P.	1787	1952	8003	9612
	Municipal	2109	2543	11837	14622
	Pathologists	2437	2569	5204	5420
	Other	532	405	4974	2160
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8838</b>	<b>9326</b>	<b>37087</b>	<b>42430</b>

## Forensic Pathology

The forensic pathologist is a vital member of the team which is involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. In this Province, this kind of death is investigated initially by the Coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation it might be decided that a postmortem examination which includes a medicolegal autopsy will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar in medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a speciality as other subdivisions of pathology, e.g., neuropathology, skin pathology, etc. In any inquiry into sudden death whether it turns out to be from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link-man between Coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During the year 1975, the Coroners office investigated 28,000 sudden deaths. Of this number, they ordered 8,300 medicolegal autopsies which were carried out by 248 pathologists throughout the Province and authorized to carry out medicolegal autopsies.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes of and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the Province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in Forensic Pathology.

The objectives can be achieved by:

- a) Providing an advisory service to police, Coroners and pathologists in the Province.
- b) Developing training programmes in forensic pathology.
- c) Carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

During July 1975, the Agency was rehoused in a new facility at 26 Grenville Street, Toronto. The remainder of the year saw intense activity relating to 'bedding down' of staff and new equipment in this facility. The result has been the creation of a second-to-none Forensic Pathology department with full 'back up' facilities for medicolegal autopsies.

### Staff

During the year the following were appointed to the Branch:

1. Dr. J. A. J. Ferris, Deputy Director, Aug. 1 — Contract.
2. Mr. Franco Piredda, Forensic Photographer, Oct. 20 — Contract.
3. Mr. James Beaton, R.T.(R), Forensic Radiographer, Oct. 20 — Contract.
4. Miss Miriam Rosenblatt, R.T., Medical Technologist, Dec. 12 — Contract.
5. Miss Beverly Sharman, Secretary 5, Oct. 20 — Classified.

During the year the Branch lost a valuable employee upon the death of Mr. Chris Heck who for many years had held the post of Senior Mortuary Assistant.

### Educational

During the year two Forensic Pathology Seminars were held:

1. March 10 through 14, attended by 100 senior police investigators from police departments across Ontario. Forty hours of tuition were given during this course, by lecturers invited from Ontario, Quebec and the United States. A transcript of the proceedings amounting to 290 pages was issued to all participants.
2. November 17 through November 27, attended by 95 senior police investigators from police departments across Canada, representing all Provinces with the exception of P.E.I. and Newfoundland. A total of 72 hours of tuition was provided by lecturers from Ontario, Quebec, the United States and Great Britain. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 600 pages is now complete and will be sent to all participants.

The Director gave 49 hours of lectures to pathologists groups, Coroners, Criminology students and police officers including an ongoing monthly address of 7 hours to the R.C.M.P. Investigators Course.

The Deputy Director, in addition to his participation in the November Seminar was invited to speak at an International Symposium on Natural Unexpected Death in Stockholm during December and address students at the Toronto Institute of Medical Technologists.

Mr. Jack Evans attended a 3 day Medicolegal Seminar for Law Enforcement Officers held in Pittsburgh in January.

The Director attended the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences in Chicago during February.

### Level of Service — 1975

Medicolegal autopsies	—108 including 49 homicides
Skeletal remains examined	—21 including 5 homicides
Number of microscopic preparations	—1520
Medicolegal photographs for teaching and record purposes	—3240
Number of Court appearances	—54 (approximately 300 hours)
X-rays taken	—approximately 500
Consultants, second opinions for Crown and Defence	—89
Number of hours seminar	—112 for 195 participants

### Travelling

Number of miles travelled by road for entire Branch — 4871. This includes attendances at Court, educational programmes, scenes of crime and autopsies.

### Administration

Following the submission of the multi-year plan in 1974 in which the establishment of three peripheral medicolegal autopsy facilities in North Bay, Timmins and Thunder Bay was recommended, the Director and his Executive Officer visited suggested sites for these buildings in the three areas. As a result of these exploratory visits the Branch recommended that these facilities should be sited on presently available O.P.P. territory.

The establishment of these three mortuaries with x-ray facilities in the areas suggested would serve as centres for wide catchment areas in the north of the Province thereby facilitating the performance of high calibre medicolegal autopsies.

The appointment of as yet undesignated but recommended pathologists to the status of District Pathologists had not been implemented by the end of the year.

### Research

Research in three areas was initiated towards the end of the year as follows:

1. An exploration of the possible uses of a relatively new x-ray technique known as Xeroradiography. This is a technique which facilitates the visualization of soft tissues of the body and to date has been used mainly in the field of diagnosis and screening of breast cancer.

To date it has been found to have definite advantages over standard x-ray techniques in such fields as a) the demonstration of fine bone detail, b) postmortem coronary angiography whereby the anatomy, distribution, blockage, etc., of the coronary arteries can be demonstrated postmortem, c) the demonstration of foreign bodies e.g. bullets, shotgun pellets, other metallic fragments prior to autopsy, d) the visualization of structures of the neck in cases of strangulation, e) demonstrating air embolism in the brain, f) showing the contents of home loaded shotgun shells.

## Emergency Measures Branch

Work is proceeding in an effort to demonstrate gunshot powder residues in clothing and tissue in close range firearm discharges.

2. The pathology of the heart in cases of sudden death involving the younger age groups. This includes investigation of the nervous conducting tissue in the heart and the effects of small vessel obstruction in the coronary artery tree.
3. A testing of the hypothesis that the finer structure of any bone is unique to each individual. This is being investigated by the x-raying of a large number of bodies with subsequent x-ray comparisons of this series. If the hypothesis is substantiated, this will a) enable positive identification of fragmentary human remains (if pre-death x-rays are available for comparison) and b) provide adequate evidence in Courts of law in cases of disputed identity of victims.

Identification by this method has already been accomplished to our satisfaction in three cases during the year.

The Emergency Measures Branch of the Ministry of the Solicitor General ceased its operation as of December 31st, 1975.

In his Budget Speech in April, 1975, the Provincial Treasurer announced the government's intention to withdraw financial support from the Emergency Measures Program in Ontario and to phase out the Emergency Measures Branch by December 31st, 1975.

### Activities, 1975

Members of the Branch continued to give advice and assistance to municipalities in the preparation and authorization of plans to meet emergencies which occur in peacetime. There was also a continuation of the work with the Ministry of Health, Ontario Hydro, The Ontario Provincial Police, and the Regional Municipality of Durham in the preparation of the Pickering Generating Station Plan for dealing with radiation spills. As of April 1st, the Branch commenced the phase out operation including the transfer of inventory and records and re-allocation of staff to other positions. During this period there was continued advice and assistance to municipalities and a further 40 peacetime emergency plans were reviewed by the Branch. As of December 31st, 1975 a total of 301 municipal plans to meet peacetime emergencies had been completed. A list showing the municipalities having such plans has been given to the Lead Ministries.

The Federal Government is providing grants to Municipalities that qualify under their guidelines for the calendar year, 1976. Many municipalities have taken advantage of this financial assistance. These grants are obtained directly from the Federal Government.

### Lead Ministries

The Government agreed that there would come into being a system of Lead Ministries to develop joint action by Ontario Government Ministries during peacetime emergencies. This system will require the development of task forces consisting of senior representatives of various ministries involved in alleviating such emergencies. Each 'Lead Ministry' will provide leadership to cohesively employ all available resources of several governmental bodies in any large scale emergency to provide maximum assistance as effectively as possible.

The allocation of Lead Ministries to help in emergencies will provide similar services to those formerly co-ordinated by the Emergency Measures Branch.

The Ontario Government has established a Lead Ministry Concept as outlined in Order-in-Council Number O.C. 1487/75. This Order-in-Council is outlined below:

Designated Ministry	Responsibility
Environment	Spills of chemicals, oil or other contaminants or toxic agents; gas or oil pipeline breaks.
Health	Epidemic Nuclear Reactor accident with off-site effects. Heavy Water Plant accident with off-site effects.
Natural Resources	Flood Forest Fire
Solicitor General	Major Air Crash. Other Peacetime Emergencies. War Emergency.
Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs	Funding and co-ordination of extraordinary Provincial expenditures on emergencies.

# Ministry Organization

The Lead Ministry Concept is not a program as such but is a procedure which has been established whereby municipalities facing an emergency beyond their resources, may request assistance from the Provincial Government through the Ministry responsible.

## Finance and Administration

In the calendar year ended December 31st, 1975, total direct expenditures under the Emergency Measures Program amounted to approximately 1.5 million. Of this 61% was provided by the government of Ontario, 32% by the Federal government, and 7% by Municipal Governments, with 71% of the total amount being spent at the Municipal level.

### Solicitor General Deputy Solicitor General

The Honourable John P. MacBeth, Q.C.  
A.A. Russell, Q.C.

### Ministry Secretariat

J. Allen, Special Assistant to the Deputy  
S. Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor  
M. A. Brown, Management Services Coordinator  
B. E. Dorigo, Police Liaison Coordinator  
L. H. Edwards, Director, Internal Audit  
P.F.L. Gow, Executive Director, Administration  
J. M. Ritchie, Director of Legal Services

### Ontario Police Commission

Police Service Advisors  
Intelligence Services  
Planning and Research  
Ontario Police College

Chairman: E. D. Bell, Q.C.  
Members: His Honour Judge T. J. Graham  
Major General H. A. Sparling

### Ontario Provincial Police

Administration: Personnel  
Staff Services  
Special Services  
Field Operations; Traffic Operations

Commissioner: H. H. Graham  
Deputy Commissioner, Operations: L. R. Gartner  
Deputy Commissioner, Services: J. L. Erskine

### Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

Chairman: C. Gordon Simmons  
Arbitrator: G. S. Ferguson, Q.C.

### Public Safety Division

Assistant Deputy Minister  
Chief Coroner's Office  
Centre of Forensic Sciences  
Forensic Pathology  
Fire Marshal  
Emergency Measures Branch

F. L. Wilson, Q.C.  
Dr. H. B. Cotnam  
D. M. Lucas, Director  
Dr. J. Hillsdon-Smith  
J. H. Kendall  
N. W. Timmerman, Director

**END**

*7. 10/10/1911*