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METROPOLITAN TORONTO POLICE — ANN A REPORT

METROPOLITAN TORONTO BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ending December 31st, 1977.

NCJRS

JUN 16 1978

ACQUISITIONS

Board of Commissioners of Police



His Honour Judge
PHILIP G. GIVENS
Chairman

(Elected Chairman — September 1, 1977)

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His Honour Judge
CHARLES O. BICK
Chairman
(Retired — July 1, 1977)

His Honour Judge
GARTH H. F. MOORE
Vice-Chairman



Metropolitan Chairman
PAUL V. GODFREY
Member



MR. WINFIELD C. McKAY
Member



MAYOR DENNIS FLYNN
Member



Command Officers



Deputy Chief
JOHN W. ACKROYD
Field Operations



Chief of Police
HAROLD J. ADAMSON



Deputy Chief
JAMES M. NOBLE
Staff Operations



Deputy Chief
VICTOR J. TELFORD
Administrative Operations





Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police

590 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4Y 2J5 967-2300

His Honour
Judge Philip G. Givens
Chairman

April 4th, 1978.

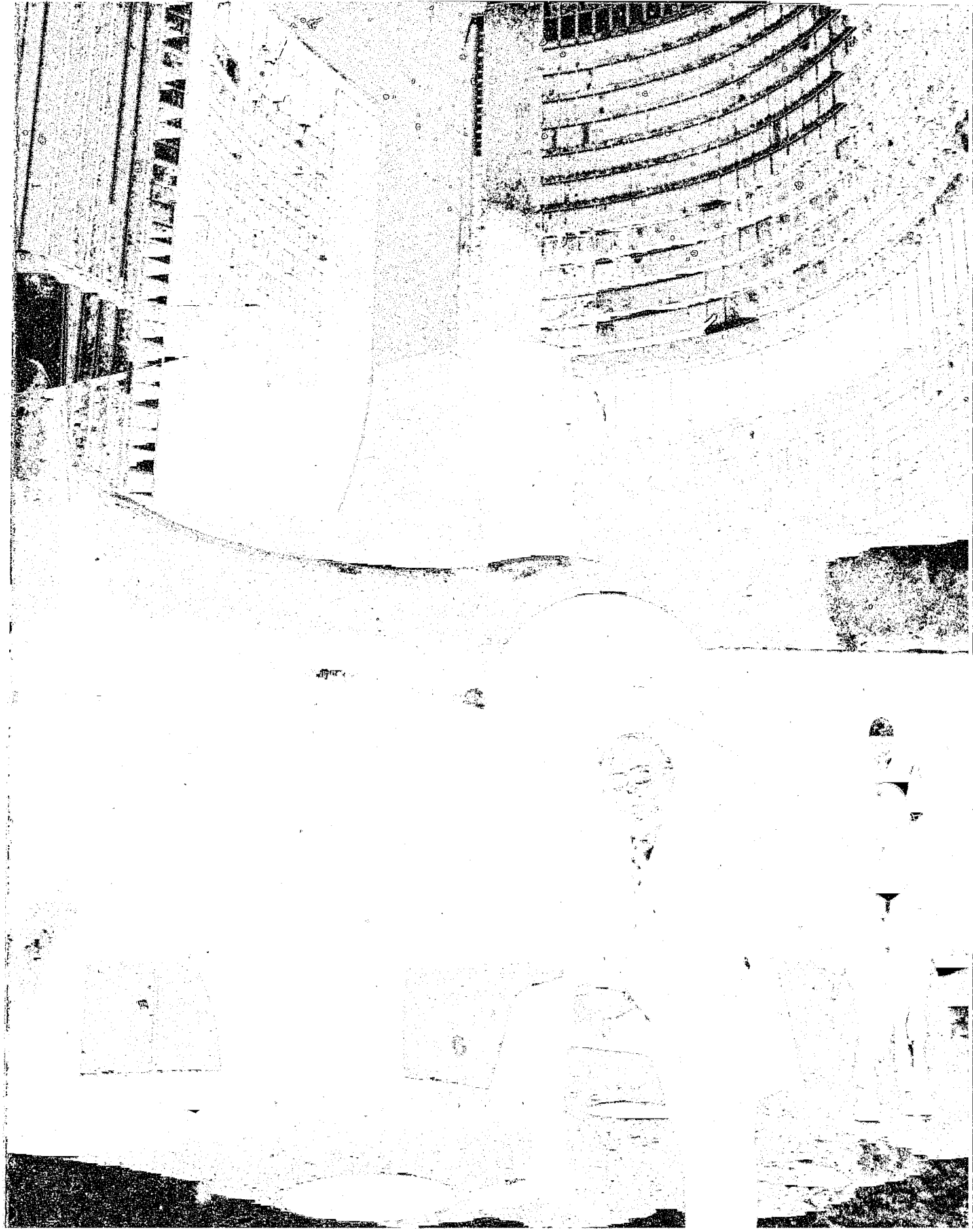
It gives me a great deal of personal pride, as the recently elected Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Police, to present the twenty-first annual report of the Metropolitan Toronto Police.

As the Force enters its third decade of operations, the citizens of our fine community can rest secure in the knowledge that, not only has their police service developed into one of the finest law enforcement agencies in North America, it has also become an organization acutely tuned to the demanding needs of a multi-cultural society. Community awareness was never greater than in the past year and this spirit of complete dedication will continue in the years to come.

Fiscal restraints, which are being placed on every form of public service, will bring an added burden to all of those connected with the police service of Metropolitan Toronto in 1978, but let there be no doubt, by working together, the Force and the Board will ensure that there is no lessening of the outstanding performance chronicled on these pages.

PPG/nm

Philip G. Givens
Chairman.

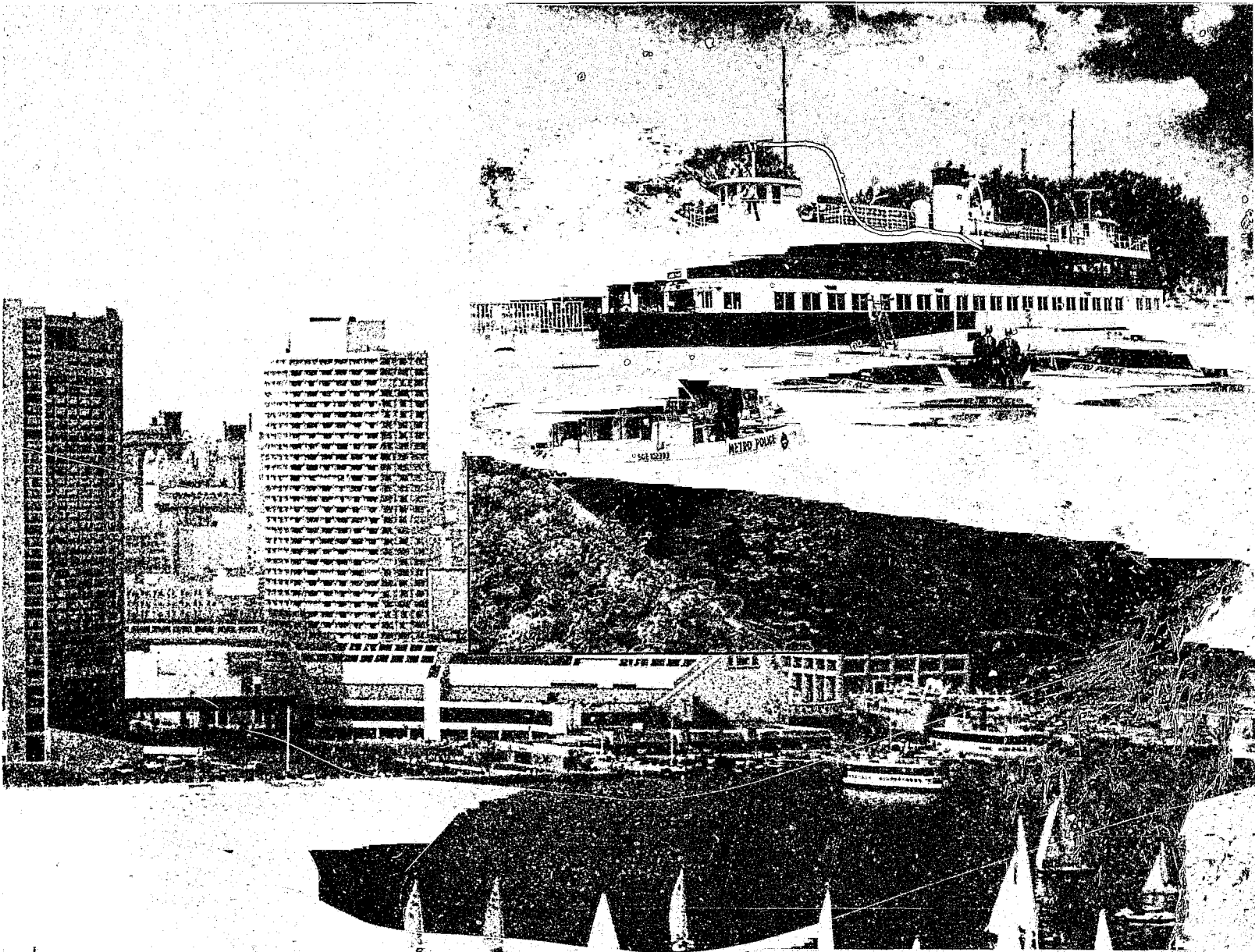




One of the most exciting and dramatic features of Metropolitan Toronto is the 51.5 kilometres of shoreline that forms the southern boundary of the municipality. The many fine beaches, parks and marinas, that have been created along this expanse of Lake Ontario, provide the citizens of the area with easy access to a recreational facility that has few equals in the major cities of North America.

Each day, from early May until well into October, the boating enthusiasts of the community make full use of the waters abutting their civic doorstep. From sunrise to dusk, and sometimes well into the evening hours, pleasure craft of all sizes and description, in what seems to be an ever increasing number, dot the lake.

To provide part of the "service and protection" so necessary for this sizable recreational pastime, the Marine Unit of the Metropolitan Toronto Police operated a fleet of 3 boats for 16 hours of each day during the 1977 boating season. This fleet consisted of:



Boat # 1 — a 22 foot Grew 245 — with a deep "V" fibre glass hull — powered by a 180 H.P. inboard — outboard V-8 engine.

Boat # 2 — a 25 foot Grew SS 255 — with a deep "V" fibre glass hull — powered by dual 170 H.P. in line 6 cylinder engines coupled to a twin prop inboard — outboard unit.

Boat # 3 — a 21 foot Boston Whaler — the hull is a modified "V" with high sponsons for stability — powered by two 70 H.P. outboard motors.

The staff of the Marine Unit, one sergeant and nineteen constables, reported that during the past season they gave assistance to 91 disabled boats, provided transportation for 35 injured persons, investigated 842 boats, issued 155 cautions and laid 55 charges, while making 649 visits to waterfront parks such as Ashbridges Bay, Scarborough Bluffs and Marie Curtis.

Youth Bureau



Shortly after the formation of the Metropolitan Toronto Police, the Board of Commissioners of Police became increasingly aware of the extent and seriousness of juvenile crime and responded by establishing a Youth Bureau. Since its formation in 1958, the bureau has been charged with the following specific responsibilities:

Prevention of delinquency: Through proper investigative and referral procedures, many youngsters who are heading for more serious problems may be saved from continued delinquency.

Early Identification: Delinquent behaviour permitted to continue for a long period of time is difficult to interrupt. The child who is shoplifting at eight or nine years of age may well be stealing cars and breaking into houses at fourteen. The earlier the delinquent child, or the child who is neglected, abused or emotionally disturbed can be identified the better.

Investigation of Juvenile Crimes: Careful, intensive investigation of juvenile offenders by personnel who have the time and expertise has solved countless offences in the Metropolitan area that may have otherwise gone unclear.

Disposition of the Juvenile Offender: Intelligent and realistic dispositions, based on all of the available information about the offence and the offender, is the responsibility of the investigating officer who must decide whether

or not a child is likely to repeat or discontinue his delinquent behaviour.

When all available information about the child and the offence has been gathered and evaluated, the Youth Bureau officer has a choice of dispositions.

The officer may caution the child and release the child to his parents with no further action.

The officer may caution and release the child to his parents, but suggest and often arrange referral to a resource in the community for additional help and support, such as counselling or treatment.

The officer may charge the child and release him to his parents for future court appearance.

The officer may, in the most serious cases, charge and detain the child in an observation home.

During the past year, 25,403 offenders were dealt with in the following manner:

Cautioned and released to parents . .	18,753
Cautioned, released and referred to agency	544
Charged and released for future court appearance	5,376
Charged and detained	730



Citizen Complaint Bureau



While a Complaint Bureau had been established in 1969 to handle the more serious complaints made against members of the Force, the Board of Commissioners of Police, concerned about this contentious problem, continued to search for a system to effectively and equitably deal with all complaints about members of the Metropolitan Toronto Police. As part of the search, the Board appointed Mr. Arthur Maloney Q.C. in May of 1974 to study and report upon the complaint procedures of the Force.

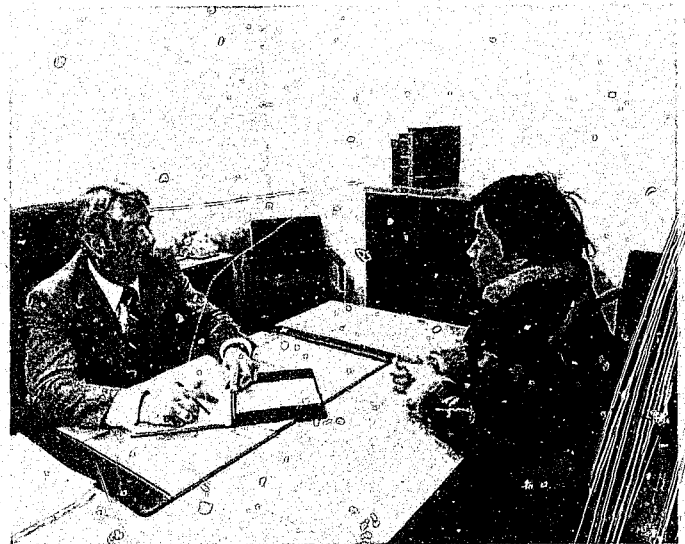
The resulting submission, which was to become known as the Maloney Report, is now recognized as possibly the definite study on citizen-police complaint procedures in Canada. In his report, Mr. Maloney made 53 recommendations, while stressing the principle that "investigative procedures must feature a search for the truth". For it was made clear that the essence of a successful handling of such complaints lies in a determined and impartial examination of the facts by qualified investigators, and the disposition of complaints in such a manner as to satisfy the complainant, the police and the public at large, that every reasonable effort has been made to clear up the matter. The object therefore is to maintain the integrity of the police service and to secure public confidence in the police.

On December 17, 1975, the Board went on record as supporting in principle the concept of the Maloney Report and took immediate

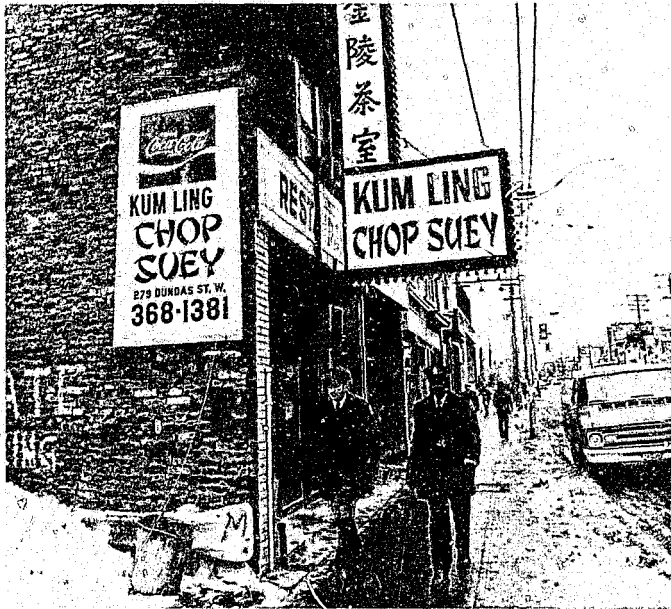
steps to implement the majority of the recommendations that did not require legislative amendments.

In addition to adopting a comprehensive complaint procedure for the Force, one that would insure that all complaints were dealt with in the same manner, the Board placed the newly created Citizen Complaint Bureau under the command of a Superintendent and substantially increased the strength of the Bureau to reduce the possibility of delays in complaint processing. To make it easier for citizens to register complaints and eliminate the nervous apprehension for some of them of going into a "police station," the Citizen Complaint Bureau offices, complete with private interviewing rooms, were separated from any other police building or operation. These offices, located in the very centre of Metropolitan Toronto at 3080 Yonge Street, are open seven days of the week. To ensure that the Board is cognizant of the volume of complaints and their status, the officer in charge of the Citizen Complaint Bureau is required to report each month to the Board through the Chief of Police, who is responsible for the efficiency of the investigations.

Without any intention to minimize the seriousness of the complaints made against members of the Force, one should be aware, that of the approximately 3,761,758 contacts the police had with the public in 1977, only 849 or .02% resulted in complaints being registered.



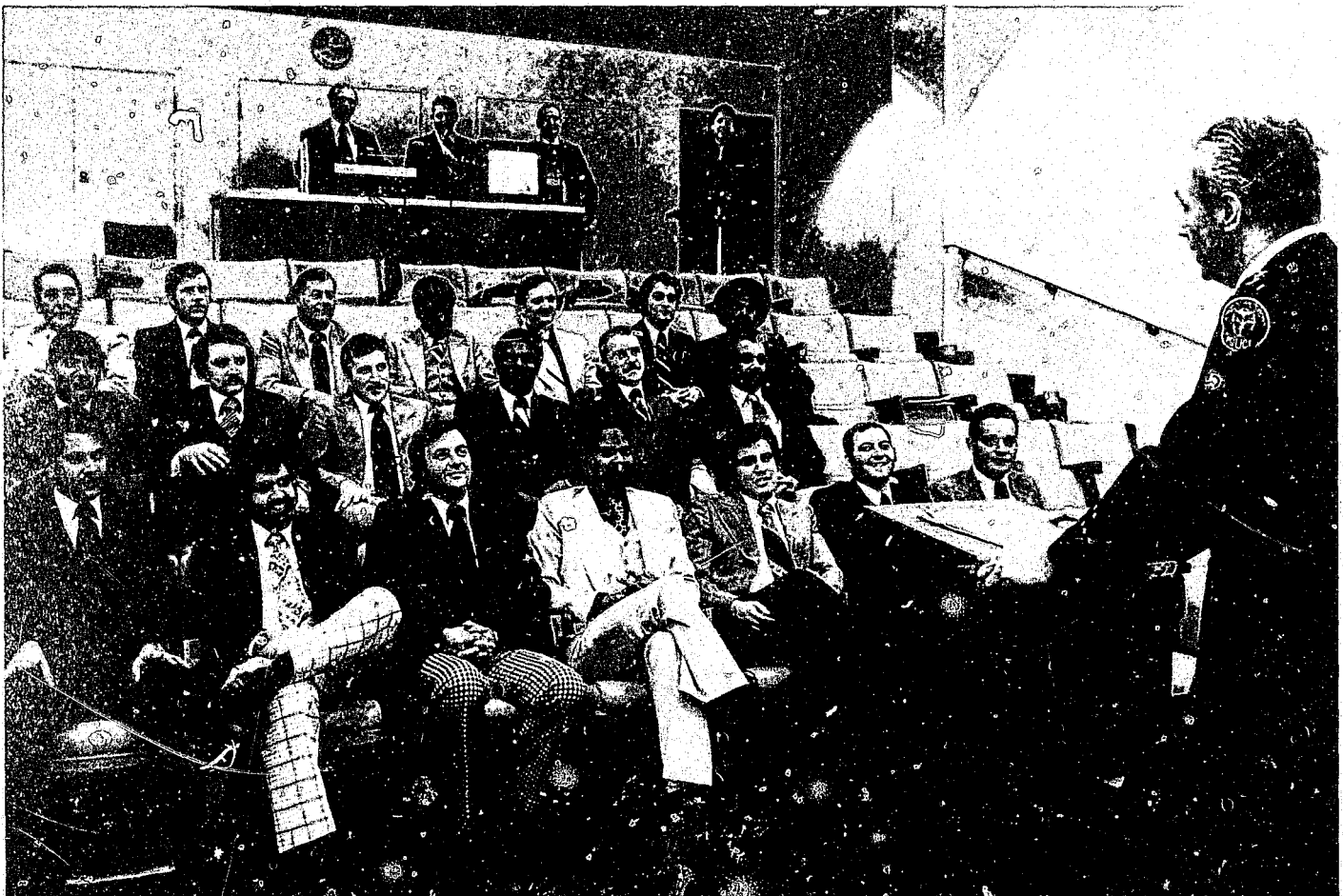
Community Involvement



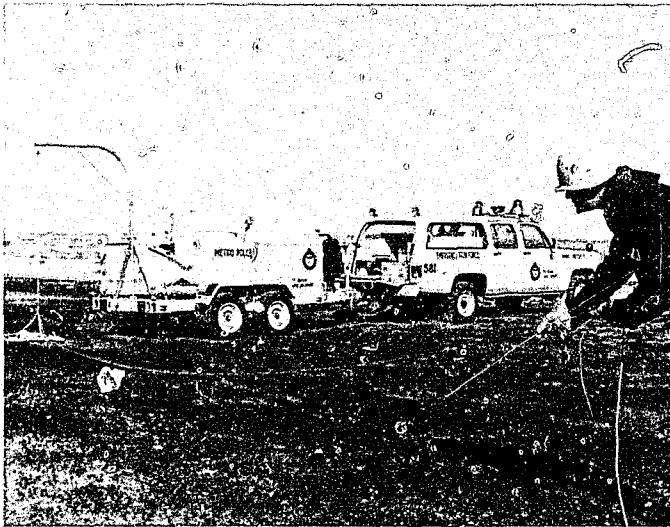
In 1970, twenty-two specially selected officers were put into Community Service work, as an expansion of a proven pilot system established in the late 1960's, to overcome the gap between the community and the police. They received intensive training from psychiatrists, social workers, psychologists, family counsellors and took part in dialogue with young people. Since that time, the number of Community Service Officers, including those now assigned to the newly created ethnic squads, has grown considerably and their training in social services has been broadened.

As an extension of this effort to re-introduce the police officer to the community, a special area foot patrol has been established in a number of areas. Two-member teams of uniform officers, patrolling on foot, are assigned to special beats. These beats are set up in such a way as to improve each officer's knowledge of the problems relating to that segment of the community, through close contact with the people living and working in the neighbourhood.

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Emergency Task Force



While the administrators of modern law enforcement agencies have tended to play down the sometimes violent nature of police work and stressed instead the service aspects of their organizations, this has in no way prevented the development within the Metropolitan Toronto Police of a special unit to deal with the very real problems of to-day's society. Acts of international terrorism, including the placing of explosive devices, sniping by barricaded gunmen, and hostage taking incidents in connection with criminal extortions, are unfortunately a world wide phenomena that can strike any community at any time.

Fully trained and equipped teams of police officers are either on mobile patrol or available for immediate recall to handle all of these eventualities on a twenty-four hour basis. As an example, during 1977, the Emergency Task Force responded to 547 calls concerning a "man with a gun."

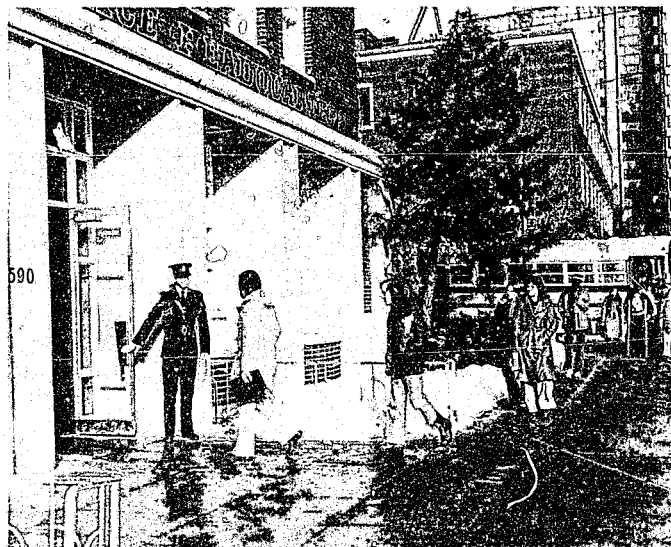


Information Services

The Information Services Unit is responsible for co-ordinating the dissemination of news releases to the media concerning crime and other incidents of interest. The unit's duties were highlighted during 1977, when as an expression of their support for the principle of keeping the public well informed, the Board of Commissioners of Police directed the Force to strengthen their relations with all segments of the popular press.

While dealing with these day to day requirements, the staff of Information Services conducted tours of Headquarters, which included a visit to our interesting police Museum, for approximately 25,000 persons. In addition, the unit organized a very successful Police Week exhibit at the Scarborough Town Mall.

12 The success of this Police Week exhibit could not have been possible without the unselfish efforts of the men and women of our 268 strong Auxiliary Force.



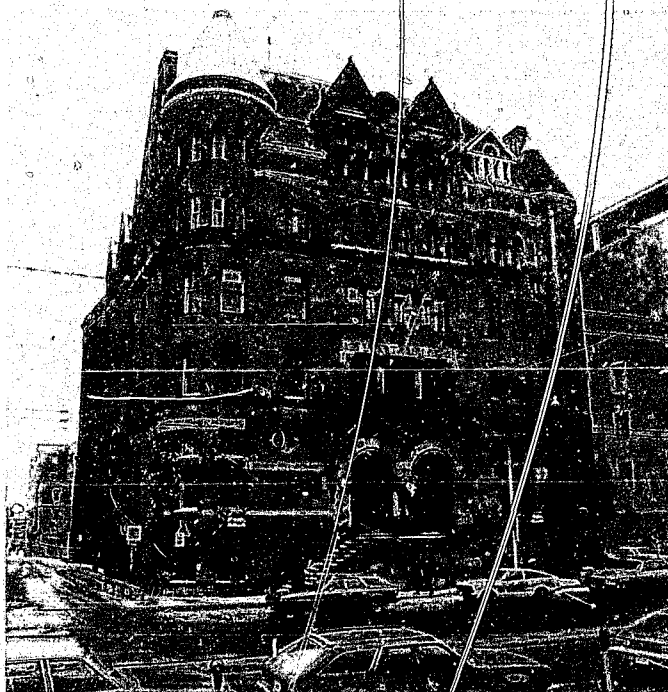
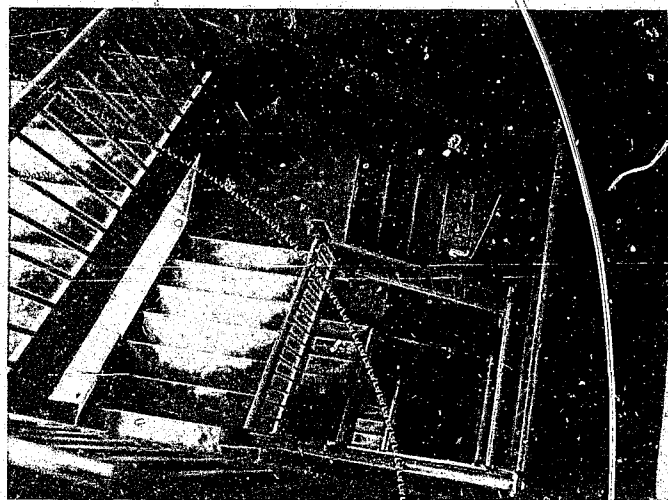
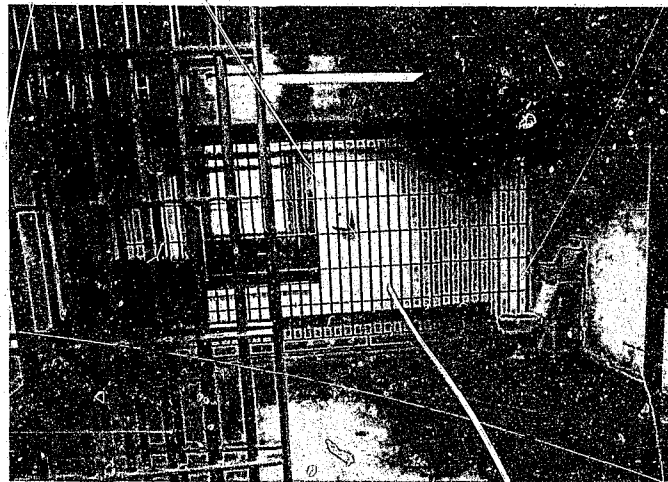
Goodbye 149 College Street

It is strange how certain addresses take on a significance far greater than the title of the building situated at the location. One such address that comes to mind would be the very famous Number 10 Downing Street, the official residence of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. Another one, so far as the police of the Toronto area are concerned, would be 149 College Street.

Originally the structure at this address, officially known as the Stewart Building, had been built in 1890 as a facility for the Toronto Athletic Club. Designed by the noted architect Edward James Lennox, the man responsible for Toronto's beautiful old City Hall, the building was taken over shortly after completion by the City of Toronto and became the Toronto Technical School.

In 1931, it was once again converted to another use, that of the headquarters building of the City of Toronto Police Force. When this force was amalgamated in 1957 with the 13 other area municipal police forces, the building continued to be used as the first headquarters of the newly unified force, the Metropolitan Toronto Police. During the period before amalgamation, the training school for the City of Toronto Force was also quartered on the fifth floor of the facility. Every new police officer from the City of Toronto Force; plus many of the new officers from the regional forces, passed through the Stewart Building during their recruit training. All those who attended these classes will remember clearly climbing up and down the staircase shown here, while wondering what their future police careers held for them. Some were to return many years later, to once again serve in the building, after its conversion to a police station.

In December of 1960, after the headquarters function had been moved to a new location, 149 College Street was transformed, by the addition of cells and other operational features, into Number 52 Police Station. From that date, until February 20, 1977, the venerable old edifice housed the staff of one of the busiest police divisions in all of Canada.

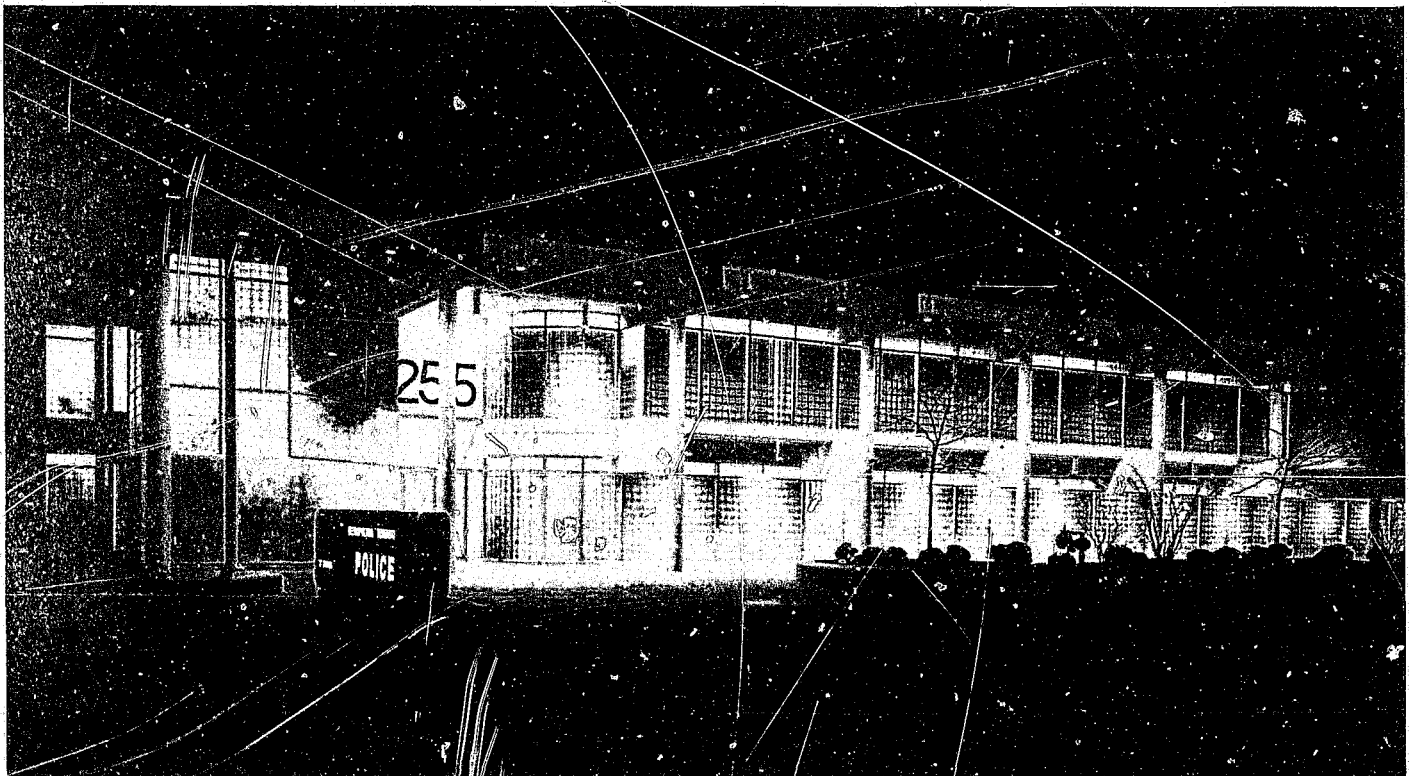
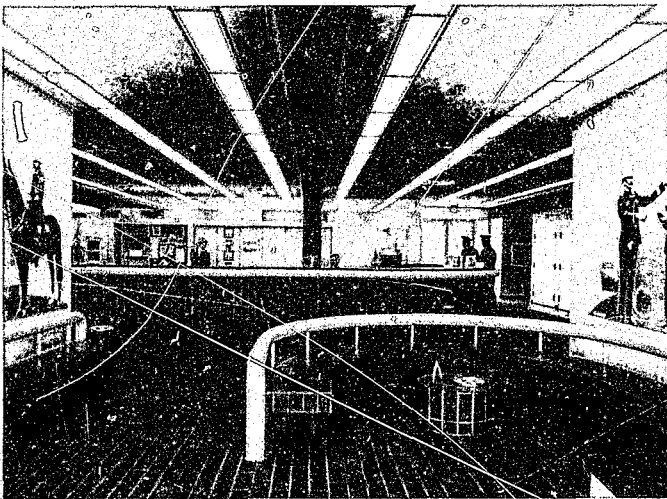


Number 52 Division

The year 1977 saw the completion of two major police facilities in Metropolitan Toronto. The first to go into operation was the new Number 52 Station located at 255 Dundas Street West, which was officially opened at 12:01 A.M. on February 21, 1977.

This new station, designed by the Toronto architectural firm of Shore Tilbe Henschel Irwin, conforms to the City of Toronto's intention of a structure which would be architecturally compatible with the new Art Gallery of Ontario, and defines the proposed linear sculptured mall linking University Avenue to the Henry Moore Wing of the Art Gallery. The wide plaza at the front of the building provides landscaped areas into which sculpture can be integrated.

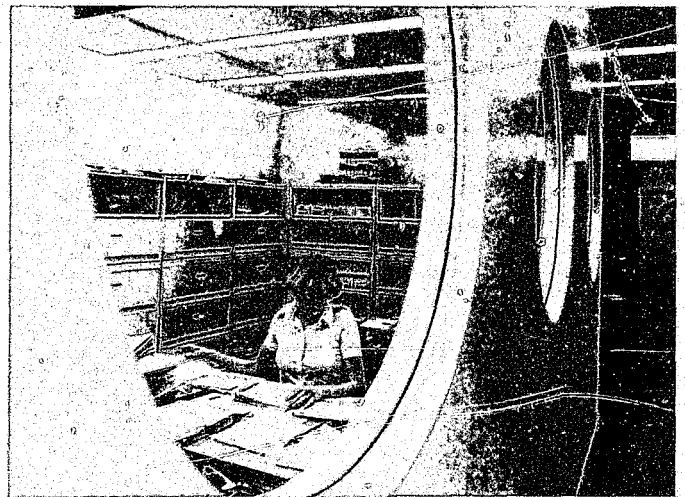
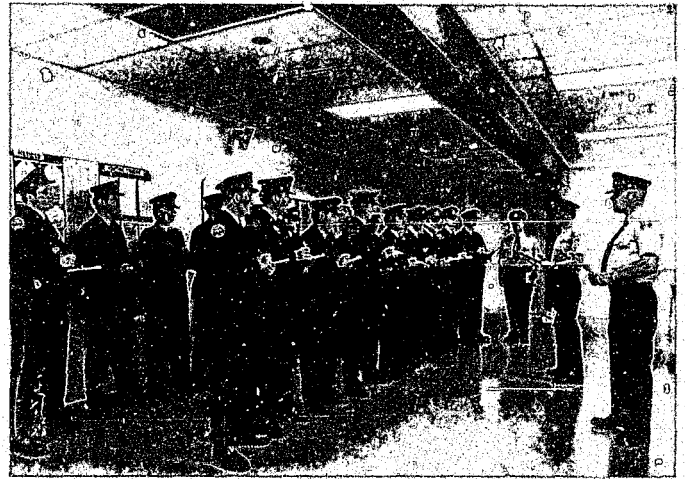
The facility is a three-storey, colonnaded structure with a concrete frame and exterior cladding of textured precast concrete. The open, but defensible nature of the building is a result of large glass walls of solid, clear glass blocks which give security, yet create a human environment not felt in most police stations of the past.



Aside from the excellent appearance of the structure, the new station with its well lit office areas, bright and cheerful guard and lunch rooms, adequate locker rooms, well designed line-up room, and a properly ventilated pistol range, has proven to be an outstanding police facility — one that will continue to provide the busiest division in all of Metropolitan Toronto with a suitable base for a great many years to come.

By clever design, the building has the structural frame (column and beam) completed on the rear section of the third floor. This will allow future expansion onto this level by the addition of a roof and wall system, with no disruption to the police function of the station.

At its meeting of July 7, 1977, the Board of Commissioners of Police responded to a request from the City of Toronto Council by directing that the new Number 52 Station be identified by a sign in Chinese. Before the summer was out, three large characters appeared above the front door of the station, proclaiming to the Chinese community that it was in fact their police station.



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CHARLES O. BICK COLLEGE

his honor wife
Mrs. C. L. L.
and
two children

食水

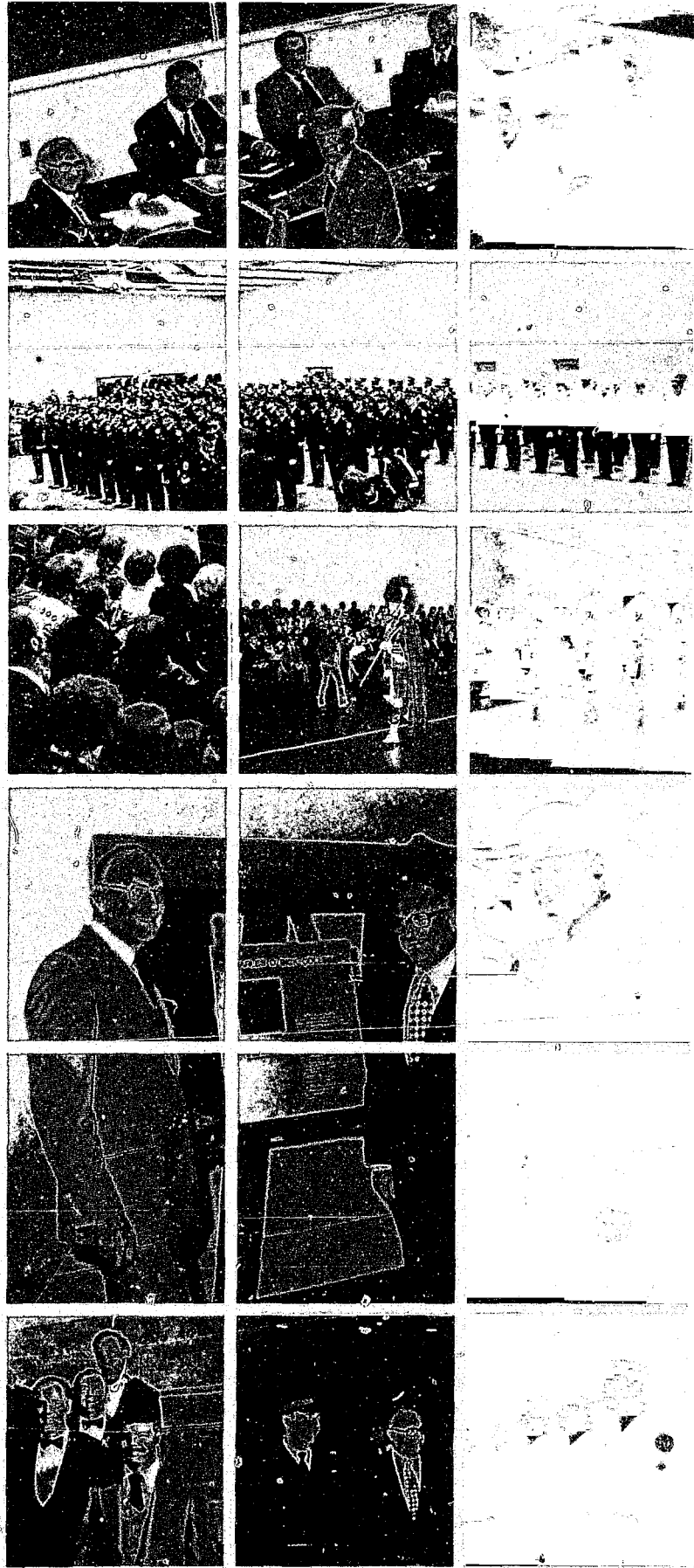
SECRET

At long last

Conceptual planning for our new College, which had started over four years ago, has at long last produced the strikingly handsome three-storey building located at 4620 Finch Avenue East in the Borough of Scarborough.

On November 24, 1977, the new facility was officially opened in grand style. As a prelude to the ceremony, the Board of Commissioners of Police held one of their regular meetings in the theatre of the school. This was one of the few times such a meeting has occurred in any police building other than headquarters.

The opening pageant featured a mass graduation of the last two classes to pass through the old college, plus the very moving dedication of the building as the Charles O. Bick College. A fitting tribute to the former Chairman in recognition of his 21 years of outstanding service.



Charles O. Bick College

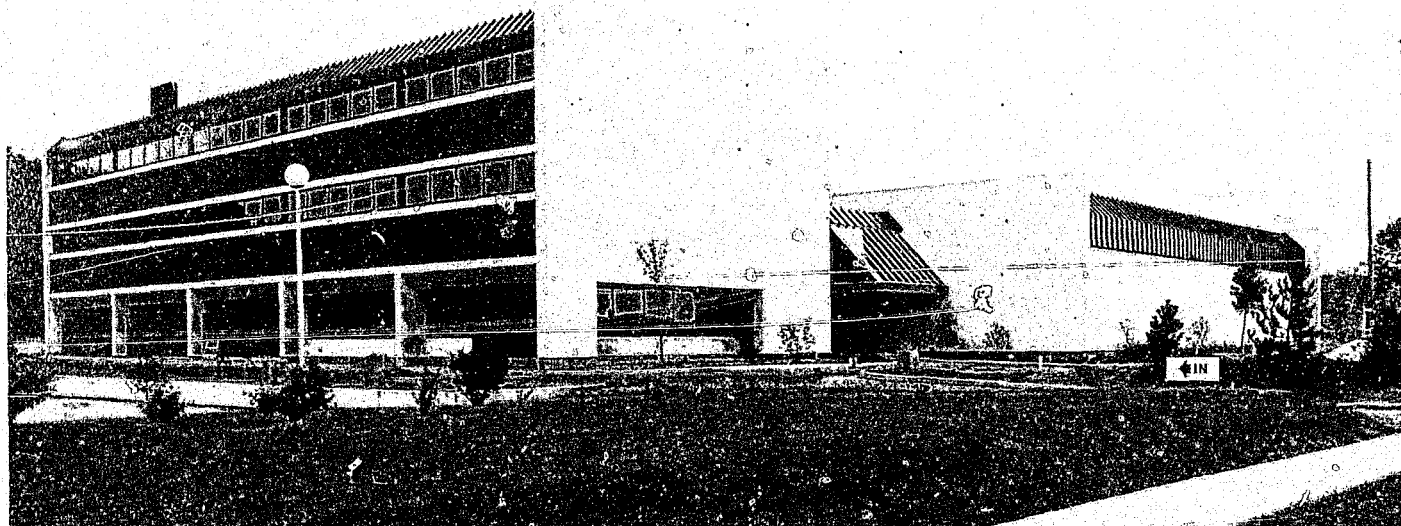
The design chosen for the new Charles O. Bick College by the architects, Messrs. Wilson, Newton, Roberts and Duncan, was one of a hollow square encircling a landscaped interior court. Large windows afford a pleasant view of the court from all floors of the three-storey building. This is especially true of the main entrance lobby, which enjoys an impressive view through a glass wall.

Our new college has been built on a site immediately to the east of Number 42 Police Station, which is located on the north-east corner of Finch Avenue East and Brimley Road. As these adjacent police buildings were designed for entirely different purposes and functions, it was obviously impossible to achieve any compatibility of size, massing or character. Therefore, the only remaining means to achieve co-ordination of appearance were employed, namely by the use of the same colour of brick, by the use of white pre-

cast panels and by the use of dark brown partly sloping roofs and fascias.

The 92,860 square foot building provides accommodation for bright, modern administrative offices, a large traffic demonstration area, a study and reference library, an instructional swimming pool, physical training and testing facilities, an assembly hall-parade square, a fully mechanized 20 position pistol range with excellent exhaust capabilities, syndicate study rooms, vehicle driving simulators, a full service cafeteria, along with 18 classrooms, each capable of accommodating 24 students.

A structure of this magnitude, which has been equipped with modern teaching aids, should be able to provide the facilities that will be necessary for police training in Metropolitan Toronto during the balance of this century. Truly, a well planned investment for the future.





Recognition

Active participation by members of the community is an absolute necessity if the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto is to remain a safe and peaceful city.

As a tangible means of recognizing those citizens of the community who became actively involved and assisted the police in their duties, the Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police instituted a program in 1959 of awarding Civilian Citations. In the past year, 139 Civilian Citations were presented to citizens for heroism and other acts which helped to contain crime and to preserve the peace.

The number of Citations awarded to the citizens of Metropolitan Toronto under this program now totals 2077.



At 11:37 A.M., Monday, March 21, 1977, a man armed with a sawed-off shotgun walked into the premises occupied by the Banque Canadian Nationale, at 1 King Street East. On confronting the manager, the man demanded that the doors of the bank be locked, that the money from tellers cages be brought to him and that all of the bank's employees accompany him to the second floor offices of the bank. These orders were emphasized by a shot that was fired into the ceiling.

This was the start of a hostage taking incident that was to paralyze the centre of the City of Toronto for the next 12 hours. Shortly after noon, the man demanded a Hercules transport aircraft to fly him to Africa in exchange for the release of his thirteen hostages.

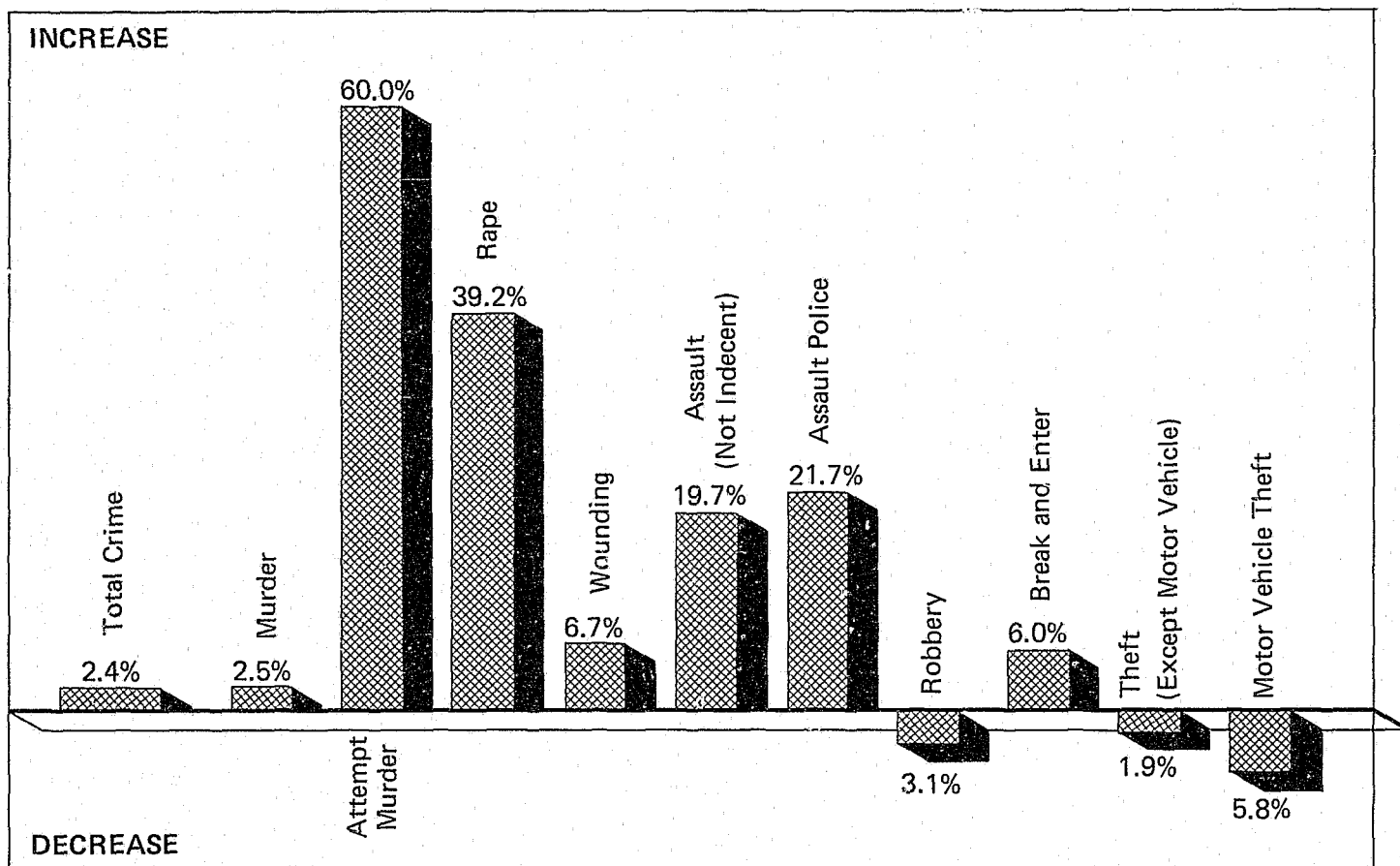
During the first few hours of tense negotiations, Staff Sergeant William Donaldson talked by telephone with the hostage taker. About 3:00 P.M. Staff Sergeant Donaldson, accompanied by radio broadcaster Charles Doering, entered the bank to begin face to face negotiations. Although he himself was forced to remain in the bank, Staff Sergeant Donaldson was able to secure the release of Mr. Doering and the eight female employees being held.



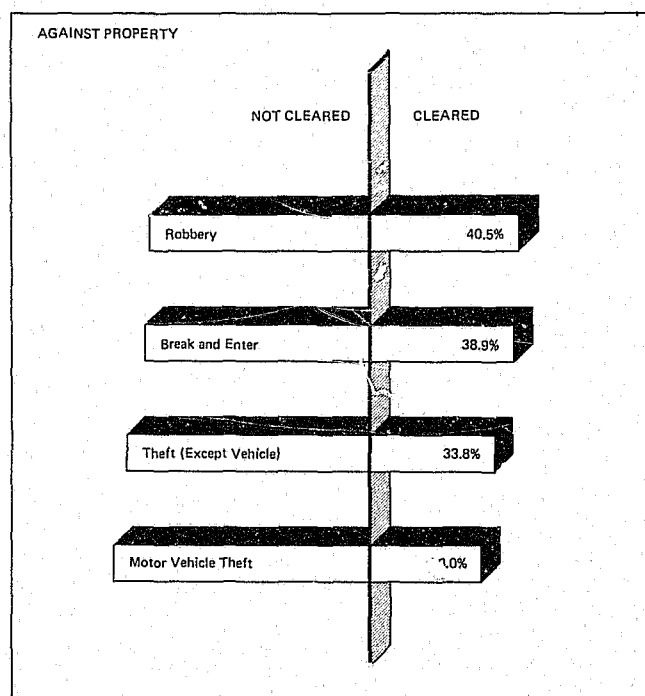
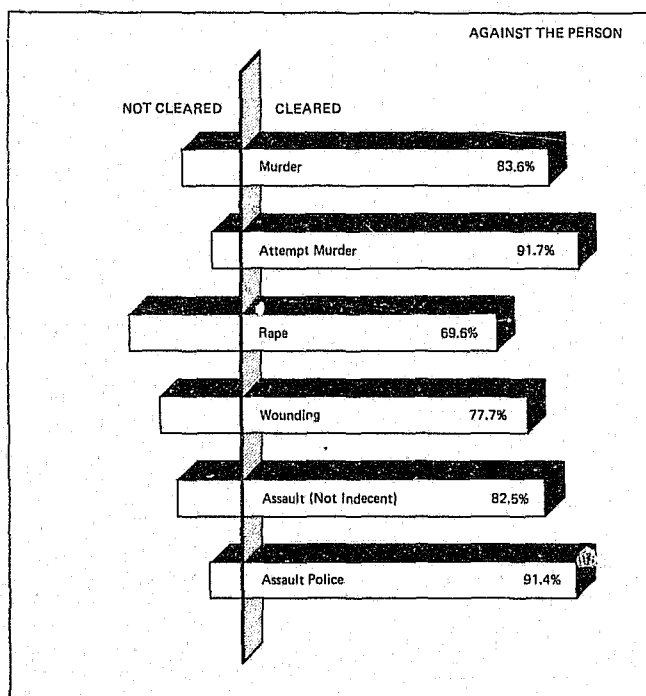
Throughout the late afternoon and evening, Donaldson, along with Staff Sergeant Brian Peel, who had taken over the telephone negotiations, continued to bargain with the desperado. Finally, at 11:30 P.M., the officers' efforts led to the surrender of the hostage taker and the release of all of his hostages safely.

Staff Sergeant Peel and Staff Sergeant Donaldson were awarded the Metropolitan Toronto Police Medal of Merit for their outstanding work. Later in the year, Staff Sergeant Donaldson was invested with the Ontario Police Medal for his bravery by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the Honourable Pauline McGibbon.

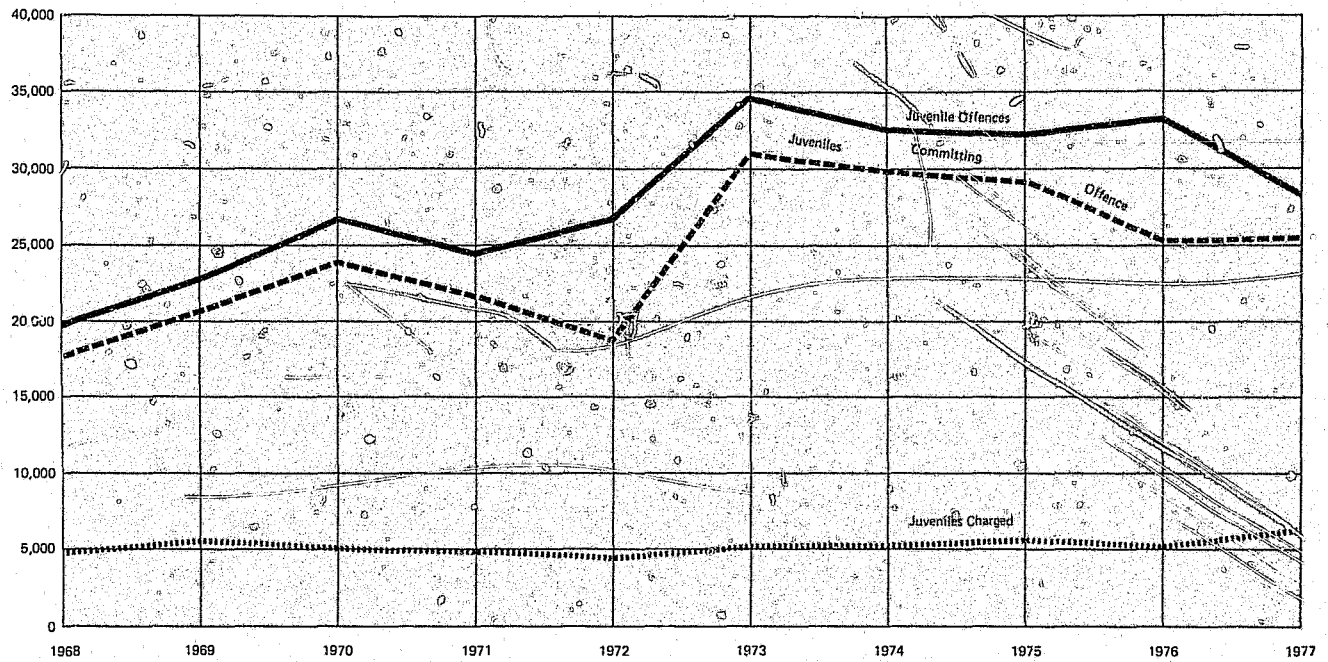
1977 PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 1976



PERCENTAGE OF OFFENCES CLEARED BY ARREST OR SUMMONS

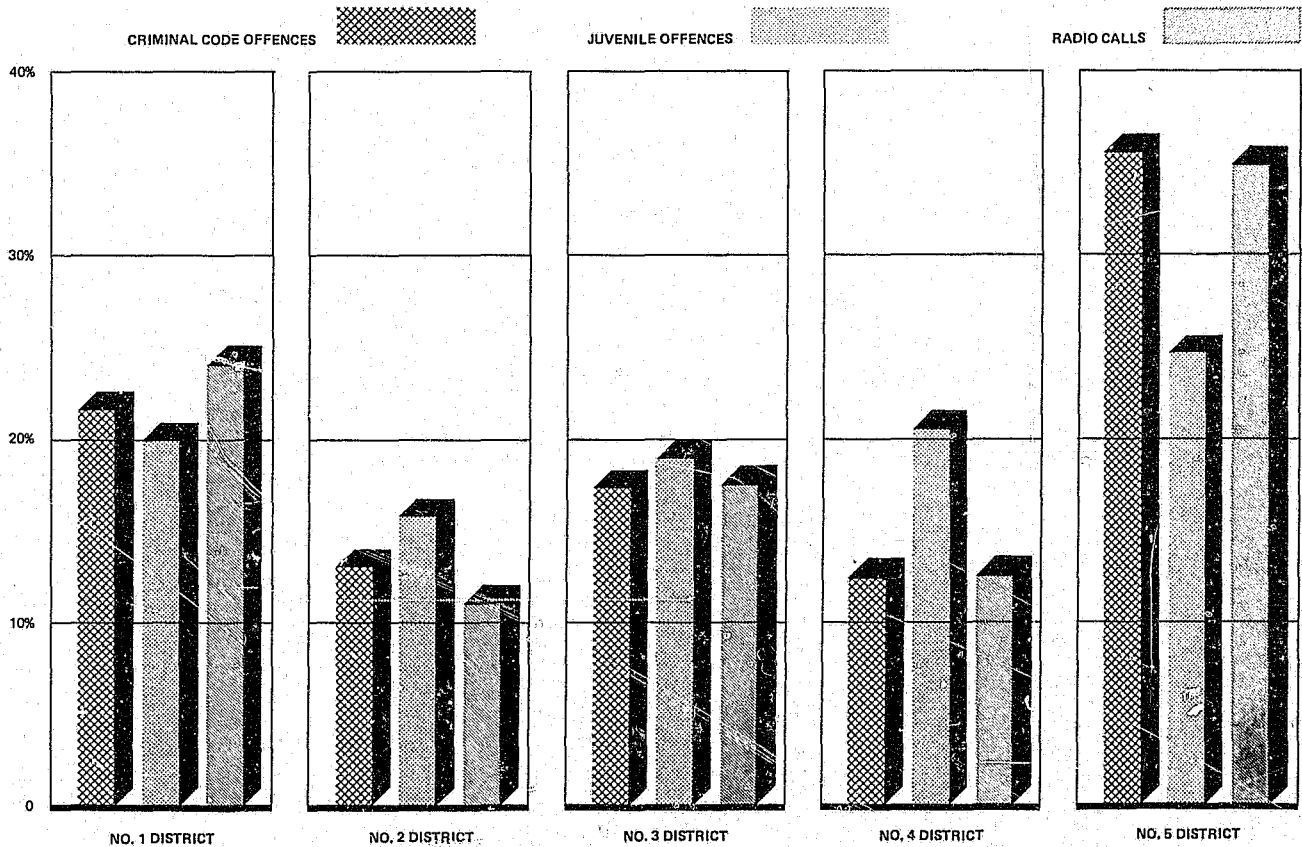


JUVENILE OFFENCES



CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES, JUVENILE OFFENCES AND RADIO CALLS FOR SERVICE – 1977

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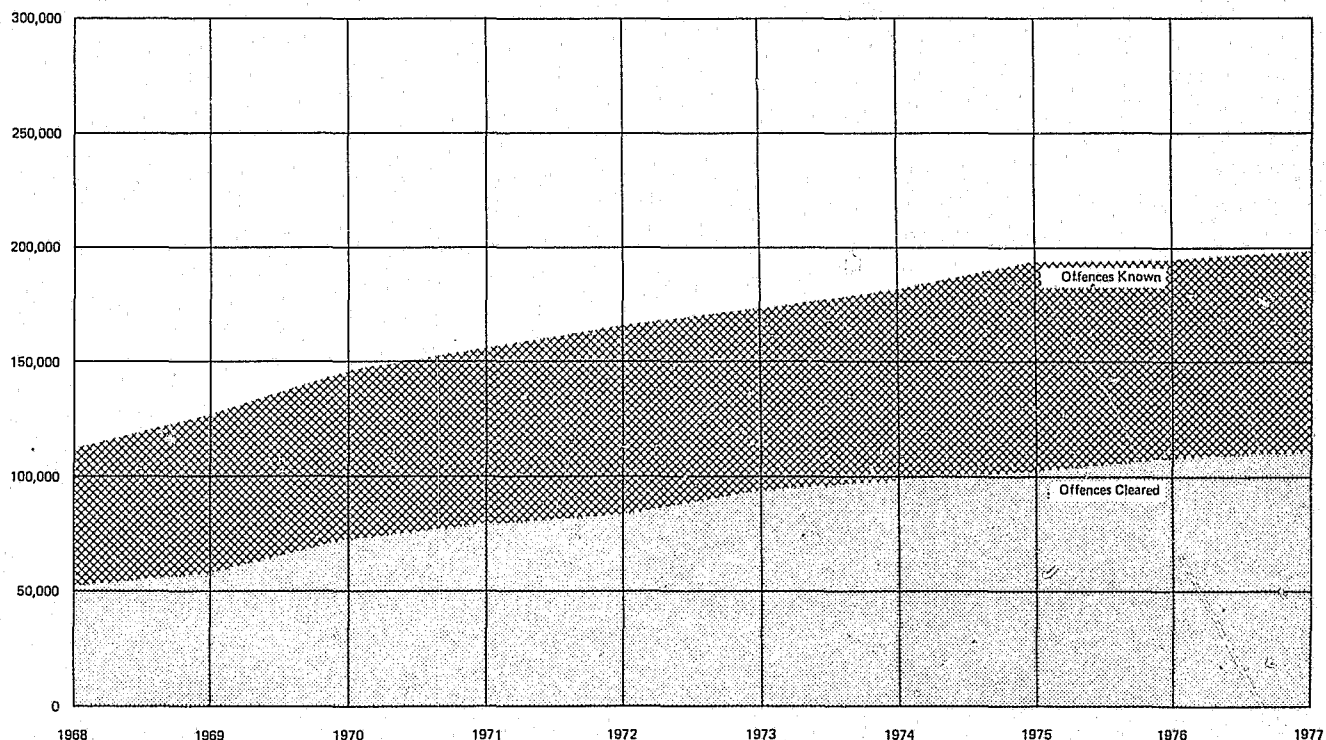


MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, 1976-1977

Year	Assessed Population	Total Vehicles	Total Accidents	Personal Injury Accidents	Fatalities	Accident rate per 1000 Population		Accident rate per 1000 Vehicles		% of Accidents with Personal Injury
						Total Accidents	Personal Injury	Total Accidents	Personal Injury	
1976	2,189,865	977,422	53,860	13,104	68	24.6	5.9	55.0	13.4	24.3
1977	2,226,188*	1,014,122*	56,250	14,547	70	25.3	6.5	55.5	14.3	25.9

*Estimate

CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES KNOWN AND CLEARED



CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES

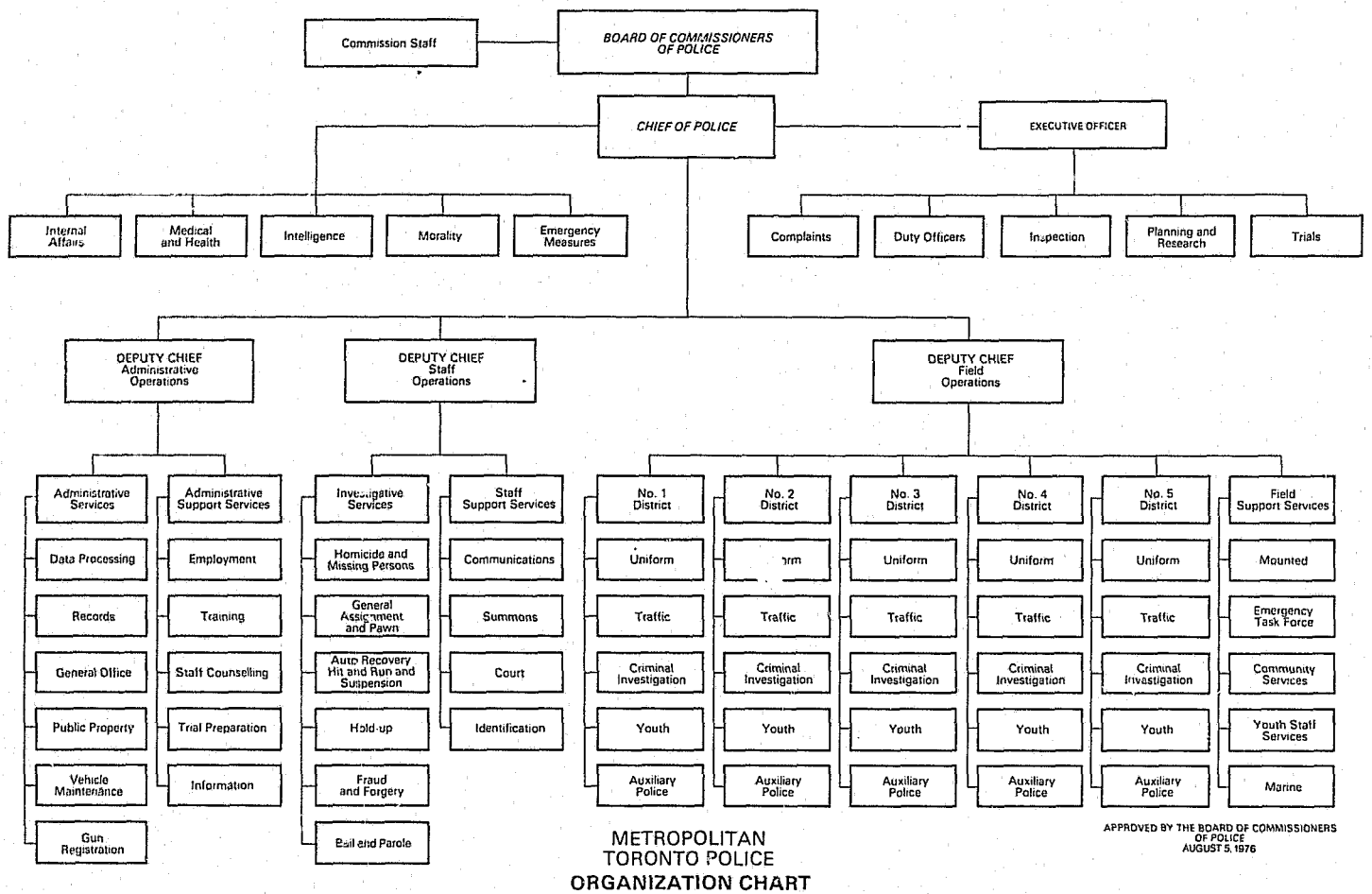
	1976	1977
Murder	50	55
Attempt Murder	30	48
Manslaughter	2	0
Rape	189	263
Wounding	404	431
Assaults (Not indecent)	9,342	9,987
Robbery	1,840	1,783
Break and Enter	17,608	18,661
Theft Over (Not Motor Vehicle)	10,531	12,310
Motor Vehicle Thefts	6,356	5,989
Total Index Crime	46,352	49,527
Total Non-Index Crime	148,719	150,190
TOTAL	195,071	199,717

RELATED GROWTH STATISTICS

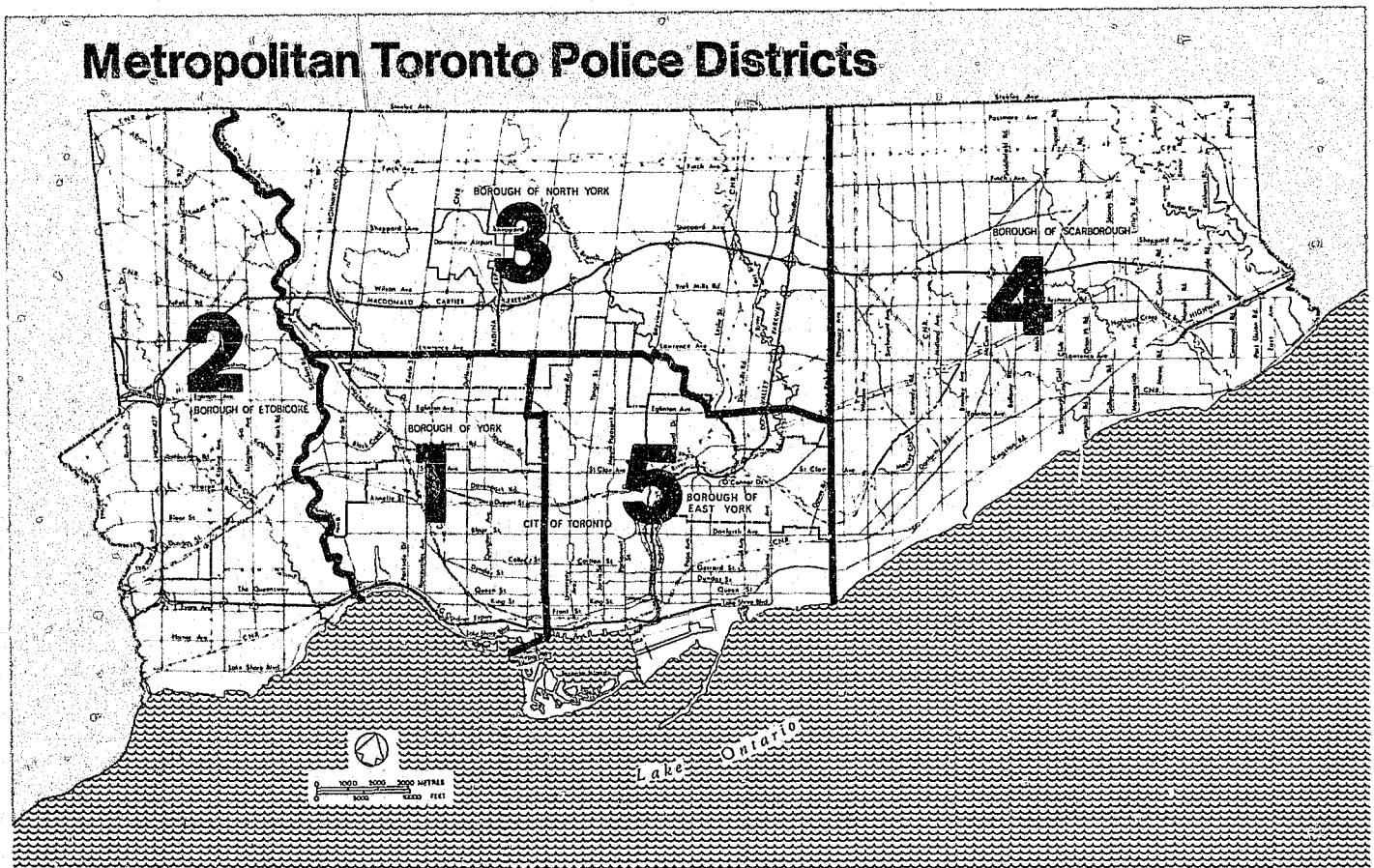
	1976	1977
Population	2,189,865	2,226,188*
Police Personnel	6,605	6,734
Criminal Code Occ.	195,071	199,717
Crime Rate Per 1,000 population	89.1	89.9
C.C. Offences Cleared	108,643	111,838
% C.C. Offences Cleared	55.7	56.0
Motor Vehicle Reg.	977,422	1,014,122*
Persons Charged	91,983	100,285
Summonses Served	444,560	518,251
Warrants Executed	97,604	115,910
Kilometres by Police Vehicles	38,796,593	39,945,811
* Estimate		

OTHER OFFENCES

	1976	1977
Federal Statutes	6,972	8,794
Highway Traffic Act	610,405	597,010
Liquor License Act	24,324	29,067
Other Provincial Statutes	2,276	2,384
TOTAL	643,977	637,255



26



Commission Employees

Chief of Police	1
Deputy Chiefs of Police	3
Staff Superintendents	8
Superintendents	9
Inspectors	64
Staff Sergeants	270
Sergeants	719
Sergeants (Prob.)	98
Constables	4,226
Parking Control Officers	132
Cadets	339
Other Civilians	866
	<hr/>
TOTAL	6,734
School Crossing Guards	443
GRAND TOTAL	7,177

Personnel Data

	Uniform	Civilian
Retirements	53	2
Resignations	111	94
Services Dispensed With	41	3
Killed on Duty	0	0
Deceased	6	1
Days lost re: Sickness	30,210	8,126
Days lost re: Injuries	7,782	776
Medals of Honour	0	
Medals of Merit	2	
Merit Marks	26	
Commendations	50	
Officers Disciplined	42	

Auxiliary Police

Force	202
Recruits (Training)	66
	<hr/>
TOTAL	268

Mobility

Automobiles	786
Motorcycles:	
2-Wheeled	144
3-Wheeled	29
Patrol Wagons	11
Tow Trucks	9
Van-Trucks	48
Emergency Trucks	5
Jeep	1
Stake Trucks	3
Bus	1
Horse Van Tractors	4
Horse Van Trailers	6
Snow Plows	2
Car Trailer	1
Motorcycle Trailer	1
Bomb Disposal Vehicle	1
Bomb Disposal Trailer	1
Front Loading Tractor	1
Boat Trailers	3
VEHICLE TOTAL	1,057
Boats	3
Horses	59

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Costs

ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and Wages	124,869,219.09
Fringe Benefits	15,710,590.81
Materials & Supplies	667,136.27
Equipment	113,702.80
Services & Rentals	3,459,795.46

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Fringe Benefits	596,365.76
Materials & Supplies	3,525,721.29
Equipment	2,058,983.80
Services & Rentals	1,419,970.73

SUNDRY

Fringe Benefits	649,253.76
Services & Rentals	349,177.89

SPECIAL ITEMS

Materials & Supplies	443.55
Equipment	7,801.39
Services & Rentals	287,168.65

EMERGENCY PLANNING

PROJECTS	124,647.06
Debt Charges	2,906,989.71

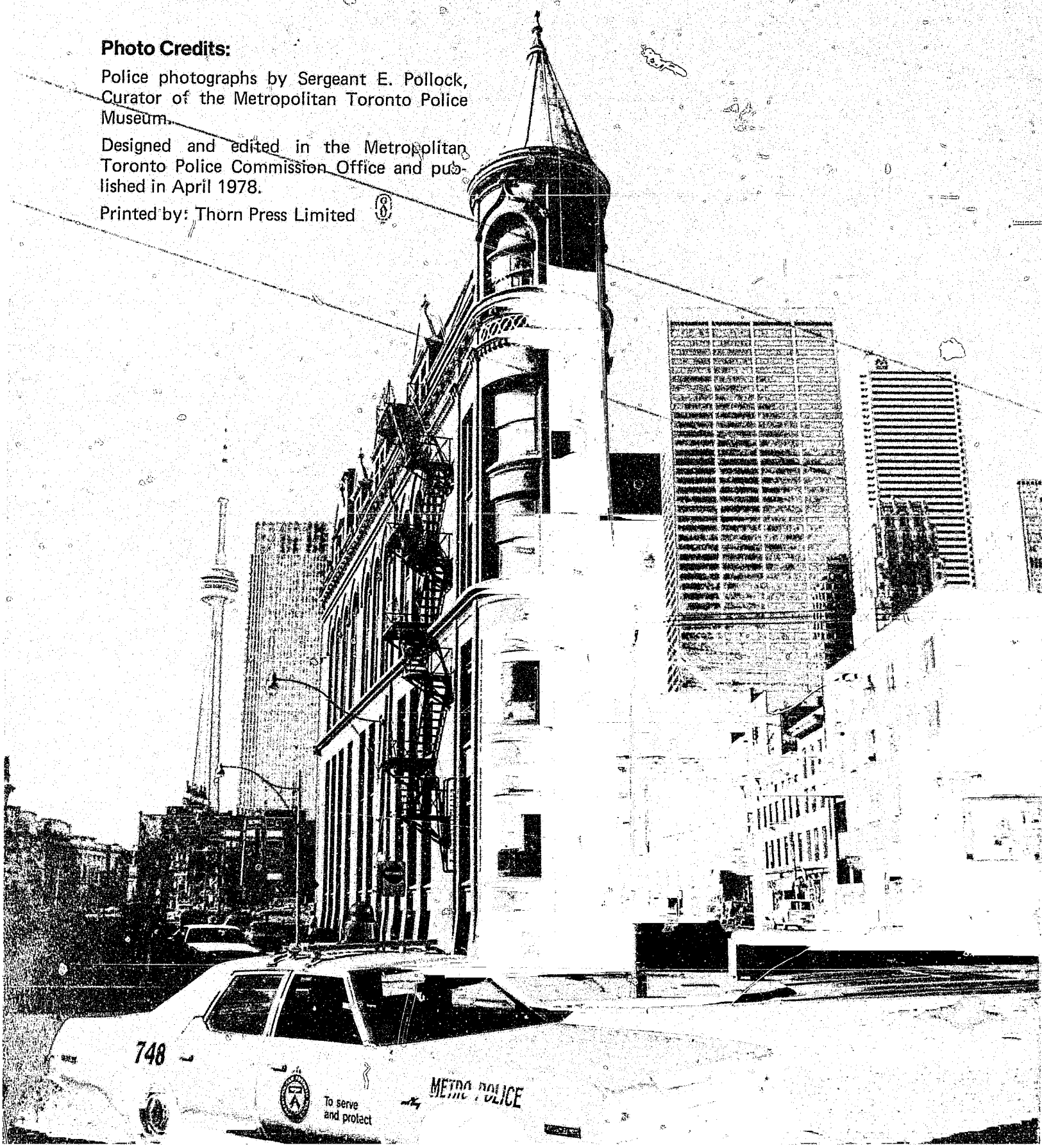
TOTAL 156,746,968.02

Photo Credits:

Police photographs by Sergeant E. Pollock,
Curator of the Metropolitan Toronto Police
Museum.

Designed and edited in the Metropolitan
Toronto Police Commission Office and pub-
lished in April 1978.

Printed by: Thorn Press Limited



Back Cover

The latest addition to our motor vehicle fleet, a 1957 Chevrolet coach, was obtained to commemorate the first twenty years of our force. Vehicles of this type, painted in the livery shown in the picture on the back cover, were operated by the Metropolitan Toronto Police as accident cruisers during the first year after the amalgamation of the 13 police forces of the area. The "new" car will be available for parades and public displays requiring police participation.





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