

which are administered under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Operations and Deputy Commissioner, Services, respectively. In turn, the five Divisions at the next level are administered by their respective Assistant Commissioners: Assistant Commissioner, Field; Assistant Commissioner, Traffic; Assistant Commissioner, Administration; Assistant Commissioner, Staff Services; and Assistant Commissioner, Special Services. Specialized branches under Special Services include Criminal Investigation, Liquor Law Enforcement, Precious Metals Theft, Anti-gambling, Anti-rackets, Auto Theft, and Intelligence Branches. Under Staff Services, the Central Records Branch offers a 24-hour, seven-day-week service to all police departments in Ontario on such matters as fingerprints records, criminal records, dry cleaning and laundry mark identification, photographic service, stolen and recovered property lists.

In addition to policing those parts of Ontario that are without municipal police forces, the Ontario Provincial Police Force is responsible for providing special services to the municipal forces in specialized areas, including the investigation of serious crime, and is required to maintain sufficient manpower to ensure proper policing within the municipalities in emergency situations.

In the field there are 218 detachments controlled through 17 District Headquarters located at Chatham, London, Burlington, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Mount Forest, Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Perth, Long Sault, North Bay, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins, Port Arthur and Kenora. In addition, there are 40 municipalities policed under special contract.

The Force operates one of the largest frequency-modulation radio networks in the world, with 76 fixed radio stations and more than 920 radio-equipped mobile units, including motorcycles, marine units and aircraft. The Force also operates an interprovincial telecommunications network connecting all 17 Districts as well as other police departments on a local, national and international basis. Because of territorial peculiarities, the northern districts augment their normal transportation facilities by the use of snowmobiles, swamp buggies, dog teams and a variety of rail transport facilities.

In addition to regular constable recruitment, the Force has a cadet program, making it possible for qualified young men to create for themselves a career in a long-established police force. A recent important development in the progress of this Crown Force occurred when legislative enactment provided that all ranking officers from inspector up to and including the Commissioner, receive the Queen's Commission in the same manner as the Armed Forces.

Municipal Police Forces.—Provincial legislation makes it mandatory for cities and towns to furnish adequate municipal policing for the maintenance of law and order in their communities. Also, all villages and townships or parts of townships that have a population density and a real property assessment sufficient to warrant maintenance of a police force, and have been so designated by Order in Council, are made responsible for the adequate policing of their municipalities.

Uniform Crime Reporting.—A new method of reporting police statistics (police administration, crime and traffic enforcement statistics), known as the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, was commenced on Jan. 1, 1962. The program was developed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting. Historically, the police have compiled selected statistics to meet their own needs and have been prepared to give an account of crimes in their jurisdictions. However, the definitions and methods for collecting these statistics were not uniform and the data could not be expressed with consistency on a national, provincial or local basis. With the development of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, meaningful statistical aggregates became possible. The police were supplied