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61-50

DOMINION OF CANADA

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1950

TO BE PURCHASED DIRECTLY FROM THE KING'S PRINTER,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Pb.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1950

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OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY

1950

To His Excellency Field Marshal The Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of
Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C.,
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1950.

Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON,

*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

June 27, 1950.

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, June 19, 1950.

To: The Honourable Stuart S. Garson, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and Minister in control of the R.C.M. Police.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1950, the form of which is similar to that which has been submitted for several years past, and which has been found adequate for most purposes.

SECTION 1—GENERAL REVIEW

1. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

(a) Entry of Newfoundland into Confederation

An amendment to sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of paragraph (j) of subsection one of Section ninety-one of the R.C.M. Police Act was assented to on the 25th March, 1949, by Chapter 6 of the 1949 Statutes, and which provided for service in the Civil Service or the permanent Naval, Military or Air Forces of Newfoundland to count as "Service" for the purpose of making contributions under Part V of the R.C.M. Police Act and of computing pensions, allowances or gratuities.

Similarly time served on Active Service in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of His Majesty raised in Newfoundland during time of war was also allowed to count for the same purposes.

Chapter 6 of the 1949 Statutes is known as the "Statute Law Amendment (Newfoundland) Act" and came into force immediately prior to the expiration of the thirty-first of March, 1949, but I did not refer to it in my last Annual Report.

(b) Proportionate Refunds of Amounts paid by former Members of the Provincial Police Forces

An Amendment to Section 67 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act providing for refunds of certain amounts paid by former members of Provincial Police Forces to have their Provincial service count for pension purposes, in cases where such members of the Force were retained beyond the maximum period of service, was enacted by Chapter 35 of the 1949 Statutes, assented to on the 10th December, 1949. Only a few ex-members of the Force were affected by this amendment.

(c) General

The new Parts V, VI and VII of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act which were brought into force on March 1, 1949, by proclamation, and which were referred to in my report of last year, are gradually becoming more familiar to all concerned, but as those officers and men who were already members prior to the 1st March, 1949, still have until the 28th February, 1951, to decide whether they desire to embrace the benefits of those Parts, it is too early to give the final results of the number of members of the Force who have taken advantage of the new Parts. For purposes of record, it is interesting to note that during the period from the 1st March, 1949 to the 31st March, 1950, the number of members of the Force who have been enrolled under the new Part V is 330.

Some of these have, of course, been discharged for various causes, but from this it will readily be seen that in a comparatively few years time, the benefits provided by Parts V, VI and VII will be the accepted standard of things and the number of Officers and men to whom Parts II, III, and IV apply will gradually decrease to zero.

2. Agreements with the Provinces

The rate per man per annum to be charged to the Provinces was finally decided at \$1,400—an increase of \$400 over the previous rate and new agreements with four of the Provinces have been concluded as follows:—

Prince Edward Island.....	7 years from the 1st June, 1949
Nova Scotia.....	7 years from the 1st June, 1949
New Brunswick.....	7 years from the 1st April, 1949
Alberta.....	6 years from the 1st June, 1949

The new agreements provide that the per man per annum rate is subject to review every three years and in the event of any change being necessary, by mutual consent, a corresponding increased or decreased rate will be substituted. Copies of the agreements in question will be found in the appendix to this report—see Index—Section 8.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE POLICING OF TOWNS AND CITIES

As reported last year, we still receive requests for this Force to act as a Municipal Body in cities, towns and villages, but due to heavy commitments in the Federal field we are unable to comply with these requests.

Any renewals of existing agreements can only be offered at the new rate authorized by the Treasury Board.

3. The Force at Large

INCREASE IN ALLOWANCES FOR PENSION PURPOSES

By Order in Council of the 18th May, 1949, P.C. 142/2540, the following allowances for pension purposes for members of the Force coming under Parts II and III of the R.C.M. Police Act were authorized:—

Commissioner.....	\$2,000.00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,880.00
Assistant Commissioner.....	1,700.00
Superintendent, Senior—with five years' service..	1,600.00
Superintendent, Surgeon or Veterinary Surgeon...	1,560.00
Inspector, Detective Inspector, Senior, with 15 years' service.....	1,560.00
Inspector, Detective Inspector, Assistant Surgeon or Assistant Veterinary Surgeon with 5 years' service.....	1,440.00
Inspector, Detective Inspector, Sub-Inspector, Assistant Surgeon or Assistant Veterinary Surgeon with less than 5 years' service.....	1,260.00
Sergeant Major.....	940.00
Staff Sergeant.....	910.00
Sergeant.....	910.00
Corporal.....	780.00
Constable, First Class.....	730.00
Constable, Second Class.....	680.00
Constable, Third Class.....	630.00

The previous rates had ranged from \$450.00 in the case of a Third Class Constable to \$2,000.00 in the case of the Commissioner, and \$1,800.00 in the case of the Deputy Commissioner.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

It was necessary during the year to add another Commissioned Officer to the staff of the Personnel Department. The establishment now consists of seven Commissioned Officers in the field and one Senior Personnel Officer at Headquarters. There have been increased demands on the Personnel Department, both in the field and at Headquarters, particularly in such matters as those relating to surveys among serving personnel, in order to fill vacancies in special types of work with the most suitable individuals available.

The screening of the Newfoundland Rangers and Newfoundland Constabulary by the Personnel Branch, in anticipation of their duties being taken over by this Force was of considerable importance.

During the year 3,098 interviews were conducted.

RECRUITS

Recruiting has continued at a substantial pace, and the total number of completed applications was 2,581. The quality of the men coming forward is not of as high a standard as we had hoped for. 311 recruits were engaged. Close attention to the progress of recruits has been given as in past years, and it is of considerable satisfaction to be able to report that through careful selection and counselling at the recruit level, the wastage has continued to be less and less, and even now is lower than the record report of last year. Recruiting has been curtailed to a limited degree due to lack of accommodation, but this will be rectified by our present construction programme.

SUPERVISION OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED AND RENTED BUILDINGS IN CANADA, PARKS, ETC.

The arrangement with the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires for the supervision of the majority of Government buildings at Ottawa has been gradually extended during the past twelve months, not only in Ottawa but elsewhere. In Ottawa alone, the number of Government buildings given protection by the Corps is 67, including reliefs there are approximately 210 members of this Corps employed. It is a pleasure to report that we have received excellent co-operation from the Fire Wardens in the respective Departments occupying the buildings and whose services, of course, are rendered voluntarily. The duties of fire prevention in these buildings will be referred to in Section 2 of this report.

PARKS

During the past twelve months the supervision of seven Federal Government Parks in the Ottawa area has also been turned over to the Corps of Commissionaires. Our Motorcycle and Patrol Car Squads visit the parks and buildings frequently.

R.C.M.POLICE LABORATORIES

The work under this heading, both at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Rockcliffe, Ontario, has steadily increased during the past twelve months, and some account of the work performed there will be found in Section 4 of this report. During the forthcoming twelve months it is hoped that we shall be able to enlarge the plans and scope of these two laboratories.

4. New Duties

Preventive Service and Special Sections

As mentioned in my report of last year, we were obliged to augment these two Sections across the country, on account of increased duties along the International Boundary, and the additional work required of our Special Section, and this state of affairs has steadily increased since that time.

We still have substantially heavy duties under statutes which were in operation at the close of the war, and are still in existence.

Canadian North

The importance of the Canadian North has steadily grown during the past decade, and while our strength there is kept to a minimum, we nevertheless are required to send in additional men, from time to time, to cope with the increased work.

Communications Section

This Branch was placed under the Director of Radio (who is now known as the Director of Communications) during the twelve months under review, who has the responsibility of the operation of the Radio systems, the teletypes, and so forth. Further reference to this will be made in Section 2 of this report—under "Administration in the Field".

Youth and the Police

From a programme primarily designed for the delivery of a series of talks on good citizenship to the youth of Canada in schools and clubs, and as the first step in the "preventive" aspect of this work, we have been able to progress to a point where members of this Force are actively interested in the affairs of youthful inmates of reform schools in Canada. In several of these institutions our members, in conjunction with the members of other police forces, conduct annual police sports days, and throughout the year conduct hobby clubs which programme is bringing gratifying results.

Besides the usual contact with the children in schools and clubs, through talks delivered and motion pictures screened, our men continue to assist in their off-duty hours in such community activities as baseball, hockey, football, swimming, badminton, target shooting and stamp collecting—to mention only a few. To the end of March, 1950, some 21,716 appearances and talks have been given to over 1,900,000 children. Much credit is due those members of the Force who devote their spare time to this good work.

As a further step in the direction of our "preventive" programme, during the twelve months under review some twenty lectures have been carefully prepared which it is hoped will be published in the near future under the title, "Law and Order in Canadian Democracy". These lectures were prepared at the request of the Committee on International Relations of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and will chiefly be for the purpose of bringing the true functions of a Police Force to the attention of the Canadian public at large, and to endeavour to bring about a greater appreciation of the existing threat to society in organized crime.

The Honourable Wilfrid Bovey, K.C., is the Chairman of the Committee, which is preparing the lectures, and he is Honorary Counsel to the Committee on International Relations of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Lieutenant Colonel Leon Lambert, as Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, has greatly assisted in the project and encouraged all those

other members of the Committee including those of the R.C.M. Police. It will be possible to use some of the material of these lectures in our Youth and Police Movement.

5. Health

There has been a slight decrease in the total number of days lost on account of illness during the year under review. During the twelve months ended March 31st, 1950, the total number of days lost from all causes was 22,092, as compared with 22,776 the previous year—a decrease of approximately three percent. Of the total of 22,092, the number of days spent in hospital was 12,769, or approximately 57.8 percent of the total: This is an increase over the previous year.

According to the record of nomenclature of diseases, appendicitis headed the list with 1,483 days. Fractures of various kinds followed closely with 1,426 days. Influenza and arthritis made very substantial inroads into the number of men available for duty with 1,353 and 923 days, respectively, during the period under review.

I am pleased to be able to report again that we suffered from very few infectious and contagious diseases, although the usual measles and mumps made their appearance.

As reported last year the Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after our Medical, Hospital and Dental requirements, and the existing arrangements, which have been in operation for many years and which are Dominion-wide in their scope, are economical and most satisfactory.

During the past year we were able to reach an understanding with the Department for these requirements to be met by the payment of a lump sum per annum. This will save a good deal of clerical work and the amount is to be periodically reviewed and, if necessary, revised.

SECTION 2.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1950, the total strength, including Civil Servants was 4,165, made up as follows:—

(a) Uniformed Strength	
Officers.....	105
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables..	2,940
Special Constables.....	444
	3,489
(b) Civilians.....	118
(c) Civil Servants	
Permanent Civil Servants.....	100
Temporary Civil Servants.....	458
	4,165
Grand Total.....	

UNIFORMED STRENGTH

From the above, it will be noted that the strength of the uniformed force, including Special Constables was 3,489, as compared with 3,369 a year ago, an increase of 120.

CIVILIANS AND CIVIL SERVANTS

There has been an increase in the number of Civilians and Civil Servants and this has been unavoidable during the past year. The following table sets forth the comparison between the 1949 and 1950 totals:—

	March 31, 1949	March 31, 1950	Decrease	Increase
Civilians.....	69	118	.....	49
Permanent Civil Servants.....	93	100	.....	7
Temporary Civil Servants.....	398	458	.....	60
Totals.....	560	676	.....	116

The total of the combined Uniform, Civilian and Civil Service strength in my last Annual Report was 3,929. The grand total shown above, namely 4,165, is an increase of 236 over last year.

2. Divisions and Detachments

There are fifteen Divisions, including the Marine Division, distributed throughout the Dominion and the 465 detachments of the fourteen Land Divisions are distributed amongst the different Provinces and Territories as follows:—

Province or Territory	Division	Detachments
Newfoundland.....	"B"	7
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"	6
Nova Scotia.....	"H"	40
New Brunswick.....	"J"	38
Quebec.....	"C"	32
Ontario.....	"A", "N" and "O"	27
Manitoba.....	"D"	70
Saskatchewan.....	"F" and "Depot"	104
Alberta.....	"K"	93
British Columbia.....	"E"	9
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	"G"	39
Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lakes.....	"Marine"	.....
Total.....	15	465

With Newfoundland entering Confederation as the tenth Province of this Dominion, there has been an increase of one (1) Land Division and, eight (8) Detachments during the past year. A detailed list of detachments in each Division will also be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

3. Increases and Decreases, Removals, Deaths

During the last twelve months seven hundred and seventy-five (775) individuals joined the Force or came into our employment as follows:—

Recruits.....	308
Re-engagements of Ex-Members.....	7
Special Constables.....	168
Civilians.....	110
Civil Servants.....	182
Total.....	775

RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION

The following table indicates the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, Special Constables and Civilians (but not Civil Servants) and their rates of pay and distribution by Provinces on March 31, 1950:—

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1950

No. of Each Rank	Rank and Grades	Pay Scale	H.Q. Staff	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	On Command Spl. Duty Abroad
1	Commissioner.....	Per Diem	1													
1	Deputy Commissioner.....	Per Annum	1													
8	Asst. Commissioners ..	\$10,821.25	3			1		1		1	1					
17	Superintendents.....	4,421.25														
		3,541.25 to														
55	Inspectors.....	3,941.25	4		1	2	1		2	1	2	2	2			
		2,961.25 to														
23	Sub-Inspectors.....	3,361.25	10	2	1	7	3	3	5	5	9	5	2	3		
69	Staff-Sergeants.....	2,821.25	6	1				2	4		5	3			2	
		2,190.00 to														
241	Sergeants.....	\$6.00 to	11		1	13	4	4	10	5	11	9		1		
		6.50														
615	Corporals.....	5.75	36	1	2	26	12	13	38	25	40	29	11	5	1	2
		2,098.75														
		5.00	58	5	10	66	40	43	98	64	103	94	23	5	1	5
	(Constables 1st Class)	Not														
2,015	(Constables 2nd Class)	Exceeding	76	15	25	213	115	149	393	184	415	266	70	60	28	6
	(Constables 3rd Class)	\$4.50														
	(Special Constables...)	\$1,642.50	41	13	2	93	11	24	75	22	81	35	18	20	1	8
444	(Civilians.....)	At rates authorized	22			3		19	28	1	22	7	8	7		1
118		by the Minister														
3,607		Totals.....	269	37	42	424	186	258	653	308	689	451	134	101	33	22
151	Saddle Horses.....								41		110					
2	Team Horses.....								2							
153		Totals.....							43		110					
15	Police Dogs.....					3	1			3	4	4				
270	Steigh Dogs.....							18	9		5	11		217	10	
7	Aeroplanes.....								3	1	1	2				
796	Motor Cars.....		1	5	18	87	68	79	113	98	142	141	33	3	7	1
56	Motor Trucks.....					2	4	2	13	3	8	11	2	6	5	
28	Motor Cycles.....					12	3		12		1					
1	Motor Toboggan.....										1					
2	Snow Sedans.....										1	1				
800		Totals.....	1	5	18	101	75	81	141	102	154	155	35	9	12	1

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

For the same period, the wastage from various causes, pensioned, time expired, invalided, resigned, died, etc., was five hundred and thirty-nine (539), made up as follows:—

Uniformed Strength.....	207
Special Constables.....	156
Civilians.....	61
Civil Servants.....	115
Total.....	539

The net increase is, therefore, two hundred and thirty-six (236).

PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS, DEATHS, ETC.

The following changes took place amongst the Officers:—

Promoted Assistant Commissioner:

Superintendent F. W. Zaneth
Superintendent J. P. A. Savoie

Promoted Acting Assistant Commissioner

Superintendent J. Brunet

Promoted Superintendent:

Inspector H. H. Cronkhite
Inspector J. P. Fraser, D.S.C.
Inspector R. S. S. Wilson

Promoted Sub-Inspector:

Reg. No. 11528 Sergeant-Major M. T. Laberge
Reg. No. 7597 Staff-Sergeant C. H. Harvey
Reg. No. 11358 Staff-Sergeant C. H. Bayfield
Reg. No. 10919 Staff-Sergeant W. M. Taylor
Reg. No. 10284 Acting Staff-Sergeant J. D. Lee
Reg. No. 12354 Sergeant G. R. Engel
Reg. No. 12019 Sergeant C. W. J. Goldsmith
Reg. No. 9512 Sergeant-Major L. A. Denton
Reg. No. 5831 Staff-Sergeant T. E. Mudiman
Reg. No. 12785 Sergeant P. R. Osborne

Retired to Pension:

Assistant Commissioner R. Bettaney
Inspector J. T. Brown, E.D.

Invalided to Pension:

Superintendent T. R. Michelson

Died:

Superintendent H. H. Cronkhite

Superintendent Cronkhite was the Officer Commanding "G" Division (Northwest Territories & Yukon) and died at Ottawa on December 28, 1949, after a lengthy illness. He had a varied experience and had service in Eastern and Western Canada as well as in the Territories. He was an able administrator, a most popular officer and his death brought widespread regret.

REMOVALS AND DEATHS AMONGST NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES

Retired to Pension:

Seventy (70) Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were granted pensions under the non-invalidating sections of the Act during the year ending March 31, 1950.

Invalided to Pension

Nine (9) Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables were discharged under this heading during the same period.

Died:

Reg. No. 13036 Constable Andrews, E. J.

4. Administration and Organization at Headquarters

There have been no major changes under this heading during the period under review, but the following require comment:—

(a) *Director of Training.* This position at Headquarters was revived as from May 1, 1949 and four Officers were appointed as a Training Board to assist him. A thorough revision of the Training Program of the Force, including Refresher Courses, has already been made, it is believed, with beneficial results.

The selection and training of instructors, the supervision of examinations, a Research Board to modernize the training system and to continue it, and similar matters are now receiving attention.

(b) In the Criminal Investigation Department, the *Modus Operandi Section* of the Identification Branch has been more appropriately named the "Crime Index Section", and the Central Document Fyling System has been transferred from the Crime Detection Laboratory at Rockcliffe to the Identification Branch at Headquarters because of the close relationship between the fraudulent cheques and other documents contained in the system with the work of the Crime Index Section in the identification of the authors of such cheques.

(c) *Director of Communications.* The transfer of the Communications Section to the Director of Radio, who is now known as the Director of Communications at this Headquarters, has already been referred to in Section one of this report.

(d) *Departmental Mail and the Central Registry.* Because of the increase in the duties of the Special Section and the Preventive Service Section across the country, it is natural that the work of the Central Registry should be found to have increased considerably during the past twelve months.

The volume of mail received and despatched from the Registry has increased beyond the peak of the War Years and while that is not always an indication of an important increase in work, it usually can provide interesting and quick information as to the cause of such increase.

(e) *Amalgamation of the Marine Liaison Office with that of the Assistant Commissioner in Charge of "S" Department.* The amalgamation of the above mentioned offices took place on the 1st March, 1950, and the duties and responsibilities of the former Marine Liaison Officer and those of his Branch were reformulated and redistributed.

A few members of the staff were amalgamated with the Supply Branch proper to attend to Marine and Supply work for the Marine Division when necessary, and the former Marine Liaison Officer was appointed to "S" Department to act as Assistant Supply Officer. The former Marine Liaison Office as a liaison office only was dissolved, and the Central Registry now despatches and distributes the correspondence, returns, etc. directly to the Branches interested.

5. Administration in the Field

REGULAR UNIFORMED LAND FORCE

(a) The entry of Newfoundland into Confederation on April 1, 1949 added one Land Division—known as "B" Division and eight detachments.—(See "Divisions and Detachments" in this Section of the Report.) So far we have only undertaken Federal duties in the New Province.

(b) A minor change took place when the Horse Breeding Station at Fort Walsh was placed under the control of "Depot" Division. It had formerly been with "F" Division.

No other changes of importance in the organization and administration of the Land Force took place during the twelve months ended March 31, 1950.

MARINE AND AVIATION PERSONNEL

Marine Division

This Division has a total strength of 213 as compared with 195 a year ago. The distribution of the vessels in the Division will be found in Appendix "B" of this report.

The Headquarters of the Marine Division are at Halifax, Nova Scotia, under the command of a Superintendent and the Marine Liaison Officer at Ottawa is now also the Assistant Supply Officer.

The "Commissioner" class ships of the Marine Division have been used to patrol the new Province of Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador. The "Detachment" class patrol boats were on command to the various Divisions throughout the Force and the presence of this class of vessels throughout the Great Lakes is having a good effect, under the several Federal Statutes.

Training

The facilities of H.M.C.S. "Stadacona" were used extensively for use of training of the junior members of the Marine Division in the art of seamanship and the operation of the regulations of the Force in general. Forty members in all were trained by the personnel of the Naval Service, Department of National Defence.

In return, I am glad to report that we were able to render assistance to the Department of National Defence (Naval Service) by having reserves of that Service on the "Commissioner" class of ships for training in various phases of Diesel engine operation, different type of auxiliary machinery and similar matters.

For some account of the work performed by the Marine Division see Section 5.

Aviation Section

The Headquarters of this Section is at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and the total personnel exclusive of office staff is 20. There are five operational detachments with the following Aircraft attached:—

<i>Detachment</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Number of Aircraft</i>
No. 1	Rockcliffe, Ontario.....	2
No. 2	Regina, Saskatchewan.....	1
No. 3	Edmonton, Alberta.....	2
No. 4	Vancouver, B.C. (Mobile).....	1
No. 5	Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	1

A Non-Commissioned Officer is in charge of each Detachment and the personnel consists of Pilots, Engineers and Office Staff. The location of these aircraft changes as the season and work demand.

Aircraft

The number of aircraft in use by the Aviation Section is seven; an increase of one over last year. The additional aircraft is a "Beaver" (bush type) which can be operated on wheels, skis or floats and is based presently at Winnipeg.

Demand for Aircraft

The Officer Commanding "B" Division has indicated that an aircraft will be needed for the Newfoundland area and has requested that a Helicopter be supplied him.

It is a pleasure to report that no flying accidents have occurred throughout the year and no serious ones since the Section started involving either loss of life, injury to personnel or heavy damage to an aircraft.

R.C.M.POLICE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

During the war it was the policy of the Department to forego the installation of badly needed radio systems in order to avoid competition with the armed forces for war materials. The years since the end of hostilities have, therefore, been very busy ones for the Communications Branch in the planning and construction of the many installations which have been put into operation during the last few years.

As reported last year, a network of stations was completed in the Prairie Provinces during 1947, another one along the important part of the International Border in the Province of Quebec in 1948, and during 1949 the basic part of a frequency modulation system was completed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. This latter system, like the one for the Prairies, is a completely integrated one for the three provinces and it also extends to several vessels of the "Marine" Division. It has already done much to assist in efficiently carrying out police work and in speeding up the administration work of outlying detachments. The Maritime radio installations consist of four 250 watt and one 50 watt control stations; fifty-eight patrol cars, five vessels and twenty-seven detachments fitted with both transmitters and receivers.

The Maritime Provinces have been difficult to cover effectively with radio, but the installations have worked out in a highly satisfactory manner. There is good communication between the 250 watt control stations which are located at Halifax, Moncton, Fredericton and Charlottetown. The 50 watt station at Sydney was designed to cover only the local area. The network at present covers most of the important areas in the three provinces, and during the coming summer the installations will be rounded out to cover additional areas as required.

A good illustration of the benefits to be derived from efficient and co-ordinated communications is the case of four inmates of the Amherst County Jail who escaped during the morning of February 13th last, shortly after the radio was installed. All mobile units in service and the detachments were notified by radio, and before 2.20 p.m. of the same day all of the men had been apprehended as a result of the radio bulletins, one at Sussex, N.B., one at Moncton, N.B., and two at Parrsboro, N.S. There had been no previous information that the men had split up and had gone in different directions. The advantages of a single network for the three provinces will be quite apparent from this case.

The use of teletype in the Force has also expanded, machines have now been installed to tie our police offices at Ottawa, Montreal, Halifax, Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton into the National Defence teletype centres at these points.

FIRE PREVENTION IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

During the period under review, the Chief Fire Prevention Officer—Mr. Donald Dear—resigned his position effective November 30, 1949, and he was succeeded by a Non-Commissioned Officer of the Force who has had several years training under Mr. Dear. There were twenty calls upon the Ottawa Fire Department during the past twelve months, but in no case was there a fire of any consequence. The fire loss continues to be an exceptionally low figure, the amount being approximately \$455.00.

The Government Fire Warden Service

Owing to frequent changes in the staff in many Government buildings, there has been a great deal of re-organization work necessary in connection with the Government Fire Warden Service. The Chief Fire Wardens are continuing their good work and have given excellent co-operation during the year. Fire drills have been held in a great number of the buildings and lectures and demonstrations have been undertaken, showing the proper method of handling the Fire Extinguishers and equipment.

Working Conditions in the Civil Service of Canada

It is understood that a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. C. Ronson, Master of the Mint, is enquiring into the safety conditions in the Government buildings. The Department of Public Works has been furnished with a large amount of useful correspondence in this regard over the years which would be available to the Committee if they required it.

Waste-paper

The waste-paper situation throughout the Government Buildings is still one to give concern. Very fortunately, there have been no fires of any consequence; but we have received several calls daily which we have passed on to the waste-paper contractors. The chief cause of our present trouble is that the waste-paper market is in a state of depression. This has an adverse effect on the contractors who can only sell special grades of paper with any degree of ease. The remainder moves very slowly and as a result storage buildings become overloaded.

Co-operation

We have had splendid co-operation from the Superintendent of Government buildings and his staff in the Department of Public Works during the past year, and from the Chief, Officers and staff of the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Ottawa Fire Department.

Dominion Fire Prevention Association

The Non-Commissioned Officer in charge of the Fire Prevention Branch has been acting for many months as Executive Officer of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association, a position held by the Dominion Fire Commissioner of the Department of Insurance who died on April 24, 1949, and while his successor has not yet been appointed, it is expected that an appointment will be made in the near future.

R. C. M. POLICE BANDS

The strength of the Band in Ottawa at the end of March 1950 was thirty-nine, consisting of one Officer, nineteen Non-Commissioned Officers, fifteen Constables, one Special Constable and three "Reserve" Constables. Corporal Bryson, C.C., was transferred to "Depot" Division as Assistant Bandmaster in charge of the *Regina Band*. The present strength of the Regina Band is thirty-

nine members and they have completed Part I Training at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, and are at present undergoing Part II Training at "Depot" Division, Regina and are being organized on a permanent Band basis. As yet, no public engagements have been undertaken by the Regina Band, although they performed at the "N" Division Christmas Tree prior to their transfer to "Depot" Division.

R.C.M. Police Musical Ride (1949)

The Director of Music accompanied the above-mentioned Ride and conducted the orchestras in Indianapolis, Indiana, and St. Louis, Montana, U.S.A. When the Ride reached Ottawa, the Governor-General's Foot Guards Band kindly assisted, and the Director of Music conducted. The Assistant Director performed similar duties with the Ride, conducting Mr. S. Melba's Orchestra in New York, U.S.A., the Governor-General's Foot Guards Band at Ottawa and the Queen's Own Rifles Band in Toronto, Ontario. By means of the advertising campaign and the recruiting tours in Western Canada, Ontario and Eastern Canada, 343 prospective band applicants for the R.C.M.P. Band, Regina, Saskatchewan, were interviewed, auditioned, etc., resulting in the final engagement of thirty-eight applicants.

6. Accommodation

Ottawa—Headquarters

I again draw attention to the most undesirable situation existing at R.C.M. Police Headquarters, Ottawa, with its Branches distributed amongst several different buildings in the city. With the expansion of duties and resultant increase in personnel, the need for a new building to accommodate all our administrative offices under one roof is becoming more imperative. Even now some of our offices at Headquarters are badly overcrowded.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

As mentioned in my last report, no new construction was undertaken during the war years due to shortage of labour and material, and no further construction has been undertaken since because of post war priority operations. However, in certain divisional areas, our buildings have reached a stage where it is absolutely necessary to replace them as it is no longer economical to effect further temporary repairs.

A building program is contemplated for the coming year which we hope will include the replacement of one of the large barrack buildings at Regina and for a separate building to contain a new Crime Detection Laboratory, as well as the construction of several houses on Barrack grounds where we have the necessary land. We also hope to erect twenty-four detachment quarters.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

On June 6, 1949, a fire believed to be caused by an overheated exhaust pipe of a gasoline driven lighting plant destroyed a workshop and icehouse at Good Hope, N.W.T. The total damage was estimated at \$1,200.00.

At Lunenburg, N.S., a fire broke out in one of the police cars, thought to be caused by a short circuit and damaged the vehicle to the extent of \$575.00. A similar fire was reported at Treherne, Manitoba, but the damage in this instance was only slightly over \$60.00.

Minor fires were reported at detachment quarters in East Florenceville, N.B., and Alberton, P.E.I. In neither case was there any damage to police property.

A police car stored at the Chenard Garage at Estcourt, P.Q., was completely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of February 28, 1950.

7. Discipline

I am glad to be able to report that there have again been comparatively few serious breaches under this heading during the past year, and discipline has been maintained on a high level.

8. Honours and Awards

The following honours and awards were made during the year:—

Order of St. John of Jerusalem

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to sanction the admission of Regimental Number 13699 Acting Corporal Holman, C.C., of "O" Division, Toronto, Ontario, as Serving Brother to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal

Serving Officers.....	3
Serving Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	84
Ex-members.....	13

9. Medical and Dental Treatment

Under the heading of "Health" in Section 1 of this Report, I have already mentioned these services which are provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

10. St. John Ambulance Association

During the year ended March 31, 1950, twenty-eight classes were held throughout the Force, and in connection therewith, the following awards were made:—

Certificates (First Examination).....	239
Vouchers (Second Examination).....	78
Medallions (Third Examination).....	63
Labels (Fourth and Subsequent Examinations).....	191
Total.....	571

This is a decrease of two hundred and sixty-eight awards from the previous year, due to a slight decrease in the number of Recruit Training Classes, which include First Aid in the syllabus of training.

We are continuing our policy established three years ago of having as many members of the Force as possible attend a Refresher Course in First Aid annually.

All uniform members are in possession of First Aid Manuals.

As a result of an active part taken in First Aid Work, the undermentioned N.C.O.'s were granted a Priory Vote of Thanks from the Commandery in Canada of the St. John Ambulance Association in recognition of their efforts in conducting police and civilian classes in First Aid:—

10518 Sergeant Chater, D.G.....	"F" Division
10732 Sergeant Sixsmith, J.....	"F" Division
10849 Sergeant Sharpe, M. B.....	"F" Division
11294 Corporal Miller, R. S.....	"F" Division
11170 Corporal Wenzel, C. E.....	"F" Division
12454 Corporal Nesbitt, E. H. R.....	"F" Division
11889 Corporal Foster, A. R.....	"K" Division

(See also Honours and Awards in this Section)

11. Transport

Our land transport may be summarized as follows:—

Motor cars.....	796
Motor trucks.....	56
Motorcycles.....	28
Motor toboggan.....	1
Snow sedans.....	2

This is an increase of 20 cars and a decrease of two trucks. We also have an increase of one snow sedan.

For Air Transport—See the Aviation Section—Appendix B

For Water Transport—See the Marine Division—Appendix B.

12. Horses

Breeding Station at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, this Station is now included in the command of "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan.

The Station is now well established and for the past several years we have raised a substantial number of suitable remounts. There are 62 horses there at present.

Economies in feeding and maintenance which have been referred to in previous reports are being continued.

Total Strength and Distribution of all Horses in the Force

The total of our horse strength for the whole force is as follows, as at March 31, 1950:—

Saddle horses.....	151
Team horses.....	2
Total.....	153

This is a decrease of 17 from last year's figures. The details of the losses were as follows:—

	Losses	Gains
Cast and sold.....	21	
Died.....	2	
Destroyed.....	5	
Purchased.....		1
Foals from Police Mares for 1949.....		10
	28	11
Net Decrease.....		17

The distribution of our horses is as follows:—

Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan.....	62
Regina, Saskatchewan.....	48
Rockcliffe, Ontario.....	43
	153

(For notes regarding equitation and the Musical Ride—See Section 3.)

13. Clothing and Supplies

The delivery of some articles of clothing and kit was retarded in the early part of the year under review, but the difficulties met by manufacturers in the shortages of material and labour have now been overcome and the situation is now normal, with very few exceptions, such as gold badges, chevrons, etc. There is also a shortage of slickers but improvement is expected soon.

Some slight changes have been approved in the pattern of clothing and kit.

Investigations are underway with the view of selecting a new pattern or type of general service revolver, and tests have been undertaken by our Regina Laboratory, which will be most helpful. The Colt .45 and .455 are no longer manufactured.

Printing and Stationery

The Stationery Stores, Supply Stores and Central Stores which are located at Ottawa have been burdened by extra work in frequent moves from one building to another during the past twelve months.

The volume of printing and stationery supplies has steadily increased and 113 tons were shipped to various divisions last year.

14. Police Service Dogs

We had a total of 15 Police Service Dogs as at March 31, 1950, which is one less than the previous year. The details of gains and losses under this heading are as follows:—

	<i>Gains</i>	<i>Losses</i>
Donated.....	2	—
Died.....	—	1
Destroyed.....	—	1
Disposed of (Donated).....	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2	3
Net decrease.....		1

(For distribution of these dogs see Appendix "B").

SECTION 3.—TRAINING AND RESERVE STRENGTH

1. Recruiting

I have already referred to this matter in Sections 1 and 2 of this Report.

2. Training

The appointment of a Director of Training was mentioned earlier in this report, but it is too soon to enumerate any benefits which may result from better co-operation and uniformity under this heading at the present time.

See also Section 2 of this report—Administration and Organization at Headquarters, and the references to the Director of Training and the Training Board of Officers.

TRAINING SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITS

Altogether nineteen Training Classes of approximately 30 men each were formed during the year, ten at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and nine at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

The normal training period is six months, divided into two parts, each of three months duration.

In addition to the normal training, equitation was given to members of various squads. As a matter of policy, it is intended, in future, to put as many recruits through equitation as circumstances will permit. See also Equitation, Section 3 of this report.

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR EXPERIENCED POLICE PERSONNEL

In future, Refresher Courses will be divided into four separate categories, one comprising Constables with not less than 3 or more than 5 years' service, another for Constables with more than 5 years' service, and Acting Corporals. Two other courses will be comprised of:—

- (1) Corporals and Acting Sergeants
- (2) Sergeants, S/Sergeants, and Sergeants-Major.

College Classes. All future Police College Classes will be comprised of Officers of the Force, selected Senior Non-Commissioned Officers and members of outside Police Organizations. The course in this case will be for 12 weeks.

SWIMMING

The unavoidable closing of the swimming pool at Regina for extensive repair work on February 14, 1950, has removed temporarily one of our most valuable assets in the training at Regina, Sask., requiring a considerable amount of improvising and re-arrangement of schedules.

It is hoped that the repairs will soon be completed and that we shall be able to revert to our former full use of the pool.

We have used the pool in the past to great advantage for the training of recruits and in addition to swimming and life-saving, canoeing, water safety and general water knowledge has been imparted each recruit; before he leaves "Depot" Division he has been taught how to handle his canoe under all circumstances and in every type of weather. The repairs to our swimming pool are chiefly those relating to the installation of a new filter system.

3. Musketry Practice

Very few members had an opportunity to fire the Annual Musketry Practice during the past year. The Gold Crossed Rifle Badge was won by Regimental Number 15653 3/Constable Greig, L.L., of "Depot" Division, with a score of 111 points out of a possible 140.

Very keen interest was displayed by members of the Force in the service rifle competition, and a number were successful at some of the Provincial Rifle Association Meetings in qualifying for places on the teams representing their home Provinces at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting at the Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, Ontario, where a very creditable showing was made.

4. Revolver Practice

All Divisions, with the exception of "B" and "E" Divisions, fired the Annual Revolver Practice and the results were satisfactory.

MACBRIEN SHIELD

The MacBrien Shield is awarded annually to the Division making the highest average score in the Annual Revolver Practice. The Shield was won by "F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, with an average of 185.2 out of a possible 240.

BEST REVOLVER SHOT

Five members of the Force, Regimental Number 12434 Sergeant Sanche, J. P., of "C" Division, Montreal, P.Q., Regimental Number 12752 Corporal Lewak, J. D., of "F" Division, Prince Albert, Sask., Regimental Number 13832 Corporal Credico, N., Regimental Number 13479 Corporal Gendron, J. J. L., and Regimental Number 14367 Constable Rahm, W. C., all of "C" Division, Montreal, P.Q., made a possible score of 240 points thereby tying for the position of best shot in the Force; they will be required to fire the complete course again to decide the winner of the Connaught Cup, cash prize of \$15.00 from the Fine Fund and Trophy to the value of \$10.00. As each made a perfect score, they have all been granted the privilege of wearing the Gold Crossed Revolver Badge surmounted by a Crown.

MINTO CUP

The Minto Cup, a cash prize of \$10.00 from the Fine Fund and a trophy to the value of \$5.00, is awarded annually to the member of the Force with less than two years' service, firing his first Annual Revolver Practice and making the highest score. This is known as the Recruits' Prize and was won this year by Regimental Number 15435 3/Constable Ross, R. W., of "C" Division, Montreal, P.Q., with a score of 236 points out of a possible 240.

CROSSED REVOLVER BADGE

The privilege of wearing the Crossed Revolver Badge is accorded members who make a score of not less than 200 points out of a possible 240. This year 623 qualified, including ten members of the Reserve Force.

INDOOR RANGES

Indoor Ranges are maintained at numerous points throughout the Force, and they continue to be very much in demand during the winter months for both rifle and revolver practice. To create further interest, inter-Divisional matches have been organized. Most gratifying results were obtained by the teams from the Divisions that entered in the D.C.R.A. winter series.

5. Equitation

Two Recruit Training Squads received Equitation at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and one at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, in conjunction with their normal recruit training. In addition to the above two Equitation Courses were held during the year, one at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, and one at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

During July a *Musical Ride* started training at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, comprised of two Officers, thirty-six Non-Commissioned Officers and men and thirty-five horses, and appeared in the fall at the St. Louis Horse Show, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.; International Dairy Exposition, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.; Ottawa Winter Fair, Ottawa, Ontario; The National Horse Show, New York, N.Y.; and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Toronto, Ontario. (See also R.C.M. Police Bands—Section 2 of this Report.)

6. R.C.M. Police Reserve Force

The services of members of the Reserve Force are used whenever possible and we have such personnel located at the following points:—Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. The strength at March 31, 1950, was 337, which is an increase of 12 over last year's total. Their assistance to the Force during the period under review continued to be of considerable value and importance.

7. Instructional Staff

The instructional Staffs at Regina and Rockcliffe have been fully occupied during the past year with Recruits in training, Police College Classes and Refresher Courses. Apart from this our instructors and facilities have been made available to other Departments of the Federal Government to assist with the training of their personnel.

SECTION 4—CRIME

1. General

There has again been an increase in the number of offences investigated during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1950, and in all three classifications referred to below the number of convictions is also greater during the same period than in the previous year. The percentages of increases in the number of cases investigated and in the number of convictions are as follows:—

	<i>Increase in Cases Investigated</i>	<i>Increase in Convictions</i>
Criminal Code.....	6.2%	9.5%
Provincial Statutes.....	16.4%	8.8%
Federal Statutes.....	10.6%	20.7%

It will easily be seen from the table set forth in the next paragraph that the addition of the province of Newfoundland to Confederation (1st April, 1949) did not add very materially to the total cases investigated.

2. Review

A comparative table of the gross figures of cases investigated under the categories shown in the preceding paragraph, as compared with those of the previous year, are set forth below:—

<i>Criminal Code</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1950</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1949</i>
British Columbia.....	129	113
Alberta.....	7,401	7,100
Saskatchewan.....	5,438	4,884
Manitoba.....	3,720	3,567
Ontario.....	845	925
Quebec.....	497	328
New Brunswick.....	3,952	3,950
Nova Scotia.....	3,737	3,446
Prince Edward Island.....	609	573
Newfoundland.....	5	—
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	896	751
Totals.....	27,229	25,637
 <i>Provincial Statutes</i>		
British Columbia.....	Nil	Nil
Alberta.....	8,008	6,616
Saskatchewan.....	6,826	5,318
Manitoba.....	5,760	5,626
Ontario.....	36	51
Quebec.....	4	Nil
New Brunswick.....	5,466	5,617
Nova Scotia.....	12,652	12,176
Prince Edward Island.....	3,176	2,529
Newfoundland.....	Nil	Nil
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	17	21
Totals.....	41,945	37,954

<i>Federal Statutes</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1950</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1949</i>
British Columbia.....	1,910	1,357
Alberta.....	1,432	1,386
Saskatchewan.....	1,335	1,047
Manitoba.....	1,598	1,222
Ontario.....	4,722	4,247
Quebec.....	4,367	4,354
New Brunswick.....	710	839
Nova Scotia.....	1,143	1,063
Prince Edward Island.....	721	1,022
Newfoundland.....	146	Nil
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	1,093	799
Totals.....	19,177	17,336

CRIMINAL CODE

During the year under review, an amendment to Section 207 of the Criminal Code was passed by Parliament whereby the printing, publishing, distribution or sale of crime comics has become an indictable offence, punishable by a maximum sentence of two years' imprisonment. "Crime Comic" is defined by the enactment as "any magazine, periodical or book which exclusively or substantially comprises matter depicting pictorially the commission of crimes, real or fictitious". The purpose of the new legislation was to remove from the news-stands the type of sensational literature, much of it imported, which had previously been the subject of considerable public criticism.

The revision of Part XVI referred to in my last Annual Report dealing with procedure in the summary trial of certain indictable offences was to have become effective on October 1, 1949. However, a further amendment which received assent on September 29, 1949, enacted that the new Part shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council.

Serious Crimes

The following figures may be of interest by way of comparison in connection with some of the more serious crimes which occurred during the past year.

<i>Offence</i>	<i>1949-50</i>	<i>1948-49</i>	<i>5 year Average</i>
Attempted Murder.....	10	9	10.4
Arson.....	257	223	214.8
Assaults—General.....	2,515	2,464	253.0
Cattle Stealing.....	328	260	277.8
Driving Auto While Intoxicated.....	665	580	513.6
Manslaughter.....	61	48	47
Robbery with Violence.....	64	65	57
Safeblowings.....	41	35	51.4
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	3,110	2,524	2,470.2
Theft—General.....	4,342	4,233	3,802.4

Murder

Fifteen investigations involving murder were conducted in the course of the twelve months under review, constituting a decrease of three such offences from the previous period. The cases were disposed of in the following manner:—

Convicted—Executed.....	1
Convicted—Awaiting Execution.....	1
Awaiting Trial.....	1
Mentally Incompetent for Trial.....	1
Charge Reduced to Manslaughter.....	2
Infanticide.....	Nil
Committed Suicide.....	9
Total.....	15

COUNTERFEITING

The year was marked by a definite increase in the number of counterfeit bank notes, both Canadian and American, which appeared in circulation across the Dominion.

A small number of counterfeit bills, of indifferent workmanship, and easily detected, made their appearance in the Province of Quebec in the course of the year. Subsequent police investigation resulted in the apprehension and conviction of the persons responsible.

During Labour Day weekend, 1949, however, counterfeit Bank of Canada \$10 notes, of better than average quality, appeared in circulation simultaneously at such widely separated points as Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver. Although the public was warned immediately through the medium of the radio and the daily press, a considerable quantity of the bogus currency was successfully passed and it was apparent that the operation had been carried out by a well-organized ring. At about the same period, United States counterfeit notes of \$10 and \$20 denominations were circulated in the Toronto and Montreal areas. From subsequent investigation, it was evident that the facilities of underworld narcotic syndicates had been employed in the distribution and simultaneous release of the flood of counterfeit bills.

To date, forty-eight persons have been arrested in connection with the distribution of counterfeit currency, as a result of investigations by members of the Force and municipal forces across Canada working in close conjunction. Of the individuals taken into custody, convictions have been obtained in thirty instances, the courts imposing terms of imprisonment ranging from three months to four years. Disposition has yet to be made of other cases. As far as can be determined to date, approximately 3,500 counterfeit notes of the Bank of Canada \$10 denomination were placed in circulation. In addition, some \$65,000 in counterfeit bills of this type were seized from individual members of the distributing ring at the time of their arrests.

An examination of the counterfeit notes gave rise to the suspicion that the bills might have been of United States origin and accordingly close liaison was maintained with United States enforcement agencies, with a view to tracing the headquarters of the ring. Through the exchange of information by the law enforcement agencies of the two countries and as a result of recent action by the American authorities, several persons were arrested in the State of New York; at the same time, approximately \$27,000 in counterfeit Canadian \$10 bills, of the same type as those circulated in this country, were seized, together with several hundred thousand dollars worth of counterfeit United States currency. The possibility exists that the individuals taken into custody by the United States authorities were responsible for the printing of the counterfeit Bank of Canada \$10 note in circulation during the autumn of 1949.

SAFELOWING

A total of 41 offences in this category was reported in the course of the year, being an increase of 6 over the 1948-49 period. Of these, 30 safe attacks were committed in the Prairie Provinces, while the remaining 11 were reported from the Maritimes. The total of offences for the year, while showing an increase, is still well below the five-year average of 51.4, and this situation would appear to be well in hand.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

The increase of 3,991 cases under this heading is largely attributable to the increases in cases under the respective Provincial Highway Traffic Acts (or Vehicles Act) and the Liquor Acts, and while this cannot be said to apply to every province, there are consistent increases in either one or other of the Acts in each province with which we have agreements to enforce the respective Provincial Statutes.

FEDERAL STATUTES

The increase of 1,841 cases under this heading is principally due to the increases under the Customs Act, the Excise Act and the Indian Act. There are other increases to a lesser degree, but the three I have already named are the chief causes for the increase mentioned.

3. Criminal Investigation Department

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE BRANCH

During the year under review, the work of this branch increased substantially. Customs and Excise seizures reached the highest total since 1934, and Customs seizures alone were the highest for any year since April 1st, 1932. The bulk of the seizures were for small quantities of goods smuggled by individuals for family use with some outstanding exceptions. The number of cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was slightly less than last year, but the number of convictions increased by over 18 per cent.

Insofar as the Customs Act is Concerned, cigarettes have continued to be the most favoured smuggled item by individuals for personal use. Some traffickers brought in large quantities for re-sale, and one seizure of this nature consisted of 450,000 cigarettes. Some 369 smuggled American electric refrigerators were placed under seizure. The majority of these were sold to residents of Canada by four or five organized groups. The illegal importation of cars, new and used, gave us a good deal of work. There is no indication of the smuggling of liquor on either sea-board to any large scale and no resumption of full-time operation of "rum-running" vessels.

Excise Act. Economic conditions have remained generally good, and while the number of cases investigated under the Act during the past 12 months has increased, as has the number of convictions, nevertheless, the number of Excise seizures are very low compared with pre-war years, and it is our opinion that people prefer, under present conditions, to purchase duty paid liquor at Government Stores rather than the illicit goods.

Of the total number of illicit distilling plants seized during the year, twenty-three were of either commercial or semi-commercial capacity.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Heroin continues to be the favourite drug of addiction across Canada, and a steady supply appears to be available in the larger centres. Mexican Crown Heroin has practically disappeared and is encountered only occasionally.

Two important cases under this Act, developed in Montreal, involved seizures of approximately 40 and 50 ounces of heroin, these being the largest made in Canada for many years. Two leading peddlers, along with several lesser lights, were arrested and one has since been convicted. The other absconded while on bail of \$10,000 awaiting trial and has not yet been apprehended.

A lengthy investigation commencing in Vancouver and later extending to Toronto and other cities in Ontario uncovered a narcotic conspiracy on the part of a syndicate organized to transport drugs from Ontario for distribution on the West Coast. As a result of excellent inter-Divisional co-operation during the investigation and simultaneous action in the matter of searches and arrests, we were successful in convicting two of the principals and three other members of the syndicate, upon whom sentences ranging from 7 to 10 years and fines of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 were imposed.

Conspiracy. Conspiracy charges were resorted to particularly in cases involving organized crime and in order to convict principals who might otherwise not come within the toils of the law. The more serious cases under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act as well as one under the Excise Act were successfully prosecuted under the conspiracy provisions of the Code.

Excise Tax Act. This Act was amended at the 1949 Session of Parliament by the inclusion of Section 77(a) which deals with cigarette papers and cigarette paper tubes. The amended Act now provides for the prosecution of any person who has in his possession, purchases, sells or offers for sale these articles when not put up and stamped in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Subsequent to the amendment of the Act a series of seizures consisting of 741,000 cigarette tubes were affected in the Montreal area, these goods having been stolen and illegally removed from a bonded factory by employees of the company. Five persons were convicted by virtue of the new amendment, namely, Section 77(a) of the Excise Tax Act.

Foreign Exchange Control Act. During the year under review this Force has continued to carry out practically all field investigations with regard to infractions of the Act and Regulations. The Board maintains Inspectors at the larger centres of population, their principal function being to co-ordinate enforcement measures which include examinations at the Customs Ports of exit by Customs Collectors and Officers and reference to this Force for investigation or any apparent infractions which may come to their attention.

Whilst there have been minor changes with respect to regulations based on the Foreign Exchange Control Act, the legislation has been practically unchanged during the past year.

Defence of Canada Regulations (now revoked) re Firearms surrendered by Alien Residents of Canada. During the past year all fire arms surrendered by aliens and others as required by the Defence of Canada Regulations have been disposed of either by return to the former owners or by destruction under the provisions of the Act.

During the war years this Force had custody of approximately 14,000 weapons of various types and the task of disposing of these firearms has been continued since 1945.

Canada Shipping Act. All Divisions of the Force including the Marine Division have continued to give some assistance to the Department of Transport in the enforcement of certain sections of the Canada Shipping Act and Regulations. Most of this work has been in relation to the registration of small boats and the enforcement of the Safety Regulations which apply to that type of craft.

The enforcement responsibility of the Force in relation to this particular type of work is now under study and as a result it is hoped that our position will shortly be clarified.

SPECIAL BRANCH

The responsibilities and duties of this Branch are of signal importance, and as most of its work is of a secret nature, no attempt will be made to refer too much to its activities.

Security Investigations. Under the policy direction of the Security Panel—an inter-departmental body—this Force, on the request of Departments or the Armed Services has continued to conduct security investigations wherever required.

The Royal Commission appointed under Order-in-Council, P.C. 411, dated February 5, 1946. At the outset of the year under consideration, there remained two unconcluded matters arising out of the Royal Commission report on the

disclosure of secret information—(1) the appeal of Sam Carr against his conviction on a charge of Conspiracy for which he had been sentenced to serve six years, and (2) the unexpected warrant for Freda Linton on charges of Conspiracy.

The Carr appeal, based on severity of sentence and irrelevancy of certain evidence, was disallowed by the Ontario Court of Appeal on September 26, 1949, and it was ordered that the sentence commence from the date the appeal was entered.

Freda Linton surrendered to this Force at Montreal on April 11, 1949. It developed that she had spent much of the time that the warrant had been outstanding in the United States where she had married. A girl child was born to her at Montreal on June 29, 1949. In the course of several remands, the evidence against Freda Linton was reviewed in the light of an Ontario Appeal Court ruling regarding presumptions as applying to the Official Secrets Act and it was decided by the Crown that the charges should be withdrawn. This was done, the Crown retaining the right to proceed if further evidence became available.

Thus all prosecutions undertaken as a result of the Royal Commission investigations have now been concluded. Ten persons were convicted, nine were acquitted, one was convicted in England, and the charges against one withdrawn.

THE IDENTIFICATION BRANCH

The organization of this Branch is the same as last year, except that the Communications Section has been transferred to another Branch.

A brief reference to the work of each Section during the past 12 months is set forth below.

Central Fingerprint Section

During the year a revised fingerprint form was put into use, and the number of forms has been reduced from five to one. The revised form is used for all purposes where fingerprints are taken and submitted for search. The growth of the Section continues. There were 88,933 fingerprints submitted to the Section for search. This is an increase over the previous year.

Single Fingerprint Section

The importance of this Section is becoming more widely known. Five hundred and sixteen latent impressions have been identified from the scenes of crime. Of these, 218 were effected by comparing fingerprints from criminal files, 18 by direct search in the Battley Single Fingerprint Collection, and 280 identified as owners, etc.

Crime Index Section

This Section was formerly known as the Modus Operandi Section. In this Section all phases of a criminal's activities, description and associates are recorded on index cards to assist us in identifying any future offences which appear to be carried out in the same way. The information is submitted by members of the R.C.M. Police and other law enforcement Officers and by reporting, classifying and indexing these details in centralized indexes, its value becomes multiplied by the number of investigators reporting and by the number to whom the information is available. Our Section is available to all Police Forces.

The principal form used by these Sections has also been recently replaced by another, which is in keeping with our revised fingerprint form, and there is every indication that this move has promoted efficiency and simplicity. Two hundred and seventy-seven criminals have been brought to justice through this Section which otherwise would have been missed.

One further action has been taken which it is hoped will enhance the value of this Section in that the Central Document Filing system formerly located at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, and which was a central clearing house for all available information of known or unknown fraudulent cheque passers, writers of anonymous, threatening, obscene and crank letters and similar activities was transferred to the Crime Index Section. The Central Document filing system utilizes photographic copies of the exhibits submitted and these are filed according to the method of completion. Identification as to author is made by a hand-writing comparison with the exhibits on file.

Photographic Section

The Photographic Section continues to service all Branches of this Headquarters and renders valuable assistance to all Divisions of the Force. The amount of routine work is about average to last year. The Photographic Section is a tremendous saving to the Force and to the Government. It is estimated that we are able to deal with photographic matters at one-fifth of the cost it would be on the open market.

Firearms Registration Section

The total number of weapons known to us through registration at the end of the year under review is 322,873. Certain amendments to the Criminal Code relating to this matter are now receiving attention. The services of this Section is, of course, open to all Police Forces. During the year 383 weapons were identified.

Ticket-of-Leave Section

The volume of work in this Section does not fluctuate much. However, during the year 923 individuals were granted Ticket-of-Leave licence, as compared with 837 the previous year.

R.C.M. Police Gazette

This publication which is issued monthly has a circulation of 1,070 copies. The weekly index cards which are issued in connection with it and which give photographs and descriptions of wanted persons, etc., as mentioned in my last report are both appreciated by the various police forces in Canada.

R.C.M. Police Quarterly

The deficit referred to in my last annual report has been liquidated, and the Quarterly is now in a better financial position than at any time in its history. Its circulation is approximately 4,600 copies per issue.

Police Service Dog Section

The dogs in this Section have given a good account of themselves, and the Section is increasing in importance. A few cases of merit are mentioned in "Interesting Cases" in this Section of the report.

Acknowledgment of Assistance

Under this heading, it is a pleasure to express once again that we have had the full co-operation and continued able assistance of old friends, men and women, with scientific training and experience, who from time to time render public-spirited services for our benefit in the performance of our duties. We are deeply grateful to them and also to those of newer acquaintance who have given us similar help.

Our sincere thanks are also tendered to all Consultants, Chaplains, Surgeons, and other professional and "Specialist" friends who have given us most valuable services at considerable inconvenience or sacrifice.

4. Non-Criminal Investigations

These are referred to in Section 5 of this report.

5. R.C.M. Police Laboratories

On July 26, 1949, Honorary Surgeon D. K. Merkeley took up his duties as Staff Pathologist in the Regina Laboratory, after undertaking a course of study in New York. He will continue his studies later. The services of Dr. McLetchie and Dr. Linn, Pathologists of the Regina General and Grey Nuns Hospitals, have been made available to us in the absence of Dr. Merkeley and we are most grateful to them.

Dr. Frances McGill, of Regina, an Honorary Surgeon of the Force and Consultant, has continued her valuable assistance in forensic pathology problems which have arisen from time to time.

Technicians' examinations have been held during the past year for R.C.M. Police Laboratories personnel.

Equipment

We have now acquired a retrieving magnet and this is located at the Regina Laboratory. The usual weight is about twenty pounds and it will lift five or six times its own weight. It can be used to locate firearms, hidden safes and their performance in water is equally efficient. The second one will ultimately be located at Moncton, N.B.

Two mine detectors of the British Army type have proven their usefulness during the past year at both Regina and Moncton.

Quarters

The laboratory buildings at Ottawa are in a good state of repair and are sufficient for our present requirement. The space in the Regina unit is inadequate, and plans for a new laboratory building are being considered.

Work Performed by the Laboratories

It is only possible to give a slight indication of the work performed by the Laboratories at Regina and Rockcliffe. During the twelve months under review, 62 types of examinations were conducted, and for the same period, the staff carried out a total of 17,354 laboratory examinations and 1,255 photographic assignments in 845 recorded cases.

The members of the staff appeared 201 times before Courts of Law, and the number of days absent at court was 424. A total number of 321 lectures was delivered to the Canadian Police College classes.

Interesting cases dealt with by the laboratories will be found at the end of this Section with other cases of interest.

6. Interesting Cases

The following cases are given merely to illustrate the work of the Force under present day conditions. They have been kept under the following headings:—

- (1) General Cases
- (2) Fingerprint Cases
- (3) Crime Index Cases
- (4) Firearms Cases
- (5) Police Service Dogs Cases
- (6) R.C.M. Police Laboratories Cases.

(1) GENERAL CASES

Michael Negrey—Escape from Custody

Following his trial before Mr. Justice J. E. Adamson and Jury in the Court of King's Bench, Brandon, Manitoba, Michael Negrey was, on March 14, 1947, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Manitoba Penitentiary, as a result of a safebreaking offence from the Federal Grain Elevator, Brandon. He was lodged in the Brandon Provincial Gaol pending his possible appeal against the sentence imposed, before being transferred to the penitentiary; on the afternoon of April 9, 1947, he effected his escape from the yard of the gaol, where he had been taking exercise with twenty-three other prisoners under the supervision of two guards. In spite of a wide-spread search conducted throughout the southern Manitoba area, Negrey made good his getaway and no trace was found of him for some months.

In October 1947, the Federal Bureau of Investigation made available to this Force a letter secured from a prisoner in Detroit, Michigan. The letter, post-marked Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, and signed "Steve Laing" had been mailed to the prisoner in July by an individual he had met while both were being held in the County Jail, Davenport, Iowa, during June and July, 1947. "Laing" had told his fellow inmate that he had escaped from a jail near Winnipeg in April. From the description given by the prisoner, it appeared almost certain that "Laing" was identical with Negrey.

The Attorney General for the Province of Manitoba authorized the taking of any steps necessary for the return of Negrey to Canada and the Officer Commanding this Force at Winnipeg was instructed to effect direct liaison with the appropriate United States authorities to accomplish this. On November 3, 1947, the St. Paul Office of the F.B.I. telephoned the Winnipeg Headquarters of the R.C.M. Police to advise that enquiries had been instituted at Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, and from information received there, it had been established that Negrey had been arrested in Rushville, Nebraska, on a burglary charge during the latter part of September. Following his trial on October 1st, when he was convicted and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, he was lodged in the Penitentiary of Lincoln, Nebraska. It was understood, moreover, that several other charges had been preferred against this man at points in Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, and that detention orders had been filed with the Warden of the Lincoln Penitentiary.

During the evening of August 10, 1949, a member of the R.C.M. Police stationed at Fort William, Ontario, had gone to the Lakehead Exhibition, Fort William, and was making his way out of the Exhibition Grounds with his wife, family and some friends, when he noticed a face in the crowd which appeared to be that of Negrey. In the darkness it was not possible to make positive identification. As the member was carrying his three year old son on his shoulders and holding his nine year old daughter by the hand, he continued on through the crowd and did not glance back for fear that Negrey might recognize him.

As soon as the investigator was able to return his family to their home, he made a check of records in the detachment office but there was nothing on file to indicate that Negrey had escaped or had been released from the Penitentiary at Lincoln, Nebraska. Realizing that Negrey had a long criminal record, had escaped twice from custody and, suffering from tuberculosis, was probably in a desperate state of mind, the assistance of a second member of the detachment was deemed advisable in attempting the arrest of the fugitive. The carrying of firearms was considered hazardous as it was possible Negrey was armed and any exchange of shots in the crowded fairgrounds might result in the death of some innocent bystander. Carrying only a pair of handcuffs with them, the two members of the Force returned to the fairgrounds, and after walking about 200 yards through the crowded midway, the policemen observed Negrey

talking to another man. They closed in from either side, each member seizing an arm of the wanted man, who, protesting, was led away to a small taxi stand. Here, with the assistance of a Fort William Policeman and a member of the Port Arthur Police, Negrey was handcuffed and searched. A 32·20 Calibre Colt Army revolver, fully loaded with six ·32 Calibre soft nosed bullets, was found in his right inside coat pocket.

Taken in the police car to the R.C.M.P. detachment office, Negrey was stripped and thoroughly searched. Among other items found in his clothing were 12 rounds of 32·20 ammunition and an Ontario Liquor Licence Permit issued on August 8, 1949, to Stephen Hewitt, 225 Cameron St., Fort William. When questioned, the prisoner admitted escaping from the Penitentiary at Lincoln, Nebraska, on July 5, when he was being returned from a hospital by an unarmed guard. While he admitted he had crossed into Canada about July 17, Negrey would not inform the police exactly when or at what point he entered the country.

The following day a search was made of the room rented by Negrey at 225 Cameron St., which had been occupied by him and another unknown man on August 5. A further supply of 32·20 ammunition, clothing, tools and a flashlight were found in the room. Negrey was remanded in custody at Fort William until August 13, when he was escorted to Winnipeg, Manitoba, in which province there was an outstanding warrant against him for escaping from lawful custody. He was ultimately admitted to the Manitoba Penitentiary.

It was learned later that, prior to Negrey's apprehension on the evening of August 10, he had been seen loitering for about an hour and a half near a concession wagon, belonging to the Royal American Shows, in which was housed a safe containing all money coming in from the various concessions. He had struck up an acquaintance with one of the show's employees on the pretext of looking for a job with the show. Coupled with the fact that he had remarked to one of the police after his arrest that he had several reasons for coming to the Lakehead and that he would have been "fixed up O.K."; his actions at the fairgrounds led to a strong suspicion that he had been preparing to stage a holdup of the pay-wagon of the Royal American Shows in Fort William.

A check made by the Firearms Registration Branch, R.C.M.P. Police, showed no record of 32·20 W.C.F. Colt Army Special Revolver, Serial No. 310202, found in Negrey's possession. This angle was investigated by the F.B.I., whose Omaha office was able to establish that the revolver had been stolen from the house of a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, on July 5, 1949, the day that Negrey, in handcuffs, made good his escape from a penitentiary guard. In the basement of the same house there was a considerable quantity of power machinery; the handcuffs worn by the fugitive at the time of his escape were found here, having been pried off apparently by the use of a vise. A car stolen in Lincoln, on July 5, and believed to have been used by Negrey, was later recovered, abandoned, in Omaha, Nebraska.

Reg. No. 12669, Corporal D. J. McMahon, the member of Fort William Detachment instrumental in apprehending this criminal received the Commissioner's personal commendation for his alertness, good judgment and disregard of personal danger in carrying out his duty. The arrest of this individual undoubtedly prevented the commission of more and possibly serious crimes.

Finding of an Unidentified Adult Male Body, Lillyfield, Manitoba

On May 28, 1949, a farmer of the Lillyfield District, Manitoba, just north of Winnipeg, reported that his hired man had found a headless body in one of his strawstacks. The stack had been made in the fall of 1947 and had not been visited since, although it was situated only a few hundred yards from the highway leading to the Ashern and interlake district.

Investigation showed that the body was buried in the straw in a natural reclining position as though the deceased had been seeking shelter. The head, which was found a few feet away, had been exposed to the elements and had apparently fallen or been dragged off by animals.

The body was fully dressed in heavy winter clothing and the head was protected by a cap still pulled down over the ears. Practically all the flesh was decomposed, leaving only the skeleton and some portions of skin. The hands, which were not covered by gloves or mitts, were completely decomposed and all skin on the fingers was missing, a fact which made fingerprint identification impossible. Throughout the body cavity were found a large quantity of fly chrysalids; subsequent enquiry at the Entomological Department of the University of Manitoba indicated that it was most probable that the flies had not hatched out in the current year, which suggested that the body had been in the stack during the previous summer. This fact, coupled with the heavy clothing, pointed to the probability that the body had been there since the winter of 1947-48.

A close examination of the skull showed a distinct fracture in the occipital region. A check of the contents of the pockets of the coat showed a few papers, a wallet which contained an identification card and 31 cents. In the trouser pocket was a \$5 bill. Owing to staining by decomposed flesh and damp, all writings were quite illegible and no indication of the identity of the body could be made. The wallet and papers were forwarded to the Crime Detection Laboratory at Regina in an effort to establish identification.

The skull and other skeletal remains were examined by the Assistant Professor of Anatomy of the University of Manitoba. The opinion was expressed that the fracture to the skull had been caused by internal, and not external, pressure and that it was probably due to the freezing of the semi-solid brain substance, the expansion of which would be sufficient to crack the bone. The report went on to state that the man was of the Alpine race, which includes Ukrainians. His age was estimated at between 35 and 40 years and his height approximately 5' 7½". Concerning general appearance, it was remarked that the left shoulder might have been carried higher than the right or that the head might have been inclined to the left side. The report indicated no bone injuries, other than the skull fracture.

Through enquiries in the district it was learned that in March 1948 a resident of Stonewall had given a lift to a man wearing clothing similar to those of the deceased and had let the stranger off within half a mile of the place where the body was found. Before they parted, the local man had given a five dollar bill to the hitch-hiker, who had placed the money in his trouser pocket. The transient had remarked that he was going to the Gypsumville district. Enquiries in the latter area showed that one, Harry Tkachuk, had not been seen for some time.

Tkachuk, born in Russia in 1904, had lived in Manitoba since 1946, and previously had been in the Arelee district of Saskatchewan. Police records indicated that since July 1946 he had been arrested for vagrancy on five occasions. Each time he was released from jail he would return to the Ashern district and resume his mode of life, which consisted of begging and sleeping out in the fields. On one occasion he was arrested after spending the night in a strawstack in 15° below zero weather. The last occasion on which he was released from jail was March 3, 1948. A description of Tkachuk, obtained from police description forms compiled at the times of his different arrests, showed a physical peculiarity of "right shoulder carried low". This, coupled with his general description, tallied remarkably close with the finds of the faculty member of the University.

The report from the Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina, showed that as a result of both ultra violet and infra red photography, it was possible to discern the words "Harry Tk—h—k, Moose Jaw" on the identification card. An envelope

bearing an inscription previously quite illegible showed a complete address in Saskatchewan. A Post Office Money Order receipt found in the wallet showed the printed number 268-67880.

Post Office records indicated that this Money Order was purchased at Claresholm, Alberta, on April 29, 1948. As this information did not seem to fit in with the assumption that the man had come to his death in March 1948, a re-check was requested and it was learned that a Money Order bearing the same number had been bought at Moose Jaw, Sask., on January 14, 1944. As the records at that point had since been destroyed, the names of the payee and purchaser could not be established.

While the information obtained thus far was not completely conclusive, it appeared almost certain that the body was that of Harry Tkachuk, once of Arelee, Sask., and since 1946, of the Ashern district, Manitoba.

Several interesting features in the efforts of investigators to establish identity in this case were presented. The approximate time of death was established by the presence of the fly chrysalids. The possibility of foul play was eliminated by medical testimony to the effect that the skull fracture was caused by internal force due to freezing. The value of accurate physical description in police records was demonstrated, as was that of the assistance rendered by anatomical examination in determining race, age and physical characteristics.

Eskimos EERKIYOOT and ISHAKAK—Aiding in the Commission of suicide—Eelounaling, Boothia Peninsula, N.W.T.

On January 11, 1949, Cambridge Bay Detachment received a message sent via dog team from Fort Ross, N.W.T., by Mr. L. A. Learmont, archaeologist for the Royal Ontario Museum in the Fort Ross district, regarding the reported strangling of a native woman, Nukashook, by her son, Eerkiyoot, and another young native, Ishakak. The offence was stated to have taken place during the early summer of 1948 at a place locally known as Eelounaling, on the east coast of Boothia Peninsula, about half way between Fort Ross and Thom Bay.

Two constables from Cambridge Bay were flown to Ross Bay district by an R. C. A. F. Dakota on February 4th but were forced to return to Cambridge Bay when the aircrew were unable to locate the pre-arranged landing place. On February 14th, however, a successful landing was made by the R.C.A.F. aircraft on a stretch of sea ice marked out as a landing strip by E. W. Lyall, a trader, whose camp was located about eight miles south of Fort Ross.

The following week was spent interviewing natives and preparing for the patrol south to Eelounaling. On February 21st the party, consisting of the two constables, Lyall, acting as interpreter, and an Eskimo guide, set out by dog team for Eelounaling, which point was reached the evening of February 25th. There it was found that Eerkiyoot was visiting natives at Thom Bay and was expected to return the following day, while Ishakak had gone earlier to King William Trading Post at Gjoa Haven and had been detained there by the post manager in view of his frostbitten feet and the insufficiency of his clothing for winter travelling. It was learned that the body of Nukashook had been buried in the vicinity of the native camp but efforts to locate the grave were unsuccessful in view of drifts of snow fifteen to twenty feet deep at the reported location of the grave.

As arrangements had been made previously that the R.C.A.F. aircraft would return to Lyall's camp near Fort Ross on March 7th and since it had been found that travelling conditions were poorer than had been anticipated, the party left Eelounaling on February 28th, taking with them the native Eerkiyoot and his wife Annie Peeteekoot. Lyall's camp was reached on March 3rd. Eerkiyoot was not placed under arrest at that time, a precautionary measure necessitated by potential hostile reaction from the other natives. In a report dated March

16th from Lyall's camp, it was stated that the aircraft due to arrive on March 7th had failed to appear and that food supplies were running low. However, the Dakota aircraft effected a landing the following day and one constable, together with Eerkiyoot and his wife were flown to Cambridge Bay. Eerkiyoot was formally arrested on March 18th.

The constable remaining at Fort Ross departed by dog team for Eelounaling on April 18th, accompanied by interpreter and guide, making the trip in two days. On April 21st the grave of Nukashook was located, on the slope of a hill about two miles from the native camp. The body, which had been wrapped in cloth and blanket material and tied by sealskin thongs, was disinterred and conveyed to Spence Bay on April 24th.

On May 23rd the constable and a native guide set out from Spence Bay for King William Land with the intention of apprehending Ishakak and continuing by dog team with the prisoner and the remains of Nukashook, to Cambridge Bay. On arrival at Gjoa Haven on May 26th, it was found that a severe epidemic of influenza had spread through the native settlements, causing the constable considerable delay and necessitating the alteration of his plans. Ishakak came to the settlement at Gjoa Haven on June 6th and was arrested. Following arrangements with native witnesses that they would be at Spence Bay at such time as the navigation season would be open, the police patrol departed from Gjoa Haven on June 24th, arriving at Spence Bay on June 29th.

Although one of the native witnesses had died since the burial of Nukashook, questioning of Ishakak and other natives through interpreters brought to light the following story. Nukashook, a woman of 45, suffered from "bleeding from the lungs" (advanced tuberculosis). Her naturally disagreeable disposition was aggravated by her illness and she was not popular with the other natives. It was stated that she complained frequently and often said she wished she were dead. One day in the early summer of 1948, she asked her son Eerkiyook to help kill her. He called in Ishakak for assistance. Eerkiyook fastened both ends of a sealskin thong to the ridgepole of his mother's tent and Nukashook, rising from her bed, had her son dress her in her clothing. She sat down by the thong and put her head through the noose and Eerkiyook pushed her head down over the thong until she was considered dead, Ishakak holding the woman by the shoulder to steady her. The body was buried by Eerkiyook, Ishakak and two other natives. It is by no means unusual for Eskimos to request that they be put to death when they find themselves a burden on the tribe through illness or old age; such killings have been carried out in the past, some instances of which the Force has investigated and possibly other cases which have never come to light.

On August 6th the constable, at Spence Bay with his party, was able to communicate by radio with Cambridge Bay, advising of his whereabouts and requesting transportation for himself, his prisoner, a native witness and the body. The officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division and Dr. J. H. MacDonald, of the Charles Camsell Hospital, Edmonton, arrived by R.C.A.F. Canso at Spence Bay on August 25th, when an inquest was opened and the body identified by a native witness. An autopsy performed by Dr. MacDonald indicated that the deceased woman had come to her death by strangulation, and moreover, that a far advanced condition of pulmonary tuberculosis had existed at the time of death.

The party, including the prisoner Ishakak and two Eskimo witnesses, was flown to Cambridge Bay on August 26th when the inquest was re-opened, the Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division acting in his capacity of a coroner in and for the Northwest Territories. He was empowered under Section 69 of the Northwest Territories Act to hold the inquest without a coroner's jury, for the following reasons.

1. The isolated position of Spence Bay.

2. The advanced state of decomposition of the body, making it impossible to conceive of anyone being able to convey it to Cambridge Bay where sufficient persons for a jury could be found.
3. Insufficient qualified persons at Spence Bay to form a jury.

The inquest was completed on August 27 when the coroner gave his verdict that the deceased woman had come to her death during the summer months of 1948, more probably in July, at Eelounaling, that her death was caused by strangulation with a sealskin thong, and that the two prisoners, Eerkiyoot and Ishakak, caused or assisted in causing such death. It was directed that the prisoners be held in the custody of the R.C.M. Police at Cambridge Bay to await such action as the appropriate authorities might wish to take.

Consideration had been given by the authorities to holding the trial of the prisoners at Coppermine but in view of the necessity of returning the native witnesses to the Spence Bay area, it was decided that the place of trial would be Cambridge Bay. On August 28 the Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division and Dr. MacDonald departed from Cambridge Bay by R.C.A.F., the former leaving the plane at Yellowknife, and the latter continuing on to Edmonton. At Yellowknife, as a result of discussions with Mr. John Parker, Crown Counsel, it was agreed that the evidence disclosed by the inquest did not justify a charge of murder and that the proper charge would be one under Section 269 of the Criminal Code, of assisting in a suicide.

The judicial party, consisting of Stipendiary Magistrate A. H. Gibson, Crown Counsel J. Parker, both of Yellowknife, N.W.T., T. D. McDonald, K.C., of the Department of Justice, Ottawa, appointed to act as defence counsel, the Officer Commanding Fort Smith Sub-Division, and court reporter Rimstad, were flown by R.C.A.F. Canso from Yellowknife to Cambridge Bay on September 1. Preliminary hearings were held during the morning of the following day, the R.C.M. Police Officer acting as magistrate, at which time both the accused, Eerkiyoot and Ishakak, were committed for trial on charges of assisting in the commission of a suicide.

The trial of Eerkiyoot took place at Cambridge Bay before Magistrate A. H. Gibson and Jury on September 2 and 3 when evidence was given by Ishakak, a second Eskimo witness who had helped bury Nukashook, the investigating constable and Dr. J. H. MacDonald, who had performed the autopsy. The latter stated that the health of the woman before death had been such that she would have possibly lived from three months to one year had she not met with an untimely end. On conclusion of the hearing, the jury, after deliberating, returned a verdict of "Guilty" with a plea for leniency.

Ishakak appeared before Magistrate Gibson and Jury on September 3, following the conclusion of Eerkiyoot's trial. Witnesses called were Eerkiyoot, two natives, Dr. MacDonald and the investigating constable. The evidence indicated that this boy had carried out his part in the offence because he had always done as he was told by both Nukashook and Eerkiyoot, he having lived with them since the death of his parents when he was young. After deliberating for two hours, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty".

At the conclusion of the second trial, the court sentenced Eerkiyoot to serve one year at Cambridge Bay Detachment, R.C.M. Police, with opportunity to apply for parole after four or five months, in the event that an opportunity might arise to have him returned to Spence Bay during the winter.

Ishakak, now free, and the native witnesses in charge of two constables, were able to return from Cambridge Bay to Spence Bay on board the Hudson's Bay Company's supply schooner *Nigalik* after the trials. In the case of Eerkiyoot, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to authorize this native's release in time to permit him to return to his home in the Boothia Peninsula with the R.C.M. Police winter patrol leaving Cambridge Bay in the latter part of January or early February, 1950.

George Albert Hamilton and Rufus James Hamilton—Murder

Norman J. Burgoyne was the owner of Rideout's Taxi in the city of Fredericton, N.B., and had recently purchased a new Ford sedan for use in his business. On the evening of January 7, 1949, his wife received a telephone call for a cab to pick up a fare at the Canadian Legion. Burgoyne was out on a call at the time but on his return a few minutes later, the message was given to him and he left the house at 8.20 p.m., stating that he would be back soon. He did not return or call that night or the next, and his wife became somewhat alarmed at his prolonged absence.

In the afternoon of January 10, the Fredericton City Police were notified that a car had been abandoned on the "Scabplot" road on the Experimental Farm, and was blocking the roadway. A radio patrol car of the Fredericton City Police was despatched to the scene of the abandoned car, a black 1949 Ford sedan, N.B. Licence 5-664. There were no keys in the car, the doors were open but the trunk compartment was locked. By radio-telephone it was found that the car was a taxi owned by Norman J. Burgoyne, who had not been seen or heard from since the evening of January 7. Further examination disclosed what appeared to be blood on the inside of the door and runningboard, while there were large stains on the front seat. Additional assistance was requested, and when the trunk was pried open it was found to contain the dead body of Burgoyne, wrapped in a blanket, two deep wounds on the side of the head.

The coroner was summoned, a jury impanelled and after viewing the body the inquest was adjourned, *sine die*, the body removed and an autopsy performed to establish the cause of death. The car was taken to R.C.M. Police Headquarters in Fredericton for a thorough examination. While the car's upholstery was covered with what appeared to be bloodstains, it was apparent that the interior had been thoroughly washed subsequent to Burgoyne's death; puddles of water still remained in the trunk compartment.

Mrs. Burgoyne advised investigators that her husband always carried a large sum of money on his person, and that when he left home he had had approximately \$200 in cash, as well as a Rollex wrist watch and a black onyx ring. He had been wearing a taxi driver's peaked cap. All these articles were missing, which fact suggested robbery to be the motive for the murder.

The autopsy disclosed a crescentic laceration of the scalp above the right ear, a compound comminuted fracture covering an area in excess of four square inches in the region of the right temporal bone. Twelve fragments of bone were removed from the ear, two fragments having penetrated the brain tissues. The temporal arteries were severed in several places, producing an extreme ensanguinating hemorrhage which was undoubtedly the immediate cause of death, rather than the brain injuries.

At the outset the Fredericton City Police assumed complete control of the investigation but late in the afternoon of January 10 requested the assistance of the R.C.M. Police. When later events disclosed that the assault on Burgoyne had taken place outside the jurisdiction of the Fredericton Police, the R.C.M. Police assumed full responsibility, although the municipal authorities continued with complete co-operation.

Immediate enquiries made throughout the city and immediate district brought to light the fact that two negro brothers, George Albert Hamilton and Rufus James Hamilton, had been spending money freely over the week-end, hiring taxis and buying liquor. It was known that both brothers had been unemployed for some time and were destitute; both had criminal records and were a source of continual trouble to the local police. The Fredericton City Police had an outstanding warrant for the arrest of Rufus Hamilton on a charge of theft of a cigarette lighter and he was arrested on January 10th, while his brother was taken into custody the following day. During the next few days both brothers

gave a number of statements to the police outlining their movements during the previous days in an attempt to establish a substantial alibi. It was obvious however, from the variances in the stories of each that they were not telling the truth.

Investigation continued in the meanwhile and it was established that George and Rufus Hamilton had been in Minto, N.B., some 35 miles from Fredericton during the early hours of January 8, 1949. Both men were under the influence of liquor and were in a new Ford car. They called at the home of an acquaintance, who was instantly suspicious of the origin of the car, so much so that he noted the licence number on a piece of paper, which was later handed to the R.C.M. Police. It bore the notation, "Rufus Hamilton—5-664".

The night watchman and fireman at the site of a new high school in Minto remembered two suspicious characters, both negroes, who had called at the school the same night and asked for directions to the home of a local resident of poor reputation; these witnesses later identified both Hamiltons in a police line-up. Other witnesses were available who saw and talked to the brothers in Minto on the same date, thus establishing the fact that they had possession of Burgoyne's car and contradicting statements made previously to the police.

Since Burgoyne's car had been in Minto in the early A.M. of January 8th, and since the Hamilton brothers lived at Barker's Point, groups of investigators began a thorough search of the highway between these two points. As a result, patches of what appeared to be blood were found in the snow at three places:—

1. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Barker's Point near Nathaniel McIntyre's home.
2. About $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Barker's Point, where the old road is still passable but not used and forms a semi-circle to join the new highway which takes a more direct route. The old road was checked and a large pool of blood found. From numerous footprints in the snow it was apparent that considerable activity had taken place here. Plaster casts were made of impressions of what appeared to be a rubber soled boot. Fragments of glass, apparently from a parking light, were discovered. With the thought that this was the spot where the body of the murdered man had been transferred to the car's trunk, Police Service Dog "Wolf", who accompanied the party, searched the immediate area and located a rosary, which was later identified by Mrs. Burgoyne as being similar to one owned by her husband. Also recovered at this spot was a blood-stained coin.
3. Another blood patch was found in the snow some 17 miles from Barker's Point. Samples of the blood discovered were retained and turned over to the provincial pathologist for analysis.

On January 13th, George and Rufus Hamilton made detailed statements to the police in which they admitted Burgoyne's murder, the only variation being as to who had actually struck the blow or blows causing the victim's death. Rufus admitted striking the taxi-driver with a beer bottle, stating that George had delivered a blow with a hammer. George denied striking any blows. The statements indicated that both the Hamiltons were unemployed and destitute. The fact that George's wife was about to be released from hospital following the birth of another child added to their financial difficulties. The brothers discussed various ways of raising money and had considered stealing something and selling it, but as this was too slow a project in view of the urgency of the situation, it was decided to rob someone. With this in mind, they went to Fredericton by bus the evening of January 7, 1949, and walked over to the Canadian Legion where Rufus tried to gain admittance but was refused entry. The intention was to buy a bottle of beer, drink the contents and then use the bottle as a weapon. Rufus then called Rideout's Taxi, which picked them up a few minutes later. Burgoyne, the driver, was ordered to proceed to their home at Barker's Point where George procured a hammer and then directed the taxi-driver to a home on

the Wilsey road on the opposite side of the city. It was planned that on arriving there, George would hit Burgoyne with the hammer, but evidently his courage failed at the last moment, and the party drove back to the home of Nat. McIntyre on the Richibucto Road outside Barker's Point. Burgoyne then asked if they would like a bottle of beer and when they acquiesced, produced beer from the trunk compartment. George refused a drink, whispered to his brother that he had dropped the hammer beside the car and then entered McIntyre's house in search of liquor, leaving Rufus and Burgoyne sharing a bottle of beer.

On George's return the taxi-driver was slumped unconscious behind the wheel and bleeding freely from a cut on the side of the head. Rufus stated he had struck Burgoyne. They pushed the driver to the opposite side of the front seat and started back to Barker's Point, then changed their minds, swung the car around and headed for Minto. Halfway to their destination they decided to divide the spoils of the robbery, having removed a wallet, watch and ring from Burgoyne's body. The car was driven into an unused part of the old highway where the money was divided. The body was taken out of the car, wrapped in a blanket and dumped into some bushes at the side of the road. The brothers returned to George Hamilton's house at Barker's Point, where the car was parked in a nearby gravel pit. After entering the house, Rufus burned the blood-stained overalls he was wearing; the watch, ring and hammer were thrown into the stove at the same time. About this time the true impact of what had transpired came to them and it was decided to attempt to establish an alibi. Rufus remained at the house while George drove to Devon and left the car there, proceeding to Fredericton by bus. He took a taxi to the Wilsey Road on the pretext of looking for his brother, and later returned to his home by the same taxi. Another discussion between the brothers resulted in George journeying by bus to Fredericton, recovering the car and driving home, parking the taxi again in the gravel pit. An acquaintance, George Peters, alias Gordon, arrived at the Hamilton house and being informed of the details of the robbery, was given ten dollars and some change from the proceeds. The two brothers endeavoured to wash the bloodstains from the car and afterwards drove to Minto. (There is some disparity in the statements of the Hamiltons as to who struck the blows and with what instrument, also as to when the body of Burgoyne was placed in the woods). While at Minto they spent considerable time trying to locate one Percy Grant, an acquaintance, and stopped at the homes of Joseph Laurie Leblanc and several others. Succeeding in securing some liquor, wine and beer, they returned to Barker's Point, picking up Burgoyne's body en route and placing it in the trunk compartment. Rufus remained at home while George proceeded to Saint John where, it was agreed, he would abandon the car. Instead, he obtained a further supply of liquor in the city, drove the taxi back to Fredericton and abandoned it at the Experimental Farm where it was later discovered. After flagging a passing truck, George visited his wife in the hospital before returning home by bus.

The Hamilton brothers accompanied the police over the routes travelled and re-enacted the events leading up to and following the murder. Considerable painstaking investigation was involved in this case, necessitating the taking of numerous statements and interviewing hundreds of people in linking together the evidence available and establishing the actual movements of the brothers.

Burgoyne's wallet was recovered, as was his cap, the latter being returned as a result of a radio broadcast. The hammer-head was discovered in the stove at George Hamilton's home; the ring and watch were retrieved from a pile of ashes outside. A number of buttons similar to those used on overalls were recovered from the ashes of the stove; these were evidently from the garment burned by Rufus. Both accused submitted a number of statements in their own handwriting, recounting details of the offence.

On January 25, 1949, the Coroner's Inquest was held, the verdict being returned "Death as a result of injuries sustained when Burgoyne was murdered by being struck on the head with a hammer in which George Hamilton and Rufus Hamilton were both involved in the crime".

After several adjournments, preliminary hearings of both men opened on February 14, 1949, at Fredericton, when both men were committed for trial, being charged jointly but to be tried separately.

Rufus James Hamilton appeared before Chief Justice C. E. Michaud in the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick on May 3, 1949. Thirty-one witnesses gave evidence for the Crown, while the accused gave evidence on his own behalf, denying implication in the murder of Burgoyne. He claimed that all the witnesses were perjuring themselves in an attempt to place the onus of the crime on him. A verdict of guilty was returned.

The trial of George Albert Hamilton commenced before Chief Justice Michaud on May 13, 1949. A statement made by accused at the time of his preliminary hearing, outlining the whole story of Burgoyne's death, was offered in evidence by the Crown. Thirty-six witnesses were called. The jury deliberated fifty minutes before returning a verdict of guilty.

Both men were executed on July 27, 1949.

John Charles Young, Montreal, P.Q., O. & N.D. Act and Conspiracy

In April 1949, the above named man commenced trafficking in drugs and was planning the formation of a syndicate through which he hoped to control the distribution of illicit narcotics in Montreal. It was also his intention to eventually extend this control to include Toronto and other important centres.

On July 7, 1949, when members of the Drug Squad arrested one, Walter Sillanpaa, at Dorval Airport, as he was about to board a plane for Vancouver, he was found to be in possession of one ounce of heroin in bulk and 27 capsules of the same drug. Subsequent investigation disclosed that these drugs had been purchased from Young and evidence was assembled which formed the basis for charging Young and Sillanpaa with conspiracy to transport narcotics.

The arrest of Young was not effected at once as it was believed that he had a supply of drugs concealed in his quarters. In due course we were successful in locating his place of residence and on September 26, 1949, a raid was carried out which resulted in the seizure of approximately 52 ounces of heroin, as well as two machine guns, several other firearms and a quantity of ammunition. Young was arrested and charged with unlawful possession of narcotics contrary to Section 4(1)(d) of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. At the time of his arrest the accused was already on bail while awaiting trial on a charge of being an accessory after the fact in the shooting down of two Montreal City Police Constables, by assisting in the escape of two of the killers. He was later found guilty on this charge and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. An additional count charging Young under Section 575 of the Criminal Code, with being a habitual criminal, has since been included in the indictment along with the narcotic charge and this case is still before the courts. Considerable evidence has been made available and there are excellent prospects of convictions being obtained.

The quantity of heroin involved in this instance represents one of the largest seizures effected for many years and evidence found during the search of the residence of the accused indicates that he was well organized to carry on the distribution of illicit narcotics on a large scale.

Carmen Chiovitti et al., Vancouver, B.C., Conspiracy to Distribute Narcotics

During January 1949, information was received to the effect that two men, Carmen Chiovitti and Dan Gasberini, were registered at a hotel in Vancouver and there was reason to suspect that they had some connection with the traffic in illicit drugs. Members of our Drug Squad obtained an adjoining room from which they were able to overhear conversations carried on in the next room and to observe persons entering and leaving.

It soon became evident that a syndicate controlled from Eastern Canada and employing local peddlers was planning the systematic sale of narcotics in Vancouver. Chiovitti and Gasberini returned to Eastern Canada presumably to arrange for the supply of drugs, and following their departure persistent observation over the movements of the others made it possible to locate certain caches of drugs, to extract samples of same and to photograph an addict removing a cache from its hiding place. Additional evidence in the form of code notes, attempts by Bohach to purchase quantities of soluble capsules (for preparing the heroin for sale) and proof that he had transmitted large sums of money to Dan Gasberini in Hamilton, Ont., via telegraph, were also obtained.

On May 28, 1949, warrants were issued and the following persons accused in the conspiracy were taken into custody; in Vancouver—John Smokler, Mike Cushman, Steve Bohach, Jake Goldhar, Irving Hess, Nick Agostino, Benny Ugar; in Toronto—Carmen Chiovitti, Frank Smokler; in Hamilton—Dan Gasberini, and on July 12, 1949, all were committed for trial.

The trials before judge and jury commenced in Vancouver on October 11th and ended on October 26th when five of the conspirators were found guilty. The sentences imposed ranged from seven years' imprisonment, a fine of \$10,000 or in default of payment an additional three years in the case of Chiovitti, down to seven years' imprisonment for Bohach and Gasberini. Appeals entered by Chiovitti, Gasberini and Bohach were unanimously dismissed by the B.C. Court of Appeal on February 7, 1950. Subsequently an application on behalf of the same three convicts to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was refused by a judge of the Supreme Court on February 22, 1950.

Michel Sisco et al., Montreal, P.Q., Opium & Narcotic Drug Act and Conspiracy

In April 1949, a member of the Force working undercover became acquainted with one Jean Claude Lapres, a suspected narcotic peddler, and succeeded in purchasing one ounce of heroin from him and an associate, Rosaire Delisle. It was learned later that a priest by the name of Rev. Joseph A. Taillefer was the intermediary between the main source of supply and Lapres and in due course a further buy of six ounces was made.

Further investigation established that the individual whom the priest was selling for was Michel Sisco. Our man succeeded in making his acquaintance and although he made every effort to buy direct from him, Sisco would not agree to such an arrangement, stating that he could supply heroin in any quantity but that the deal would have to be made through Taillefer as was done on the previous occasion. It was then decided to order one kilo (approximately 32 ounces) and to do everything possible to implicate Sisco in a conspiracy.

The final purchase of 32 ounces was made on September 14, 1949, and Sisco unexpectedly appeared on the scene along with Taillefer. He accompanied him to the bank and there was arrested along with Taillefer immediately following payment of the money. Subsequent searches produced additional evidence of a documentary nature which strengthened the conspiracy charge.

Lapres and Delisle were both taken into custody a short time later and all four were charged with conspiracy to distribute narcotics in addition to charges

of unlawfully selling narcotics. The priest, Joseph Arthur Taillefer, pleaded guilty on October 28, 1949, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined \$1,000 or in default of payment four months on each of three conspiracy counts and three selling counts, the sentences to run concurrently.

The cases of Delisle and Lapres are still before the courts as are the charges against Sisco who absconded in January 1950, while on bail of \$10,000. His present whereabouts is not known although a photograph and descriptive particulars have been sent to law enforcement agencies in Canada and the United States.

Carl Sinray and Rhéal Brière et al., Montreal, P.Q., Customs Act.

In the course of investigations relating to smuggled American electric refrigerators, Montreal Detachment, by arrangement with the proprietor of a local electrical supply store, took over the store on October 7, 1949, for a short period when it was known that certain persons were approaching dealers in Montreal, to purchase smuggled units. On the date in question two persons, namely, Benny Sacks and Frank Levy, arrived in a taxi to negotiate the sale of twelve G.M. Frigidaires. Our investigators in the guise of the store operators, indicated that they would not be interested unless they saw the refrigerators, whereupon, as a result of a telephone call made from the store, arrangements were made whereby a Fargo truck containing twelve American Frigidaires were brought to the store. Observations revealed that a Buick sedan driven by Carl Sinray was acting as "pilot" to the loaded truck. By pre-arrangement with other R.C.M.P. personnel, who had been adjacent to the premises, all persons concerned were arrested, namely, Benny Sacks, Frank Levy, Carl Sinray, Rhéal Brière, and Réal Boileau, the last two mentioned being in charge of the loaded Fargo truck. All were charged with an indictable offence under Section 217-3 of the Customs Act. They pleaded guilty and each was fined \$200 and costs or in default one year. The Fargo truck, the Buick car and the twelve Frigidaires have been forfeited under the provisions of the Customs Act.

*Anthony T. Candelora and Joseph R. Hennick, Lingan Road, N.S.,
Excise Act*

On September 16, 1949, members of New Waterford, N.S. Detachment, seized a complete still from the above noted persons who had been operating it in the bush on the shore of a lake. The search party encountered Candelora and Hennick, who were on their way out of the bush, carrying a small quantity of illicit spirits from the still. These persons endeavoured to make their escape and in an effort to do so Candelora pointed a shotgun at the search party. Both men were arrested and subsequently convicted under Section 169 of the Excise Act. Joseph R. Hennick was fined \$200 and costs or in default six months, and Candelora was fined \$100 and costs or three months. Both men were further charged under Section 117 of the Criminal Code for carrying offensive weapons whilst in possession of goods liable to seizure under the Excise Act. Both were convicted and Hennick was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and Candelora to three years for this offence.

J. G. Dupras and Roy Blaine, Montreal, P.Q., Customs Act

Acting upon information that the above noted persons were dealing in smuggled American cigarettes and other goods, their movements were covered and as a result on April 5, 1949, Dupras was arrested whilst driving his Ford coupe and search of the vehicle uncovered 500 cartons containing 100,000 smuggled American cigarettes. As the loaded car had apparently picked up these goods from the residence of Roy Blaine of Montreal, brother-in-law of Dupras, the

residence of the former was searched and a further quantity of approximately 100,000 smuggled cigarettes, together with a quantity of cigars and cigarette papers of American origin were seized. Both men were charged and later convicted under Section 217-3 of the Customs Act and each was fined \$200 and costs or in default one year. The seized car and other smuggled goods were forfeited under the provisions of the Customs Act.

Bruno Houle, Burrough Falls, P.Q., Customs Act

Rock Island, P.Q. Detachment intercepted Bruno Houle on April 11, 1949, whilst driving a Ford two ton truck, 1940 model, which, upon search, was found to contain 450,000 smuggled American cigarettes. The subject was charged with an indictable offence under Section 217-3 of the Customs Act and elected summary trial before the Magistrate at Sherbrooke, P.Q. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$1,000 and costs or in default one year. This is the largest single seizure of smuggled cigarettes recorded to date.

Joseph Masik and Mike Feechuk, Tolstoi, Man., Excise Act

Winnipeg Preventive Service Squad on July 26, 1949, seized a large commercial type illicit distilling plant which was in operation with Joseph Masik in attendance. The plant was operated by means of an upright steam boiler, equipped with a steam pump and 1,000 gallons of fermenting mash, together with 150 gallons of spirits, which were included in exhibits seized. Masik pleaded guilty under Section 164 of the Excise Act and was fined \$600 or in default twelve months imprisonment.

Wilbert Chornopysky, Grande Pointe, Man., Excise Act

On April 7, 1949, Winnipeg Detachment seized a complete still of commercial proportions which was installed on farm premises which had been rented to Chornopysky. The still was in operation at the time of seizure and other exhibits seized included 1,000 gallons of fermenting mash, 15 gallons of illicit spirits, 25 gallons of molasses and 3,650 pounds of sugar. The subject pleaded guilty under Section 164 of the Excise Act and was fined \$300 and costs or in default six months. The sugar and other commodities were forfeited under the provisions of the Excise Act.

Ross McIntyre and Richard Cherry, Chippawa, Ont., Customs Act

On September 9, 1949, Toronto Preventive Service Squad seized 15 American Mercury outboard motors of recent design which had been sold to Thomas M. Lane of Lane's Motors, Toronto, by two individuals, later identified as Ross McIntyre and Richard Cherry. Further investigations resulted in the seizure of an additional 13 similar outboard motors which had been sold by Lane's Motors to individual purchasers. All of these motors had originated with McIntyre and Cherry. These two persons were charged under Section 217-3 of the Customs Act and pleaded guilty. Each was fined \$200 or in default three months' imprisonment. A similar charge was preferred against Thomas A. Lane, but was dismissed by the Magistrate who accepted the plea of the defence that his client acted in good faith when purchasing these motors believing that the duties and taxes had been paid and that as a result he pleaded "lawful excuse" on behalf of his client. The seized motors have been forfeited under the provisions of the Customs Act.

Leonard Tesluk—Theodore Kostynylk et al., Winnipeg, Man.

During March 1950, seven persons were charged with conspiracy to commit indictable offences with respect to the possession and operation, etc., of large type illicit stills in violation of the provisions of the Excise Act. The accused persons are at present awaiting preliminary hearings before the Magistrate at Winnipeg, Man.

(2) SINGLE FINGERPRINT CASES

Complaint of Thomas MacLaren, 380 Island Park Drive, Ottawa

On or about the sixth of April 1949, several break-ins occurred in the vicinity of Island Park Drive, Nepean Township, Ottawa.

Entrance in all cases had been gained by smashing the windows and releasing the door locks. Members of Nepean Township Police recovered several pieces of glass, two beer bottles and one mirror, believed to have been handled by the culprit(s). These articles were subsequently brought to this Section for fingerprint examination.

Examination revealed eighteen impressions suitable for identification. Photographic copies of these impressions were searched through our Single Fingerprint Collection with the result that fifteen impressions were identified as those of FPS #654321—Andy Preston alias Ernest Charles Hollands. This subject had been convicted in New Brunswick and British Columbia, and was not known in this area.

Nepean Township Police members were furnished with copies of Preston's photograph and description, and as a result he was arrested two nights later on a street in Westboro.

"Holland" denied breaking into these premises and pleaded "not guilty" to such charges before Magistrate O'Connor in Ottawa City Court. Fingerprint evidence produced by a member of this Section was honoured by the Court.

The accused, Andy Preston, was found guilty as charged and sentenced to eighteen months definite and one month indefinite in the Guelph Reformatory.

(3) CRIME INDEX CASES

Gerard Graham Dennis—International Criminal

This man first came to the attention of the Crime Index Section in November, 1943, when he escaped from the Burwash Industrial Farm, Burwash, Ontario, while serving a sentence of two years less a day for "abortion" and "breaking, entering and theft." Up until his arrest and conviction at White Plains, New York, on August 19, 1949, when he was sentenced to serve eighteen years to life in Sing Sing prison, Dennis had an infamous criminal career in Canada and the United States. Dennis burglarized the residences of wealthy individuals in Canada and the United States during the time he was out of prison, and he stole hundreds of thousands of dollars of property.

The Crime Index Section, on a number of occasions, played an important part in aiding police departments in investigation and circularization of this man's activities. A full case history was published in the R.C.M.P. Gazette for March 15, 1950.

J. Cooper—Theft—Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

In May, 1949, one J. Cooper rented a radio from a radio shop in Saskatoon, Sask. When the radio was not returned investigation led to the issuance of a warrant to apprehend J. Cooper. It was indicated in a circular received that he was accompanied by his wife.

Search of Crime Index Records under the classification "C.P.: Couples Working Together" revealed one Lemuel John Cooper, F.P.S. #412646. This man's photograph was identified by the Saskatoon Police, and particulars were published in the R.C.M.P. Gazette Index Cards, and a "wanted" notice was put on his fingerprint file.

It is interesting to note the remarks of the Chief Constable, Saskatoon, in connection with this identification: Quote: Your C.I. Section has rendered invaluable assistance to this Department in identifying persons wanted for various offences and may I say thanks and wish you every success in your good work. Unquote.

Harry and Edith Anson—Theft of Money, Ste. Julie, Quebec

On August 20, 1949, an unknown man and woman were suspected of stealing \$300 from a store at St. Julie, P.Q. Details were referred to this Section by the Q.P.P. in October, 1949. Photographs of three persons were selected from our records under the "L(3) Bldg. Shop: Other" classification, and forwarded for possible identification. On January 3, 1950, the Q.P.P. advised that two of the three were positively identified as being responsible. They are Harry and Edith Anson, F.P.S. numbers 86085 and 180173 respectively.

Jean Dubois, alias Paul Brunett—False Pretences, Forgery, Impersonating Police Officer—Timmins and Sudbury, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

On March 16, 1950, the Sudbury police advised they held a warrant for the arrest of Paul Brunett, alias Johnny Bruno, alias Gerald "Gerry" Dault, for Uttering Forged Documents, Section 467 C.C. They also advised that subject was wanted by the police at Timmins, Ontario, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, U.S.A., on charges of False Pretences, Forgery, Impersonating a Police Officer and skipping a hotel bill.

During February, 1950, subject had stolen wallet and police badge from the widow of the late Constable Gerald Dault, Sudbury, Ontario. He committed the foregoing offences while posing as a detective of the Sudbury Police Department, saying he was a cousin of the late Constable Dault who was killed in a gun battle last June at Sudbury.

Search of Crime Index Records revealed eight possible suspects, and their photographs were sent to Sudbury and Timmins. One of the suspects, Jean Dubois, F.P.S. #585867, was positively identified at Sudbury and Timmins, and his photo has been sent to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, U.S.A.

Kenneth O'Keefe and Leonard Sparks—Escape Custody, Vancouver, B.C.

Information published in R.C.M.P. Gazette Supplements volume 11, number 38, paragraph 729, and volume 11, number 35, paragraph 652, indicated that one Kenneth O'Keefe, F.P.S. #677212, and Leonard Sparks, F.P.S. #640004, had escaped from custody at Vancouver, B.C., on April 26, 1949. Immediately upon receipt of this information "wanted" notices were placed on these men's fingerprint files.

On May 21, 1949, fingerprints were received from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Blaine, Washington, indicating that John Alfred Clarke, Immigration #1205-11367, and Dennis Patrick Shaw, Immigration #1205-11366, were being held for deportation. Clarke gave his place of residence as the Salvation Army Hostel, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Shaw gave his address as 1220 Monmouth Road, Windsor, Ontario. The fingerprints of John Alfred Clarke and Dennis Patrick Shaw were identified as those of the escapees Sparks.

and O'Keefe. Telegrams were immediately dispatched to the Commissioner, B.C.P.P., Victoria, and to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Blaine, Washington, with advice to this effect.

In a communication dated May 23, 1949, the Commissioner, B.C.P.P., advised that both O'Keefe and Sparks had been taken into custody.

(4) FIREARMS CASES

Iver Johnson Revolver, Serial #H-40177

Above weapon reported stolen by Chief Constable, Tillsonburg, Ont., on May 7th, 1946. Weapon found on country roadside near Montreal, P.Q., and re-registered Nov. 15th, 1948. Weapon identified and returned to owner at Tillsonburg, Ont., Sept. 15th, 1949.

Smith & Wesson Revolver, Serial #736577

Loss of the above weapon reported by Department of National Defence, Woodstock, Ontario on July 16, 1941. Re-registered by resident of London, Ontario under date of Dec. 30th, 1949. Identified and returned to Military Authorities on Feb. 15th, 1950.

Smith & Wesson Revolver, Serial # 554713

Weapon reported stolen from Naval Ordnance Depot, HMC Dockyard, Sydney, N.S., Sept. 30th, 1946. Weapon picked up by Hamilton, Ontario Police Department during April, 1949. Identified and returned to Naval Ordnance Aug. 6th, 1949.

Colt Police Positive Revolver, Serial # 367865

Reported stolen from Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, Ont., March 14, 1947. Located at St. Thomas, Ont., during November, 1949. Identified through registration records and returned to Reformatory January, 1950.

Colt Automatic, Serial #368594

Originally registered to Mrs. R. L. Mummery, Toronto, Ont., in 1940 and later shipped overseas to Major Mummery. Transferred to Capt. Cochran, of the Armed Services, while overseas and registered by him at Winnipeg, Man., following his return to Canada. Later reported lost in vicinity of Kirkland Lake, Ont. Recovered in possession of William Yuzwa at Lindsay, Ont., Nov. 18th, 1949, following a murder in which Yuzwa was involved at Lindsay. Weapon identified through registration records and returned to its original owner.

(5) POLICE SERVICE DOGS CASES

Albert Bullock, Lost Wallet and Contents, Taber, Alta.

In this case subject had lost his wallet containing \$55 in cash and personal papers while filling in an irrigation ditch with tractor and plow. Subject's family had searched but were unable to locate the wallet. "Smoky" was called out and was worked back and forth along the ditch several times without result. Finally the dog master took "Smoky" to one particular spot where Bullock had jumped off the tractor several times and he started searching in an area about 12 feet wide and 20 feet long. "Smoky" worked in this area for about one hour when he suddenly started to dig in the ground. He had dug into the ground about 4 inches when he pulled out the wallet with everything intact. This case is quite significant in that the wallet was covered with dirt and people had been walking over the area being searched.

Marguerite Marie (Mrs. Odilon) LeBlanc, Pointing a Firearm, Mount Carmel, Kent Co., N.B.

Patrol was made to Mount Carmel to effect the arrest of the above named who was thought to be mentally unbalanced and had been resisting arrest and threatening to fire on the police with a shotgun. A watch was kept on the woman's movements, and on the following morning she was observed leaving the house carrying the shotgun. She proceeded to a store where she purchased a complete outfit of men's clothing. Mrs. LeBlanc continued on to the shore of the Buctouche River where she changed into the men's clothing, then took a rowboat along the shore and proceeded to the centre of the river where she stayed until dark. When she was noticed approaching the shore, the dogmaster and "Wolf" concealed themselves behind willow bushes along the bank until Mrs. LeBlanc left the boat and walked from the river shore into a ploughed field. At this time "Wolf" was given the command to attack. "Wolf" grabbed the woman's right arm, with which she held the loaded shotgun, pulling the woman to the ground, whereupon the dogmaster wrestled the shotgun from her hands. "Wolf" slashed Mrs. LeBlanc's right hand with his teeth, but the cuts were of a minor nature and did not require immediate medical attention.

(6) LABORATORIES CASES

Spectrography

Bernard Carpenter, B.E. & Theft—Fort Francis, Ontario

During the early morning of May 8th, 1949, two men residing in Fort Francis woke up while their room was in the process of being robbed. After clubbing the occupants with a section of stove wood the assailant escaped.

While investigating at the complainants' residence the police members noted footprints of a shoeless man on the roof near a window usually left open for fresh air. Footprints close to the house and beside the open window were a strong inference that the robber may have jumped from the window or from the roof.

Exhibits forwarded to the Crime Detection Laboratory, Regina, for spectrographic analyses included:—

- (a) Two pieces of roofing showing a right foot print
- (b) Three pieces of roofing showing a left foot print
- (c) Sample of dirt scraped from suspect's feet
- (d) Sample of soil taken from garden
- (e) Socks of the accused
- (f) Shoes of the accused

The problem presented was:— The comparison of adherent matter on the socks and shoes with the soils and roofing samples.

Microscopic and spectrographic examinations established the green ceramic particles removed from the socks were of the same colour, texture and chemical composition as the green particles from the roofing material. Spectrographic analysis of the fine sand taken from the footprints in the garden and from the socks and shoes of the accused proved it to be of the same chemical composition.

At the trial the defence produced a piece of green roofing material from the accused's home to attempt to weaken the evidence. This proved detrimental to the accused's case for even though it appeared similar a close examination by the laboratory member disclosed distinctive differences which the presiding judge could personally observe. The accused was convicted of burglary.

*Documents Section**Estate of John DeHann Smidt, Nanton, Alberta*

On the 2nd January, 1948, certain documents were received at the laboratory for examination and comparison of handwritings. Further documents were received on the 23rd January, 1948, on the 17th May, 1948, and on the 22nd November, 1948.

Three documents with questioned or disputed signatures were submitted together with specimen signatures and writings of various persons. The document of primary significance, from the laboratory point of view, was a Codicil, dated October 3rd, 1944, purporting to be signed by John DeHann Smidt who died in January, 1945. This document bore a signature "John De Hann Smidt" and also two signatures of witnesses, "A. Driggs" and "Louise Jackson". The beneficiary named in this Codicil was one Jennie Kowalow, a daughter of Mrs. Hattie McGillivary by a previous marriage. The deceased, Smidt, had resided with Mr. and Mrs. McGillivary since 1938. The witness, A. Driggs, was a neighboring farmer and the other witness, Mrs. Louise Jackson (Widow), was this man's sister.

As a result of examinations and comparisons of the writings the laboratory document examiner arrived at the conclusions that:—

- (a) the signature "John De Hann Smidt" on the Codicil was not a genuine signature; and,
- (b) there was some evidence that this signature had been written by Mrs. Hattie McGillivary.

Reports were submitted to this effect.

During the course of a police investigation, and again at the Examination for Discovery, the witness, Mr. A. Driggs, stated that Mr. Smidt had signed the disputed Codicil in his presence and in the presence of Mrs. Louise Jackson. A statement to this effect was also given by him in his affidavit of Execution of the Codicil to the Probate Proceedings.

After various adjournments, this matter came to trial in the Supreme Court (Civil Division) of Alberta on the 3rd October, 1949, at Calgary, Alberta, before Mr. Justice H. J. MacDonald. Evidence was given on the 5th October by the laboratory document examiner as to his conclusions in connection with the authenticity of the signature on the questioned Codicil. Subsequently, Mr. A. Driggs and Mrs. Jackson gave evidence and at this time gave a different account of the circumstances to that previously given in that they stated that they had signed the Codicil as witnesses but had not actually seen it signed by Smidt. The Codicil was signed when presented to them for signature.

In the judgment handed down by Mr. Justice MacDonald, with reference to this particular phase of the matter, he stated, in part, "I did not find either Driggs or Mrs. Jackson credible witnesses, and I do not accept their evidence". He also stated, in part, having reference to the evidence of the document examiner, "By means of photographs and explanations he demonstrated in evidence to my satisfaction that the Codicil was not signed by the deceased".

Royal Edward Cummings—Theft of Cheques—Ottawa, Ontario

In the spring of 1949, several petty thefts took place at the Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa. Among the articles taken were two personal Government cheques which disappeared from the owners' desks. No clues were found connecting any particular employee.

The cheques had been cashed separately, one in an Ottawa, Ontario, store and the other in a Hull, P.Q., store. The endorsements on the cheques were the

only clues in the case. A process of elimination, by investigation and by comparison of handwriting of the employees in the Department was commenced. The wife of an employee named Royal Edward Cummings, was singled out as a likely suspect relative to the endorsement on the stolen cheques. These stolen cheques, together with known handwritings of Mrs. Cummings, were submitted to the R.C.M. Police Crime Detection Laboratory Documents Section (Ottawa) for examination and comparison. As the result of that examination, the opinion was expressed that the author of the known handwritings (Mrs. Cummings) had endorsed these cheques.

Further investigation by members of our "A" Division C.I.B. disclosed two articles in the Cummings' home similar to those which had been purchased, and accepted, as part payment at the time the stolen cheques were cashed.

It was also established that the theft of the cheques occurred on nights when Cummings had worked alone in his Bureau of Statistics office, after working hours.

Two youths were located who claimed that Cummings had approached them, requesting that they cash two cheques for him. They had refused. This action was within the significant period of time.

Royal Edward Cummings was charged with the theft of the two cheques. All the evidence presented in court was circumstantial. The direct connecting link was the evidence of the document examiner that Mrs. Cummings had endorsed the stolen cheques. Royal Edward Cummings was found guilty and sentenced to the Ontario Reformatory.

Firearms Identification Section

Re: vs. George Szendrey—F.P.S. No. 701665

In May, 1949, Harold Snetsky and Richard Joseph, together with their girl friends Lydia and Geraldine arrived in the County of Welland from Buffalo, N.Y. They parked their car on a lonely road leading to a lakeside near the Pleasant Beach Lodge and walked the remaining distance to the beach.

Later, returning from the beach, they saw a man standing beside their car. Without speaking he walked close to them and fired a revolver. The bullet hit Snetsky above the right eye and he fell mortally wounded. The gunman then fired at Richard Joseph hitting him in the abdomen. His attention was then directed to the girls and at gunpoint ordered Lydia to the Lodge. Joseph's pleadings not to harm the girl seemed to change the man's attitude. He volunteered information as to bandages being in the Lodge and made recommendations as to a likely Doctor in Welland.

The two girls, Joseph, and the gunman started towards the Lodge. While climbing through a wire fence the gunman relaxed his vigilance for a moment and Joseph, although weak, snatched the revolver from his hand. The man fled. Two shots fired by Joseph failed to register hits.

The Ontario Provincial Police were notified and the two wounded men taken to Hospital where Snetzky died shortly after admission.

A search disclosed a man asleep on the floor of one of the bedrooms in the Lodge. He had obviously been drinking. He identified himself as George Szendrey of Humberstone, Ontario. He was arrested and charged with murder.

The revolver snatched by Joseph (a gold plated .38 calibre), the bullet which killed Snetzky and five cartridge cases were brought to the Laboratory by the Ontario Provincial Police. Laboratory examination established that the evidence bullet had been fired from, and the cartridge cases fired in, the gold plated .38 cal. revolver.

Szendrey was found guilty of murder and sentenced to hang on December 7th, 1949. On appeal the charge was reduced to Manslaughter and he was sentenced to twenty years in the Penitentiary.

**SECTION 5—ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE
FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPAL
AUTHORITIES, OTHER POLICE FORCES, ETC.**

1. "Other" Investigations

The investigations and assistances referred to under this heading are known as Group 2 and 3 cases,—as distinct from the ordinary criminal investigation cases, which are known as Group 1.

Group 2 and 3 cases comprise (a) Enquiries where there is no breach of the statutes, and (b) Assistances and administrative acts for other departments and authorities.

The distribution of these cases for the 12 months under review is as follows:—

Province in which Assistance is given	R.C.M.P. Enquiry. No Breach of Statute (Group 2 cases)	Assistance to other depart- ments, and authorities, carrying out routine or administra- tive duties (Group 3 cases)	Total
British Columbia.....	,113	816	5,929
Alberta.....	19,283	10,571	29,854
Saskatchewan.....	13,487	2,762	16,249
Manitoba.....	11,552	3,705	15,257
Ontario.....	16,826	3,598	20,424
Quebec.....	8,238	2,535	10,773
New Brunswick.....	5,240	1,145	6,385
Nova Scotia.....	6,039	1,542	7,581
Prince Edward Island.....	771	353	1,124
Newfoundland.....	422	9	431
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.....	1,386	21,265	22,651
Total.....	88,357	48,301	136,658

The grand total for the period under review is about 4,000 less than last year—a decrease of 2·8%.

Municipal Laws and Ordinances

The figures shown in the above table do not include the breaches of Municipal laws and Ordinances in the cities and towns which are policed by the R.C.M. Police under agreement. They are shown at the end of each table of Provincial Statutes in Appendix "C" of this report.

2. Social and Humanitarian Services

As mentioned in my report of last year, we continue to render a large number of varied services to the public, apart from our ordinary police duties. In remote areas we deliver mail, and visit settlers, miners, traders and trappers and where necessary, render first aid in cases of accident or sickness.

In those Provinces where our services are utilized to fulfil the functions of a Provincial Police Force, we often undertake special services of this nature, especially in cases where floods have isolated communities. On the highways in such Provinces our motor transport is frequently used to great advantage to secure medical aid for the injured or sick.

The R.C.M. Police Gazette and the Police radio services are always available for humanitarian purposes, and now that our radio system has been extended to the Maritimes, the Quebec Southern Border and the Prairie Provinces, these

services can be quite extensive. As an example of a service of this kind, the reader is referred to the case of "Albert Bullock", lost wallet and contents, Taber, Alberta, under "Police Service Dog Cases"—Interesting Cases, in Section 4 of this report.

Co-Operation with Youth

Our work in this direction referred to in Section 1 of this report has an important "Social" aspect and is growing in importance and scope.

3. Assistance and Services Rendered at Sea (R.C.M. Police Marine Division)

Substantial assistance to other departments of the Government, to vessels in distress, and many similar services has again been rendered by the *R.C.M. Police Marine Division* during the past 12 months. The Division has also, of course, co-operated closely with the Land Divisions of the Force.

On the 29th June, 1949, assistance was rendered to the United States Destroyer "Woodworth" through the use of R/T at Marine Division Headquarters. Due to atmospheric conditions, the Naval Station establishment in the Halifax Dockyard was unable to receive a call for assistance from this destroyer and consequently all messages to and from the ship were relayed through our Marine Division Headquarters. A crew member was suffering from acute appendicitis and required the assistance of a doctor in the vicinity of Sambro Lightship. He was later taken to Naval Hospital in Halifax.

Varied assistance was given to the *Department of Transport* (Marine Division).

Royal Canadian Air Force. On September 29th, 1949, the R.C.M.P.S. "MacBrien" departed from Pictou, N.S., for Goose Bay, Labrador, in order to tow the R.C.A.F. Ship "Malahat" to Halifax, N.S.,—a distance of 989.8 miles. The R.C.A.F. "Malahat" had developed engine trouble in the Hudson Bay Area and was towed as far as Goose Bay, Labrador, by the Royal Canadian Navy.

Considerable tow line was constructed from the MacBrien's 7" hawser, together with the Malahat's 6" towing hawser lashed together for additional strength, and 600 feet of $1\frac{1}{8}$ " wire cable obtained from the R.C.A.F. at Goose Bay for additional length, which was made up by the crew of the R.C.M.P.S. "MacBrien" during the afternoon and evening of October 5th. The "MacBrien" departed from Goose Bay on October 6th with tow en route to Halifax.

Though the wind was moderate Northeast to Northwest, there was a deep furrowed Easterly sea running. At 6:15 P.M. on October 8th, whilst eight miles off Corbet Island, the manila part of the tow line broke at approximately 400 feet from the "Malahat's" bow. Considerable difficulty was encountered in recovering the hawser on board the "Malahat", as the crew had to work on her small deck, which was cluttered with empty oil barrels. At 11:12 P.M. on the same day, the towing hawser had been refastened and the tow got underway at a slow speed in order to protect the towing line.

On October 9th, anchorage was made in Chateau Bay in order that a new towing hawser could be made from 1000 feet of $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wire cable which had been on board the R.C.A.F. "Malahat". Tow was re-commenced at 9:25 A.M. on October 10th and proceeded Westward in the Strait of Belle Isle, thence along the West Coast of Newfoundland. On October 11th, strong westerly winds increased to gale force, which caused the rate of speed to be greatly reduced, in order to prevent any damage to the "Malahat" or breaking the tow line. During this period it required six hours and fifteen minutes to cover a distance of fifteen miles.

On October 15th at 10:57 A.M., the R.C.A.F. "Malahat" was turned over to the R.C.A.F. at Eastern Passage by Navy Tug Boat "Glenwood".

Vessels in distress

The following are extracts from the report of the Officer Commanding the Marine Division:—

The R.C.M.P.S. "French" rendered assistance to a Latvian Refugee Ship the "Amanda" on August 22nd and 23rd by contacting United States Coast Guard Cutter and taking over tow approximately eighty miles, one hundred and twenty degrees, from Sambro Island. As this Schooner had engine trouble and sails torn, little or no progress could be made without assistance. A tow line was placed on board and the Schooner was towed towards Halifax. No difficulty was experienced in making land by the use of Radar and Loran Equipment. The Radio Direction Finder was also used with good results. The "Amanda" was anchored in Halifax Harbour and R.C.M.P.P/B "Grenfell" patrolled in the area in order that no unauthorized persons could board or leave this Schooner until Immigration Authorities proceeded aboard.

Records on board the "Amanda" stated that she left Gothenburg, Sweden, on July 7th, with thirty-one persons on board. Jekah Anderson was listed as the Master. This Schooner cleared Falmouth, England, July 19th and Ponto Delgada, Azores, for Halifax on July 30th.

When the "Amanda" was picked up by the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter she was disabled and very short of provisions and her supply of water running low. As far as could be learned no one on board was seriously ill but some members were feeling the effects of the long trip.

The "French" on October 5th, rendered assistance to the fishing vessel "Alcala" which was reported disabled at St. Pierre Bank. This Vessel was located approximately 45 miles, 240 degrees, from St. Pierre Island, contact was made by Radio Telephone. In view of spare propellers not being carried on board this Vessel, a tow line was passed on board and tow was commenced towards Sydney, N.S. Tow was passed over to a Tug Boat at the entrance to Sydney Harbour on October 5th, and R.C.M.P.S. "French" proceeded on patrol.

R.C.M.P.S. "Irvine" whilst returning to Halifax on November 29th was issued instructions to alter course and proceed to render assistance to the U.S. Motor Vessel "St. George". Due to an error being given in the indicated position of this Fishing Vessel, several hours were lost in locating her. R.C.M.P.S. "Irvine" proceeded approximately 30 miles to the south of the true position, and two and one-quarter hours elapsed before radio contact was established. At 0315 hours on the 1st December a light line was passed on board the "St. George" by means of Costin Gun, followed by tow line, and tow commenced toward Halifax, N.S. At 12:40 P.M. on December 1st, the tow line was slipped and disabled vessel was taken over by Foundation Maritime Tug. The R.C.M.P.S. "Irvine" then proceeded to H.M.C. Dockyard. The M/V "St. George" is registered at Rockland, Maine, U.S.A., the Master and Owner being one Clyson J. Coffin, Tennant's Harbour, Maine, U.S.A.

The R.C.M.P.S. "Irvine" on January 10th, whilst in the vicinity of Cape Sable Island, observed a lobster fishing boat hoisting a distress signal. The "Irvine" closed in, in order to render whatever assistance might be required. It was found that engine trouble had developed, so a line was passed on board and towing commenced towards land. Towing was underway for approximately eighteen minutes when a signal was received to the effect that engine repairs had been made and therefore, the line was slipped and the motor boat proceeded on her way.

4. Communications

During the period under review CM11 Transceivers were installed in this Division Headquarters and on "Commissioner" Class Ships "French", "Irvine", "MacBrien" and "MacLeod", thereby doubling the output in radiotelephone communication. This type CM11 has been most useful in search and rescue operations involving Canadian and United States Fishing Vessels. Tests carried out using this apparatus showed that radiotelephone communications were possible up to a distance of 150 miles during daylight and 600 miles during darkness.

R.C.M.P.S. "French" and R.C.M.P.S. "Irvine" were equipped with small portable Walkie-Talkie Transceivers for use in motor boats carried by these ships. This apparatus is useful in obtaining communications with motor boats along the Newfoundland Coast Line where it is impossible for "Commissioner" Class ships to enter small harbours with safety.

During the latter part of 1949 a remote control unit was installed at this Division Headquarters thereby placing the "Marine Division" in the F. M. Maritime Radio System.

The R.C.M.P.S. "MacBrien" is the only "Commissioner" Class Ship equipped at the present time to work the F.M.

Many other similar services were rendered by the smaller vessels of the Marine Division, but those quoted above are sufficient for the purposes of this report.

5. Collection of Revenue

The sum collected under this heading during the past twelve months again shows a substantial decrease from the previous year. The decrease is in the revenue for the Federal Government.

During the year 1949-50, the sum of \$668,035.41 was collected, as compared with \$820,411.99 the previous year, as follows:—

For the Federal Government

Revenue.....	\$294,770.38	
Fines.....	216,122.14	
Costs.....	34,254.59	
		\$545,147.11

For the Various Provincial Governments

Revenue.....	\$ 65,044.87	
Fines.....	50,842.71	
Costs.....	1,907.35	
		117,704.93

<i>For the Various Municipal Authorities.....</i>		4,843.50
<i>For Others.....</i>		250.37
		5,093.87

Total.....	\$668,035.41
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"C" Division, with Headquarters in Montreal, made the largest collections, with "G" Division, with Headquarters at Ottawa, being in second place. "O" Division, with Headquarters at Toronto, came next.

It should be clearly understood that the amount of fines shown above is not to be considered as the total of fines imposed. They are merely the amounts collected by this Force for the different authorities indicated.

For a statement of fines imposed, see Appendix "C" of this report.

SECTION 6—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON

1. General

The territories referred to in the heading of this Section form one Division, for purposes of administration, known as "G" Division. The Officer Commanding is located at Ottawa, where the Federal Government Administration Offices for these territories are situated. This Force has Commissioned Officers stationed at Fort Smith, N.W.T., Alkalvik, N.W.T., and Whitehorse, Y.T.

2. Strength

On March 31, 1950, the strength of this Division was 141, made up as follows:—

Officers.....	5
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	112
Special Constables.....	24
	141

which is an increase of eight over the previous year.

SUB-DIVISIONS AND DETACHMENTS

(a) In the Yukon

There is only one sub-division in the Yukon, namely, THE WHITEHORSE SUB-DIVISION, which consists of the following detachments:—

Whitehorse, Dawson, Haines Junction, Mayo, Minto, Old Crow, Teslin and Watson Lake.

(b) In the Northwest Territories—

There are two sub-divisions in these territories, and in addition, the Eastern Arctic detachments are controlled from Ottawa as follows:—

1. FORT SMITH SUB-DIVISION

Fort Smith is the sub-divisional headquarters with detachments at:—

Yellowknife, Resolution, Hay River, Reliance, Fort Liard, Providence, Fort Radium, Norman, Simpson, Coppermine, Cambridge Bay, Spence Bay, and Rae.

2. AKLAVIK SUB-DIVISION

Aklavik is the Headquarters, with detachments at:—

Good Hope, Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson, and Tuktoyaktuk (outpost detachment).

3. EASTERN ARCTIC DETACHMENTS

These are administered and controlled direct from Ottawa. They comprise Lake Harbour, Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Dundas Harbour, Resolute Bay, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Eskimo Point, Chimo, P.Q., Port Harrison, P.Q.

4. OTHER DETACHMENTS

Moose Factory in Northern Ontario is also contained in "G" Division, and is controlled from Ottawa.

3. Inspections

The late Supt. H. H. Cronkhite left Ottawa on July 11th, 1949, by R.C.M.P. Aircraft for the purpose of inspecting the Eastern Arctic detachments of "G" Division. Inspections were carried out at Moose Factory, Ont., Port Harrison, P.Q., Chimo, P.Q., Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., Pangnirtung, N.W.T., Lake Harbour, N.W.T., Baker Lake, N.W.T., Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T., and Eskimo Point, N.W.T.

It was the intention of the Officer Commanding to inspect the Eastern Arctic detachments in the far north at Dundas Harbour, Resolute Bay, and Pond Inlet, but due to adverse weather and ice conditions this was found to be impossible, and the Police Aircraft returned to Ottawa arriving on August 3rd, 1949, having flown 5,082 miles.

Owing to the illness of Superintendent Cronkhite, the Annual Inspections of Fort Smith, Aklavik, and Whitehorse Sub-Divisions by the Officer Commanding the Division were not carried out during 1949.

The Officers Commanding at Fort Smith, Aklavik and Whitehorse carried out the usual Summer and Winter Inspections of their detachments.

4. Patrols

The total mileage under this heading is only a little short of last year's total. This is accounted for by the fact that the late Officer Commanding was unable to carry out his inspection at Whitehorse, Fort Smith and Aklavik. Furthermore, the "St. Roch" was not in commission.

For purposes of record, the following table sets out the distances covered on patrol by members of "G" Division during the past 12 months:—

	N.W.T.	Y.T.	P.Q.	H.B.	Total
Dogs.....	34,507	3,333	1,370	7,090	46,300
Boat.....	29,390	12,008	1,291	3,211	50,900
Plane—					
Public.....	92,085	42,771	10,375	3,096	148,327
Police.....	31,256				31,256
Auto.....	60,170	173,796		252	234,218
Rail.....	7,504	7,500	750	2,842	18,596
Foot.....	2,088	6,351	364	371	9,174
Total.....	257,000	245,759	14,110	22,462	539,331

With the exception of Inspector Larsen's patrol to King William Island mentioned below, the patrols carried out were routine police patrols.

Patrol by Inspector H. A. Larsen

Inspector H. A. Larsen, accompanied by 12184 Cpl. Burton, S. L., left Victoria, B.C., for Edmonton on July 22nd. After arrival at Edmonton, arrangements were made for a patrol to Cambridge Bay and King William Island by police plane to supervise the establishment of a new detachment at Spence Bay. Reg. No. 14571 Const. Biensch, J. H., joined the patrol at Edmonton.

The patrol left Edmonton on July 29, 1949, in R.C.M.P. Beachcraft and landed at Norman Wells where they transferred to the R.C.M.P. Norseman for the trip to Cambridge Bay. Arriving at Cambridge Bay on July 30th, preparations for the patrol to King William Island were carried out and on August 4th, Insp. Larsen and Cst. Biensch established a base camp on King William Island at a lake between Collinson Inlet and Port Parry, and the plane returned to Cambridge Bay to transfer Cpl. Burton and S/Cst. Cashin to the base on King William Island.

In the period between August 4th to 29th, hundreds of miles of patrolling by foot and canoe were carried out and many old campsites explored; some are believed to have been occupied by the Franklin Party.

The patrol returned to Cambridge Bay on August 29th, and the party arrived at Edmonton on Sept. 1, 1949, having completed over 3,500 miles of patrolling by plane, canoe and foot.

Insp. Larsen commented as follows on this patrol:— "Owing to the various delays we were unable to visit all the places I had planned on, for one thing the season was late and the landing by aircraft at various places was difficult; also

our base at Cambridge Bay was a long way off, so the aircraft at all times had to carry spare gas in drums and therefore could not carry much else. To have used our boat at Cambridge for the trip into King during the month of August would have been impossible, owing to the ice. We could have taken it in during the first half of September, but it would not have been practical for our purpose at that time of year. The country we walked and flew over is a difficult country to search, owing to being so much cut up into bays, islands, and inlets, also owing to its many rocky ridges; therefore, if any graves, records or relics remain, either on King or on the mainland, they will be found perhaps by accident. One thing is certain, the route travelled by the Franklin party cannot have been very thoroughly searched or examined, except perhaps by Eskimos."

5. Dogs

The strength of dogs on March 31, 1950, is 254. During the year a total of 93 dogs were taken on strength, 23 being donated to the Force, 20 purchased and 50 bred at our own detachments; during the same period, 101 dogs were condemned and struck off strength. It will be noted from previous paragraphs that dogs were again extensively used in "G" Division for patrol purposes, some 46,860 miles of routine patrols having been carried out during the year under review.

6. Barracks and Buildings

The new barrack block for *Whitehorse* mentioned in last year's report is under construction, and it is expected it will be ready for occupancy in July of this year.

Owing to pressure of other work, by the Department of Public Works, and for other reasons, the construction of a *barrack block at Aklavik* is not yet under way. It is expected the materials will be shipped to Aklavik in 1950, and the work got under way early in 1951.

A number of new buildings were erected *at various points in the north* during 1949, some of which were supplied by the Department of Mines and Resources. A public building has been erected at Coppermine in which quarters were provided for a married member of the Force and space for one office, but as we shall not have a married man stationed at Coppermine, it is not likely we shall occupy this building. Our own buildings, although quite old, are in good condition and provide us with all the accommodation we are likely to require for some time.

The other new buildings mentioned in the previous paragraph are as follows:—

NON-PREFABRICATED

Detachment	Building	Supplied by	Erected by
Resolution.....	Married Quarters.....	Dept. M. & R....	Army

PREFABRICATED

Lake Harbour.....	Married Quarters.....	Dept. M. & R....	Police
Pangnirtung.....	Married Quarters.....	Dept. M & R....	Police
Baker Lake.....	Married Quarters.....	Dept. M. & R....	Army
Aklavik.....	Married Quarters.....	Dept. M. & R....	D.P.W.
Hay River.....	Married Quarters and Office.....	Police.....	D.P.W.
Minto.....	Married Quarters and Office.....	Police.....	M. & R.
Spence Bay.....	Married Quarters and Office.....	Dept. M. & R....	Police
Spence Bay.....	Native Quarters.....	Police.....	Police
Spence Bay.....	Workshop and Cookhouse.....	Police.....	Police
Spence Bay.....	Latrine.....	Police.....	Police
Spence Bay.....	2 Warehouses.....	Police.....	Police
Chesterfield.....	2 Native Quarters.....	Police.....	Police

A prefabricated building was supplied by the Department of Mines and Resources for use as Married Quarters at Chesterfield Inlet, but was not erected in 1949 owing to having arrived too late in the season.

7. Crime

General

Crime appears to be on the increase in both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. In the Yukon, perhaps the increase is not so marked as it is in the Northwest Territories, but a glance at the figures set forth below is sufficient to indicate the increase already mentioned. The number of prosecutions and convictions under our 3 main general classifications for the 12 months under review and for the previous year were:—

	1948-49	1949-50
Federal Statutes...	799(544 Convictions)	1,093(728 Convictions)
Criminal Code.....	751(386 Convictions)	896(541 Convictions)
Provincial Statutes.	21(20 Convictions)	17(12 Convictions)

In the Yukon, the Officer Commanding at Whitehorse is a Justice of the Peace with the powers of two Justices of the Peace, and the increased number of Court cases which has fallen to him, due to there being for some time no other official available to adjudicate, has taken far too much of his time and is an undesirable situation.

In the Northwest Territories, the vicinity of Aklavik has shown an outstanding increase in cases investigated.

The following additional remarks may be of interest:—

Federal Statutes

Indian Act

There has been an increase of infractions of the Indian Act. This year the number is 420 as compared with 355 last year. As usual, all of the infractions were connected with intoxicating liquor, that is Indians intoxicated, Indians in possession of liquor, white persons supplying liquor to Indians, and Indians supplying other Indians with liquor. Convictions were obtained in almost all cases. In many of these cases, the Indians had manufactured their own liquor. Many of the Indians had previous convictions for the same offence.

Customs Act

There were 9 investigations under the Customs Act, 8 of them in the Yukon Territory, all 8 in connection with dutiable goods being carried in vehicles on the Northwest Highway System and cases where American vehicles had broken down on the highway and had become abandoned and had to be seized. It was necessary to bring only one of these 9 cases to court and the offender was fined \$50.00. Others, where dutiable goods were involved, made arrangements to pay the duty.

Juvenile Delinquents Act

The Juvenile Delinquents Act has now been in force in certain parts of the Northwest Territories for approximately twelve months, and in certain parts of the Yukon Territory for approximately sixteen months. Seven prosecutions of juveniles and adults were entered under the Act in the Northwest Territories and two in the Yukon Territory, resulting in 6 convictions. There are still two other cases under investigation in the Northwest Territories and one in the Yukon Territory. The Officer Commanding, Fort Smith Sub-Division, N.W.T.,

commenting on the operation of the Juvenile Delinquents Act, in his Annual Report, states as follows:

"The Juvenile Delinquents Act was proclaimed to be in force in certain selected areas embracing the larger settlements in the Northwest Territories, and it is felt that this will be a great assistance to the Force in curbing immorality among the Indians, and the despoiling of young Indian girls."

Criminal Code

There was an appreciable increase in the number of Criminal Code offences during the year under review. This year the number is 896 as compared with 751 for the previous year. The increased number of offences is merely the result of the increased population of the Territories. Included in the 896 cases, there are 71 investigations into sudden and accidental deaths, as compared with 55 similar investigations for the previous year. There were no murders during the year. There were two cases of carnal knowledge of girls under the age of 16 years, and two investigations of alleged rape, and 9 investigations of indecent assault, and one case of safe breaking which involved three men at Yellowknife who broke into the Imperial Bank there and who were subsequently caught and convicted and all of the money and securities recovered. There were 42 cases of breaking, entering, and theft. As usual, the greater percentage of the year's Criminal Code cases consisted of drunken and disorderly conduct.

Territorial Ordinances

In my report of last year, a total of 340 was reported under this heading for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories combined.

During the year under review, the total was 661, made up as follows:—

Yukon.....	349
N.W.T.....	312
	661

8. Assistance to Other Departments

There is still a very large amount of clerical and administrative work which we are called upon to do under this heading in both Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Some small relief was given when on April 1st, 1949, it was agreed that the District Administrators of the Northwest Territories and their staffs at Fort Smith, N.W.T., Hay River, Aklavik and Yellowknife would attend to the issue of licences and collection of revenue at those points. In addition, all our detachments in the North West Territories who still issue licences and collect revenue of different kinds will from the same date send their returns to the District Administrator at Fort Smith or Aklavik, as the case may be. This has eliminated some of the clerical work. We were to have been supplied with a Clerk at Aklavik from April 1st, 1949, by the Northwest Territories Administration, but to date he has not arrived.

We have rendered a large variety of services to some twenty other Federal Departments in addition to those referred to, for the departments responsible for the administration of the Yukon on the one hand, and the Northwest Territories on the other.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Our personnel in the Northwest Territories and in the Yukon Territory continue to act as agents for the Public Administrators in those respective Territories. The amount of work performed by our personnel in connection with estates, where the person has died intestate, has always been high. The work necessitates our personnel taking charge of the property of the estate and disposing of it in accordance with instructions from the respective Public Admini-

strator. This usually means the sending of all items of value such as jewelry, documents, bonds, etc., to the Public Administrator, and the selling of other articles of the estate such as furniture, houses, equipment, land, at public auction.

9. Conditions amongst Indians and Eskimos

Indians

Those Indians who live away from the larger settlements in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory are usually very law abiding and they have been that way during the past 12 months. But those Indians who live near the larger settlements of Yellowknife, N.W.T., Hay River, N.W.T., Fort Smith, N.W.T., and Aklavik, N.W.T., and Whitehorse, Y.T., and Dawson, Y.T., cause trouble as a result of being able to acquire, by illicit means, intoxicating liquor. The situation has never got out of hand but quite a large number of prosecutions have been entered against Indians for intoxication or illegal possession of liquor and the Indians living in or near Whitehorse, Y.T., are the worst offenders.

Generally speaking the economic condition of the Indians in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory has deteriorated, chiefly as a result of low fur prices and scarcity of fine fur in some Districts. The Officer Commanding, Fort Smith Sub-Division, writing about the low fur prices and fur scarcity, insofar as it affects the Indians, states as follows:—

“This is bound to result in increased destitution among the natives and increased necessity for relief. The family allowances has been a boon to these people during the hard years just past.”

Eskimos

The Eskimos are usually very law abiding and have been that way during the past year except for a few living at Tuktoyaktuk at the mouth of the MacKenzie Delta, and a few in Aklavik, who have been able to obtain intoxicating liquor by illicit means and who have been engaging in some gambling amongst themselves. That situation has now been remedied and is being watched to prevent recurrences in the future. The necessity for relief of destitution amongst the Eskimos has been increasing for the past few years, on account of the scarcity of game meat in some districts, including sea mammals, and the scarcity of fur and low fur prices. It has been necessary to have the R.C.A.F. fly in meat to Cape Dorset on south Baffin Island and to drop it over the settlement, as the natives there were reported to be in a state of semi-starvation and to have lost about fifty percent of their dogs from starvation. A similar situation existed among a small group of Eskimos in the Kazan River District of the District of Keewatin, N.W.T., and the R.C.A.F. flew in supplies to them. There are complaints from various Detachments that the Eskimos are beginning to rely more and more on Family Allowance issues, and relief of destitution issues, rather than depending more upon their own initiative and the resources of the country as they did in years gone by. There are, however, two sides to those complaints:

The Eskimos, before the advent of the trading companies, were purely and simply hunters of meat. Now they have become fur hunters as well, if not more so, and their economy has become based upon the fur catch, subject to all the fluctuations that occur in the fur trade. When fur is scarce and the prices are poor, the Eskimos suffer accordingly. Add to that the fact that, for some reason, sea mammals, such as seals and walrus, upon which the Eskimos depend mainly for their food, seem to be becoming scarce in certain districts and at certain times of the year where they were otherwise plentiful. An instance of this is the occurrence at Cape Dorset which is mentioned above. Cape Dorset has always been regarded as one of the best places in the Eastern Arctic for sea mammals, but in the first few months of 1950, the seals have not frequented the waters of Cape Dorset as they used to.

The Eskimos of the Ungava District in Northern Quebec seem now to suffer constantly from a shortage of sea mammals. Moreover the caribou in that district have almost been eliminated entirely and fine fur seems to be steadily on the decrease. In days gone by, before the Eskimos became fur hunters, which was of course in the days long before family allowances came into existence and before relief supplies to relieve destitution were as liberal as they now are, the Eskimos suffered periods of semi-starvation when game was scarce, and not so much was heard about it as now. They know that they can get family allowance supplies regularly and relief supplies when in need and they have therefore come to expect them.

As in every other society, there are a few of them who would live almost entirely on family allowances and relief if they could get away with it rather than diligently pursuing their meat hunting and fur trapping, but on the whole it can be safely said that during the past five or six years, there would have been many more epidemics and much more sickness and deaths amongst the Eskimos had it not been for family allowances and relief supplies. It is only reasonable to expect that in the future, if sea mammals and caribou get scarcer and if fur gets scarcer and fur prices do not improve, the Eskimos will come to depend more and more upon the family allowances and relief.

Another thing to keep in mind in respect to family allowances for Eskimos is that due to the high price in the Northwest Territories of food stuffs and certain articles of equipment which make up family allowances, the Eskimos actually get very little value. For instance, it is doubtful whether an allowance of \$5.00 per month for an Eskimo child would amount to much more than \$3.00 in Eskimo Territory as compared with \$5.00 outside in civilization. It is believed that the economic situation amongst the Eskimos is bound to deteriorate year by year.

10. Developments in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon

Northwest Highway System

There was a particularly noticeable increase in travel over this system during the past twelve months. Stricter enforcement of the regulations has become necessary. Motor vehicle accidents are on the increase.

There is a stretch of this Highway between Watson Lake and Whitehorse, Y.T., which runs through Northern British Columbia. Our nearest Yukon detachments police that part of the Highway for the B.C. Provincial Police. Furthermore, approximately 50 miles of the Haines cut-off also runs through the Province of British Columbia and this is patrolled by our Haines detachment.

Enforcement of Municipal By-laws

There are two local administrative districts in the Northwest Territories, one at Yellowknife and the other at Hay River. Their constitution is similar to that of a municipality in the provinces. Members of the Force stationed at those two places are enforcing certain of the by-laws of the two administrative districts, such as the traffic by-laws, curfew by-laws, discharge of firearms by-laws, dog by-law, and assisting the fire brigades in the investigation of fires and fire prevention.

In the Yukon Territory, Dawson City has always had by-laws which our Detachment there enforces. As from April 1st, 1950, it is understood that the towns of Whitehorse and Mayo in the Yukon Territory will also have the status of municipalities; therefore, members of the Force stationed at those two places will be expected to enforce certain of the by-laws which may be passed by these two municipalities.

The *MacKenzie Highway* which runs from Grimshaw in Northern Alberta to Hay River, N.W.T., is now being used quite extensively and requires traffic control at times. A winter road from Hay River, N.W.T., to Yellowknife is also in general use for the hauling of freight.

New Roads

In the Yukon Territory the new road between Minto and Mayo is now passable. Consequently trucks have been hauling silver and lead ore from the mines of the Mayo District, all the way to Whitehorse. Previously the ore had to be shipped by river boat from Mayo to Whitehorse. The opening of this road will likely require police highway patrols.

A new road has been completed between Atlin in Northern British Columbia and Carcross, Y.T., making it possible to travel from Atlin on to Carcross and thence on by road to Whitehorse.

At the present time the Government of Alaska is making an all-weather highway from the Yukon-Alaska border in the Sixty-mile District (west of Dawson, Y.T.) to Tok Junction on the Alaska Highway in Alaska. This will connect with a second-grade road which already exists from the Sixty-mile District to Dawson, Y.T., and the Yukon Territorial Government plans to improve the stretch of road between Sixty-mile and Dawson. This will enable vehicular traffic from the Alaska Highway at Tok Junction to travel into Dawson, Y.T. The Canadian Customs are said to be prepared to establish a Port of Entry on this road near the Yukon-Alaska border. The vehicular traffic to Dawson will increase Dawson Detachment duties.

SECTION 7—CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. Relief from Tension

In my last year's report under this heading, I mentioned that we were still hopeful of securing more recruits and to a considerable extent we have been successful. Inadequate accommodation has been one of our handicaps, and this has interfered with training. We hope to remove this in the not too far distant future so that our expectations of distributing the burden, which has been carried by so few since the termination of the Second World War, may be accomplished. We are able at present to engage and train only a very limited number of recruits at any one time.

2. Appreciation of Services and Assistance

In Section 4 of this Report, I have expressed my gratitude to all those other Police Forces that have rendered us assistance during the past twelve months, and to all those friends, old and new, with scientific training who have given public-spirited services to the Force in the performance of its multifarious duties, Consultants, Chaplains, and other Honorary Officers of the Force were also included. In Section 3, recognition of the excellent auxiliary services of the R.C.M. Police Reserve Force was made, and before concluding this report, I have much pleasure in placing on record my sincere appreciation of the co-operation of THE PRESS of the country as a whole, which with exceedingly few exceptions has made a fair analysis of our shortcomings and has shown a willingness to carefully appraise any difficult or embarrassing situation which has come to their notice, before expressing an opinion, which has been most gratifying to us.

Finally, I extend my thanks to the Deputy Minister of Justice and his officials and to all those officers of the Canadian Government Departments who have given us unstinted and enthusiastic support, and have much pleasure in again recording that I have had the excellent, loyal and sustained efforts and devotion to duty of all the Officers and men of the R.C.M. Police and its Reserve, and also of the members of the Civil Service attached to our organization.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

S. T. WOOD,
Commissioner.

SECTION 8—APPENDICES

Appendix "A"

BEING A LIST OF OFFICERS COMMANDING AS AT MARCH 31, 1950

R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G.

Deputy Commissioner C. K. Gray

Officer in Charge of "C" Department—

Assistant Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.

Officer in Charge of "S" Department—Superintendent J. P. A. Savoie.

Divisions

"A" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Superintendent O. LaRiviere

"B" Division, St. John's, Newfoundland—

Inspector D. A. McKinnon

"C" Division, Montreal, Quebec—

Acting Assistant Commissioner J. Brunet

"D" Division, Winnipeg, Manitoba—

Assistant Commissioner J. D. Bird

"E" Division, Vancouver, B.C.—

Superintendent C. W. Harvison

"F" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Assistant Commissioner C. E. Rivett-Carnac

"G" Division, Ottawa, Ontario—

Inspector H. A. Larsen

"H" Division, Halifax, N.S.—

Assistant Commissioner R. Armitage

"J" Division, Fredericton, N.B.—

Superintendent D. L. McGibbon

"K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta—

Assistant Commissioner A. T. Belcher

"L" Division, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island—

Inspector N. W. Churchill

"N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario—

Inspector H. G. Nichols, A.D.C.

"O" Division, Toronto, Ontario—

Superintendent M. F. E. Anthony

"Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan—

Inspector J. C. Story

Marine Division, Halifax, Nova Scotia—

Superintendent J. P. Fraser, D.S.C.

APPENDIX "B"

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1950

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans	
<i>Newfoundland—</i>																									
<i>"B" Division—</i>																									
St. John's.....					1	1		1	4	9	12		28								4				
Belleoram.....										1			1												
Burin.....										1			1												
Grand Bank.....									1				1												
Harbour Breton.....										1			1								1				
Port aux Basques.....										1			1												
St. Lawrence.....										1			1												
On Command.....										1			1												
On Leave.....													1												
Totals.....					1	1		1	5	15	12		35								5				
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																									
<i>"I" Division—</i>																									
Charlottetown.....					1		1	1	5	8	2		18								10				
Alberton.....									1	1			2								1				
Borden.....									1	1			1								1				
Montague.....										2			3								2				
Souris.....									1	1			3								1				
Summerside.....								1	1	4			6								3				
On Command.....																									
On Leave.....					1					1			2												
Totals.....					1	1	1	2	10	18	2		35								18				

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1950—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans	
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																									
“H” Division—																									
Halifax.....			1	1	1		3	6	20		29	6	3	70							22	1	12		
Amherst.....									1		1			4							2				
Antigonish.....											1			1							1				
Arichat.....											1			1							1				
Baddeck.....											1			1							1				
Barrington Passage.....											1			1							1				
Bridgetown.....									1		2			3							1				
Bridgewater.....									1		2			3							1				
Chester.....											2			3							1				
Cheticamp.....											1			3							1				
Dartmouth.....									2		4			6							3				
Digby.....									1		2			3							2				
Eskasoni.....											1			1							1				
Glace Bay.....								1			5			6							3				
Guysboro.....									1		1			1							1				
Ingonish Beach.....											1			1							1				
Inverness.....											3			3							2				
Kentville.....								1	1		3	1		6							3				
Liverpool.....									1		2			3							2				
Lunenburg.....											1			2							1				
Meteghan River.....									1		1			1							1				
New Glasgow.....								1			5			6							3				
New Waterford.....									1		2			3							1				
North Sydney.....											3			3							1				
Parrsboro.....											2			2							1				
Pictou.....								1	1		5			7							2				
Port Hawkesbury.....											2			2							1				
Port Hood.....											2			2							1				
Pugwash.....											2			2							1				
Sheet Harbour.....									1		1			1							1				
Shelbourne.....									1		1			1							1				
Sherbrooke.....									1		1			1							1				

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1950—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans	
<i>New Brunswick—Concluded</i>																									
<i>"J" Division—Concluded</i>																									
Shippegan.....											1			1							1				
Sussex.....								1	1				3	4							2				
Tabusintac.....											1		1								1				
Tracadie.....											1		1								1				
Woodstock.....								1	1				3								3				
On Command.....					1								1												
On Leave.....								4					1												
Totals.....				1	4		4	12	39	87	10		157				1			68	4	3			
<i>Quebec—</i>																									
<i>"C" Division—</i>																									
Montreal.....			1		3		2	8	21	76	17	17	145							32	2				
Amos.....										2			2							1					
Bedford.....										2			2							2					
Bersimis.....										1			1							1					
Cabano.....										1			1							2					
Carleton.....										1			1							1					
Caughnawaga.....									1				1							1					
Chicoutimi.....										2			2							1					
Coaticook.....										2			2							1					
Drummondville.....									1				2							1					
Escourt.....										3			3							2					
Granby.....									1				1							1					
Hemmingford.....										2			2							1					
Huntingdon.....										4			4							2					
Joliette.....										2			2							1					
Lacolle.....										1			1							1					
Megantic.....										1			1							1					
Montmagny.....									1				2							1					
Quebec.....								1	4	11	1		18							7					

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1950—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans	
<i>Ontario—</i>																									
<i>"O" Division—</i>																									
Toronto.....				1	2	1		4	21	39	3	9	80								33	2	1		
Camp Borden.....										1			1								1				
Cobourg.....										1			1								1				
Fort Erie.....										1			1								1				
Guelph.....										1			1								1				
Hamilton.....										1			1								1				
Kirkland Lake.....								1	1	1			3								2				
Leamington.....										1			1								1				
London.....								1		3			4								3				
Manitowaning.....									1				1								1				
Muncey.....										1	1		2								1				
Niagara Falls.....									1	5			6								3				
Ohswegen.....									1	2			3								2				
Orillia.....									1	1			2								1				
Owen Sound.....									1	1			2								1				
Sarnia.....									1	1			2								1				
Sault Ste. Marie.....										1			1								1				
Sudbury.....									1	4			5								3				
Timmins.....										3			3								1				
Wallaceburg.....										1			1								1				
Windsor.....									2	6			8								1				
On Leave.....							1		1	1			3								1				
On Command.....								2		1			3								1				
Totals.....				1	2	1	2	8	37	84	4	9	148							71	2	1			
<i>Manitoba—</i>																									
<i>"D" Division—</i>																									
Winnipeg.....			1	2	3		4	8	27	36	17	1	99							26	3				
Amaranth.....										1			1							1					
Arborg.....										1			1							1					
Ashern.....									1	1			2							1					

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1950—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans	
<i>Manitoba—Concluded</i>																									
<i>“D” Division—Concluded</i>																									
Shoal Lake.....										1			1							1					
Snow Lake.....										1			1												
Souris.....										1			1								1				
Steinbach.....										1			1								1				
Stonewall.....										1			1								1				
Swan River.....										1			1								2				
Teulon.....										1			1								1				
The Pas.....										1			1								1				
Transcona.....										1			1								1				
Treherne.....										1			1								1				
Tuxedo.....										1			1								1				
Virten.....										1			1								1				
Wabowden.....										1			1								1				
Wasagaming.....										1			1								1				
Whitemouth.....										1			1								1				
Winnipeg Beach.....										1			1								1				
Winnipegosis.....										1			1				1				2				
On Leave.....													2												
On Command.....								6		1			7				1								
Totals.....			1	2	5		5	24	68	137	22	1	265				3			103	3				
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																									
<i>“Deoyt” Division—</i>																									
Regina.....					2	3	4	8	18	214	72	19	340	49		49				6	4				
Fort Walsh.....										1	2		3	61		61									
On Leave.....				1					2				3												
On Command.....						1				67			68												
Totals.....				1	2	4	4	8	20	282	74	19	414	110		110				6	4				

Saskatchewan—

"F" Division—

Regina.....	1	2	2	6	16	19	1	47	7
Assiniboia.....				1	1			2	2
Avonlea.....						2		2	1
Balcarres.....					1	1		2	1
Bengough.....						1		1	1
Biggar.....					1	1		2	1
Big River.....					1			1	1
Blaine Lake.....						2		2	1
Broadview.....					1	1		1	1
Cabri.....					1			1	1
Calder.....						1		1	1
Canora.....				1	1	3		5	1
Carlyle.....					1	1		2	1
Carnduff.....					1			1	1
Climax.....					1			1	1
Consul.....					1			1	1
Craik.....						1		1	1
Cumberland House.....						1	1	2	1
Cutknife.....						1		1	1
Delisle.....						1		1	1
Elbow.....						1		1	1
Esterhazy.....						1		1	1
Estevan.....			1			2		3	2
Eston.....						1		1	1
Fillmore.....						2		1	1
Foam Lake.....					1	2		3	1
Fort Qu'Appelle.....						1		1	1
Fox Valley.....						1		1	1
Glaslyn.....						1		1	1
Goodsoil.....						1		1	1
Gravelbourg.....					1	2		3	1
Green Lake.....						1		1	1
Gull Lake.....						1		1	1
Hafford.....					1			1	1
Hanley.....					1			1	1
Hudson Bay.....					1	1		2	1
Humboldt.....				1	1	3		5	1
Ile a la Crosse.....						2	1	3	1
Imperial.....					1			1	1
Indian Head.....					1	3		4	1
Kamsack.....					1	3		4	1
Kelvington.....					1	1		2	1
Kerrobert.....					1			1	1
Kindersley.....					1	3		4	1
Kipling.....					1			1	1
Kyle.....						1		1	1
La Ronge.....					1		1	2	1

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1950—Continued

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Steigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Tobog ans	Snow Sedans	
<i>Saskatchewan—Concluded.</i>																									
<i>"F" Division—Concluded—</i>																									
Lanigan.....										1			1								1				
Leader.....										1			1								1				
Lloydminster.....								1					5								2				
Loon Lake.....										1			1								1				
Macklin.....									1				1								1				
Maidstone.....										1			1								1				
Maple Creek.....								1					3								1				
Mayfair.....													3								1				
Meadow Lake.....									1				3								1				
Melfort.....									1				4								2				
Melville.....								1					4								2				
Milestone.....										1			1								1				
Moose Jaw.....								1					5								3				
Moosomin.....													3								1				
Morse.....									1				1								1				
Mossbank.....													1								1				
Naicam.....													1								1				
Nipawin.....										1			2								1				
North Battleford.....					1			4	1	8			14								5				
North Portal.....										1			1								1				
Onton Lake.....													1								1				
Outlook.....										1			1								1				
Pelly.....													1								1				
Ponteix.....													1								1				
Porcupine Plain.....								1					1								1				
Prince Albert.....						1		4	1	11	2		19								4	1			
Punnichy.....										1			2								1				
Radisson.....										1			2								1				
Radville.....										2			3								1				
Regina Town Station.....								2		2			6								3	1			
Rosetown.....										1			2								1				
Rose Valley.....										1			1								1				

(1) attached from "N" Division.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, MARCH 31, 1950—Concluded

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans	
<i>British Columbia—</i>																									
<i>"E" Division—</i>																									
Vancouver.....					1			8	12	36	16	8	80								21	2			
Abbotsford.....									1	1			2								1				
Cloverdale.....										1			1								1				
Cranbrook.....										1			2								1				
Creston.....										1			1								1				
Grand Forks.....											2		2								1				
Merritt.....											1		1								1				
Osoyoos.....										1			1								1				
Vernon.....										1			1								1				
Victoria.....								1	2	6			9								4				
On Leave.....					1				1	2		1	7												
On Command.....								1				1	2												
Totals.....				1	2			11	21	49	18	8	110							33	2				
<i>North West Territories—</i>																									
<i>"G" Division—</i>																									
H.Q. (Ottawa, Ont.).....					1		2	2	4	1			10												
Aklavik.....					1			1		4			6					3							
Arctic Red River.....										1			2					9				1			
Baker Lake.....										2	2		4					6							
Cambridge Bay.....										2			3					14							
Chesterfield Inlet.....										1	1	1	3					10							
Coppermine.....										1	1		2					12							
Dundas Harbour.....										2	2		4					13							
Eskimo Point.....										1		1	2					12							
Fort Chimo, Que.....										1	1		2												
Fort McPherson.....										1			1												
Fort Smith.....					1			1	1	6			9							1	1				

DISTRIBUTION OF MARINE DIVISION

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans	
"Marine" Division—																									
Halifax, N.S. (Administration).....				1	1		1	2	4		6	11	26									1	1		
R.C.M.P.S. "French".....					1		2	3	2		5	22	37												
R.C.M.P.S. "Irvine".....					1		2	3	3		11	19	36												
R.C.M.P.S. "MacBrien".....					1		1	3	1		11	19	36												
R.C.M.P.S. "MacLeod".....							2	2	4		21	13	42												
R.C.M.P.M/L. "Fort Pitt".....			Decommissioned.																						
R.C.M.P.M/L. "Fort Walsh".....			Decommissioned.																						
R.C.M.P. P/B. "Grenfell".....									2		1		3												
R.C.M.P. P/B. "Slideout".....			Decommissioned.																						
North Sydney, N.S.—																									
R.C.M.P. P/B. "Brule".....			Laid Up																						
Liverpool, N.S.																									
R.C.M.P. P/B. "Willow Bunch".....									1	1	1		3												
St. John, N.B.—																									
R.C.M.P. P/B. "Big Bend".....									1	1	1		3												
St. Laurent, Que.—																									
R.C.M.P. P/B. "Moosomin".....											1		1												
Kingston, Ont.—																									
R.C.M.P. P/B. "Carnduff".....									1	1	1		3												
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—																									
R.C.M.P. P/B. "Chilcoot".....											1	1	2												
Sarnia, Ontario—																									
R.C.M.P. P/B. "Cutknife".....									1		2		3												
Windsor, Ontario—																									
R.C.M.P. P/B. "Tagish".....									2	1	1		3												
Toronto, Ontario.																									
R.C.M.P. P/B. "Shaunavon".....									1		1		2												
Esquimalt, B.C.—																									
R.C.M.P. P/B. "Standoff".....			Laid Up.																						
Vancouver, B.C.—																									
R.C.M.P. P/B. "Little Bow".....									1	1			2												
Kenora, Ontario—																									
R.C.M.P. M/B. "Kenora".....			Laid Up.																						

RECAPITULATION BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Team Horses	Totals	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Motor Toboggans	Snow Sedans	
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	3	4	10	6	11	36	58	76	41	22	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	2	1	.....	1	5	15	13	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	.....	1	2	10	25	2	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	1	2	7	.....	13	26	66	213	93	3	424	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	1	3	.....	4	12	40	115	11	.....	186	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1	3	3	2	4	13	43	149	24	19	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	2	5	4	10	38	98	393	75	23	653	41	2	43	.....	9	.....	3	113	13	12	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	1	1	5	.....	5	25	64	184	22	1	308	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	1	2	9	5	11	40	103	415	81	22	689	110	.....	110	4	5	.....	1	142	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	1	2	5	3	9	29	94	266	35	7	451	.....	.....	.....	4	11	.....	2	141	11	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	2	2	.....	.....	11	23	70	18	8	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
North West Territories.....	3	.....	1	5	5	60	20	7	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon Territory.....	2	.....	1	1	28	1	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Command—Special Duty—Abroad.....	2	5	6	8	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	1	8	17	55	23	69	241	615	2,015	444	118	3,607	151	2	153	15	270	7	796	56	28	1	2	

APPENDIX "C"

Return of Investigations, Cases Entered, and Convictions, Etc.,
for the Twelve Months Ended March 31, 1950

1. RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1949, TO MARCH 31, 1950.

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....		445	29	795		38	364	31	21	187	1,910
Alberta.....	1	138	5	160		25	983	27		93	1,432
Saskatchewan.....	2	306	12	204		14	729	16	7	45	1,335
Manitoba.....		417	3	201		27	865	14		71	1,598
Ontario.....		307	25	1,172	1	244	2,452	91	23	407	4,722
Quebec.....		1,032	2	1,400	1	75	1,086	45	67	659	4,367
New Brunswick.....		136	17	323	1	6	191	4		32	710
Nova Scotia.....		312	18	166	2	7	422	21	51	144	1,143
Prince Edward Island.....		551	3	22		5	119	11		10	721
Newfoundland.....		1	99	12			*11			23	146
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	4	3	26	239		11	728	30		52	1,093
Total.....	7	3,648	239	4,694	5	452	7,950	290	169	1,723	19,177

* These were all voluntary penalties under the Customs Act. They were not really convictions as there was no trial.

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....		1	40	10		3	58	7		10	129
Alberta.....	362	133	1,673	860	50	370	3,279	283	17	394	7,401
Saskatchewan.....	427	127	1,175	733	2	230	2,368	185	14	177	5,438
Manitoba.....	90	124	551	511	11	119	1,889	100	2	323	3,720
Ontario.....	10	13	139	184	4	86	230	101	11	67	845
Quebec.....		1	3	121		5	108	10	206	43	497
New Brunswick.....	545	65	594	394	26	246	1,706	157	29	190	3,952
Nova Scotia.....	164	83	681	409	19	113	1,572	335	127	234	3,737
Prince Edward Island.....	42	5	109	73		14	308	29	2	27	609
Newfoundland.....			2	1						2	5
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	34	16	91	87		19	541	38		70	896
Total.....	1,674	568	5,058	3,383	112	1,205	12,050	1,225	408	1,537	27,229

1. RECAPITULATION OF THE DISPOSITION OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER FEDERAL STATUTES, CRIMINAL CODE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTES, IN ALL PROVINCES, FROM APRIL 1, 1949, TO MARCH 31, 1950—*Concluded.*

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
British Columbia.....											Nil
Alberta.....	6	4	15	103		101	7,564	136		79	8,008
Saskatchewan.....	74	201	70	453	7	82	5,719	100	47	73	6,826
Manitoba.....	1	84	4	341		95	5,121	50		64	5,760
Ontario.....				3			29	1	2	1	36
Quebec.....				3						1	4
New Brunswick.....	2	609	62	403	9	50	4,223	57	11	40	5,466
Nova Scotia.....	4	3,813	55	1,699	30	71	6,501	127	60	292	12,652
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1,977	14	167		15	942	45	2	13	3,176
Newfoundland.....											Nil
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....				2			12	3			17
Total.....	88	6,688	220	3,174	46	414	30,111	519	122	563	41,945

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950.

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL	Disposition by Provinces													
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	TOTAL		
Aeronautics Act.....		36	1	58		4	45	1	7	8	160	41	12	20	4	52	24						7	160	
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....				7				2		4	13				5	8								13	13
Bank Act.....				3		1					4		2	1		1								4	4
Bankruptcy Act.....				1							1					1								1	1
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....			3	26			77		3	46	155		23	109	20	3								155	155
Canal Regulations Act.....				1			1				2					2								2	2
Canada Grain Act.....							2				2			2										2	2
Canada Shipping Act.....		188	1	130		2	16	1		73	411	200			55	151		4			1			411	411
Combines Investigation Act.....				4						1	5				1	3								5	5
Customs Act.....		1,284	117	2,411	1	53	768	17	21	889	5,561	894	77	72	112	1,405	2,122	446	289	5	131	8		5,561	5,561
Dominion Elections Act.....		1	2	2							5					2							1	5	5
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....					8		107	1	1	3	120		70	7	29		6		8					120	120
Emergency Exchange Conservation Act.....		1								1	2				1	1								2	2
Excise Act.....		2,078	15	209	2	32	527	22	25	123	3,033	51	179	363	524	198	676	12	357	663	9	1		3,033	3,033
Explosives Act.....			2	79		1	22			26	132	28	1	1	29	19	18	36						132	132
Export Act.....				11			41	2	13	2	69	5			6	58								69	69
Family Allowance Act.....			2	49		3	65		11	30	160	2	3		40	99	7	8			1			160	160
Federal District Commission Act.....				86		3	373	1		1	464				460	4								464	464
Fisheries Act.....		1		8		5	159	9		3	185		112										7	185	185
Food and Drugs Act.....				1			5			2	8				2									8	8
Foreign Exchange Control Act.....		8	16	504		85	279	21		139	1,053	136	63	56	60	439	212	56	22	3	1	4		1,053	1,053
Game Export Act.....				1			1				1		1											1	1
Immigration Act.....				61			1			5	67	57		5									2	67	67
Income War Tax Act.....				46		18	221	14	18	41	358		99		13	179		86		1				358	358
Indian Act.....	1	12	16	73	1	30	3,435	60	7	45	3,680	155	490	523	425	1,009	384	128	175	20		371	3,680	3,680	
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	3	3		23		1	129	1		6	166	2	42	102	8							12		166	166
Juvenile Delinquents (Adults).....	2	2	4	38		9	160	7		15	235		95	65	70	4		1						235	235
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....				2						2	4		1		3									4	4
Lord's Day Act.....		2	3	43		2	11			4	65		17	22	16		9			1				65	65
Meat and Canned Foods Act.....											1					1								1	1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		1	5	108		1	137		11	15	208	16	5	52	2	48	101		4	56	12	2		208	208

2.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE FEDERAL STATUTES IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950—*Concluded.*

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL	Disposition by Provinces										TOTAL			
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland		Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory		
Northwest Territories Act.....	1	2	9	77		1	226	13		20	349												346	349	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....		26	24	353		130	407	69	33	114	1,156	304	74	23	65	435	206	9	35	1	3	1	346	1,156	
Official Secrets Act.....		1		2						20	23				1	22								23	23
Penitentiaries Act.....				1			4				5	4				1									5
Pensions Act.....				1	1	1	4			1	8				4		3		1						5
Post Office Act.....			3	2						1	6	2	1			1			1						6
Radiotelegraph Act.....				1			138				139			2	133	1									139
Railway Act.....				26			61				87		45	14	26										87
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....			1	1							2					1	1								2
Soldiers' Settlement Act.....				2							2					1	1								2
Special War Revenue Act.....										1	1					1	1								2
Ticket of Leave Act.....				26						8	34	6					23	5							34
Tobacco Restraint Act.....				1							1	1													1
Transport Act.....							1				1														1
Unfair Competition Act.....							2				2														2
Unemployment Insurance Act.....				2		1	35			3	41		13		1	1			26						41
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property.....			1	10		2	315	2			330					330									330
Veterans Affairs Act.....				1							1							1							1
Veterans Rehabilitation Act.....				3							3					1	2								3
Weights and Measures Act.....				13							13												13		13
War Veterans Allowance Act.....				8			1	2	3	4	18	4			6	4	1	3							18
War Service Grants Act.....			2	41		64	10	29	1	51	198	1			128	62	6								198
Yukon Act.....			12	125		3	162	4		10	316														316
Yukon Placer Mining Act.....				1							1	1													1
W.P. and T.P. Regulations.....				2			2		11	1	16				11	3			2						16
Firearm Regulations.....				15							15	1			3	11									15
Total.....	7	3,648	239	4,694	5	452	7,950	290	169	1,723	19,177	1,910	1,432	1,335	1,598	4,722	4,367	710	1,143	721	146	1,093	19,177	19,177	

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

3.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN ALL PROVINCES FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950.

Criminal Code	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL	Disposition by Provinces											
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	TOTAL
Offences Against Public Order— Part 2—																							
Affrays and Duels.....						1	64	5			70		57			3	1	7	2				70
Explosive Substances.....							1			2	3		2				1						3
Forcible Entry and Detainer.....			1	1		1	4				7						1	2					7
Information Illegally Obtained and Communicated. Illegal Information.....				2							2				2								2
Offensive Weapons.....	9	7	19	73		9	163	15	3	20	318	2	88	48	50	5	4	51	55	2		13	318
Unlawful Assemblies and Riots (charges).....						7	2				9			7			2						9
Administration of Law and Justice —Part 4—																							
Common Law.....	3		1	3		1	20	2			30		7	3	8			8	4				30
Corruption and Disobedience.....		1					2				3		2				1						3
Bribes and Rewards re Judicial.....			2				3		5	1	11			1	1	9							11
Escapes and Rescues.....	2		1	35	1	2	65	2	1	7	116		5	9	30	1		55	10	5		1	116
Misleading Justice.....			2	3			34	2	2	1	44		20	5	6	7	2	2	2				44
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.....		1	5	13			11	4	1	3	38	1	14	4	4			4	6	4		1	38
Fabrication of Evidence.....			2								2			2									2
Obstructing, Resisting or Neg- lecting to Aid Peace Officers and Public Officers.....			2	3		10	207	16	4	1	243	2	41	50	20	13	3	49	35	17		13	243
Pretending to be a Peace Officer..	1		2	13			18	1		3	33		2	3		8	14	4	1			1	33
Religious Morals, Public Con- venience—Part 5—																							
Disorderly Houses.....	3	7	12	17	1	2	224	5	10	9	290		55	104	55			1	25	36	4	10	290
Offences Against Morality.....				2			2		4		8	1						1	5	1			8
Buggery.....		1	2	1			4	1	1		10		4					2	2			2	10
Incest.....	1	2	5	3	1	3	7	4		1	27		5	14	4			2	1			1	27

Attempted Murder.....	1	1		2	1	1	2	2		10						4	4			10			
Counselling to commit murder...				1						1						1				1			
Manslaughter.....					2	17	32	11		62		11	3	8	1	12	26	1		62			
Murder.....				9		2		2		13		3	5	2		3				13			
Threatening letters and threats...	1	1	2	3		1			1	9		1	2	1	1	2	2			9			
Accidental death by auto accidents.....			2	370					6	378		109	52	51		74	82	8	2	378			
Accidental death general accidents.....		1	1,539						22	1,574		446	503	255	1	155	128	19	67	1,574			
Accidental death by railway accidents.....				70						70		26	19	12		2	9	2		70			
Neglect at childbirth.....				1	2	3	1		1	8		5	1			2				8			
Offences against conjugal rights.....	2	8	13	9		6		1	4	31		12	2	5		3	8		1	31			
Suicide.....		1		203					1	205		48	55	44		19	35	2	2	205			
Attempts.....	1	4	5	49		1	12		1	2		18	22	17		9	5	1	3	75			
Unlawful carnal knowledge and attempts.....	5	4	7	11		9	20	8	1	4		69	9	25	7	1	5	20	2	69			
Rape.....	3	12	3	1		3	18	13	8	1		62	17	10	10	1	5	17	2	62			
Rights of Property, Rights Arising out of Contracts, Offences Connected with trade—Part 7—Burglary and Housebreaking.....	166	21	400	91	11	27	415	13	24	112	1,280	2	193	271	170	77	23	247	258	11	28	1,280	
Shopbreaking.....	150	11	640	75	4	41	806	27	11	209	1,974		477	278	429			304	410	62	14	1,974	
Safebreaking.....			6		3		20			15	44		21	1	8			4	7		3	44	
Possession of burglar's instruments.....							9			1	10		6		3			1					10
Attempt safebreaking.....			18	1			1			5	25		4	5	8			2	6				25
False Pretences.....	102	49	70	36	41	172	608	112	102	136	1,428	2	605	165	187	160	117	84	65	7	36	1,428	
Forgery and uttering.....	45	8	51	31	8	26	322	6	86	71	654		179	94	181	17	91	35	47	8	2	654	
Forgery, offences resembling.....										1	1										1		1
Fraud and Fraudulent dealing with property.....			6				2	2	1		11					7	4						11
Fraud—conspiracy to.....							22				22	4	1		17								22
Unlawful wearing decorations on uniform.....							3				3			2		1							3
Offences connected with trade and breach of contract.....										1	1					1							1
Intimidation.....		2	2	1		1	3	4			13		4	2			2	4			1		13
Personation.....			1	2						1	4						3			1			4
Receiving stolen goods, possession of.....	1	3	4	13	1	10	135	20	5	13	205	1	54	20	20	12	13	17	49	10	9	205	
Robbery and Extortion.....	1	2	3	2			19	1	1	2	31		3	3				1	23		1	31	
Robbery with Violence.....	1	7	16	1		1	35	7	1	6	75		35	4	10	6		14	1		5	75	
Secret Commission.....							36				36						36						36
Theft, General.....	442	132	2,025	125	8	95	1,281	91	18	391	4,608	1	1,503	874	589	79	5	706	601	69	181	4,608	
Theft, Agricultural Machinery.....	3	4	42	2		3	12	2		2	70		23	32	11			4				70	
Theft, Cattle.....	22	32	137	9	1	12	87	4		25	329		169	81	28	1		27	23			329	
Theft, Federal Government Property.....	5	9	138	145		5	89	9	12	67	479	61	23	7	22	186	85	40	40	5	10	479	

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>British Columbia—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>Alberta—</i>											
Amusement Act.....						1	9	1			11
Billiard Room Act.....							16	1			17
Boilers Act.....							9				9
Brand Act.....							1				1
Child Welfare Act.....						1	96	1			98
Dangerous Dogs Act.....							1				1
Domestic Animals Act.....				5			14	2			21
Domestic Relations Act.....	1			2		5	6	3		1	18
Fish Dealers Act.....							6	1			7
Forests Act.....						2	4				6
Fuel Oil Tax Act.....							84	2			86
Game Act.....				5		6	165	6		2	184
Health Act.....							1				1
Insurance Act.....							4				4
Juvenile Offenders Act.....				5		2	47	1		2	57
Labour Act.....						4	27	2		1	34
Legal Profession Act.....							16				16
Liquor Act.....	4	2	15	10		16	2,648	30		13	2,738
Livestock Products Act.....							1				1
Maintenance Order Act.....							2				2
Masters and Servants Act.....				2		16	49	12		5	84
Medical Professions Act.....							6				6
Mental Diseases Act.....						2	148	6		2	158
Mines Act.....						1	27			1	29
Noxious Weeds Act.....							9				9
Prairie Fires Act.....	1			13		3	177	21			215
Public Service Vehicles Act.....		1		29		7	1,253	10		16	1,316
Public Works Act.....							3				3
School Act.....							1				1
School Attendance Act.....							8				8
Securities Act.....						2	6			1	9
Slot Machine Act.....										1	1
Stock Inspection Act.....							3				3
Towns and Villages Act.....							1				1
Town Planning Act.....						1					1
Trades and Business Act.....							2				2
Tradesman Qualification Act.....							26				26
Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act.....		1		32		29	2,426	32		34	2,554
Welding Act.....							7				7
Municipal Laws.....						2	256	5			263
Total.....	6	4	15	103		101	7,564	136		79	8,008
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>											
Annual Holiday Act.....						1	4		1		6
Auctioneers Act.....							1				1
Automobile Accident Insurance Act.....				1							1
Book Agents Act.....		1									1
Boiler Pressure Vessel Act.....				1							1
Brand Act.....		1		1							2
Child Welfare Act.....	2	2	1	17		4	8	5		1	40
Companies Act.....										1	1
Deserted Wives Maintenance Act.....	1		1	2	1	3	18	3	2	2	33

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950—Continued.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Saskatchewan—Concluded</i>											
Education Tax Act.....	7	3	9	120	1	9	60	1	10	40	260
Electrical Inspection and Licence Act.....			1							1	2
Fire Prevention Act.....				2		1	4				7
Fisheries Act.....	3			4			21				28
Fuel Petroleum Products Act.....		2		5			104				111
Forests Act.....		2									2
Fur Act.....	7	7	1	5			55	1		2	78
Game Act.....	4	2	3	26		3	158	2	1	1	200
Hawkers and Pedlars Act.....	4	6	2	2			15				25
Highways Transportation Act.....	6		2	6		1	45			1	61
Hotel Keepers Act.....							1				1
Injured Animals Act.....	1		1	3							5
Liquor Act.....	4	147	26	55		20	2,032	35	3	5	2,327
Livestock and Livestock Products Act.....	1						1				2
Masters and Servants Act.....	1					7	6	1		2	17
Medical Profession Act.....				1							1
Mental Hygiene Act.....		1	3	13		5	52	2		1	77
Minimum Wage Act.....				2			2				2
Open Wells Act.....								1			1
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	3		5	8		1	54	1			72
Public Health.....				2			3				5
Pure Bred Sires Act.....						2	17				19
Saskatchewan Hospitals Act.....	15	8	4	94	3	4	328		28	2	486
School Attendance.....								1			1
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....				2							2
Stray Animals Act.....	3		2	1	1	9	18	11			45
Theatres and Cinematographs Act.....		1		7			1				9
Travelling Shows Act.....				3	1						4
Vehicles Act.....	16	18	9	69		11	2,634	35	2	14	2,808
Municipal Laws.....			3	3			78	1			82
Total.....	74	201	70	453	7	82	5,719	100	47	73	6,826
<i>Manitoba—</i>											
Amusement Act.....		1		9							10
Animal Husbandry Act.....	1	2		1			7	5			16
Basic Science Act.....						1					1
Billiard and Pool Room Act.....							5				5
Cemeteries Act.....				1							1
Child Welfare Act.....				6			5				11
Crown Timber and Forest Reserve Act.....				1			1	1			3
Fire Prevention Act.....		1	2	9		1	13				26
Fish Dealers Act.....							2				2
Gasoline Act.....		1		3							4
Game Act.....		39		30		1	185	3		5	263
Government Liquor Control Act.....		29		173		43	1,635	14		41	1,935
Highway Traffic Act.....		7	2	55		43	2,668	17		13	2,805
Insurance Act.....							1				1
Mental Diseases Act.....		2		37			97	2		1	139
Petty Trespass Act.....						1	9	3			13
Public Health Act.....				1			2				3
Public Schools Act.....				1							1

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950—Continued.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Manitoba—Concluded</i>											
Public Works Act.....							1				1
School Attendance Act.....				2			3				5
Slot Machine Act.....				1							1
Securities Act.....				1			1				2
Vital Statistics Act.....				1							1
Wives and Childrens' Maintenance Act.....		2		9		5	17	2		4	39
Municipal Laws.....							469	3			472
Total.....	1	84	4	341		95	5,121	50		64	5,760
<i>Ontario—</i>											
Deserted Wives and Childrens Maintenance Act.....							6			1	7
Highway Traffic Act.....				1			20	1	2		24
Liquor Act.....							2				2
Mental Hospitals Act.....				1							1
Training Schools Act.....							1				1
Vital Statistics Act.....				1							1
Total.....				3			29	1	2	1	36
<i>Quebec—</i>											
Game Act.....				3							3
Mental Diseases Act.....										1	1
Total.....				3						1	4
<i>New Brunswick—</i>											
Adultery Act.....							1				1
Boys Industrial Home Act.....							1				1
Childrens Protection Act.....		2		4			7				13
Cemetery Companies Act.....		1					2				3
Deserted Wives and Childrens Act.....	1		3			6	16	2		2	30
Forest Fires Act.....			5	19			9				33
Game Act.....		2	1	11		2	25	6		1	48
Gasoline Sales Act.....			1	5		2	27	2		1	38
Highway Act.....			2	3			14				19
Illegitimate Children Act.....				2	3	7	22	3	2	1	40
Intoxicating Liquor Act.....		596	28	319	3	26	2,153	23	5	29	3,182
Motor Carriers Act.....						1	1		1		3
Motor Vehicles Act.....	1	6	18	36	3	6	1,756	16	1	3	1,846
Provincial Hospitals.....				1			1				2
Private Acts.....								1	3		4
Schools Act.....								1			1
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....					1						1
Sheep Protection Act.....		1	3								4
Slot Machine.....				1			23	2		3	29
Theatres Act.....		1		1			1				3
Towns Incorporation Act.....							1				1
Tobacco Tax Act.....				1							1
Municipal Laws.....							163				163
Total.....	2	609	62	403	9	50	4,223	57	11	40	5,466

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

4.—CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL OFFENCES INVESTIGATED UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUTES FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950—Concluded.

Provincial Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>											
Agriculture Act.....				1			4				5
Childrens Protection Act.....				1			2	1	1		5
Education Act.....							10	1	5	2	18
Gasoline Tax Act.....			1	3			10	2			16
Gasoline Licensing Act.....							4				4
Lands and Forests Act.....		9	26	129	6	2	282	17	14	17	502
Liquor Control Act.....	3,801	4	819	21	61	3,089	75	18	146	146	8,034
Mines Regulations.....			1			111	1	3		18	134
Motor Carriers Act.....			2	2		1				1	5
Motor Vehicle Act.....	4	3	24	722	3	7	2,862	26	17	98	3,766
Public Highways Act.....			6				70	1		8	85
Small Tree Conservation Act								1			1
Summary Convictions.....							21				21
Slot Machine Act.....				15			4		2	1	22
Municipal Laws.....							32	1		1	34
Total.....	4	3,813	55	1,699	30	71	6,501	127	60	292	12,652
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>											
Amusement Tax Act.....				5							5
Childrens Act.....				2							2
Dog Act.....				40							40
Domestic Animals Act.....			1								1
Electrical Inspection Act.....										1	1
Falcon Wood Act (Mental Diseases)				43							43
Forest Fires.....				3			5				8
Game Act.....				4			37	3			44
Highway Traffic Act.....	1		3	12		2	345	8			371
Peclars Act.....				2			1				3
Public Health Act.....				4							4
Public Schools Act.....				1							1
Public Vehicles Act.....				5			1				6
Slot Machine Act.....			1				4				5
Temperance Act.....	1,977		9	46		11	505	33	2	12	2,595
Municipal Laws.....						2	44	1			47
Total.....	1	1,977	14	167		15	942	45	2	13	3,176
<i>Newfoundland—</i>											
Nil.....											
<i>Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory—</i>											
Municipal Laws.....				2			12	3			17

SEIZURES UNDER THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT
FROM APRIL 1st, 1949, TO MARCH 31st, 1950

DRUG	Pounds	Ounces	Grains	Tablets, decks, etc. (Weight or strength un- determined)	Paraphernalia, etc.
Opium.....		8	396	107	Hypodermic Syringes..... 19
Opium Dross.....			251		Improvised Syringes (Made from medicine droppers). 173
Opium Poppyheads.....	64	10		61	Hypodermic needles..... 243
Morphine.....			315	466	Automobiles (Used in transporting)..... 14
Diacetylmorphine (heroin)....	5	8	235	4,812	Miscellaneous Articles..... 134
Cocaine.....		9	20		Opium Pipes..... 5
Codeine.....				2	Opium Pipe Scrapers..... 4
Demerol.....				60	Opium Lamps..... 2
Marihuana.....			51	13	Opium Needles..... 1

SUMMARY OF FINES IMPOSED FROM APRIL 1, 1949 TO MARCH 31, 1950

	Federal		Provincial		C.C.C.		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
British Columbia.....	38,367	00			21,335	00	59,702	00
Alberta.....	35,413	00	115,939	00	38,270	00	189,622	00
Saskatchewan.....	21,603	00	105,161	50	32,890	00	159,654	50
Manitoba.....	44,640	86	86,145	50	14,008	00	144,794	36
Ontario.....	108,300	18	288	00	9,058	44	117,646	62
Quebec.....	82,502	70			9,523	50	92,026	20
New Brunswick.....	7,271	74	59,242	40	15,893	85	82,407	99
Nova Scotia.....	20,877	73	133,730	60	16,321	50	170,929	83
Prince Edward Island.....	14,000	00	26,010	80	3,615	25	43,626	05
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	14,014	50	65	00	6,401	80	20,481	30
Newfoundland.....	2,582	40					2,582	40
	389,573	11	526,582	80	167,317	34	1,083,473	25

SG/6

P.C. 207/5355

PRIVY COUNCIL



CANADA

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 21st October, 1949

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that approval be granted to an agreement with the Province of Prince Edward Island for the continuance of the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for a period of seven years from June 1, 1949, upon the following terms and conditions:

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediately succeeding paragraph.

(2) As and from the first day of June, 1949, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall continue to undertake the policing of the Province of Prince Edward Island as has been done during the past seventeen years and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former Prince Edward Island Police, including the transportation of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional police duties which, by mutual consent are agreed upon to be those which would have been assigned to the said Prince Edward Island Police, in the ordinary course of events, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney General of the Province of Prince Edward Island in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Prince Edward Island Police were still in existence, and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them, subject at all times, however, to the provisions of this agreement, and especially to the provisions contained in paragraphs numbered (6), (7), (8) and (9) of this agreement.

(3) The term of this agreement shall be from the first day of June, 1949, to the 31st day of May, 1956, and unless either of the parties to the agreement has given to the other, prior to the 31st day of May, 1956, one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement on the 31st May, 1956, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

(4) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of Prince Edward Island for the purpose of this agreement a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of thirty-seven (37) men including all ranks and members employed in necessary clerical duties, provided that the strength of thirty-seven men shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island on his giving one year's notice of his desire for the increase or decrease thereof; but in no circumstances shall the strength be decreased below thirty men, except with the consent of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the event of the strength of the Force in Prince Edward Island being increased or decreased as provided by this paragraph, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province of Prince Edward Island subject to the provisions of Paragraph 5 relating to new detachments.

(5) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall maintain in the Province of Prince Edward Island such number of detachments as it from time to time considers necessary; but where the Province of Prince Edward Island requests that any additional detachments be established, over and above the existing number as at April 1st, 1949, the Province shall, in addition to the Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum referred to in Paragraph No. (6) of this agreement pay to the Dominion Government the sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars (\$1,700.00) per annum in respect of each such additional detachment.

(6) Subject to the provisions in the other paragraph of this agreement, the Province of Prince Edward Island agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the sum of Fifty-one Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars (\$51,800.00) each year by semi-annual payments to be made on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of November in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 1st June, 1949; provided that the said cost, which is based on Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum, shall be subject to review every three years and in the event of any change being necessary, by mutual consent, a corresponding increased or decreased rate shall be substituted for the rate of Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per annum for the purpose of calculating the amounts payable thereafter by the Province under this paragraph. The payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue. The aforesaid payments shall include and provide for the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners.

(7) It is agreed that in any prosecutions arising out of Dominion enactments, other than the Criminal Code, which are instituted or prosecuted by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and where none of the costs of prosecution is borne by the Dominion Government, such prosecution shall be deemed to have been instituted at the instance of the Province of Prince Edward Island within the meaning of Section 1036 (b) of the Criminal Code.

(8) The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Prince Edward Island shall be at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of the Province.

(9) The Assistant Commissioner or other Officer Commanding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Prince Edward Island shall, in carrying out this agreement act under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province without reference to the Senior Officers of the Force at Ottawa, except where Federal Statutes other than the Criminal Code of Canada or Federal Police duties are concerned, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expense involved as provided in Paragraphs (2) and (13).

(10) The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the Prince Edward Island Police shall be as stated in Paragraph No. 9 of the Order-in-Council of April 19th, 1932, (P.C. 858).

(11) In places in the Province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion at rent to be agreed upon.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

(12) The pension status in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the former members of the Prince Edward Island Police and the amounts required to place them in good standing, shall be those referred to in paragraphs numbered 15, 16 and 17 of Order-in-Council of April 19th, 1932, and Order-in-Council of the 12th May, 1934, (P.C. 974).

(13) If an increase in the strength of the Force is necessary at the request of the Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the Province at the request of the Attorney-General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney-General of the Province and the Minister in control of the Force.

(14) If new legislation is enacted by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, the enforcement of which causes an increased expenditure by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in carrying out the provisions of this agreement the said increased expenditure will be borne by the parties hereto in such amounts as are mutually agreed to by the parties hereto.

(15) It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of Prince Edward Island up to the time of trial in the case of indictable offences and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses, fees and costs incurred at or after trial or in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, after the conviction shall be borne by the Province. The cost of the return from outside Canada of prisoners who are required by the Province or any Municipality in Prince Edward Island shall also be borne by the Province.

(16) It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of Prince Edward Island as will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada as the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of Prince Edward Island for policing said Province under this agreement, bears to the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

(sgd.) "N. A. ROBERTSON"
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SG/6

P.C. 77/2622

PRIVY COUNCIL



CANADA

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 25th May, 1950.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that, pursuant to Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, authority be granted to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to continue to police the Province of Nova Scotia, under the following terms and conditions:

1. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediately succeeding paragraph.

2. As and from the first day of June, 1949, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall continue to undertake the policing of the Province of Nova Scotia as has been done during the past seventeen years and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former Nova Scotia Police, including the transportation of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional police duties which, by mutual consent are agreed upon to be those which would have been assigned to the said Nova Scotia Police, in the ordinary course of events, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Nova Scotia Police were still in existence, and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them, subject at all times, however, to the provisions of this agreement, and especially to the provisions contained in paragraphs numbered (6), (7), (8) and (9) of this agreement.

3. The term of this agreement shall be from the first day of June, 1949, to the 31st day of May, 1956, and unless either of the parties to this agreement has given to the other, prior to the 31st day of May, 1956, one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement on the 31st May, 1956, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

4. There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of Nova Scotia for the purpose of this Agreement a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of one hundred and sixty-five (165) men including all ranks and members employed in necessary clerical duties, provided that the strength of one hundred and sixty-five men shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia on his giving one year's notice of his desire for the increase or decrease thereof; but in no circumstances shall the strength be decreased below one hundred and fifty men, except with the consent of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the event of the strength of the Force in Nova Scotia being increased or decreased as provided by this paragraph, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province of Nova Scotia subject to the provisions of Paragraph 5 relating to new detachments.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

5. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall maintain in the Province of Nova Scotia such number of detachments as it from time to time considers necessary; but where the Province of Nova Scotia requests that any additional detachments be established, over and above the existing number as at April 1, 1949, the Province shall, in addition to the Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum referred to in Paragraph No. 6 of this agreement pay to the Dominion Government the sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars (\$1,700.00) per annum in respect of each such additional detachment.

6. Subject to the provisions in the other paragraphs of this agreement, the Province of Nova Scotia agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty-one Thousand Dollars (\$231,000.00) each year by semi-annual payments to be made on the 1st day of December and, the 31st day of May in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 1st December, 1949; provided that the said cost, which is based on Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum, shall be subject to review every three years and in the event of any change being necessary, by mutual consent, a corresponding increased or decreased rate shall be substituted for the rate of Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per annum for the purpose of calculating the amounts payable thereafter by the Province under this paragraph. The payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue. The aforesaid payments shall include and provide for the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners.

7. It is agreed that in any prosecutions arising out of Dominion enactments, other than the Criminal Code, which are instituted or prosecuted by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and where none of the costs of prosecution is borne by the Dominion Government, such prosecution shall be deemed to have been instituted at the instance of the Province of Nova Scotia within the meaning of Section 1036(b) of the Criminal Code.

8. The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Nova Scotia shall be at Halifax, Nova Scotia, or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of the Province.

9. The Assistant Commissioner or other Officer Commanding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Nova Scotia shall, in carrying out this agreement, act under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province without reference to the Senior Officers of the Force at Ottawa, except where Federal Statutes other than the Criminal Code of Canada or Federal Police duties are concerned, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expense involved as provided in Paragraphs 2 and 13.

10. The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the Nova Scotia Police shall be as stated in Paragraph No. 9 of the Order in Council of March 29, 1932 (P.C. 676).

11. In places in the Province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion at rent to be agreed upon.

12. The pension status in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the former members of the Nova Scotia Provincial Police and the amounts

required to place them in good standing, shall be those referred to in paragraphs number 14, 15 and 16 of Order in Council of March 29, 1932, and Order in Council of the 10th May, 1934 (P.C. 975).

13. If an increase in the strength of the Force is necessary at the request of the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the Province at the request of the Attorney-General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney-General of the Province and the Minister in control of the Force.

14. If new legislation is enacted by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, the enforcement of which causes an increased expenditure by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in carrying out the provisions of this agreement the said increased expenditure will be borne by the parties hereto in such amounts as are mutually agreed to by the parties hereto.

15. It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of Nova Scotia up to the time of trial in the case of indictable offences and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses, fees and costs incurred at or after trial or in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, after the conviction shall be borne by the Province. The cost of the return from outside Canada of prisoners who are required by the Province or any Municipality in Nova Scotia shall also be borne by the Province.

16. It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of Nova Scotia as will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada, as the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of Nova Scotia for policing said Province under this agreement, bears to the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

(sgd.) N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SG/4

COPY
P.C. 140/222

PRIVY COUNCIL



Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 19th January, 1950.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that, under authority of Section 5 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, approval be given to an agreement signed between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable S. S. Garson, Minister of Justice and the Government of the Province of New Brunswick, represented by the Honourable John B. McNair, Attorney-General of New Brunswick, for the continuance of the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for a period of seven years from April 1, 1949, upon the following terms and conditions:

(1) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediate succeeding paragraph.

(2) As and from the first day of April, 1949, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall continue to undertake the policing of the Province of New Brunswick as has been done since the first April, 1932, and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former New Brunswick Provincial Police including the transportation of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional Police duties, which, by mutual consent are agreed upon to be those which would have been assigned to the said Provincial Police, in the ordinary course of events, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province of New Brunswick, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the New Brunswick Provincial Police were still in existence, and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them, with the exception of such duties as are referred to in paragraph (13) or may hereafter be subject to agreement with respect to the payment of an additional cost which may be involved in the performance of such duties.

(3) The term of this agreement shall be from the 1st April, 1949, to the 31st March, 1956, and unless either of the parties to this agreement has given to the other, prior to the 31st day of March, 1956, one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement on the 31st day of March, 1956, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

(4) There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of New Brunswick for the purpose of this agreement a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of one hundred fifteen (115) men including all ranks and including members employed in necessary clerical duties, provided that the strength of one hundred and fifteen men shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney-General of New Brunswick on his giving one year's notice of his desire for the increase or decrease thereof; but in no circumstances shall the

strength be decreased below one hundred men except with the consent of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the event of the strength of the Force in New Brunswick being increased or decreased as provided by this paragraph, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province of New Brunswick subject to the provisions of Paragraph 5 relating to new detachments.

(5) The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall maintain in the Province of New Brunswick approximately thirty-eight detachments, but where the Province of New Brunswick requests that any additional detachments in excess of thirty-eight shall be established, the Province shall, in addition to the \$1400.00 per man per annum referred to in Paragraph (6) of this agreement, pay to the Dominion Government the sum of \$1700.00 per annum in respect to each such additional detachment.

(6) Subject to the provisions in the other paragraphs of this agreement, the Province of New Brunswick agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-One Thousand Dollars (\$161,000.00) each year by semi-annual payments to be made on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 1st October, 1949; provided that the said cost, which is based on Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per man per annum, shall be subject to review every three years and in the event of any change being necessary by mutual consent, a corresponding increased or decreased rate shall be substituted for the rate of Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,400.00) per annum for the purpose of calculating the amounts payable thereafter by the Province under this paragraph. The payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver General of Canada and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue. The aforesaid payments shall include and provide for the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners.

(7) It is agreed that in any prosecutions arising out of Dominion enactments, other than the Criminal Code, which are instituted or prosecuted by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and where none of the costs of prosecution is borne by the Dominion Government, such prosecution shall be deemed to have been instituted at the instance of the Province of New Brunswick within the meaning of Section 1036 (b) of the Criminal Code.

(8) The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of New Brunswick shall be at Fredericton, New Brunswick or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of the Province.

(9) The Assistant Commissioner or other Officer Commanding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in New Brunswick shall, in carrying out this agreement, act under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province without reference to the Senior Officers of the Force at Ottawa, except in the case of Federal Statutes which are administered by the Government of Canada, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expense involved as provided in Paragraphs (2) and (13).

(10) The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the New Brunswick Provincial Police shall be as stated in Paragraph No. 9 of the Order-in-Council of March 31st, 1932 (P.C. 721).

(11) In places in the Province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial

Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion at rent to be agreed upon.

(12) The pension status in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the former members of the New Brunswick Provincial Police and the amounts required to place them in good standing, shall be those referred to in paragraphs number 15, 16, and 17 of Order-in-Council of March 31st, 1932 (P.C. 721) and any agreement based thereon.

(13) If an increase in the strength of the Force is necessary at the request of the Attorney-General of New Brunswick in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the Province at the request of the Attorney-General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney-General of the Province and the Minister in control of the Force.

(14) If new legislation is enacted by the Legislature of New Brunswick, the enforcement of which causes an increased expenditure by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in carrying out the provisions of this agreement the said increased expenditure will be borne by the parties hereto in such amounts as are mutually agreed to by the parties hereto.

(15) It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of New Brunswick up to the time of trial in the case of indictable offences and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses, fees and costs incurred at or after trial or in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, after the conviction shall be borne by the Province. The cost of the return from outside Canada of prisoners who are required by the Province or any Municipality in New Brunswick shall also be borne by the Province.

(16) It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of New Brunswick as will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada, as the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of New Brunswick for policing said Province under this agreement, bears to the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

(sgd.) N. A. ROBERTSON
Clerk of the Privy Council.

JS/5

P.C. 203/6012

PRIVY COUNCIL



CANADA

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 25th November 1949.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

The Board recommend that approval be given to an agreement signed between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable S. S. Garson, and the Government of the Province of Alberta, represented by the Honourable Lucien Maynard, Attorney-General of Alberta, providing for continuance of the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for a period of six years from June 1, 1949, upon the following terms and conditions:

1. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be and remain a Dominion Force, and shall be entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, except as provided in the immediate succeeding paragraph.

2. As and from the first day of June, 1949, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall continue to undertake the policing of the Province of Alberta as has been done since the first April, 1932, and shall perform all the duties and services formerly undertaken by the former Alberta Provincial Police including the transportation of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and any additional Police duties, which, by mutual consent are agreed upon to be those which would have been assigned to the said Provincial Police in the ordinary course of events, in accordance with the wishes and under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province of Alberta, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Alberta Provincial Police were still in existence, and carrying on the duties heretofore assigned to them, with the exception of such duties as are referred to in paragraph (13) or may hereafter be subject to agreement with respect to the payment of an additional cost which may be involved in the performance of such duties.

3. The term of this agreement shall be from the 1st June, 1949, to the 31st May, 1955, and unless either of the parties to this agreement has given to the other, prior to the 31st day of May, 1955, one year's notice in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement on the 31st day of May, 1955, this agreement shall continue in full force and effect until terminated by either party giving to the other one year's written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement, the period of notice to run from the date of delivery thereof to the other party.

4. There shall be provided and maintained at all times by the Government of the Dominion in the Province of Alberta for the purpose of this agreement a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force of two hundred and fifty-five (255) men including all ranks, provided that the strength of two hundred and fifty-five men shall be subject to increase or decrease at the request of the Attorney-General of Alberta on his giving one year's notice of his desire for the increase or decrease thereof; but in no circumstances shall the strength be decreased below two hundred and thirty men except with the consent of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In the event of the strength of the Force in Alberta being increased or decreased as provided by this paragraph, there shall be a corresponding increase or decrease in the amount to be paid by the Province of Alberta, subject to the provisions of Paragraph 5 relating to new detachments.

5. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall maintain in the Province of Alberta approximately ninety-three (93) detachments, but where the Province of Alberta requests that any additional detachments in excess of ninety-three (93) shall be established, the Province shall, in addition to the Fourteen Hundred (\$1400.00) Dollars per man per annum referred to in paragraph 6 of this Agreement, pay to the Dominion Government the sum of Seventeen Hundred (\$1700.00) Dollars per annum in respect of each such additional detachment.

6. Subject to the provisions in the other paragraphs of this agreement, the Province of Alberta agrees to pay to the Dominion Government the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty-seven Thousand Dollars (\$357,000.00) each year by semi-annual payments to be made on the 1st day of April and 1st day of October in each year beginning the first semi-annual instalment on the 1st October, 1949; provided that the said cost, which is based on Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1400.00) per man per annum, shall be subject to review every three years and in the event of any change being necessary, by mutual consent a corresponding increased or decreased rate shall be substituted for the rate of Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1400.00) per annum for the purpose of calculating the amounts payable thereafter by the Province under this paragraph. The payments shall be made in favour of the Receiver-General of Canada and deposited to the Consolidated Revenue. The aforesaid payments shall include and provide for the cost of transportation and maintenance of prisoners by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force.

7. It is agreed that in any prosecutions arising out of Dominion enactments, other than the Criminal Code, which are instituted or prosecuted by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and where none of the costs of prosecution is borne by the Dominion Government, such prosecution shall be deemed to have been instituted at the instance of the Province of Alberta within the meaning of Section 1036(b) of the Criminal Code.

8. The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Province of Alberta shall be at Edmonton, Alberta, or such other point as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Attorney-General of the Province.

9. The Assistant Commissioner or other Officer Commanding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Alberta shall, in carrying out this agreement, act under the direction of the Attorney-General of the Province without reference to the Senior Officers of the Force at Ottawa, except where Federal Statutes other than the Criminal Code of Canada or Federal Police duties are concerned, and in such cases where additional services are required or additional expense involved as provided in Paragraph (13).

10. The conditions regarding the seniority and prior service of the former members of the Alberta Provincial Police shall be as stated in Paragraph No. 10 of the Order in Council of the 3rd February, 1932, (P.C. 243).

11. In places in the Province where the Government of the Dominion presently owns suitable quarters these quarters shall continue to be occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In places where the Dominion Government leases the quarters occupied by the Force and the Provincial Government owns quarters at such point, the quarters owned by the Provincial Government shall be used by the Force if such quarters are satisfactory to the Government of the Dominion. In case the Dominion Government desires to establish permanent quarters at the point where the quarters are leased from the Provincial Government under this agreement the Dominion Government agrees to purchase from the Provincial Government the quarters so leased, provided that terms, mutually satisfactory to the parties, can be agreed upon.

12. The pension status in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the former members of the Alberta Provincial Police and the amounts required to place them in good standing, shall be those referred to in paragraphs numbered 15, 16, and 17 of Order in Council of the 3rd of February, 1932, (P.C. 243) and the agreement dated 6th of June, 1933, based thereon.

13. If an increase in the strength of the Force is necessary at the request of the Attorney-General of Alberta in the case of a general strike or other serious emergency due to floods, cyclones or similar disaster or to distress among the inhabitants of the Province then the Dominion Government agrees to increase the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force in the Province at the request of the Attorney-General, in order to adequately deal with the emergent situation and the consequent increase in the amount to be paid shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon between the Attorney-General of the Province and the Minister in control of the Force.

14. If new legislation is enacted by the Legislature of Alberta, the enforcement of which causes an increased expenditure by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in carrying out the provisions of this agreement the said increased expenditure will be borne by the parties hereto in such amounts as are mutually agreed to by the parties hereto.

15. It is understood that all expenses for general police investigations within the Province of Alberta up to the time of trial in the case of indictable offences and up to the time of conviction in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction shall be a charge against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with the exception of expenses incidental to the transportation and maintenance of prisoners and mentally diseased persons, all expenses, fees and costs incurred at or after trial or in the case of offences punishable on summary conviction, after the conviction shall be borne by the Province.

16. It is agreed that of the total number of men annually recruited for service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada, there shall be recruited such number of men in the Province of Alberta as will bear the same ratio to the total number recruited throughout Canada, as the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police employed in the Province of Alberta for policing said Province under this agreement, bears to the total number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout Canada.

(sgd.) "N. A. ROBERTSON"
Clerk of the Privy Council.

