



ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

Archived Content

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.

Canada



Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended
March 31, 1952**

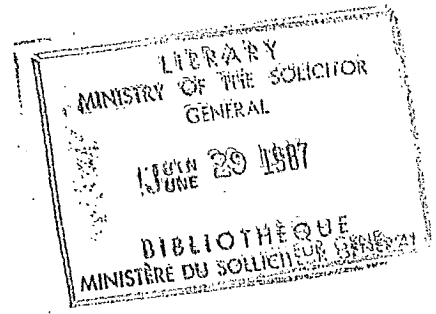
Price: 25 cents

Canada



Report of the

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



Copyright of this document does not belong to the Crown.
Proper authorization must be obtained from the author for
any intended use.

Les droits d'auteur du présent document n'appartiennent
pas à l'État. Toute utilisation du contenu du présent
document doit être approuvée préalablement par l'auteur.

Fiscal Year Ended

March 31, 1952

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery
Ottawa, 1952

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Organization and Jurisdiction.....	9
Organization	9
Police Divisions (Table 1).....	9
Service Divisions.....	9
Headquarters	9
Sub-Divisions	9
Detachments	11
Communications	11
Jurisdiction	11
Federal	11
Provincial	11
Municipal	11
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	11
Crime	11
Introduction	11
Combined Investigations	11
General disposition of investigations.....	12
Analysis	12
Criminal Code	12
Incidence of investigations (Table 2).....	13
Disposition of cases.....	13
Principal offences against the person (Table 3).....	13
Murder (Table 4).....	14
Attempted Murder.....	14
Manslaughter	14
Driving while intoxicated.....	14
General assaults.....	14
Principal offences against property (Table 5).....	14
Robbery with violence.....	15
Theft of cattle.....	15
Breaking, entering and thefts.....	15
Other thefts.....	15
Safebreaking	15
Counterfeiting	15
Juvenile crime (Tables 6 and 7).....	16
Federal Statutes.....	16
Incidence of investigations (Table 8).....	16
Disposition of cases.....	17
Indian Act.....	17
Customs Act.....	17
Seizures (Table 10).....	17
Excise Act.....	18
Seizures (Table 11).....	18
Income Tax Act.....	19
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	19
Juveniles	20
Canada Shipping Act.....	20
Foreign Exchange and Special Excise Act.....	20
Defence Production Act.....	20
Old Age Security Act.....	20
Criminal law of conspiracy.....	20
Foot and mouth disease.....	20
Provincial and Municipal Laws and Territorial Ordinances.....	20
Incidence of investigations.....	20
Provincial and Municipal laws (Table 12).....	21
Territorial Ordinances.....	21
Disposition of cases.....	21
Interesting Cases.....	21
Non-Criminal investigations, administrative assistances and Other Duties.....	26
Non-Criminal investigations.....	26
Incidence of investigations (Table 13).....	26

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Administrative Assistances.....	26
Incidence of assistances (Table 14).....	27
Northwest Territories.....	27
British Columbia.....	27
Other provinces.....	27
Other duties.....	28
Royal visit.....	28
Special Branch and Emergency Planning Branch.....	28
Protection of government property.....	28
Collection of revenue.....	29
National police services.....	29
Identification work (Table 15).....	30
Crime detection laboratories.....	29
Administration	31
Personnel	31
Strength	31
Analysis	31
Civilians	31
Retirements	31
Promotions	31
Pay (Table 16).....	32
Discipline	31
Health	31
Awards	32
Training	32
Bands	34
Horses and police dogs.....	34
Memorial service.....	34
Recapitulation of Strength (Table 17)	33
Supply	35
Accommodation	35
Construction	35
Equipment	35
Officers' quarters.....	35
Publications	36
History— <i>The North-West Mounted Police</i>	36
<i>Law and Order in Canadian Democracy</i>	36
<i>R.C.M. Police Quarterly</i>	36
Conclusion	36
Appendix	38
List of detachments, and cities and towns policed by R.C.M.P.....	38
Classified summary of offences under the Federal Statutes.....	46

To His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., Governor
General of Canada.

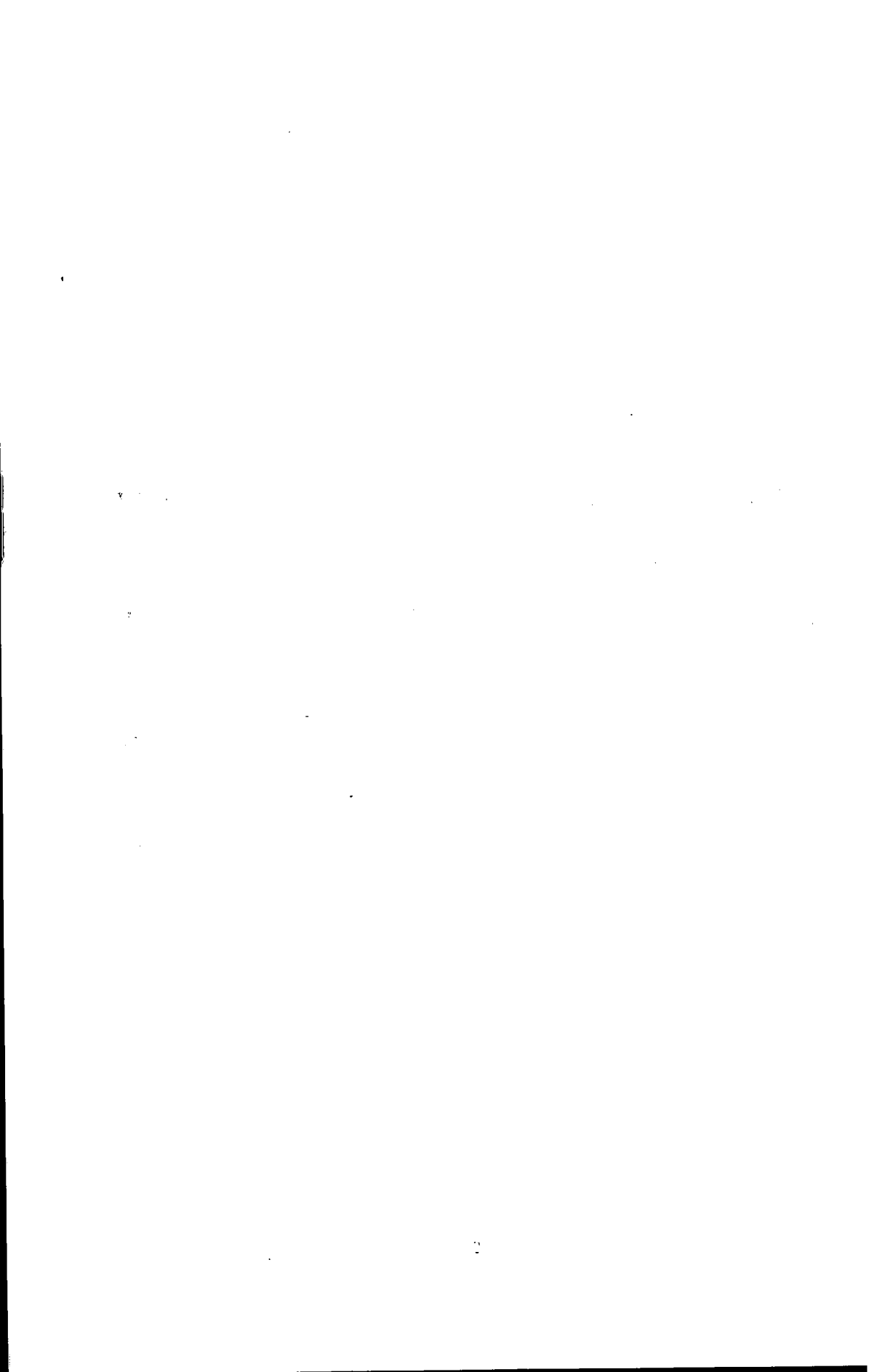
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1952.

Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON,

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



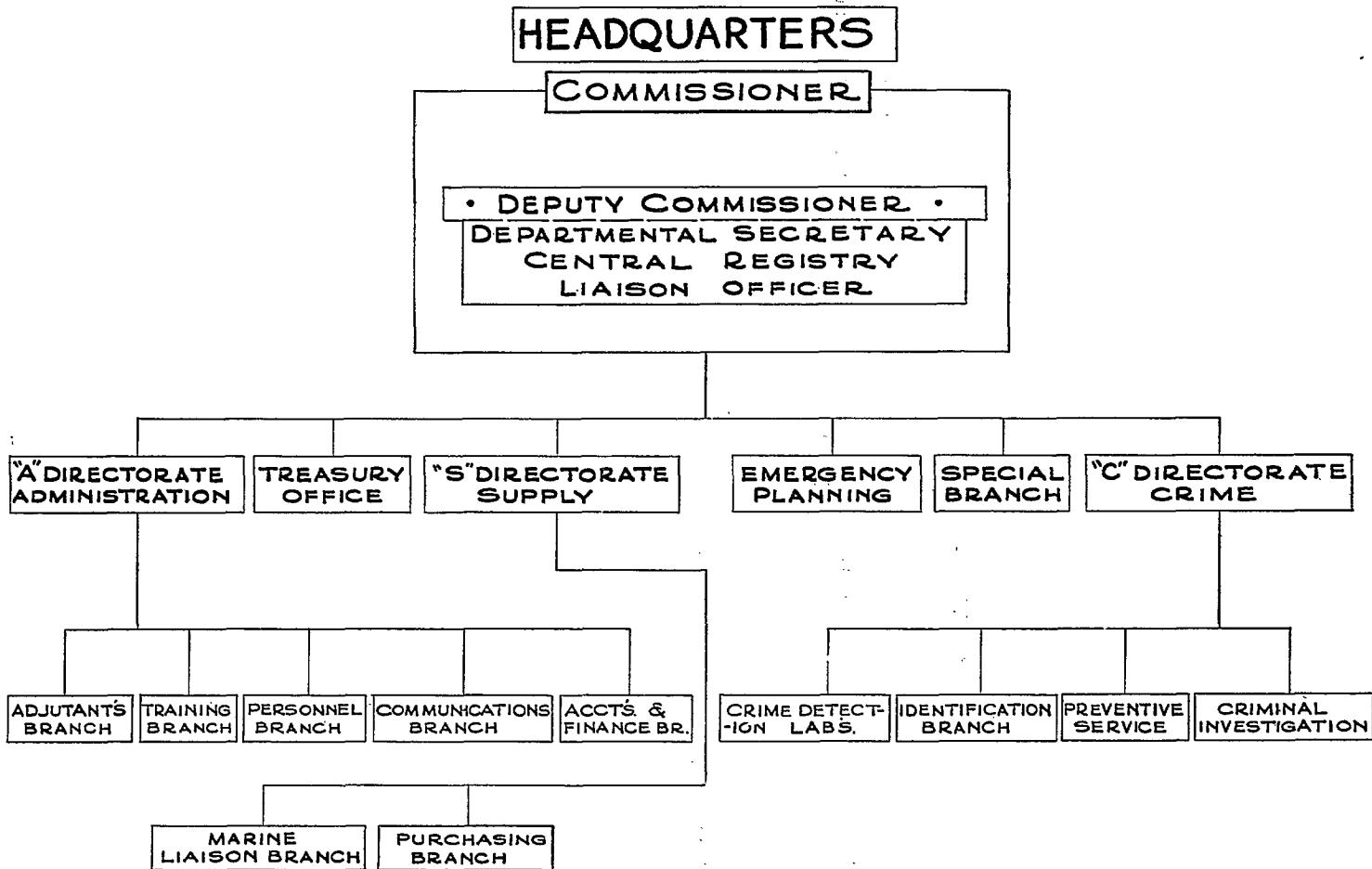
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, April 30, 1952.

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

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1952.



Organization and Jurisdiction

As operated during the year the Force comprised a total of 16 divisions distributed throughout Canada with general headquarters at Ottawa.

Twelve land police divisions, the same number as last year, were maintained to deal with crime in the provinces and territories, and as will be seen from Table 1 below, the areas over which each of these divisions had supervision did not vary.

Table 1.—Police Divisions

Province or Territory	Divisional Symbol
British Columbia.....	"E"
Alberta.....	"K"
Saskatchewan.....	"F"
Manitoba.....	"D"
Ontario—	
Western portion.....	"O"
Eastern portion.....	"A"
Quebec.....	"C"
New Brunswick.....	"J"
Nova Scotia.....	"H"
Prince Edward Island.....	"L"
Newfoundland.....	"B"
Yukon & Northwest Territories.....	"G"
Total.....	12

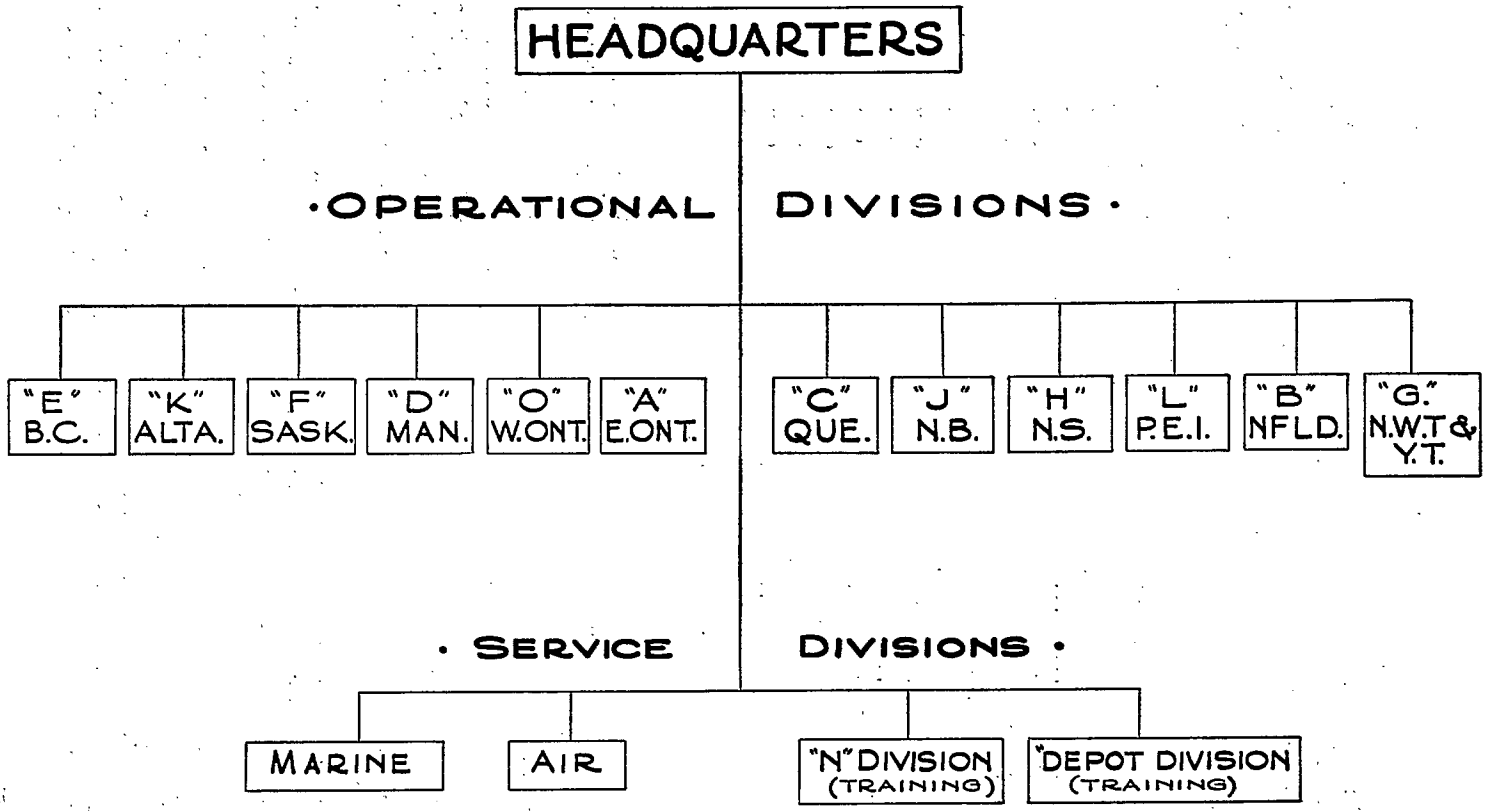
Of the four remaining commands the "Marine" and "Air" Divisions supported the operations of the police divisions by supplying aircraft and vessels from terminal points across the country while "N" Division at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and "Depot" Division at Regina served primarily as the training centres of the Force.

Few major organizational changes took place during the year.

At headquarters, Ottawa, directorates having more autonomous administrative powers were created to cope with the heavy volume of work encountered this year, and replaced the so-called departments formerly in existence. In July, the Emergency Planning Branch was set up as a separate entity. Some idea of the present structure of headquarters may be seen from the organizational chart.

Within most of the police divisions are smaller commands known as sub-divisions, and within the sub-divisions are the detachments, still smaller units that cover local areas under sub-divisional control. These were operated along the lines previously established.

It was necessary, however, to rearrange certain sub-divisions in British Columbia to take care of policing requirements more effectively. The Vancouver, Nelson, and Prince George sub-divisional areas were consequently reduced and two new sub-divisions—one at Prince Rupert, the other at Chilliwack—were created in November. In Alberta, the Red Deer sub-division was established to meet the increased policing demands of that region of the province.



Minor changes were made during the year in the distribution of our detachments, and the number of these at the end of the period stood at 607, which is an increase of 3 over last year. Their location will be found in the Appendix.

The Force now has effective radio coverage in most of the western provinces, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and in the southern and eastern townships of Quebec. There are several isolated mobile systems in Newfoundland and a small number of radio telephones in the North. During the year twenty patrol cars were fitted with transmitters and receivers and five fixed stations were added to the radio system in British Columbia. Most of this equipment was put into operation in a new radio system that was installed in the Nelson-Trail-Grand Forks area and the balance was installed in the Fraser Valley area. In order to obtain adequate coverage in the Nelson sub-division, it was necessary to construct an unattended relay station on top of a 5,800 foot mountain in the Trail area. In spite of the unfavourable terrain the results are very gratifying.

Radio installations to provide for communications with twelve police cars in the St. John's, Grand Falls and Corner Brook areas in Newfoundland were completed last spring. Fourteen additional mobile transmitter-receivers were also installed in patrol cars in a number of the Force's radio systems in order to round out the installations. A small transmitter-receiver has been procured for our detachment at Herschel Island, Y.T., in order to provide communication with Aklavik. Emergency gasoline-electric plants have been purchased for installation at all of the main fixed radio stations throughout the Force so that they may operate independent of commercial power when required.

From a jurisdictional viewpoint, the Force's authority was not appreciably expanded. It is especially empowered to deal with all breaches of the federal statutes in every province and territory in Canada.

As well, in all provinces but Ontario and Quebec, which maintain their own provincial police forces, policing agreements between the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments exist through which the Force has the responsibility of enforcing the criminal code and the provincial statutes. This jurisdiction does not extend to the municipalities in the eight provinces under agreement with the exception of 120 cities and towns where separate policing contracts have been entered into for the specific use of the Force as the municipal police. These are also listed in the Appendix. Further, investigations have been carried out in Ontario and Quebec under the criminal code where the local police force has declined to take action in matters that are the direct concern of a federal government department.

In the Northwest and Yukon Territories, the Force is the sole police body and has jurisdiction to investigate all categories of crime.

Crime

The year's work has again followed the pattern indicated in several past annual reports and reveals a further substantial increase in the number of criminal investigations the Force has been called upon to carry out.

The aggregate of the cases investigated under the criminal code, the federal statutes, and the provincial and municipal laws and territorial ordinances was 146,904. This total is over last year's by 42.9 per cent.

The present disposition of these cases shows that 96,468, or 65.5 per cent, have resulted in convictions and 1,544, or 1.1 per cent, in dismissals; 2,786 are awaiting trial and 7,548 are still under investigation. The remainder have been disposed of under such headings as "handed to department concerned", "further investigation unwarranted", "withdrawn", "complaint unfounded", "complainant declines to prosecute", and "warrant unexecuted".

Though the proportion of increase is extremely high, a good part of it was anticipated since this is the first year complete statistics for the work performed in the Provinces of British Columbia and Newfoundland have been available from the time of the Force's commencing provincial duties in these places in August, 1950.

In spite of this, the trend for the other provinces has been generally upward. It is disturbing to note, in fact, the persistent growth of the number of offences committed against the person and property. The statistics for the principal criminal code offences disclose an increase over the five-year average in murder; attempted murder; manslaughter; driving whilst intoxicated; theft of cattle; other thefts; breaking, entering and theft; and safeblowings, while the average was reached in robbery with violence and the total was only slightly under the average in general assaults. A healthy drop occurred in the offence of arson.

Equally disquieting is the number of infractions that were registered under the federal statutes, particularly for offences against the Customs Act, Income War Tax Act, and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, all of which have shown decided increases and, under the provincial statutes, for offences in respect to the highway and liquor control laws of the eight provinces policed.

Though some gratification may be gained from the number of successfully concluded cases, the steady upward movement of the Force's criminal statistics year after year hardly presents a satisfying picture. This not necessarily unalterable tendency would seem to point out immediately that more thought, time, and effort than ever before must be given to preventive measures if the condition, which in this report shows only a part of the over-all criminal propensity in Canada, is to be checked. It is furthermore an unpleasant reminder that there is little room for complacency in dealing with the enforcement problem.

Criminal Code

With the exception of those for the Northwest and Yukon Territories, the statistics given under this heading do not represent the entire number of infractions committed under the criminal code for any province but only those made known to the Force as within its jurisdiction in any province. The complete criminal propensity for Canada may only be seen from the statistics compiled by the Criminal Statistics Division of the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, a consensus of which appears in *The Canada Year Book* issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Investigations under the criminal code totalled 44,643. This figure is higher than last year's by 12,189 or 37.6 per cent. The incidence of these investigations by province is given in the table below in the form of a five-year comparative summary.

Table 2.—Summary of Investigations Under the Criminal Code

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	Average
British Columbia.....	150	113	129	3,762*	14,192	3,669
Alberta.....	6,872	7,100	7,401	8,214	8,317	7,580
Saskatchewan.....	4,986	4,884	5,438	5,475	5,499	5,252
Manitoba.....	3,307	3,567	3,720	3,566	3,621	3,556
Ontario.....	624	925	845	636	656	737
Quebec.....	430	328	497	477	236	393
New Brunswick.....	3,600	3,950	3,952	3,454	3,605	3,712
Nova Scotia.....	3,182	3,446	3,737	3,688	3,754	3,561
Prince Edward Island.....	542	573	609	613	591	585
Newfoundland.....			5	1,688*	3,024	2,358
N.W. and Yukon Terr.....	728	751	896	881	1,148	880
Total.....	24,401	25,687	27,229	32,454	44,643	30,873

* Incomplete figures for year indicated.

This year's number of offences is some 13,000 over the five-year average. The statistics, of course, include the full year's work in British Columbia and Newfoundland, which were not available last year, and which accounts in part for the sharp rise. On the other hand, with the figures for these two provinces excluded, the total is still some 1,000 over the five-year average for the remaining six provinces and the territories.

At the end of the year convictions under the code for all offences amounted to 20,240 of the total cases investigated or 45.3 per cent; last year, 47 per cent were similarly disposed of. 2,273 are awaiting trial, 3,341 are still under investigation and 170 were dismissed.

There were 22,884 principal offences committed against the person and property, compared with 15,452 for the same group of offences last year, an increase of 7,432. The crimes included in this category are set out below.

Principal offences against the person. 5,650 cases in this group were investigated, a 54.4 per cent increase over last year.

Table 3.—Principal Crimes Against the Person

	1950-51	1951-52
Murder.....	28	40
Attempted Murder.....	9	17
Manslaughter.....	56	104
Driving Whilst Intoxicated.....	904	2,142
General Assaults.....	2,678	3,347

Of the 40 murders, the Northwest and Yukon Territories experienced a sharp increase with a record number of 7, in striking contrast to last year, when none were committed. British Columbia showed double the number recorded in seven and one-half months last year, and Manitoba and Nova Scotia, both

free from this type of offence during the previous period, had 9 and 6 respectively. The disposition of these cases by provinces appears below.

Table 4.—Murder

Disposition	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total
Convicted.....								1	2	3
Acquitted.....								1	1	2
Reduced to Manslaughter and convicted.....			1		2	1	1	2	2	9
Committed Suicide.....			2		4					6
Insane.....	1								1	2
Died.....					1				1	2
Awaiting Trial.....		1	3	2	2			8		16
	1	1	6	2	9	1	1	12	7	40

17 cases of attempted murder were investigated, 8 of these in Nova Scotia, which had only 1 last year. 3 convictions were registered. The total is 8 more than last year. 104 cases of manslaughter were entered, with notable increases taking place in British Columbia, which had 34, and Alberta, 29; Nova Scotia equalled its total of 20 recorded in the previous period.

A 136.9 per cent increase took place in the number of cases investigated under the section of the code dealing with the offences of "driving whilst intoxicated" and "driving whilst ability is impaired". This marked advance was general through all provinces policed and is, I am convinced, mainly the result of the addition to Section 285, enacted by Parliament last year, that created the offence of driving a motor vehicle when ability was impaired by alcohol or by any drug. There was a total of 2,124 cases compared with 904 last year. 1,911 convictions were registered, or 89.9 per cent of the total cases investigated. It is hoped that this amendment will ultimately prove a strong preventive measure.

General assaults increased by 24.9 per cent. The total stood at 3,347 against 2,678 for last year; this group includes aggravated assaults, common assaults, indecent assaults and assaults occasioning actual bodily harm. Convictions registered stood at 2,189, or 65.4 per cent of the total. Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick experienced slight drops in this class of crime.

Table 5.—Principal Crimes Against Property

	1950-51	1951-52
Robbery with violence.....	75	167
Theft of cattle.....	360	415
Breaking, Entering and Thefts.....	3,883	5,260
Other Thefts.....	7,402	11,270
Safebreaking.....	57	122

Offences against property. 17,234 cases of crimes having to do with offences against property were investigated, an increase of 5,457, or 46.3 per cent.

Though the number of cases involving robbery with violence is small, that is 167, the percentage increase over last year is 122.6. 58.6 per cent of these cases occurred in British Columbia and 5.3 per cent in Newfoundland, which modifies the alarming increase since our statistics show figures for only seven and one-half months last year in these two places. Nevertheless, the aggregate number for the remaining provinces reached the average number for the last five years. 56 convictions in all were registered.

There was an appreciable drop in theft of cattle in Saskatchewan, though increases were evident in all other provinces policed. 415 cases were investigated, an increase of 15.2 per cent, and 137 convictions are recorded.

Other thefts, which include theft of agricultural machinery, government property, grain, money, motor cars (vehicles), mail, and thefts of a general nature, involved 11,270 investigations, an increase of 7,402. The great part of this work was under the heading of thefts of money, motor cars and general thefts, which account for well over three-quarters of the total. 164 cases involving theft of government property were dealt with. In all, 3,060 convictions were entered, approximately 27 per cent of the total cases reported. Most of the increase is absorbed by the additional figures in our statistics for British Columbia and Newfoundland, but the general trend in all provinces but Prince Edward Island was upward.

Breaking, entering and theft, and shopbreaking offences required a total of 5,260 investigations, an increase over last year of 1,377 or 35.4 per cent. There were 1,778 breaking, entering and thefts, of which 526 resulted in convictions. Shopbreaking investigations totalled 3,482 with 1,335 convictions. Combined, the five-year averages were passed in Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and the Northwest and Yukon Territories.

Safeblowings rose considerably in Alberta and Manitoba over the past year and the number of investigations in British Columbia was relatively high also. The total was 122, an increase of 65, or 114 per cent. 45 convictions were entered.

There has been no indication of organized attempts to manufacture or circulate any new type of counterfeit Bank of Canada notes during the past year. A fair number of the so-called "Buffalo" counterfeit \$10.00 notes, which made their first appearance in Canada during the Labour Day week-end, 1949, are still being circulated from time to time. The appearance of counterfeit United States currency is negligible and is confined to the occasional note passed in the eastern townships and Montreal areas.

The one bright aspect of the entire year's work under the code was that an 8 per cent drop occurred in the number of juveniles implicated in criminal code offences. This figure excludes the juvenile totals for British Columbia and Newfoundland, which are part of our statistics for the first time this year. The aggregate for all other provinces, however, was below the four-year average and is the lowest number during this period. Explanatory tables in this respect are set out below.

Table 6.—Offences by Juveniles

	Offences	Juveniles Implicated
British Columbia.....	561	323
Alberta.....	228	360
Saskatchewan.....	292	466
Manitoba.....	260	333
New Brunswick.....	187	252
Nova Scotia.....	135	194
Prince Edward Island.....	51	47
Newfoundland.....	200	301
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.....	36	36
Total.....	1,950	2,812

Table 7.—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	Average
British Columbia.....				823	823
Alberta.....	535	383	445	360	431
Saskatchewan.....	441	464	556	466	482
Manitoba.....	352	416	374	333	369
New Brunswick.....	215	270	254	252	248
Nova Scotia.....	233	218	181	194	206
Prince Edward Island.....	28	32	29	47	34
Newfoundland.....				301	
Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.....				36	
Total.....	1,804	1,783	1,839	2,812	2,059

Federal Statutes

Investigations were made under a total of 55 federal statutes, and the number of investigations rose by 9,752 over last year's total. The five-year comparative incidence is given in the table below.

Table 8.—Summary of Investigations Under the Federal Statutes

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	Average
British Columbia.....	1,611	1,357	1,910	3,096*	8,194	3,233
Alberta.....	1,257	1,386	1,432	1,759	1,695	1,505
Saskatchewan.....	1,082	1,047	1,335	1,459	1,903	1,365
Manitoba.....	1,221	1,222	1,598	1,236	1,866	1,428
Ontario.....	4,281	4,247	4,722	5,772	7,126	5,229
Quebec.....	3,533	4,354	4,367	5,187	7,276	4,943
New Brunswick.....	568	839	710	819	953	778
Nova Scotia.....	1,041	1,063	1,143	1,371	1,133	1,150
Prince Edward Island.....	963	1,022	721	763	604	814
Newfoundland.....				316*	525	420
Northwest and Yukon Territories.....	763	799	1,093	1,040	1,295	998
Total.....	16,320	17,336	19,177	22,818	32,570	21,644

* Incomplete figures for year indicated.

The increase in investigations is owing largely to a record number of customs seizures and a heavy volume of prosecutions under the Income Tax Act. The customs seizures exceeded, by approximately 1,200, the previous all-time high that took place in 1951. Prosecutions under the Income Tax Act were double those of the preceding year. This increase is also reflected by the amount of revenue collected.

Convictions were registered in 19,103 cases; 364 are awaiting trial, 3,032 are still under investigation and 380 were dismissed. From the classified summary of the disposition made of all offences investigated,* it will be seen that the bulk of this work was carried out under the Indian Act, the Customs Act, the Excise Act, the Income War Tax Act, and the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

The Indian Act was completely revised in 1951 and a new provision now permits Indians, who up to this time were prohibited from having possession of or consuming intoxicants, to consume liquor in provincial licensed taverns or beer parlours if this extension of privileges is sanctioned by the province. To date, the provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia have taken advantage of the new legislation.

British Columbia has a large Indian population and, though a sharp rise has taken place in the number of offences registered under this Act in the province for the year, no comparative statistics are available since the Force has not policed the Province of British Columbia for any length of time. Nova Scotia has not the Indian population to enable a solid opinion to be formed of the reaction to this amendment.

Customs seizures during the year totalled 4,147, which is an increase of 1,243 over the previous year. This increase is largely due to the smuggling of United States cigarettes and to the added number of double exemption entries referred to the divisions for seizure action by various customs ports, which resulted in seizures from returning Canadian residents who had made more than one duty-free entry of goods obtained abroad during a period of four months.

The customs seizures, by division, are given hereunder:

Table 10.—Customs Seizures—1951-52

	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels.....	31	....	18	11	18	5	59	4	....	....	6	....	152
Autos.....	13	1	4	117	327	13	259	80	44	25	98	1	982
Beer.....	2	....	....	18	53	21	7	3	....	....	13	....	117
Rum.....	18	....	18	14	8	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	64
Asst. Liquors.....	58	1	8	33	61	2	10	10	3	....	19	....	205
Cigars.....	100	....	175	114	1,042	310	1,450	230	100	....	369	....	3,890
Cigarettes.....	64	17	430	1,689	60,721	1,128	2,472	396	14	33	606	....	67,570
Tobacco.....	....	5	10	153	261	27	116	31	2	8	39	3	655
Aircraft.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
SEIZURES.....	101	12	146	418	959	145	1,369	252	66	63	610	6	.....

NOTE: Liquids shown in gallons; cigarettes in cartons; tobacco in pounds.

With a few notable exceptions, smuggling is confined mostly to United States cigarettes which, because of the wide disparity of prices in Canada and the United States, continue to be the favourite commodity of the smuggler. The quantity seized is approximately 400 per cent greater than the preceding year

* See Appendix.

and one seizure consisted of a quantity only slightly less than 1,000,000 cigarettes. Despite their heavy losses arising from these seizures, smugglers continue to gamble for the large potential profits found in this illegal traffic, which is centered mainly along the Quebec-United States border, although there are indications that the traffic is extending to other areas.

An example of another type of commercial smuggling involved the seizure of 41 cars stolen in the United States and smuggled into Canada. As a result of a lengthy investigation, which disclosed distribution of these cars to the western provinces from central Canada, 75 charges under the Customs Act and the Criminal Code have been laid against 5 persons who are before the courts at the time of this writing.

The following comparative summary for a three year period is of interest:

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Convictions.....	1,348	1,347	2,933
Revenue Collected.....	\$220,401 14	\$220,830 05	\$290,753 67
Vessels Seized.....	58	98	152
Vehicles Seized.....	619	854	982
Cigarettes Seized.....	3,500,600	3,384,200	13,514,000

Seizures under the Excise Act decreased by 16.3 per cent. The principal offences had to do with the manufacture and sale of illicit spirits, and this illegal traffic has been steadily declining during the past few years. One or two isolated seizures of unlicensed commercial-type stills capable of producing large quantities of spirits occurred. But there is no evidence of large-scale buying by the public of illegal spirits of this manufacture.

A second important commodity seized was Canadian tobacco, both raw-leaf and manufactured. As in the case of spirits, tobacco is one of the main revenue producing items under the Excise Act. The violations are almost entirely confined to tobacco growing districts, particularly in the Province of Quebec.

Table II.—Excise Seizures

	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	Total
Autos.....	2	1	6	.....	17	.....	1	2	1	2	7	39
Beer and Wash.....	10	882	3,370	.....	6,132	7	108	4,510	794	483	11	16,307
Illicit Spirits.....	8	42	151	.....	1,070	2	36	331	128	183	3	1,954
Liquors Asst.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Stills Compl.....	5	21	28	.....	22	2	16	38	22	8	1	163
Stills Parts.....	3	9	8	.....	10	.....	6	13	12	7	2	70
Cigts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	247
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,651	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,668
Misc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
SEIZURES.....	11	45	47	.....	137	2	33	72	56	21	11	.....

NOTE: Liquids shown in gallons; cigarettes in cartons; tobacco in pounds.

A comparative summary for a three year period follows:

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Seizures.....	633	532	435
Convictions.....	559	513	420
Revenue Collected.....	\$71,453 22	\$62,120 12	\$65,319 09
Still's Seized.....	320	177	163
Tobacco (pounds).....	8,473	20,436	13,668
Spirits (gallons).....	1,157	850	1,954

The Force has continued to prosecute persons for failure to file income tax returns, under our agreed terms of reference with the Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue. The volume of work shows an upward trend and indications are that the number of prosecutions will remain at a high level. An important change was made in our terms of reference that resulted in prosecutions being handled by members of the Force without the appointment of counsel except in those cases where our members are not permitted to appear in court as prosecutors or where the assistance of counsel is considered necessary.

The volume of work under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act has continued at about the same level as in recent years. There was a slight decrease in the number of arrests and a slight increase in the number of convictions:

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Arrests.....	478	479	444
Convictions.....	414	360	417

This paradox is explained by the fact that multiple charges have been laid in certain cases and that some prosecutions have been carried over from last year. The majority of infractions occurred in the larger centres, a situation that changes little year after year because of the concentration of the addict population in the principal cities.

Heroin (Diacetylmorphine) is still the main drug sold on the illicit market and appears to be plentiful. Our investigations have indicated that quantities of the drug enter Canada at various points along the Ontario and Quebec boundary from places on the Eastern United States seacoast. Selling prices on the street range from \$3 per one grain capsule in the East to \$6 on the West coast and \$12 in Edmonton.

Our efforts to reach the Canadian sources of supply met with some success. Several persons engaged in the distribution of heroin on an extensive scale were arrested following lengthy and painstaking undercover work.

One of those arrested was dealing directly with sources of supply outside of Canada and was instrumental in smuggling large quantities of heroin into the country. This individual was in a position to obtain as much as a kilogram (approximately 32 ounces) simply by telephoning long distance to a contact in a large city in the United States. Throughout the course of this investigation, information of mutual value was exchanged between the United States authorities and this Force.

The illegal use of narcotics by teen-agers received close attention. There were a few cases involving juveniles, one of whom was attending high school. There does not appear, however, to be any serious narcotic problem among the youth of the country. Marihuana has been found on rare occasions only, and its use cannot be identified with any particular age group.

The provisions of Part X (A) of the criminal code, which deals with habitual criminals, were applied in three cases arising from Opium and Narcotic Drug Act convictions. All were committed to preventive detention.

As a result of an appeal by the Crown, the judgment of the British Columbia Court of Appeal that quashed several cases against habitual criminals, which judgment forbode difficulties in prosecuting such cases, was reversed by the Supreme Court of Canada.

New terms of reference were negotiated with the Department of Transport for the enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act. The Force is now responsible for Part VII of the Act dealing with lifesaving and firefighting equipment as well as with the licensing of small vessels under ten tons registered tonnage.

Enforcement duties in connection with two federal statutes were discontinued during the year when the regulations under the Foreign Exchange Control Act were suspended and the Special Excise Act on cigarette papers was removed.

New legislation passed by Parliament included the Defence Production Act and the Old Age Security Act. It is not expected that this legislation will result in any great increase of work for the Force.

As in previous years, the criminal law of conspiracy has been used against persons who directed organized crime but who did not actively participate therein. Twenty-two persons—10 in relation to the Customs Act, 12 (10 pending) in relation to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—were convicted of conspiracy as a result of substantive offences committed under these statutes.

The outbreak of foot and mouth disease in southern Saskatchewan during the winter has received wide coverage in press and radio and requires little comment here. The Force took an active part in destroying animals suspected of being infected and were required to enforce the quarantine imposed on certain areas.

Provincial and Municipal Laws and Territorial Ordinances

As in past years, the bulk of the Force's work under the provincial, municipal, and territorial laws had to do with infractions of the various acts, by-laws and ordinances dealing with the control of motor vehicles and intoxicating liquors.

With the addition of a full year's statistics for British Columbia and Newfoundland the total number of investigations made reached a new peak of 69,691, an increase from the previous year of 22,210 or 46.7 per cent. To exclude the figures for British Columbia and Newfoundland, however, reveals that only a very slight rise took place above the five-year average for the remaining six provinces and only a 3 per cent increase against last year's total. The incidence of all investigations under the provincial and municipal laws appears below in the form of a five-year comparative summary.

Table 12.—Summary of Investigations Under Provincial Statutes and Municipal Laws

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	Average
British Columbia.....				6,734*	18,217	12,975
Alberta.....	6,218	6,616	8,008	8,020	14,222	8,616
Saskatchewan.....	5,401	5,318	6,826	6,850	7,474	6,373
Manitoba.....	5,034	5,626	5,760	5,075	6,021	5,624
Ontario.....	23	51	36	53	64	43
Quebec.....	5		4	1	2	2.5
New Brunswick.....	5,123	5,617	5,466	6,081	7,196	5,894
Nova Scotia.....	11,637	12,176	12,652	11,268	10,715	11,686
Prince Edward Island.....	2,568	2,529	3,176	2,155	1,941	2,479
Newfoundland.....				1,219*	3,202	2,210
N.W. and Yukon Territories.....	1	21	17	25	37	20
Total.....	36,010	37,954	41,945	47,481	69,691	46,616

* Incomplete figures for year indicated.

Investigations under the Yukon and Northwest Territorial Ordinances stood at 835, an increase of 213, or 34.2 per cent. The increase is mainly the result of stricter enforcement measures taken by the Force than previously to curb the mounting disregard of certain ordinances, which was particularly noticeable last year. Most of the infractions occurred in the Yukon Territory.

Convictions registered under this heading totalled 56,597, or 81.2 per cent of all cases investigated. 148 cases are awaiting trial; 1,160 are still under investigation; and 972 were dismissed.

Interesting Cases

The following cases, illustrative of unusual investigations, are of interest.

Ulysses S. Booth and Alvin Darcy Booth

Early in April, 1951, three American brothers, Ulysses, Alvin, and K.C. Booth, who had penitentiary records and who were wanted for a series of post office robberies in the United States, entered Canada illegally by a seldom used border crossing in a stolen car. In Vancouver, B.C., they purchased a .30 calibre rifle. On April 19 Alvin and Ulysses travelled by bus to Prince George, where they obtained two non-resident firearm licences the next day. K.C. Booth remained in Vancouver.

During the evening of April 21, Charles G. Parker, his wife and young son, at their ranch some seventeen miles north of Prince George, were held up at rifle point by two men who robbed them of money and other items and escaped in the family Jeep, leaving the Parkers trussed to chairs in their living room.

Through the descriptions given by the Parker family and those secured through the licence office at Prince George, Alvin and Ulysses Booth became immediate suspects. This suspicion was substantiated when, through the Canadian Immigration office at Vancouver, K. C. Booth was located and questioned regarding his activities and those of his two brothers and information concerning the records of the Booth brothers was received from the United States authorities. K. C. Booth could not be implicated in the robbery and was consequently released to the custody of the U.S. officials. The police patrols already searching the area for the robbers were notified accordingly.

Meanwhile, late in the evening of April 27, Alfred Hobden of Williams Lake, B.C., picked up two hitch hikers on the Cariboo Highway about 140 miles south of Prince George. When he reached Williams Lake, he let them out and retired to his hotel room. Three hours later, at 10:30 p.m., the two men called on him. Entering his room, they held him up at rifle point, ordered him to lie down on the bed, robbed, bound and gagged him, and left town in his 1950 light delivery truck. While doing this, they told Hobden that they were wanted for the hold-up at Prince George.

The detachments at Quesnel, north of Williams Lake, and Clinton, to the south, were immediately alerted. The constable stationed at Clinton drove to 100 Mile House accompanied by Archie McLaughlin, a local taxi operator who had volunteered to assist him. There the constable set up a road block. McLaughlin is instructed by the constable to stay in the shadow of the police car with a rifle and to use it only in the event that he was fired upon.

At 1:15 a.m. a vehicle approached from the north travelling at a high rate of speed. The red flasher light and headlights of the police car were switched on. About thirty feet away from the road block the car slowed, and stalled. A hurried attempt was made to start the motor again, which failed. Two men occupied the vehicle and as the constable approached, they remained motionless. He identified the stolen truck, ordered the men out of the vehicle and placed them under arrest. On searching the car, the constable found two loaded .30 calibre rifles and a quantity of ammunition and, from their clothing, he removed two long-bladed knives. The men were identified as Ulysses and Alvin Booth.

The two brothers were charged at Williams Lake, but subsequent to representations from the United States Post Office officials the Attorney-General of British Columbia agreed to waive prosecution in Canada subject to extradition action. Later the brothers were released to the custody of a Deputy U.S. Marshal for return to the United States for trial.

Following their conviction at Portland, Oregon, on charges of passing forged postal money orders, Ulysses and Alvin Booth were admitted to McNail Island Penitentiary in the State of Washington, to serve a four year term.

Alcide Emond, Alfred Chouinard and Joseph Denis, St-Benoit, P.Q.

A search conducted on the farm owned and operated by Joseph Denis uncovered one of the largest commercial-type stills seized in a number of years. It was capable of producing approximately 500 gallons of illicit spirits each week and had evidently been in operation during the summer months of 1950 and 1951. 67 bags of sugar, 116 gallons of illicit spirits and 300 gallons of wash were also confiscated along with 929 one gallon cans and a dismantled still of the same type.

A short time later, the operators of the still, Alcide Emond and Alfred Chouinard, were intercepted in the process of delivering sugar, a number of cans, and a quantity of malt syrup to the farm in a 1950 one ton truck.

Both men admitted ownership of the still and inferred that they had rented the barn from Joseph Denis, who owned and operated the farm. All three were charged under the appropriate sections of the Excise Act. They pleaded guilty and were fined amounts ranging from \$100 to \$500. Appeals against the fines imposed on Denis and Chouinard were dismissed.

Disappearance of Mr. and Mrs. William Robert Brown

William Brown and his wife, Edith, were an elderly couple who had lived a quiet, normal life at various places throughout Nova Scotia. Mr. Brown was a sales representative of the Grolier Society of Toronto, publishers of the *Book*

of Knowledge. Mrs. Brown was a nurse. On November 16, 1948, expressing their intention of going to Toronto, they set out by car from their home at Glace Bay, N.S., with much of their belongings.

A month later on the outskirts of Stewiacke, N.S., some 300 miles from Glace Bay, their car was found apparently abandoned. The doors were locked. The interior was orderly. There was money in a lady's handbag lying on the front seat. The baggage had not been disturbed. The surrounding area and the banks of the Stewiacke River, about seventy yards away, disclosed nothing. No evidence at all of foul play could be found.

Thin ice on the river made dragging operations impossible, but clear eddies and pools above and below the bridge, only a short distance from where the car was found, were carefully watched during the next few days since it was felt that the tidal currents might carry a body in either direction. Later, police and fishermen regularly patrolled the banks of the river.

Certain meaningful facts came to light during the investigation. A service station operator told the police that early in the evening of December 17 he had been queried about the rivers of the area, particularly the Stewiacke, by an elderly couple driving a car similar to the make and model of the car discovered. The Brown's son, who lived in Toronto, made it known that he had received through the mails his father's gold watch, and he remembered his father once telling him that he was to have it upon his death. His father had prized the watch highly. But no note or explanation accompanied the watch.

Further, among Mr. Brown's papers taken from the car was a document that transferred legal title of the vehicle to the son. The transfer was dated December 13, five days before the car had been abandoned, and was witnessed by Edith Brown, the wife. It was also ascertained that Brown had made no financial or other arrangements for his wife in the event of his death.

These facts lead to a supposition that was fairly obvious, though the motive was inexplicable. And in the absence of a *corpus delicti* no official conclusion could be established.

On July 6, 1951—two and one half years later—the partly decomposed body of an elderly woman was taken from the Shubenacadie River about 11 miles from the point on the Stewiacke, which joins the former, where the car had been located.

An autopsy discovered no evidence of foul play and suggested death by drowning. The body was in such a state that ordinary means of identification were impossible. Physical measurements and the description of the body were similar to the description of Mrs. Brown when last seen alive. And positive identification was made through artificial dentures and permanent teeth of the deceased after a province-wide survey of dentists and dental technicians had finally located the doctor who recognized his work.

While the provincial pathologist was unable to advise the Coroner's inquest as to the definite cause of Mrs. Brown's death, his evidence, along with the investigator's, satisfied the jurors that the facts were consistent with the theory of suicidal drowning, and their verdict reflected this opinion.

No trace of Mr. Brown has come to light as yet.

Gordon Raknerud—Game Act

Early in January, 1952, a truck was checked under the Vehicles Act by members of the Radville, Sask., Detachment, and blood stains were noted on the seat and in the box of the truck. When questioned in this regard, the driver stated that the blood was that of a wolf he had killed, which had been frequently

seen in the district. The man's story seemed reasonable to the members of the patrol and they were first inclined to accept it on its merits. However, as they were coming into the laboratory in connection with other exhibits, they decided to bring a sample of the blood for examination. The blood was collected by means of blotting paper and submitted to the serology section. The resulting tests established the blood from the truck to be of deer origin.

The accused was confronted with the results of the laboratory tests and admitted having shot a white-tailed deer from which the blood had apparently originated. A plea of guilty was entered by the accused to the resulting Game Act charge.

Alcide Veilleux, et al, St-Nicolas-Station, P.Q.

Two vehicles, which failed to stop at a road block set up for the purpose of checking for infractions of the Customs Act, were chased for a considerable distance. One car, a 1940 Dodge, registered in the name of Adelbert Veilleux, was placed under seizure when the car turned over on an icy stretch of highway and was found to contain 192,000 smuggled cigarettes. The vehicle at the time of seizure was driven by a brother, Alcide Veilleux.

Continued investigation and searches resulted in further seizures of 600 cigarettes from Alcide and 346,000 from Adelbert and the seizure of the other car, which had made its escape.

A list of telephone numbers found on Adelbert Veilleux indicated that a number of suspected traffickers were being supplied with cigarettes and, on following this information, additional seizures were made from six other men totalling 239,360 cigarettes. Further, it was learned that substantial quantities had already been disposed of. As a result of prosecutions under the appropriate Act, Dr. J. Dallaire, J. C. Belanger, A. Dallaire, P. E. Dallaire, P. Dion, and Marcel Trepannier, all of Quebec City, were each fined amounts ranging from \$50 to \$200.

Alcide Veilleux was prosecuted under Section 217(3) and also under Section 257 of the Customs Act, in the latter case for failing to stop. Respective fines of \$200 and costs and \$50 and costs were imposed and paid.

Adelbert Veilleux was prosecuted for three charges under Section 217(3) and one count under Section 257. In the first three prosecutions, on guilty pleas, he was fined \$200 and costs in each case. For failing to stop, he also pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$50 and costs.

*John Kissick, Peter Kissick, William Kissick and Stella Smallwood, Winnipeg, Man.—
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and Conspiracy*

The four above named persons were arrested on February 8, 1950, after a prolonged investigation into their activities in the illicit drug traffic, during which several purchases of heroin were made. In addition to an indictment charging the four accused with conspiring to possess, sell, transport and distribute narcotics, three of them, namely, John and Peter Kissick and Stella Smallwood, faced a total of 32 charges involving illegal sale, distribution, transporting and possession of drugs.

On October 26, 1950, all four were found guilty by a jury on the conspiracy and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one year in the case of Peter Kissick to seven years in that of his brother John. A feature of this case was the introduction of motion pictures at the preliminary hearing, showing the movements of the accused at various times during the investigation, including the actual deliveries.

On June 13, 1951, John Kissick and Stella Smallwood pleaded guilty to 19 and 9 charges, respectively, under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. Kissick received concurrent sentences of three years, fined \$200 or two weeks on each charge. A Stay of Proceedings was entered by the Crown in all the narcotic charges against Peter Kissick.

The convictions for conspiracy were appealed on 17 points of law and evidence, the main points being that the trial Judge erred in admitting as evidence the certificates of the Dominion Analysts instead of requiring the Analysts to testify in person; also that he erred in directing the jury that Section 18 of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was applicable to the charge under Section 573 of the Code and that the jury was to take the contents of the Certificates of Analysis as conclusive evidence of facts stated therein. On May 10, 1951, the Court of Appeal heard the oral evidence of the Dominion Analysts and on June 8, 1951, the appeals were unanimously dismissed.

Leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was granted on two points of law, challenging the jurisdiction of the Manitoba Court of Appeal, as follows; (i) was the Court of Appeal empowered to allow fresh evidence in the form of the oral testimony of the Analysts; and (ii) if so, was the Court empowered to affirm the conviction or was it authorized merely to order a new trial. On January 8, 1952, the Supreme Court dismissed the appeals.

Two automobiles seized in this case that had been used in making deliveries of narcotics were subsequently forfeited to the Crown.

Non-Criminal Investigations, Administrative Assistances and Other Duties

Non-Criminal Investigations

A large number of non-criminal investigations, which are classified as group 2 cases, have again been dealt with this year. These reached a total of 124,656, an increase over the previous period of 30,261 or 32 per cent. The inclusion of a full year's statistics for British Columbia and Newfoundland, of course, accounts once more for a good proportion of this increase, though the total for the remaining provinces is still some 4,944 cases over the five-year average and has established a new high for this type of investigation.

These cases represent investigations that have been made for federal, provincial, and municipal authorities, the public generally, other police forces, and British and foreign agencies, where there were no actual breaches of any statute. The bulk fell under the highway traffic acts of the provinces; inspecting of drug stores, hardware stores, and explosive magazines; enquiries regarding applicants for naturalization and for the government service; and missing persons.

The five-year comparative summary of this work is set out below.

Table 13.—Summary of Non-Criminal Investigations

—	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	Average
British Columbia.....	5,061	4,576	5,113	8,741*	29,331	10,564
Alberta.....	17,218	20,575	19,283	18,333	17,184	18,519
Saskatchewan.....	14,783	13,955	13,487	12,039	12,757	13,394
Manitoba.....	8,208	9,323	11,552	13,917	13,922	11,384
Ontario.....	18,377	20,751	16,826	15,885	14,811	17,330
Quebec.....	7,951	8,351	8,238	7,193	7,829	7,912
New Brunswick.....	4,873	5,294	5,240	6,523	13,002	6,986
Nova Scotia.....	4,790	6,119	6,039	7,164	7,252	6,273
Prince Edward Island.....	935	845	771	854	910	863
Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	422	2,641*	6,314	3,126
N.W. and Yukon Territories.....	1,641	1,552	1,336	1,105	1,344	1,406
Total.....	83,787	91,341	88,357	94,395	124,656	96,507

* Incomplete figures for period under review.

Administrative Assistances

As will be noted from Table 14, the administrative assistances performed for other departments and authorities, which are classified as group 3 cases, and in which no actual investigational work was done, did not quite equal the number carried out for the previous period. Still, the volume was high, a total of 51,822, which is only slightly under the five-year average, and remains especially heavy in the Territories and in the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.

Table 14.—Summary of Administrative Assistance

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	Average
British Columbia.....	4,907	2,988	816	697*	6,866	3,255
Alberta.....	10,226	8,807	10,571	11,126	9,580	10,062
Saskatchewan.....	2,660	2,086	2,762	3,776	2,929	2,843
Manitoba.....	3,282	2,618	3,705	1,730	2,893	2,846
Ontario.....	4,117	3,911	3,598	3,672	3,702	3,800
Quebec.....	3,124	2,473	2,535	3,077	4,112	3,064
New Brunswick.....	2,271	1,265	1,145	1,548	1,425	1,531
Nova Scotia.....	2,185	1,952	1,542	5,642	936	2,451
Prince Edward Island.....	374	380	353	353	323	357
Newfoundland.....			9	8*	21	126
N.W. and Yukon Territories.....	24,455	22,834	21,265	21,418	19,035	21,802
Total.....	57,601	49,314	48,301	53,047	51,822	52,017

* Incomplete figures for period under review.

In the Northwest Territories these tasks encompassed a great variety of services. For example, members of the Force acted as registrars of vital statistics, notaries public, and commissioners of oaths; issuers of family allowances and trading and trafficking licences; collectors of fur export and income tax, game licence and business licence fees. Moreover, the Force's work in this field reached out as in previous years to include the welfare of the native population, particularly the Eskimo. Assistances rendered in this connection have again been extensive. They involved, in addition to paying family allowances in kind, the issuing of relief rations to the destitute, infirm, and the sick, and in some instances, of organizing new hunting camps, besides other services.

Many long and arduous patrols both in winter and summer have been undertaken for these administrative duties alone, and a good indication of the extent of this work may be gathered, I believe, from the patrol mileage itself. A total of 569,047 miles was covered in the North during the period, which is an increase of 67,000 miles over last year's total. 46,214 miles were travelled by dog team; 56,106 by police boat; 29,833 by police aircraft; 136,023 by commercial and RCAF aircraft; and 300,871 by police cars and trucks.

In British Columbia the assistances varied almost as much. The issuance of motor licences, while greatly lessened, is still attended to by several detachments and, at some, driver's licences are also issued. Much work has been done in gathering vital statistics in the way of registering births and deaths, and in issuing marriage licences and even, in certain instances, of performing the marriage ceremonies. Trade-, pool hall-, and dog licences have been issued in some localities, and, in still other districts, collections have been made under the poll tax and amusement tax. In certain isolated areas the duties of mining recorder have also been taken care of, and we have continued to serve the majority of civil processes when the service is outside the radius of ten miles from the sheriffs' offices. All of these provincial matters and many more, fell to us when we took over the duties of the former British Columbia Provincial Police Force, and we are making efforts to bring this work down to a more reasonable level.

Generally, the administrative assistances throughout the remaining provinces took the form of collecting census data in isolated regions, issuing various licences and permits, race track duties and the like. In regard to our work at race tracks, an amendment to section 235 of the criminal code in connection with pari-mutuel betting at race tracks has made the provisions of the section applicable to harness racing. At the request of the Department of Agriculture

this Force has undertaken the supervision of pari-mutuel betting at harness racing meets in addition to its duties performed at all Canadian race tracks with the exception of those in the Province of Quebec.

Other Duties

Royal Visit.—Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Canada during October and November, and it was the special responsibility of this Force to ensure the safety of the Royal couple. This pleasant duty was accomplished, I am glad to say, without any incident coming to light that might have marred the tour. Much of the credit for this is due the thousands of persons who gathered at the various cities, towns and villages across the nation to welcome Their Royal Highnesses, and I should be delinquent if I did not take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for their thoughtful co-operation. At the conclusion of the tour Their Royal Highnesses graciously invited Assistant Commissioner M. F. E. Anthony, who was in charge of all security arrangements, and the four members of the Force who had acted as their personal orderlies to accompany them on their return journey to Great Britain.

Special Branch and Emergency Planning Branch.—The activities of these branches have kept up with the developments in their respective fields of security both nationally and internationally, and the results of their work have been encouraging.

Protection of Federal Government Property.—In a number of places across Canada, the Force has the responsibility for the security of many Federal Government buildings and the protection of other Government property such as Federal District Commission parks and driveways.

As to the security of public buildings, since we began utilizing the services of the Corps of Commissionaires for guard and patrol duties, the Force's role has been steadily reduced to an administrative and supervisory one, with the exception of a few special buildings at Ottawa in which it is still necessary to employ regular members of the Force. Fire prevention duties in Federal buildings are still a responsibility of the Force in the Ottawa area and entail a substantial amount of work.

At the end of the year, sixteen contracts were in effect with the Corps of Commissionaires for the employment of its men in 127 buildings across the country, 77 of which were at Ottawa. Besides the provision of guards, Commissionaires have been employed in the policing of Post Office lobbies and District Income Tax Offices during the rush periods and in the policing of a number of Federal Parks at Ottawa. The services provided by this unit have again proven very satisfactory indeed and the members of the Corps are to be congratulated on the splendid spirit and co-operation they have shown in carrying out their duties.

The Force maintained a general surveillance over all federal driveways and parks in the Ottawa district, which included traffic control where necessary in the form of motorcycle, car, and foot patrols. Some difficulty has been encountered in the successful prosecution of offenders under the provisions of the Order-in-Council that provides for the management and regulation of vehicular traffic on federal property other than that administered by the Federal District Commission. This resulted in the complete revision of the Act and Regulations, approval of which is being awaited.

Further, numerous escorts and crowd control details have been supplied during the year for a great variety of special public functions and ceremonies that took place on Parliament Hill and around the National War Memorial.

The Government, in following the Greber plan, have annexed extensive ground acreage and other property in the Ottawa and Hull area, and a patrol system was consequently inaugurated this year to afford a wider police coverage of these districts, which has so far proven satisfactory.

Collection of Revenue.—Revenue collected on behalf of federal, provincial, municipal, and other authorities amounted to \$1,835,995.17, an increase of \$347,061.35 over the previous year. These monies were made up as follows:

<i>For the Federal Government:</i>		
Revenue	\$332,658.40	
Fines	407,523.98	
Costs	62,036.86	
	<hr/>	\$ 802,219.24
<i>For the various Provincial Governments:</i>		
Revenue	\$401,684.53	
Fines	258,704.67	
Costs	51,917.17	
	<hr/>	\$ 712,306.37
<i>For the various Municipal Authorities:</i>		
Fines	\$268,929.32	
Costs	39,493.65	
	<hr/>	\$ 308,422.97
<i>For Others</i>		13,046.59
		<hr/>
		\$1,835,995.17

National Police Services.—The Identification Branch, Ottawa, acts as the national clearing house for all police forces, gaols, and penitentiaries in Canada in connection with criminal records, crime index information, firearms registration, and ticket of leave matters, and advises all police departments through the medium of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gazette and weekly card index. Furthermore, in certain instances, government employees are fingerprinted for identification purposes by their own department, and when the employee is detailed for a position that requires a security clearance, his fingerprints are submitted for search and returned thereafter to the department concerned.

The Force maintained as well 27 identification sections throughout the operational divisions. These were located in most cases at sub-divisional points and were staffed by members of the Force who are trained technicians in this field. The duties performed dealt mainly with the gathering of evidence at the scene of crime, such as latent fingerprints, photographic data, and comparison reproductions. The facilities of these sections were available upon request to all police departments.

Details of the work carried out during the year will be found in Table 15.

Crime Detection Laboratories.—The work of the Crime Detection Laboratories at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Ottawa (Rockcliffe) Ontario, showed a moderate increase. 908 cases were handled as compared to 854 for the former period. Personnel were absent from the laboratories a total of 740 man-days, 577 attending court as witnesses and 163 attending courses and giving lectures. Three members of the staff were present at the convention of the Academy of Forensic Sciences, held at Atlanta, Georgia, in February, 1952. The training of new personnel in laboratory techniques was continued during the year.

Table 15.—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1951-52	1950-51
<i>Fingerprint Bureau, "H.Q." Ottawa</i>		
Fingerprint forms rec'd—Criminal.....	60,645	49,535
" "—Non-criminal.....	82,339	49,081
Total Fingerprint forms rec'd.....	142,984	98,616
Identifications—Criminal.....	41,972	29,942
" "—Non-criminal.....	4,998	1,701
Active Files.....	419,262	414,021
Photographs rec'd of persons under arrest or conviction.....	18,481	20,918
<i>Scenes of Crime</i>		
Fingerprint examinations made.....	1,408	983
Photography—evidence and scenes recorded by.....	1,485	922
Reproductions for physical comparisons.....	215	72
Deceased persons fingerprinted.....	45	22
Persons fingerprinted for elimination or comparison.....	7,253	5,060
Prisoners fingerprinted on criminal charges.....	1,421	1,180
Prisoners photographed.....	2,417	2,256
Latent impressions identified—criminal.....	557	514
" "—non-criminal.....	883	592
Photostats made general.....	68,834	31,002
Photographs made general.....	125,403	50,292
Plans drawn.....	464	206
Unidentified photographic fingerprint impressions to Ottawa for search or comparison.....	414	133
Visits to court to give evidence:		
Fingerprint.....	84	55
Photography.....	396	306
Plan drawing.....	177	155
Physical comparisons.....	23	16
<i>Crime Index</i>		
Known criminals added to Index.....	2,765	2,424
Additional information on criminals indexed.....	1,269	1,138
Unsolved crimes reported.....	1,951	1,839
Suggested identifications.....	722	759
Confirmed identifications.....	348	309
Not identical.....	298	327
Pending.....	76	123
Wanted persons rec'd for notation.....	786	825
Wanted persons identified.....	265	239
Missing persons rec'd for search.....	305	344
Missing persons identified.....	74	42
Case histories of sex offenders supplied to Penitentiaries Branch.....	133	133
Central Document Filing System:		
Fraudulent cheques received.....	2,792	2,417
Fraudulent cheques identified.....	569	352
Anonymous letters received.....	139	
Anonymous letters identified.....	9	
<i>Firearms Registration</i>		
Total weapons registered.....	334,662	322,873
Weapons transferred.....	6,222	4,659
Weapons destroyed.....	270	345
Enquiries involving weapons.....	5,774	2,933
Weapons identified.....	417	393
<i>Ticket of Leave</i>		
Released on Ticket of leave during year.....	704	922
Total at large on licences.....	1,238	1,456
Sentences completed under licences.....	746	881
Licences revoked for failing to live up to conditions.....	12	20
Licences forfeited for conviction of indictable offences.....	20	21
<i>R.C.M.P. Gazette</i>		
Subscribers.....	1,238	1,200
Index cards issued.....	1,307,823	1,118,990
Photographs published.....	2,282	2,007

Administration

The strength of the Force at the end of the year is 5,641, which comprises the following classes of personnel:

(i) <i>Uniform Strength</i>	
Officers	121
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	4,043
Special Constables	<u>353</u>
	4,517
(ii) <i>Civil Servants</i>	
Permanent	161
Temporary	625
(iii) Civilians	<u>338</u>
Grand Total	<u>5,641</u>

This is a net increase from last year of 656—458 members of the Force, 56 civilians and 142 Civil Servants. The Reserve Force stands at 342, an increase of 3

The manpower of the regular Force has been the cause of some concern in the past few years but an encouraging note was struck during the 1951-52 period by the response to a country-wide recruiting campaign. Seven hundred and sixty-five men were accepted for engagement from a total of 1,611 interviewed by personnel officers. At the time of this writing, the rate of recruiting is continuing at a pace that would suggest that the establishment of the Force will be brought up to its authorized strength in the very near future.

The policy of employing civil servants for clerical duties so that regular members of the Force might be released for general police duties has been continued wherever possible. Seven hundred and eighty-six civil servants are now attached to the Force and the nature of their duties is becoming increasingly important, particularly at Ottawa. Other civilians not in this category are also employed in various special capacities. All these people are to be commended for the manner in which they have performed their work.

During the year, six commissioned officers were retired to pension, one was invalided and one resigned. Seventy non-commissioned officers were granted pension.

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows: one assistant-commissioner to commissioner; three superintendents to assistant-commissioner; eight inspectors to superintendent; three inspectors to acting superintendent; twenty-three sub-inspectors to inspector; seventeen non-commissioned officers and one special constable to sub-inspector.

On December 1 an upward revision of pay for all ranks of the Force became effective. These rates, according to ranks, are the subject of Table 16. In addition, the salaries of some 690 other employees were reviewed and their duties categorized.

The high level of discipline was maintained and few serious breaches of the Force's regulations had to be dealt with.

Though a 17 per cent increase occurred in the number of days lost through sickness, the health of the members of the Force was generally good. Eight deaths occurred through natural causes. The Department of Veterans Affairs continued to look after the Force's medical, dental and hospital requirements in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Forty-six awards of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal were made, 2 to officers, 33 to non-commissioned officers and constables, and 11 to ex-members. One staff-sergeant, regimental number 8754, W. L. Warke, was honoured by being admitted to the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem as a Serving Brother, in recognition of his work for conducting police and civilian classes in first aid.

Table 16.—Rates of Pay of the Force on March 31, 1952

Rank and Grades	Pay per month	Scale per annum
Commissioner.....	\$1,250 00	\$15,000 00
Deputy Commissioner.....	900 00	10,800 00
Asst. Commissioners.....	680 00	8,160 00
Superintendents.....	560 00 to 610 00	6,720 00 to 7,320 00
Inspectors.....	490 00 to 540 00	5,880 00 to 6,480 00
Sub-Inspectors.....	470 00	5,640 00
Staff Sergeants.....	355 00	4,260 00
Sergeants.....	330 00	3,960 00
Corporals.....	302 00	3,624 00
Constables 1st Class (6th year) (Discretionary).....	286 00	3,432 00
Constables 1st Class (5th year).....	275 00	3,300 00
Constables 1st Class (4th year).....	265 50	3,186 00
Constables 1st Class (3rd year).....	253 00	3,036 00
Constables 1st Class (2nd year).....	242 00	2,904 00
Constables 1st Class (1st year).....	231 00	2,772 00
Constables 2nd Class (After completion of training).....	220 00	2,640 00
Constables 2nd Class (21 years of age and over 2 years at this rank).....	200 00	2,400 00
Constables 3rd Class (Under 21 years of age. After completion of training).....	185 00	2,220 00
Constables 3rd Class (Under 21 years of age. On Engagement).....	170 00	2,040 00
Special Constables.....	(At rates authorized by the Minister)	
Civilian Employees.....	(At rates authorized by the Minister)	

The training centres of the Force were very active. 23 recruit squads of approximately 30 men each either commenced or completed their six-month's training during the course of the year. Equitation was given at "N" Division to 113 members, both recruits and regular personnel, and a musical ride and a mounted escort were formed at "Depot" Division for the Royal visit to Regina last October. Owing to the busy recruiting program, it was not possible to hold a Canadian Police College course during the year.

Preparations are underway for the opening of Fairmont Barracks, Vancouver, as a supplementary training centre for the training of personnel in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces.

Other specialized instruction was given in drug and identification work at Ottawa, and a refresher course for 15 dog masters and their dogs held at Yorkton, Saskatchewan. The facilities of H.M.C.S. "Stadacona" were again made available to the Force through the co-operation of the Department of National Defence for the training of the members of the "Marine" Division.

Every advantage was taken by the training centres and the divisions to offer personnel instruction in first aid and to afford them the opportunity of improving their knowledge and efficiency in the use of firearms. 753 members qualified for their revolver marksmanship badges, which included 26 members of the Reserve Force. A great interest was again displayed in the service rifle competitions, and several members were successful at the various Provincial Rifle Association Meetings in qualifying for places on teams representing their provinces at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Meeting at Connaught

Table 17—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces—31-3-52

	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	Snow Sedans
"B" Division, Nfld.				1	2		1	9	19	116	2	4	154				1			23	2	7	
"L" Division, P.E.I.				1	1			4	9	25		1	40							13			
"H" Division, N.S.			1	2	1		5	15	47	135	5	3	214				2			85	1	14	
"J" Division, N.B.				1	2	1	3	12	41	104	6	9	179				1			69	4	7	
"C" Division, Que.				2	4	3	2	14	47	173	17	26	238							82	4		
"N" Division, Ont.				1	1	1	3	6	12	173	12	35	244	47	2	49				6	5		
"A" Division, Ont.	1	1	3	8	20	5	18	61	113	270	43	98	641							38	6	10	
"O" Division, Ont.			1	1	3	2		8	38	158	5	13	229							73	1	1	
"D" Division, Man.			1	2	3	1	5	25	58	205	17	9	326				2			107	5	1	
"Depot" Division, Sask.				1	1	3	7	13	18	344	43	36	466	104		104				7	6		
"F" Division, Sask.			1	2	5		8	30	84	242	5	11	388				3			137	3		2
"K" Division, Alta.			1	2	6	1	8	30	87	289	24	23	471				4			159	12	6	1
"E" Division, B.C.				3	7	3	10	49	81	601	45	55	855				2	4		210	5	6	
"G" Division— —N.W. Territories.					2		3	3	10	59	16	13	106					213		4	6		
—Yukon Territory.					1				6	26	1	1	35					8		7	2		
"Marine" Division.				1	5		9	11	23	44	102		195							1	1		
"Air" Division.					1		2	6	4		10		24						8				
Totals.....	1	1	9	26	63	21	86	296	697	2,964	353	338	4,855	151	2	153	15	225	8	1,026	63	52	3
Headquarters Staff.....	1	1	3	7	13	3	13	40	67	94	22	69	333							1			
Newfoundland.....				1	2		1	9	19	122	2	4	160				1			23	2	7	
Prince Edward Island.....				1	1			4	9	25		1	40							13			
Nova Scotia.....			1	3	6		13	25	62	176	93	3	382				2			86	2	14	
New Brunswick.....				1	2	1	3	13	41	111	7	9	188				1			69	4	7	
Quebec.....				2	4	3	2	14	48	186	20	26	305					17		82	4		
Ontario.....			1	2	7	5	12	38	102	517	39	75	798	47	2	49			3	120	12	11	
Manitoba.....			1	2	4	1	4	25	54	203	17	9	320				2		1	102	5	1	
Saskatchewan.....			1	3	6	4	16	42	101	519	49	47	788	104		104	3		1	144	9		2
Alberta.....			1	2	7	1	9	31	88	308	27	23	497				4		2	159	12	6	1
British Columbia.....			1	3	8	3	11	51	83	606	57	55	878				2	4	1	210	5	6	
North West Territories.....					1		1	2	7	55	13	11	90					196		4	8		
Yukon Territory.....					1				6	26	1	1	35					8		7			
On Command—Special Duty: Abroad.....					1		1	2	10	16	6	5	41							1			
Totals.....	1	1	9	26	63	21	86	296	697	2,964	353	338	4,855	151	2	153	15	225	8	1,026	63	52	3

Ranges, Ottawa. One member of the Force, regimental number 10240, Sergeant C. C. Wilson, won a place on the team that is to represent Canada at the National Rifle Association Meeting at Bisley, England, this year.

The Bands of the Force, one stationed at Ottawa and the other at Regina, have continued to provide excellent community diversion as well as performing in numerous official functions during the year.

The horses of the Force number 153, 36 at "Depot" Division, 49 at "N" Division, and 68 at the breeding station at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan. This is an increase of 8 over last year's total. There are 15 police service dogs, an increase of 3 from the total of last year.

The recapitulations of the Force's strength by province and by divisions will be found in Table 17.

In November a special service was held in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police chapel at Regina, Saskatchewan, when two memorial windows were unveiled and dedicated. The window "The Resurrection" is in memory of members and ex-members of the Force who gave their lives in the Second World War; "The Nativity" in memory of sons of members and ex-members who gave their lives in the Second World War. The ceremony was well attended and the service was conducted by the Right Reverend Edwin H. Knowles, LL.B., D.D., F.R.G.S., Chaplain of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, assisted by the Very Reverend Dean W. Cole, D.D., E.D., Assistant Chaplain.

Supply

From a supply standpoint, the lack of proper accommodation at headquarters, Ottawa, was undoubtedly the most trying problem the Force encountered during the year. This question, however, is presently being considered by the Government, and it is expected that some definite decision will be reached soon to ease the crowded conditions prevailing.

Approximately 50 per cent of the Force's proposed construction program was begun during the year but only 25 per cent of this was completed. For various reasons, many delays were experienced and, as a result, some construction had to be entirely postponed until spring.

At Regina, the crime detection laboratory building is rapidly nearing completion and preparations are well under way for the erection of a new barracks block to replace the present very dilapidated "C" Block. Meanwhile, to meet our accommodation needs there, four Army huts were purchased. A combination riding school and stable, similar to the building at Rockcliffe, is presently being planned for. At Rockcliffe, the contract has been awarded for the administration building, which, when completed, will relieve much of the congestion there.

Other major construction either in progress or in the planning stage includes the erection of several more detachment buildings throughout the provinces, the expansion of kitchen facilities at Rockcliffe and an addition to the hangar there, and considerable alterations to Fairmont Barracks, Vancouver, for the purpose already mentioned in this report.

In the purchasing of general supplies, clothing, kit and other equipment, the Force has met the prevailing characteristics of the market both in the fluctuations of cost and in the shortages of various items. The increased price of many staple supplies exceeded, in some instances, the estimated funds voted for these and, consequently, further money had to be made available from other allotments of the police appropriation.

In the procurement of clothing and kit market changes that have taken place in the post war era have made themselves felt. Generally speaking, supplies required by the Force were readily available. This fiscal year, however, was marked by unprecedented changes in the prices of certain raw materials, principally wool, cotton and leather. From the fall of 1950 until the early summer of 1951, the price of wool increased by more than 200 per cent and the Force was compelled to make purchases of cloth for the year under review at extremely high prices, with the result that the cost price of clothing and kit advanced approximately 20 per cent over the price paid during the previous year.

This trend to much higher prices in wool and cotton was reversed in the late summer of 1951, and in order to take advantage of the new low price, orders were placed in advance for cloth required for delivery in the summer of 1952. Reductions of as much as 50 per cent were experienced in certain lines, and it is anticipated that the cost of clothing and kit in the fiscal year 1952-53 will again recede to levels at least equal to those of 1950-51.

The value of motor transport advanced as well. Through increased competition, the Force was able to purchase replacement units at fairly reasonable prices. In all, some 400 pieces of new transport were bought, most of these replacing unserviceable units.

The policy of leasing married living quarters for officers, which was discontinued in January, 1951, when the consolidated pay rates came into effect, was revived this year. This step was made necessary because of the difficulty

experienced by officers, who are frequently transferred, in finding suitable accommodation at various places throughout the country and because of the intention of the government to build or buy suitable quarters for officers where it is economical and in the interests of the Force to do so.

This year saw the publication of the first official history of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The two volume work entitled *The North-West Mounted Police* covers the initial period of the Force's existence, from 1873 to 1893. It has been made available for purchase by the public from the Queen's Printer, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. Sales up to date have established it firmly on the "best seller" list of that department's publications, and it is expected that it will reach greater sales figures during the coming year.

The North-West Mounted Police was begun during the tenure in office of ex-Commissioner S. T. Wood, C.M.G., and is the product of painstaking research by the late John Peter Turner, the author. Mr. Turner was an authority on the history of both Western Canada and the Force. His untimely death, after a long illness and before publication of the history, was deeply felt. There is little doubt, however, that his work is a worthy contribution to the history of Canada and to Canadian literature as well and will stand as a living tribute to him.

The booklet *Law and Order In Canadian Democracy* comprises a series of lectures having to do with the fundamentals and development of law and order in Canada and includes a number of specially related articles as well. It was revised during the year and is to be republished in its new form soon. Among other changes, a chapter on War Crimes was incorporated, and the chapter dealing with Communism was extended.

The *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly* is the official, general magazine of the Force. It is maintained through subscriptions from members of the Force and the public. The circulation of the *Quarterly* now stands at 6,800, an increase of 1,000 over last year.

Conclusion

This annual report has been arranged in a somewhat different form than that used in the past. Moreover, in order to conform to the general policy on departmental reports prescribed recently by the Government, a serious attempt has been made to reduce its size. These changes have had their effect in not allowing as complete a coverage of certain phases of our work as has been given in the past. In particular, the functions of the "Marine" and "Air" Divisions, whose operations have been extensive, have not been reported at any length, nor has the usual space been given to the Force's work in the North and to outstanding criminal cases. In future reports, it is planned to give more attention to these features.

On April 30, 1951, Commissioner Stuart Taylor Wood, C.M.G., retired to pension after thirty-nine years' service. Born into the Force, as it could be said—his father died while holding the rank of assistant commissioner—he was commissioned an inspector in 1912 upon his graduation from the Royal Military College, Kingston, and after passing through different ranks, was appointed commissioner in 1938.

His service thus bridged a period of great transition during which the Force assumed many new and complex responsibilities. Throughout, he displayed an untiring zeal and single-minded loyalty to the Force and gave

unselfishly of his time and energy to further its interests—and so the interests of his country. During the period of the Second World War, he carried a particularly heavy load caused by arduous wartime duties which had to be handled despite a dwindling strength in the regular ranks.

To his firm and wise leadership, I want here to pay sincere tribute.

In July, 1951, as a member of the Canadian delegation, I was required to participate in a conference on atomic security in London, England. This was a tri-partite conference with the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada represented. Later the same month, I inspected the training depot at Regina. In September, I was present at the Annual Convention of the Chief Constables' Association in Halifax.

The Northwest Territories Council met at Yellowknife early in December. For the first time, both elected and appointed members took part. As one of the appointed members of the Council, I attended this historic session. Later, travelling by police aircraft, I visited and inspected a number of detachments along the Mackenzie River, going as far north as Aklavik.

I am pleased to report that the Force continued to enjoy a happy relationship with the various Departments of the Government and with the Armed Services. Their assistance, given to the Force in many ways during the years, is gratefully acknowledged.

In the provinces where we perform provincial work and in the municipalities where we act as the local police, we have also had a gratifying degree of understanding and support from the officials and the public generally. Likewise, we have had excellent co-operation from other police organizations. The Press, too, has been most considerate when reporting the work of the Force.

During this period, as in the past, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has benefited greatly from assistance received from various consultants and advisers, both within and without the Government service. This help has been particularly noticed in scientific and professional fields.

To all members of the Force, regular and reserve, attached Civil Servants and Civilian Employees, I express my thanks for their loyal support and for their good work throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. H. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

Appendix

List of detachments, and cities and towns policed by
Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1952.

Newfoundland

"B" Division

Headquarters: *St. John's*

Detachments

St. John's	Corner Brook	Hopedale
Baie Verte	Deer Lake	Lewisporte
Battle Harbour	Fogo	Nain
Bell Island	Ferryland	Placentia
Bonavista	Gander	Red Bay
Bonne Bay	Glovertown	Springdale
Botwood	Goose Bay	St. Anthony
Buchans	Grand Bank	Stephenville
Burgeo	Grand Falls	Stephenville Crossing
Burin	Hampden	St. George's
Cartwright	Harbour Breton	St. Lawrence
Channel	Harbour Grace	Twillingate
Clarenville	Hawkes Bay	Whitbourne

Prince Edward Island

"L" Division

Headquarters: *Charlottetown*

Detachments

Charlottetown	Borden	Souris
Alberton	Montague	Summerside

Nova Scotia

"H" Division

Headquarters: *Halifax*

Sub-Divisions: *Halifax*¹
*Sydney*²

Detachments

Halifax	Guysboro	Port Hood
Amherst	Ingonish	Pugwash
Antigonish	Inverness	Sheet Harbour
Baddeck	Kentville	Sherbrooke
Barrington Passage	Liverpool	Shelburne
Bridgetown	Lunenburg	Shubenacadie
Bridgewater	Meteghan River	Springhill
Chester	New Glasgow	St. Peters
Cheticamp	New Waterford	Sydney
Dartmouth	North Sydney	Tatamagouche
Digby	Parrsboro	Truro
Eskasoni	Pictou	Windsor
Glace Bay	Port Hawkesbury	Yarmouth

New Brunswick

"J" Division

Headquarters: *Fredericton*

Sub-Divisions: *Fredericton* }
Moncton ^

Detachments

Fredericton	Grand Manan	St. John
Albert	Jacquet River	St. Leonard
Bathurst	McAdam	St. Quentin
Buctouche	Minto	St. Stephen
Campbellton	Moncton	St. Stephen Town Det.
Campbellton Town Det.	Newcastle	Sackville
Caraquet	Newcastle Town Det.	Shediac Town Det.
Chatham Town Det.	Perth	Shippegan
Chipman	Petitcodiac	Sussex
Dalhousie	Plaster Rock	Sussex Town Det.
Doaktown	Port Elgin	Tabusintac
East Florenceville	Richibucto	Tracadie
Edmundston	St. Andrews Town Det.	Woodstock
Gagetown	Shediac	
Grand Falls	St. George	

Quebec

"C" Division

Headquarters: *Montreal*

Sub-Divisions: *Montreal* }
Quebec ^

Detachments

Montreal	Granby	Rock Island
Amos	Hemmingford	Rouyn
Bedford	Huntingdon	St. Georges de Beauce
Bersimis	Joliette	St. Jean
Cabano	Lacolle	St. Jerome
Carleton	Megantic	Seven Islands
Caughnawaga	Montmagny	Sherbrooke
Chicoutimi	Quebec	Sutton
Coaticook	Rimouski	Three Rivers
Drummondville	Riviere-du-Loup	Val d'Or
Estecourt	Roberval	Valleyfield

Ontario

"A" Division

Headquarters: *Ottawa*

Detachments

Ottawa	Cornwall	Pembroke
Belleville	Kingston	St. Regis, (Que.)
Brockville	Ottawa Town Station	

Ontario**"O" Division****Headquarters: Toronto***Detachments*

Toronto	London	Sarnia
Camp Borden	Manitowaning	Sault Ste. Marie
Cobourg	Muncey	Sudbury
Fort Erie	Niagara Falls	Toronto Town Station
Guelph	Ohsweken	Timmins
Hamilton	Orillia	Wallaceburg
Kirkland Lake	Owen Sound	Windsor
Leamington		

Manitoba**"D" Division****Headquarters: Winnipeg**

Sub-Divisions: Brandon 6
Dauphin 7
Winnipeg 8

Detachments

Winnipeg	Fort William, Ont.	Russell
Amaranth	Gimli	Ste. Rose du Lac
Arborg	Gladstone	Selkirk
Ashern	Gretna	Sherridon
Beausejour	Hamiota	Shoal Lake
Berens River	Headingly	Snow Lake
Bisset	Hodgson	Souris
Boissevain	Kenora, Ont.	Sprague
Brandon	Killarney	Steinbach
Camp Shilo	Lac du Bonnet	Swan River
Carberry	Manitou	Teulon
Carman	McCreary	The Pas
Charleswood	Melita	Transcona
Churchill	Minnedosa	Treherne
Crystal City	Morden	Tuxedo
Dauphin	Morris	Virden
Deloraine	Nipigon, Ont.	Wabowden
Elphinstone	Norway House	Wasagaming
Emerson	Oak Point	Whitemouth
Ethelbert	Portage La Prairie	Winnipeg Beach
Flin Flon	Reston	Winnipegosis
Fort Frances, Ont.	Roblin	
Fort Garry	Rosburn	

Saskatchewan
"F" Division

Headquarters: Regina

Sub-Divisions: *North Battleford* 9
Prince Albert 10
Regina 11
Saskatoon 12
Swift Current 13
Yorkton 14

Detachments

Regina	Hanley	Outlook
Assiniboia	Hudson Bay	Pelly
Avonlea	Humboldt	Ponteix
Balcarres	Ile a la Crosse	Porcupine Plain
Bengough	Imperial	Prince Albert
Biggar	Indian Head	Punnichy
Big River	Ituna	Radisson
Blain Lake	Kamsack	Radville
Broadview	Kelvington	Regina Town Station
Cabri	Kerrobert	Rosetown
Canora	Kindersley	Rose Valley
Carlyle	Kipling	Rosthern
Carnduff	Kyle	St. Walburg
Carrot River	La Ronge	Saskatoon
Climax	Langenburg	Shaunavon
Consul	Lanigan	Shellbrook
Craik	Leader	Spiritwood
Cumberland House	Lloydminster	Stony Rapids
Cutknife	Loon Lake	Strasbourg
Delisle	Maidstone	Sturgis
Elbow	Maple Creek	Swift Current
Esterhazy	Mayfair	Tisdale
Estevan	Meadow Lake	Torquay
Eston	Melfort	Unity
Fillmore	Melville	Val Marie
Foam Lake	Milestone	Vonda
Fort Qu'Appelle	Moose Jaw	Wadena
Fox Valley	Moosomin	Wakaw
Glaslyn	Morse	Waskesiu
Goldfields	Mossbank	Watrous
Goodsoil	Naicam	Weyburn
Gravelbourg	Nipawin	Wilkie
Green Lake	North Battleford	Willow Bunch
Gull Lake	North Portal	Wood Mountain
Hafford	Onion Lake	Yorkton
		Young

Alberta**"K" Division****Headquarters: Edmonton****Sub-Divisions: Calgary 15****Edmonton 16****Lethbridge 17****Red Deer 18****Peace River 19***Detachments*

Edmonton	Coutts	Hilda
Andrew	Crossfield	Innisfail
Athabaska	Derwent	Irricana
Banff	Drumheller	Jasper
Barons	East Coulee	Lac La Biche
Bashaw	Edson	Lamont
Bassano	Entwistle	Leduc
Beaver Lodge	Fairview	Lethbridge
Blairmore	Foremost	Lomond
Bonnyville	Fort Chipewyan	MacLeod
Breton	Fort McMurray	Magrath
Brooks	Fort Vermilion	Manning
Calgary	Gleichen	Manyberries
Camrose	Grand Prairie	McLennan
Canmore	Hanna	Medicine Hat
Cardston	Hardisty	Mercoal
Claresholm	High Prairie	Nanton
Cochrane	High River	Nordegg
Coronation	Ryley	Okotoks
Olds	Slave Lake	Trochu
Oyen	Smoky Lake	Turner Valley
Peace River	Spirit River	Two Hills
Picture Butte	St. Albert	Vegreville
Pincher Creek	St. Paul	Vermilion
Ponoka	Stettler	Viking
Provost	Stony Plain	Vulcan
Red Deer	Strathmore	Waterton Park
Redwater	Taber	Wainwright
Rochfort Bridge	Three Hills	Westlock
Rocky Mountain House		Wetaskiwin
		Whitecourt

British Columbia**"E" Division****Headquarters: Victoria**

Sub-Divisions: *Chilliwack* 20
Kamloops 21
Nelson 22
Prince George 23
Prince Rupert 24
Vancouver 25
Victoria 26

Detachments

Victoria	Ganges	Port Alice
Abbotsford	Gibsons Landing	Port Coquitlam
Agassiz	Golden	Port Edward
Alberni	Grand Forks	Pouce Coupe
Alert Bay	Greenwood	Powell River
Alexis Creek	Haney	Prince George
Armstrong	Hazelton	Prince Rupert
Ashcroft	Hedley	Princeton
Atlin	Hope	Qualicum
Barkerville	Invermere	Queen Charlotte
Bella Coola	Kamloops	Quesnel
Blue River	Kaslo	Red Pass
Boston Bar	Kelowna	Revelstoke
Bralorne	Kemano	Richmond
Britannia Beach	Keremeos	Rosland
Burnaby	Kimberley	Salmo
Burns Lake	Kitimat	Salmon Arm
Campbell River	Ladysmith	Sechelt
Castlegar	Lake Cowichan	Shawnigan Lake
Chase	Langley	Sidney
Chemainus	Lillooet	Smithers
Chilliwack City	Lumby	Sooke
Chilliwack Municipal	Lytton	Spences Bridge
Clinton	McBride	Squamish
Cloverdale	Maillardville	Stewart
Copper Mountain	Masset	Sumas
Courtenay	Merritt	Summerland
Cranbrook	Mission	Telegraph Creek
Crescent Valley	Nakusp	Terrace
Creston	Nanaimo	Trail
Dawson Creek	Natal	Ucluelet
Duncan	Nelson	Union Bay
Enderby	New Denver	University
Essondale	New Westminster	Vancouver
Fernie	North Vancouver	Vanderhoof
Field	Ocean Falls	Vernon
Flood	Oliver	Westview
Fort Nelson	Osoyoos	Williams Lake
Fort St. James	Parksville	Youbou
Fort St. John	Penticton	Zeballos
Fruitvale	Port Alberni	

North West and Yukon Territories**"G" Division****Headquarters: Ottawa****Sub-Divisions: Aklavik 27****Fort Smith 28****Whitehorse 29****Detachments**

Aklavik	Good Hope	Port Harrison, Que.
Artic Red River	Hains Junction	Port Radium
Baker Lake	Hay River	Providence
Cambridge Bay	Herschel Island	Rae
Chesterfield Inlet	Lake Harbour	Reliance
Coppermine	Liard	Resolution
Craig Harbour	Mayo	Simpson
Dawson	Minto	Spence Bay
Eskimo Point	Moose Factory, Ont.	Teslin
Fort Chimo, Que.	Norman	Tuktoyaktuk
Fort McPherson	Old Crow	Watson Lake
Fort Smith	Pangnirtung	Whitehorse
Frobisher Bay	Pond Inlet	Yellowknife

"Marine" Division**Headquarters: Halifax, N.S.****Ships and Location**

R.C.M.P.S. "Irvine"	R.C.M.P. Schooner "St. Roch"
R.C.M.P.S. "MacBrien"	R.C.M.P. P/B "Grenfell"
R.C.M.P. M/L "Fort Pitt"	R.C.M.P. P/B "Willow Bunch"
R.C.M.P. M/L "Fort Walsh"	R.C.M.P. P/B "Slideout"
North Sydney, N.S.	Fort Frances, Ont.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Brule"	R.C.M.P. M/B "Fort Frances"
Saint John, N.B.	Vancouver, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Big Bend"	R.C.M.P. P/B "Little Bow"
Montreal, Que.	Ganges, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Moosomin"	R.C.M.P. M/L 6.
Kingston, Ont.	Campbell River, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Carnduff"	R.C.M.P. M/L 9.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Port Alice, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Chilcoot"	R.C.M.P. M/L 10.
Sarnia, Ont.	Prince Rupert, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Cutknife"	R.C.M.P. M/L 15.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Tagish"	
Toronto, Ont.	Port Alberni, B.C.
R.C.M.P. P/B "Shaunavon"	R.C.M.P. M/L 16.
Kenora, Ont.	Ocean Falls, B.C.
R.C.M.P. M/B "Kenora"	R.C.M.P. M/L 17.

"Air" Division**Headquarters: Rockcliffe, Ont.****Detachments**

Rockcliffe
Regina
Edmonton

Winnipeg
Vancouver

"N" Division

"Depot" Division

Rockcliffe, Ontario

Regina, Saskatchewan

Cities and Towns Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1952

<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	<i>Saskatchewan</i>	<i>British Columbia</i>
Souris	Assiniboia	Alberni, City of
	Biggar	Armstrong, City of
	Canora	Burnaby, District of
<i>New Brunswick</i>	Delisle	Chilliwack, City of
	Eston	Chilliwack, Twp. of
Campbellton	Foam Lake	Courtenay, City of
Chatham	Gravelbourg	Cowichan, Dist. of North
Dalhousie	Hudson Bay	Cranbrook, City of
Newcastle	Humboldt	Duncan, City of
Shediac	Indian Head	Enderby, City of
St. Andrews	Kamsack	Fernie, City of
St. Stephen	Kindersley	Grand Forks, City of
Sussex	Lloydminster	Greenwood, City of
	Maple Creek	Kamloops, City of
	Meadow Lake	Kaslo, City of
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Melfort	Kelowna, City of
	Melville	Kent, District of
Pictou	Moosomin	Kimberley, City of
Windsor	North Battleford	Ladysmith, City of
Inverness	Radville	Langley, District of
	Rosetown	Maillardville
	Shaunavon	Maple Ridge, Dist. of
<i>Manitoba</i>	Tisdale	Matsqui, District of
	Watrous	Merritt, City of
Beausejour	Weyburn	Nanaimo, City of
Carberry	Wilkie	Peachland, District of
Carman	Yorkton	Penticton, City of
Charleswood		Pitt Meadows, Dist. of
Dauphin	<i>Alberta</i>	Port Alberni, City of
Flin Flon	Brooks	Port Coquitlam, City of
Gimli	Camrose	Prince George, City of
Killarney	Claresholm	Prince Rupert, City of
Manitou	Drumheller	Revelstoke, City of
Melita	Gleichen	Richmond, District of
Minnedosa	Grande Prairie	Rosland, City of
Portage la Prairie	High River	Salmon Arm, City of
Russell	Innisfail	Salmon Arm, Dist. of
Selkirk	Macleod	Spallumcheen, Dist. of
Swan River	Nanton	Sumas, District of
Tuxedo	Okotoks	Summerland, Dist. of
Virden	Olds	Surrey, Munic. of
Winnipeg Beach	Peace River	Trail, City of
	Red Deer	Vancouver, City of North
	Stettler	Vancouver, Dist. of North
	St. Albert	Vernon, City of
	St. Paul	
	Three Hills	
	Vegreville	
	Vermilion	
	Wetaskiwin	

Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1951, to March 31, 1952.

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		
Aeronautics Act.....		1	2	22		1	9	2		5	42	1		6	3	15	11		1	2			3	42
Animal Contagious Diseases Act..				3			1			1	4	1	1			1	1							4
Bank Act.....				1			1			1	3		1											3
Bankruptcy Act.....											1	1												1
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....		1	48	129		6	52			21	257		21	107	129									257
Canal Regulations Act.....				2			7			9	9					9								9
Canada Shipping Act.....			3	49			8	1		9	70	8		1	5	22	21			7		5	1	70
Combines Investigation Act.....										2	2					1								2
Customs Act.....		1,505	231	1,897	3	26	2,933	20	63	1,175	7,853	1,146	116	82	262	2,372	2,482	665	330	15	372	11	7,853	7,853
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....			1	29			162	1		1	194	8	71	3	73		31			7	1			194
Great Lakes Seamen's Regulations				1						1	1					1								1
Emergency Exchange Conservation Act.....				1						1	1					1								1
Excise Act.....		1	1,822	37	156	27	420	24	9	83	2,579	36	109	606	403	102	477	1	278	544	23			2,579
Explosives Act.....			9	45			7	1		9	71	30	3	5	1	11	9	5	5					71
Export Act.....							1	7		1	8	1				7								8
Extradition Act.....										1	1					1								1
Family Allowance Act.....		1	3	113		15	363	5	8	73	581	4	2	7	1	49	499	9	9			1		581
Federal District Commission Act.....				8		2	393	6		409	409					407								409
Fisheries Act.....		1	1	14	1	5	278	12	5	13	330	37	78						116		97	2		330
Food and Drugs Act.....				2			2			3	7	1	5			1								7
Fugitive Offenders Act.....				1			1			1	1					1								2
Foreign Exchange Control Act.....		1	16	163		58	141	7	1	5	392	71	19	11	9	120	144	6	3	4	2	3		392
Game Export Act.....							2			2	2					2								2
Government Harbours and Piers Act.....							1			1	1	1												1
Immigration Act.....		1	2	126			1			4	134	120	1	2		1			3					134
Income War Tax Act.....		3	55	517	6	594	3,857	67	224	1,192	6,515	823	390	265	225	2,047	2,600		154		9	2	6	6,515
Indian Act.....		1	6	69		55	8,516	115	10	178	8,987	4,892	591	661	415	1,033	660	207	129	32		367	8,987	8,987
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....		1	2	18		9	232	5		20	290	66	23	153	2			9	12	5		20		290
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Adults)		6	2	8		10	259	20	2	36	352	133	133	45	38	3								352
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....										1	1					1								1
Lord's Day Act.....			14	34		1	30			13	92	13	39	15	13	1		11		1				92
Maple Products Marketing Act.....				1						1	1					1								1
Meat and Canned Foods Act.....						2				2	2													2
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....			4	41		2	93	2	1	9	152	8	3	5	16	15	60	10	17	2	8	2		152

Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1951, to March 31, 1952. (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	
												Militia Pensions Act.....							1				
Navigable Waters Protection Act.....				1							1				1								1
Northwest Territories Act.....		3				1	21	1			26												26
Old Age Pensions.....				2							2												2
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	1	37	200	316	1	93	411	69	40	151	1,319	593	49	20	98	304	216	6	28		2	5	1,319
Penitentiaries Act.....				1			3				4						4				1		4
Post Office Act.....			3				3				10	2			2	1	1						1
Radio Act.....				2			3				3					1	1		2				3
Railway Act.....			2	18			180	1			201	156	16	9	17			1	1		1		201
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....		1	1				1				3	2			1								3
Soldier's Settlement Act.....				1							1					1							1
Special War Revenue Act.....				2							2												2
Statistics Act.....				1			2				3												3
Ticket of Leave Act.....			2	39			1			6	48	2	1				39		6				48
Tobacco Restraint Act.....				2			2				2												2
Transport Act.....			1								1						1						1
Unemployment Insurance Act.....				2		1	116	7	1	10	137	31	19	50		2	2		33				137
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property.....				1			592	7			600					596					4		600
Automatic Firearms Regulations.....				3						1	4	2				2							4
War Veterans Allowance Act.....				3						3	6	1				1			1				6
War Service Grants Act.....			1	3			1			3	5	2		1		3							5
Total.....	11	3,387	684	3,848	11	908	19,103	380	384	3,032	31,728	8,194	1,895	1,903	1,866	7,126	7,276	953	1,133	604	525	453	31,728

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1952.

