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2061-83

Canada



Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended  
March 31, 1953**

*Price 25 cents*

Canada



Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

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**Fiscal Year Ended**

**March 31, 1953**

**Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.**  
**Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery**  
**Ottawa, 1953**



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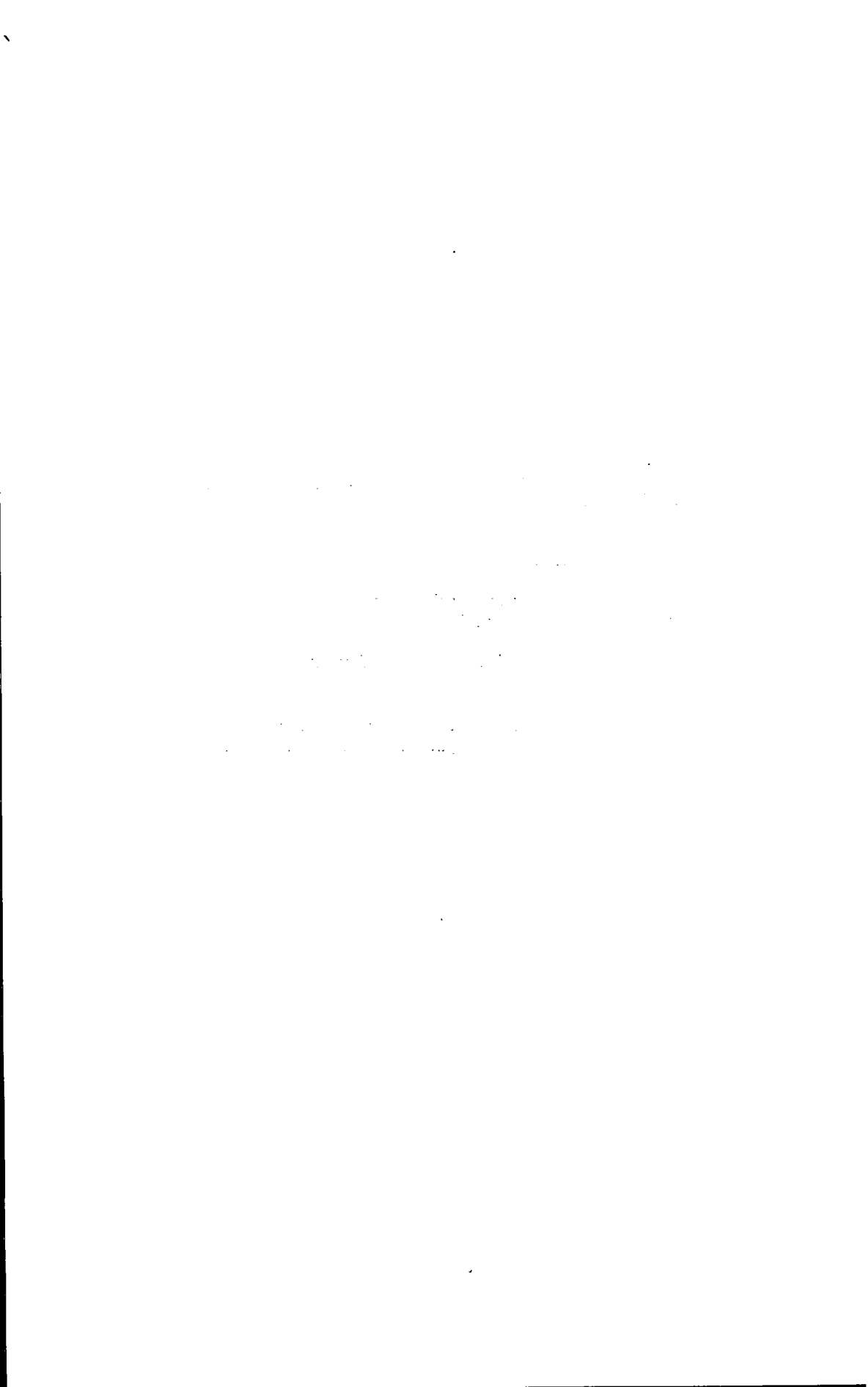
To His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., Governor  
General of Canada.

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, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

STUART S. GARSON,  
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*





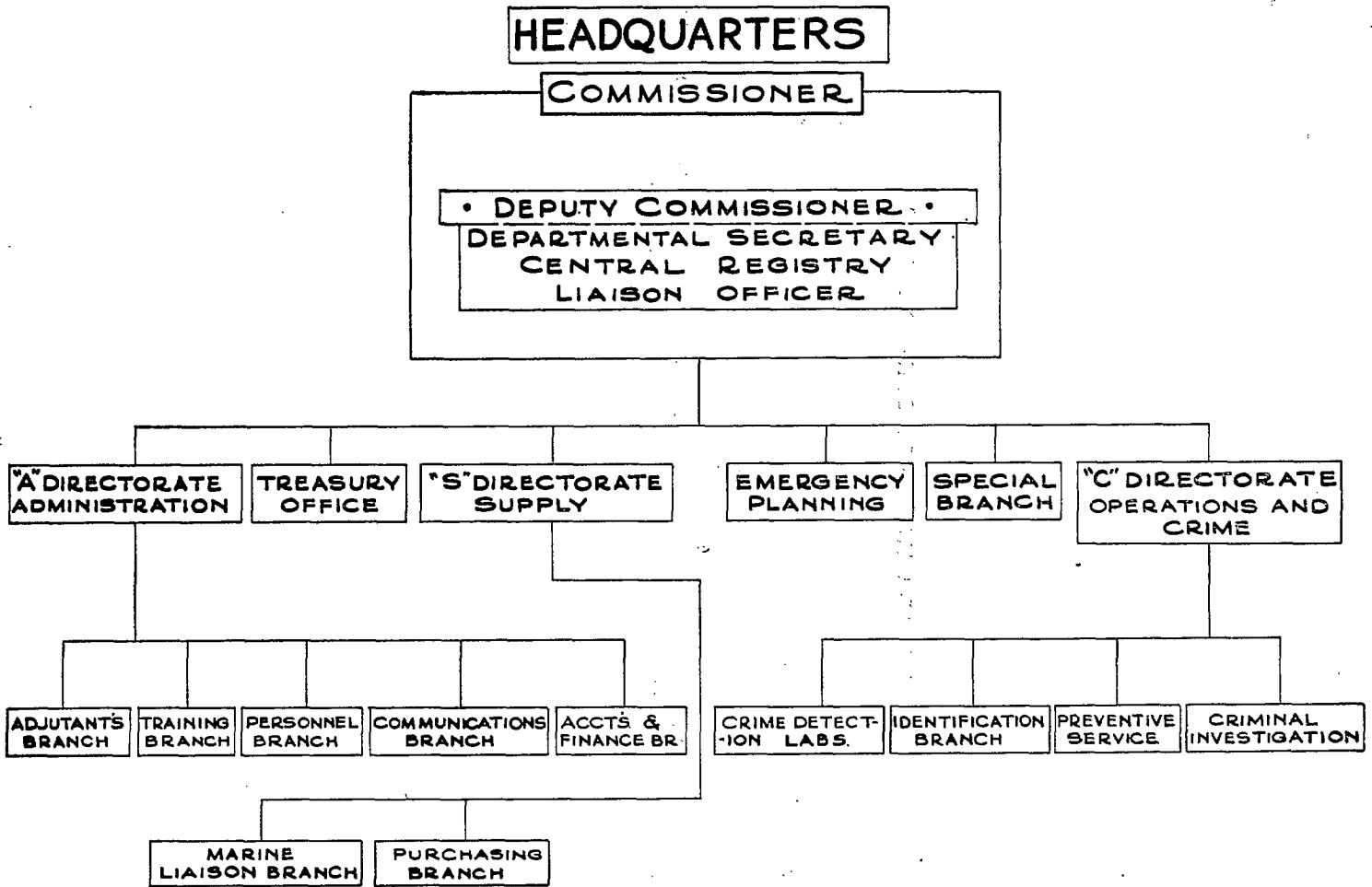
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, April 30, 1953.

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, 1953.



## Organization and Jurisdiction

During the past year the Force was made up of seventeen divisions, operating 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. The area over which each of these divisions had supervision is shown in Table 1.

**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"

The five remaining commands are "HQ", "N", "Depot", "Marine" and "Air" Divisions. "HQ" Division was re-established at Ottawa on April 1, 1952. "N" Division at Rockcliffe, Ontario, and "Depot" Division at Regina, Saskatchewan, served primarily as the two main training centres of the Force; Fairmont Training Sub-Division of "E" Division was re-opened as a training centre on April 1, 1952. "Marine" and "Air" Divisions supported the operations of the police divisions by supplying aircraft and vessels from strategic points across the nation.

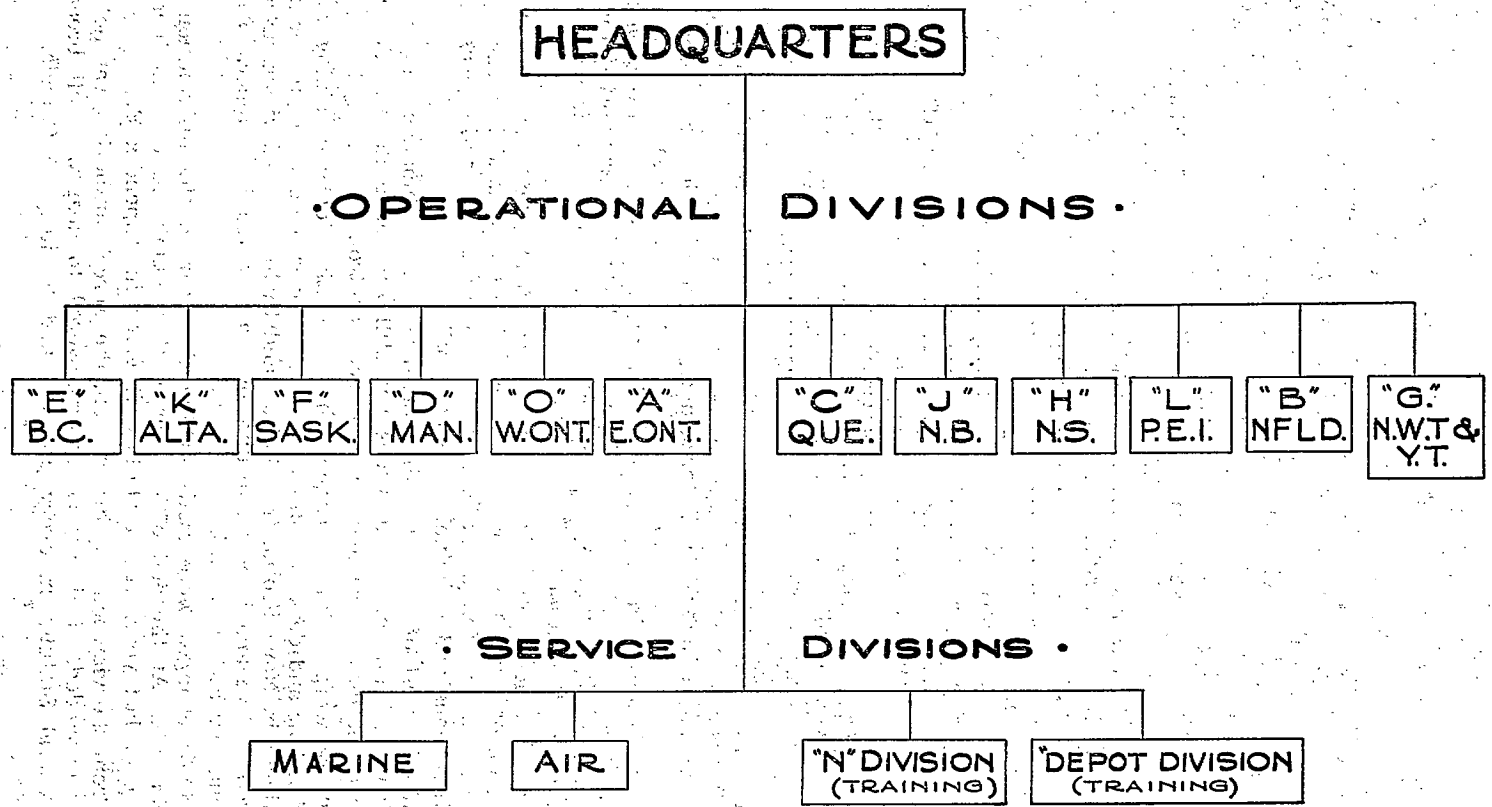
Few changes in organization took place during the year, apart from the setting up of "HQ" Division. The various directorates and branches of "HQ" continued to function as before. "C" Directorate designation was extended to "Operations and Criminal Investigations".

Within most of the police divisions are small commands known as sub-divisions. Within the sub-divisions are still smaller units, the detachments which cover local areas under sub-division control.

There were no major changes in the method of maintaining divisions, sub-divisions and detachments. However, to cover policing requirements more effectively in Nova Scotia, the Halifax and Sydney Sub-Division areas were reduced in size and a new sub-division was created in October, 1952, with headquarters at Truro, N.S.

Minor changes were made during the year in the distribution of our detachments. At the end of the period they numbered 610, an increase of three over last year. A list of these is given in Appendix B.

From the viewpoint of jurisdiction, 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.



In the Northwest and Yukon Territories the Force is the sole police body and has jurisdiction to investigate all categories of crime. In Ontario and Quebec, which maintain their own provincial forces, investigations have been carried out under the criminal code in those instances that the local police has declined to take action in matters that are the direct concern of a federal government department.

As well, the Force acts as the provincial police in the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland under agreements made between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces concerned. In effect, this means that the Force is employed in these provinces to aid the administration of justice, to enforce the laws of the provincial legislatures, and to carry out such other police duties that are agreed upon between the parties involved.

In 121 cities, municipal districts, and towns in these eight Provinces separate policing contracts have been entered into for the specific use of the Force as the municipal police, and there are three towns in Nova Scotia which are policed under the terms of the provincial agreement. A list of these places appears in Appendix B.

The policing agreement with Saskatchewan, which expires in May 1953, is presently being negotiated for renewal and proceedings are well advanced. The new contract will call for an increased rate of payment for each member of the Force employed. Previously one thousand dollars per man per annum in this Province, the cost has now been set by the Federal Government at two thousand dollars, based on the Province's accepting a forty per cent share and the Government of Canada the remainder of the average cost per member of maintaining and operating the Force for the preceding fiscal year, less certain extraneous expenditures, which is the same formula used in establishing the rate of payment in past agreements. The cost is to be reviewed every two years.

Moreover, negotiations are under way with all other provinces policed to have the new rate become effective in these provinces. They are presently paying at the rate of fourteen hundred dollars per man per annum.

Municipal contracts entered into or renewed after December 31, 1952, called for the increased rate of two thousand dollars beginning April 1, 1953.

## Crime

The year's work shows a further increase in the number of criminal investigations the Force has been called upon to perform; this follows the trend indicated in the annual reports for the past several years.

Investigations totalling 167,354 were made under the Criminal Code, the Federal Statutes and the Provincial and Municipal Laws and Territorial Ordinances. This exceeded the previous year's total by 20,450, or 13.9 per cent.

Of the total cases investigated 113,423 or 67.8 per cent resulted in convictions; 3,161 cases or 1.3 per cent ended in dismissals; at the year's end 1,205 cases were awaiting trial, while a further 8,031 were still under investigation. Disposition of the remainder was made under such headings as "Complaint Unfounded", "Complainant Declines to Prosecute" and "Further Investigation Unwarranted".

Provincial duties in the Provinces of British Columbia and Newfoundland were undertaken in August, 1950. The close of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953, has made available for the first time an opportunity for a complete comparison of two successive periods based on the same working conditions.

With these figures available it is now clear that there has been a substantial increase in the whole of Canada in the number of offences reported under the Criminal Code, the Federal Statutes and the Provincial and Municipal Laws and Territorial Ordinances.

### Criminal Code

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

Investigations under the Criminal Code totalled 46,909. The increase over last year was 2,266 or 5.07 per cent. Tabled below is a five year comparative summary setting forth the incidence of these investigations by province.

Table 2.—Summary of Investigations Under the Criminal Code

—	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Average
British Columbia.....	113	129	3,762*	14,192	13,475	6,334
Alberta.....	7,100	7,401	8,214	8,317	9,277	8,062
Saskatchewan.....	4,884	5,438	5,475	5,499	6,036	5,466
Manitoba.....	3,567	3,720	3,566	3,621	3,961	3,687
Ontario.....	925	845	636	656	521	717
Quebec.....	328	497	477	236	268	361
New Brunswick.....	3,950	3,952	3,454	3,605	4,125	3,817
Nova Scotia.....	3,446	3,737	3,688	3,754	3,903	3,706
Prince Edward Island.....	573	609	613	591	698	617
Newfoundland.....	.....	5	1,688*	3,024	3,521	2,746
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	751	896	881	1,148	1,124	960
Total.....	24,401	27,229	32,454	44,643	46,909	35,127

\* Incomplete figures for year indicated.

The total number of offences for the year is approximately 11,500 in excess of the five year average. A partial explanation of the rise is the fact that general enforcement of the Criminal Code in British Columbia and Newfoundland was not undertaken until August 1950; this fact is reflected in the figures of the table. Notwithstanding this, there has been a steady over-all increase in infractions of the Criminal Code over the five year period in practically every province.

Convictions for the year under the Criminal Code aggregated 23,320 or 49.7 per cent of total cases investigated; in the previous year, cases thus concluded were 45.3 per cent. Of the remainder at the end of the year 448 were awaiting trial, 3,258 were still under investigation, and 1,796 were dismissed during the year.

Principal offences committed against the person and property totalled 25,488, an increase over the previous year of 2,604 or 11.8 per cent. Table 3 designates the offences in this category.

*Principal offences against the person.*—There were 7,873 cases investigated in this group, an increase of 2,223 or 39.3 per cent from the previous year.

Table 3.—Principal Crimes Against the Person

	1951-52	1952-53
Murder.....	40	34
Attempted Murder.....	17	22
Manslaughter.....	104	105
Driving Whilst Intoxicated or Impaired.....	2,142	4,253
General Assaults.....	3,347	3,459
Total.....	5,650	7,873

The total of 34 murders is a decrease of 6 from the previous year. In Manitoba there was a sharp decline, only 2 such offences being reported as against a previous 9. Similarly, in the Yukon and Northwest Territories there was a reduction of 5, only 2 murders being reported. Prince Edward Island was free from this type of offence.

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			1
Acquitted.....							1	1		2
Reduced to Manslaughter and convicted.....	2		2	2						6
Committed Suicide.....			1				1			2
Insane.....			1					1		2
Awaiting Trial.....	1		2	1	2	3		10	2	21
Total.....	3		6	3	2	3	3	12	2	34

Cases of attempted murder totalled 22, an increase of 5. The sharpest rise in this category occurred in British Columbia which reported 7 such cases as against a single offence in the previous year.

There was little change in the 105 cases of manslaughter reported, the previous period having totalled 104. The most marked decline took place in Alberta, only 17 cases being reported compared with a previous 29. In contrast Nova Scotia reported 30 such offences, an increase of 10.

A large increase was reported in cases under section 285 dealing with the offences of "driving whilst intoxicated" and "driving whilst ability is impaired", 4,253 such cases being recorded, an increase of 2,111 or 98.6 per cent. The increase was general throughout all the provinces and territories, Nova Scotia being an exception with a total of 380, an increase of 54, or only 16.6 per cent. It should be pointed out, however, that the offence of driving whilst impaired was created as of June 30, 1951, so accordingly the figures quoted above for the previous year cover only nine months with respect to this offence.

There was a slight rise in general assaults, 3,459 such cases being recorded constituting an increase of 112 or 3.3 per cent. Included in this category are aggravated assaults, common assaults, indecent assaults and assaults occasioning actual bodily harm. A decrease of 49 cases in this type of crime was noted in British Columbia.

*Offences against property.*—17,615 investigations were made into crimes dealing with offences against property, an increase of 381 or 2.2 per cent.

**Table 5.—Principal Crimes Against Property**

	1951-52	1952-53
Robbery with violence.....	167	147
Theft of cattle.....	415	226
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	5,260	5,463
Other Thefts.....	11,270	11,589
Safecracking.....	122	190

Cases of robbery with violence totalled 147, a decrease of 20 from the previous period. The greatest incidence of offences in this category took place in British Columbia where 51 cases were reported; this is, however, a decrease of 48 per cent from the 98 cases of the previous year in that province. Figures for the other provinces reflect some increase over the five year average. A total of 65 convictions was registered.

Reported cattle thefts totalled 226, a decrease of 189. This figure is appreciably lower than the previous five year average of 324. Substantial decreases were noted in every province except New Brunswick where the 28 recorded cases indicated an increase of 5. In all, 68 convictions were obtained while a further 27 cases were still under investigation at the end of the year.

Other thefts, including theft of agricultural machinery, government property, grain, money, motor cars (vehicles), mail and thefts of a general nature totalled 11,589, an increase of 319 or 2.8 per cent. Over 95 per cent of these investigations came under the headings of thefts of money and securities, motor cars and general thefts. Theft involving government property totalled



144. Investigation resulted in a total of 3,314 convictions. There was no perceptible trend in the incidence of this type of crime except in Alberta whose total of 2,620 constituted an increase of 29.2 per cent over the previous year.

Investigations into the offences of breaking, entering and theft, and shop-breaking aggregated 5,463, being an increase of 203 or 3.8 per cent. Of these, 1,856 were burglaries and housebreakings, 585 convictions ensuing. A total of 3,607 investigations into shopbreaking offences resulted in 1,323 convictions.

There was a sharp rise in the number of safeblowings, the total of 190 being an increase of 68 or 55.7 per cent. The great bulk of these offences occurred in the four western provinces, only 16 being committed elsewhere. Sixty-seven safe attacks, over one-third of the total, took place in Alberta while 51 crimes of this category were committed in British Columbia. The upward trend was clearly defined in Saskatchewan with 37 cases as compared with a previous 3. Investigation resulted in 37 convictions; 50 cases awaited trial or were still under investigation at the end of the year.

While no new type of counterfeit Bank of Canada note was encountered during the year there was a relatively small but steady flow of the so-called "Buffalo" Canadian \$10.00 notes which were first circulated in Canada during the Labour Day week-end, 1949. In spite of the fact that substantial seizures of this type of counterfeit had been effected in the past there was a strong presumption that a considerable quantity of these bogus notes had been cached by members of the underworld, to be slowly released and circulated. An insignificant number of counterfeit notes of United States currency appeared in the Montreal and Eastern Townships areas of Quebec. Towards the year's end there were indications that counterfeit United States currency was being used by certain smugglers to pay for contraband merchandise brought in from the United States.

There was a very slight increase in the total number of juveniles implicated in Criminal Code offences, the year's total being 2,827, which is 15 in excess of the previous period. The over-all picture indicated no marked change except in the case of Newfoundland whose total of 422 offenders constituted an increase of 40.2 per cent. In contrast Prince Edward Island reported only 7 cases, a decrease of 40. An explanatory table appears below.

Table 6.—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

—	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Average	Criminal Code Offences by Juveniles 1952-53
British Columbia.....				823	864	844	648
Alberta.....	535	383	445	360	312	407	167
Saskatchewan.....	441	404	556	406	356	457	197
Manitoba.....	352	416	374	333	353	366	209
New Brunswick.....	215	270	254	252	204	257	171
Nova Scotia.....	233	218	181	194	182	202	150
Prince Edward Island.....	28	32	29	47	7	29	21
Newfoundland.....				301	422	362	304
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....				36	37	37	39
Total.....	1,804	1,783	1,839	2,812	2,827	.....	1,966

*Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities.*—The twelve months just concluded have been a period of continued uneasiness in our relations with the Sons of Freedom sect of the Doukhobors heightened during the past four months by an increasing number of acts of incendiarism and blasting.

A great deal of forbearance has been exercised in dealing with these people, and undoubtedly there was much to be gained by this policy during a time when every effort was being made by the Consultative Committee towards the relocation of the entire Doukhobor people in another part of the Province. Efforts to arrange for their transfer to the Adams Lake area, north east of Kamloops, have continued, but it now seems doubtful that this plan will come to fruition, and bitter opposition towards it has been voiced by residents of Kamloops and nearby communities.

Many Doukhobors are known to have been in favour of moving to the Adams Lake area, but with hopes now fading of any prospect of settling there, signs have been apparent that even the more conservative Doukhobors may feel that outbreaks of violence may focus attention on the necessity of taking action in the situation.

The year just closed has seen more than sixty separate acts of incendiarism or dynamiting, all attributed to Doukhobors. While estimates of the value of damage are not complete, it is safe to assume that it is in excess of \$300,000. While most of this may be laid at the door of the fanatical members of the Sons of Freedom sect, some few of the offences have, no doubt, been committed by the more orthodox Doukhobors in reprisal against damage by the Sons to their own property. Offences have followed the usual pattern of fires and dynamiting but there have been several attacks against power lines and poles made at strategic points where these installations crossed highways. It is fortunate that these attempts did not have more serious consequences. Depredations have been confined for the most part to established Doukhobor communities in the Nelson-Grand Forks areas, but there have been outbreaks as far west as Penticton and to the south east at Creston. Seven Sons of Freedom families moved to the latter point late in 1952; they had not been there long before several fires of undoubted incendiary origin occurred and a bomb, which fortunately failed to explode, was placed on the C.P.R. tracks.

During the hours of darkness, speeders preceded C.P.R. passenger trains operating through the Doukhobor region and guards under the supervision of this Force have been maintained on the more strategic railway and highway bridges. These have been supplemented by our men when the occasion called for it and the number available in Nelson Sub-Division for this purpose was increased by 20 during the year by arrangement with the Attorney General of British Columbia. In addition to bridge guards employed by the Department of the Attorney General, guards have been continued by the Department of Education, also under our supervision, on schools in the Doukhobor area.

In the light of the foregoing, it can readily be seen that while the more vulnerable points can be guarded it is a physical impossibility for a police force, however augmented, to patrol every bridge, underpass and culvert and every mile of track through the region. In addition to the Kettle Valley line of the C.P.R. which passes through this area, the Great Northern railway line running from the International border to Nelson has to be taken into consideration. One dynamite attack on trackage of this railway was made at Gilpin during the summer.

Negotiations undertaken with a view of facilitating the emigration of some of the Doukhobors from Canada have so far been fruitless and there now seems to be little hope of reducing the problem in this way.

Of the Doukhobors imprisoned in the B.C. Penitentiary in 1950 following convictions of arson and damaged property, only seventeen remained at March 31 following the release of a number of them on parole during the year.

The small settlement of Doukhobors at Hilliers on Vancouver Island was disbanded during the year, and members returned to the Interior.

**Federal Statutes**

Investigations totalling 35,070, which involved 64 Federal Statutes, were made during the year; this constituted an increase of 2,500 or 7.7 per cent. Set out below is the five year comparative incidence table.

Table 7.—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Average
British Columbia.....	1,357	1,910	3,096*	8,194	7,715	4,454
Alberta.....	1,386	1,432	1,759	1,695	3,166	1,887
Saskatchewan.....	1,047	1,335	1,459	1,903	2,772	1,703
Manitoba.....	1,222	1,598	1,236	1,866	1,834	1,511
Ontario.....	4,247	4,722	5,772	7,126	6,701	5,713
Quebec.....	4,354	4,367	5,187	7,276	7,655	5,768
New Brunswick.....	839	710	819	953	1,054	875
Nova Scotia.....	1,063	1,143	1,371	1,133	1,346	1,211
Prince Edward Island.....	1,022	721	763	604	639	750
Newfoundland.....			316*	525	750	530
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	799	1,093	1,040	1,295	1,438	1,133
Total.....	17,336	19,177	22,818	32,570	35,070	25,394

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.

The heavy volume of investigations undertaken during the year was occasioned by the same factors which caused the sharp rise in cases during 1951-52. While cases under the Customs and Excise Acts showed a small decline, this decrease was more than offset by significant increases in investigations handled under the Canadian Wheat Board Act and the Income Tax Act.

Registered convictions totalled 21,152; at the year's end a further 381 cases were awaiting trial, while there were 3,617 cases still under investigation; 392 cases were dismissed. As indicated in the classified summary of the disposition of all offences investigated,\* the major classifications of work under the Federal Statutes continued to be investigations under the Indian Act, The Income Tax Act, The Customs Act, The Excise Act and The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. A sharp increase was noted in investigations totalling 1,792 under the Canadian Wheat Board Act.

The 1951 revision of the Indian Act permitted Indians, previously denied the possession or consumption of intoxicants, to consume liquor in provincial licensed taverns or beer parlours, should the extension of privileges be sanctioned by the province. To date this provision has been implemented in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

The Indian Act was the source of the greatest number of cases under any one statute, a total of 9,272 investigations being undertaken. This constituted an increase of 285 over the previous period. British Columbia, with its large Indian population, was the scene of over half the offences, a total of 5,139

\*See Appendix C.

cases being reported, an increase of 247. Nova Scotia, the other province affected by the new legislation, reported only 80 cases, a decrease of 49 from the previous year. An aggregate of 8,858 convictions was registered.

Customs seizures during the year totalled 3,544, a decrease of 603 or 16.9 per cent from the previous year. The decrease was due to a departmental change in procedure covering double exemption entries which were previously referred to the Divisions for seizure action by various Customs ports. The local Collectors of Customs now handle cases resulting in seizures from returning Canadian citizens who had made more than one duty-free entry of goods obtained abroad during a period of four months. Only cases which cannot be satisfactorily concluded by correspondence are referred to the Force for seizure action; this policy has resulted in a substantial saving of man-hours in the field. Notwithstanding this the actual volume of work handled was greater because of a higher percentage of large seizures. This was borne out by an increase of 61 per cent in the amount of revenue received from the sale of seized goods.

Table 8.—Customs Seizures by Divisions—1952-53

	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels.....	15	.....	12	12	24	4	58	5	.....	.....	8	.....	138
Automobiles.....	19	.....	5	67	338	33	230	78	46	26	121	4	967
Beer.....	3	.....	.....	15	4	.....	5	3	3	.....	7	.....	40
Rum.....	8	.....	17	24	36	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	98
Liquors, Assorted.....	62	.....	24	20	104	2	22	4	3	1	15	.....	257
Cigars.....	.....	.....	600	64	6,117	35	1,499	570	59	.....	401	.....	9,345
Cigarettes.....	239	1	413	1,407	110,449	18	2,148	113	22	103	499	3	115,415
Tobacco.....	2	.....	18	15	117	3	40	13	1	10	65	.....	293
Aircraft.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8
SEIZURES.....	165	1	106	242	1,104	72	388	151	75	78	654	8	3,544

NOTE: Liquids shown in gallons; cigarettes in cartons (200 cigarettes per carton); tobacco in pounds.

American cigarettes were again the favourite commodity of the smuggler. Despite the employment of additional manpower and equipment this traffic continued to expand and the quantity seized during the period under review exceeded the previous year by 73 per cent. The recent cut in cigarette taxes reduced the margin of profit for the smuggler and at the year's end some slackening of the traffic had been noted. It is considered too early, however, to gauge the ultimate effect which the tax reduction might have on smuggling, the disparity between Canadian and United States prices still being substantial. The price differential was further increased by the premium on the Canadian dollar.

Following is a comparative summary for a three year period:

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Convictions.....	1,347	2,933	2,179
Revenue Collected.....	\$229,830 05	\$290,753 67	\$385,431 95
Vessels Seized.....	98	152	138
Vehicles Seized.....	854	982	967
Cigarettes Seized.....	3,384,200	13,514,000	23,083,000

There was a decrease of 7.3 per cent in the number of seizures under the Excise Act. The principal offences related to the manufacture and sale of illicit spirits; the steady decline of this type of infraction through the war and post-war years continued. The majority of stills seized were small, although several commercial or semi-commercial intended for large scale operation were encountered.

The illicit traffic in Canadian raw leaf tobacco remained almost on a par with that of previous years and was confined almost exclusively to the Province of Quebec.

Table 9.—Excise Seizures by Divisions—1952-53

	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	Total
Automobiles.....		2	4		11		3	9	5		1	35
Beer and Wash.....	19	239	2,391	175	12,391	10	363	3,869	408	457	8	20,330
Illicit Spirits.....	8	19	82	1	401	2	20	270	72	10	4	889
Liquors Assorted.....				29	3				3		2	37
Stills Complete.....	1	10	17	3	25	1	10	42	21	8	1	139
Still Parts.....	2	5	6	1	7		3	12	5	6	1	48
Cigars.....					1,493							1,493
Cigarettes.....					78					1	1	80
Tobacco.....					13,727		6					13,733
SEIZURES.....	7	25	36	9	124	4	36	84	51	27	10	413

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

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Seizures.....	532	435	413
Convictions.....	513	420	336
Revenue Collected.....	\$62,120 12	\$65,319 09	\$69,979 92
Stills Seized.....	177	163	139
Tobacco (pounds).....	20,436	13,668	13,733
Spirits (gallons).....	850	1,954	889

The Force's terms of reference with the Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue have been extended to include the laying of charges against employers who have failed to file returns respecting payroll stoppages for income tax purposes. This duty is additional to the previous responsibility for the prosecution of individuals who failed to file returns. Seventy per cent of all prosecutions under this statute were entered by members of the Force. The following three year table indicates the steady upward trend in this classification:

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Increase
				%
Number of prosecutions.....	2,210*	4,902	6,099	24.4
Fines Imposed.....	\$55,835 00	\$135,857 00	\$175,605 00	29.2
Fines Collected.....	\$46,015 00	\$125,327 00	\$163,171 50	30.1

NOTE: \* Five Months only.

There is no indication of any lessening of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs as the total number of arrests made by members of the Force for violations of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act is the highest it has been for several years. A concentration of addicts in the Vancouver area has led to more

intensive enforcement efforts on the West Coast; this accounts to a great degree for the rise in the figures covering arrests. There were 495 arrests made this year against 444 for the previous period.

Heroin (Diacetylmorphine) continues to be, with few exceptions, the only drug encountered in the illicit traffic. The price to the addict fluctuates slightly in the larger centres, the current price ranging from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per capsule in Eastern Canada to \$5.00 on the West Coast and \$15.00 in Edmonton.

Following the widespread publicity given to drug addiction among teen-age groups in the United States some concern was felt that a similar situation might exist in Canada. So far there has been no suggestion of such a trend developing in this country; except for one or two isolated instances there has been no indication of teen-age persons resorting to the use of narcotic drugs.

A joint investigation by the Vancouver City Police and this Force resulted in a number of persons being charged under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act for having furnished drugs to several teen-agers. Seven accused persons, including one woman, were convicted, the penalties imposed ranging from five to seven years in prison and fines up to \$1,000. In addition, six of those convicted were sentenced to be whipped. The imposition of whippings by the courts for violation of the Drug Act is rare and is an indication of the serious view taken of the supplying of drugs to young people.

The provisions of Part X(A) of the Criminal Code dealing with habitual criminals were invoked in three cases arising from convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. In each instance the accused was sentenced to an indeterminate period of preventive detention.

The criminal law of conspiracy was again invoked against persons who directed organized crime but did not actively participate therein. Five persons were convicted of conspiracy relative to offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. A further five charges were pending at the year's end, two in relation to the Customs Act and three under the Drug Act.

The epidemic of foot and mouth disease in Southern Saskatchewan during the winter and spring of 1951-52 finally ran its course. All restrictions on the movement of cattle were removed during the summer of 1952.

New legislation passed by Parliament included the Government Property Traffic Act which authorizes the Governor-in-Council to make regulations for the control of traffic on Government lands. The passing of this enactment has assisted materially in the enforcement of traffic regulations in Government owned areas where adequate legislation had previously been lacking.

## **Provincial and Municipal Laws and Territorial Ordinances**

The upward trend continues in the number of investigations carried out by the Force under the provincial and municipal laws. The duties in this category, in fact, account for a great part of the work done in the eight divisions of the Force concerned, especially under those acts dealing with the control of motor vehicles and, to a slightly less extent, intoxicating liquors.

In this direction greater efforts than ever before are being made by the provincial governments to maintain highway safety in the midst of the dual problem created by the rapidly rising number of motor vehicles on the roads and by the constant menace of careless, reckless and impaired drivers.

The measures taken by the governments were mainly to augment the Force's traffic patrol or to establish special highway details, to promote educational campaigns and in some instances, to introduce new legislation.

Preventive methods of traffic control were also concentrated upon. Police cars and motorcycles were conspicuously marked. Moreover, mechanical checkups and vehicle inspection programs were instituted in some provinces.

The liquor enforcement Acts have also come under scrutiny by certain provinces.

Alberta felt it expedient to establish in August a group of twenty members of the Force designated as the Special Alberta Liquor Control Act Enforcement Squad. Composed of two sections, the squad operates out of Edmonton and Calgary, and is mainly concerned with the suppression of bootlegging activities. Apart from these duties, it is available on request to assist municipal police forces on any liquor investigation of an uncommon nature.

In the other fields of enforcement of provincial legislation a great variety of acts have been dealt with. Action was taken, for example, under about fifty acts in Alberta and approximately forty-six in Saskatchewan during the year.

The work under the municipal laws of the one hundred and twenty-four cities, municipal districts, and towns policed shows a fractional increase. Most of the by-laws acted upon were those having to do with offences against the traffic and liquor laws.

The municipalities of Whitehorse and Dawson in Yukon Territory and the local administrative districts of Yellowknife and Hay River in the Northwest Territories do not employ peace officers of their own. Though no agreements exist, the R.C.M. Police enforce certain by-laws of these towns, such as the traffic by-laws, the dog by-laws and curfew by-laws.

The incidence of investigations made by the Force under both the provincial and municipal laws appears in Table 10.

*Territorial Ordinances.*—The ordinances that we are chiefly concerned with from an enforcement point of view are the respective Liquor Ordinances of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, and the Motor Vehicle Ordinance of the Yukon Territory. Most of the offences committed under the liquor ordinances are of persons intoxicated in a public place. The situation in that respect in the Northwest Territories is not too bad, but it is increasing in the Yukon Territory, mostly in the Whitehorse district.

There has always been a notable tendency on the part of the drivers in the Yukon to disregard the provisions of the Yukon Motor Vehicle Ordinance, particularly in respect to exceeding the speed limit, and the past year has been no exception. Every year sees a steady increase of motor vehicle traffic in the Yukon Territory, a great part of which is through traffic to Alaska. Highway traffic enforcement and the number of traffic accidents keep our Alaska Highway detachments busy.

Table 10.—Summary of Investigations Under Provincial Statutes and Municipal Laws

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Average
British Columbia.....			6,734*	18,217	20,594	15,182
Alberta.....	6,616	8,008	8,020	14,222	15,064	10,386
Saskatchewan.....	5,318	6,826	6,850	7,474	9,626	7,219
Manitoba.....	5,626	5,760	5,075	6,621	10,828	6,782
Ontario.....	51	36	53	64	57	52
Quebec.....		4	1	2		1.4
New Brunswick.....	5,617	5,466	6,081	7,196	11,152	7,102
Nova Scotia.....	12,176	12,652	11,268	10,715	11,096	11,581
Prince Edward Island.....	2,529	3,176	2,155	1,941	2,418	2,444
Newfoundland.....			1,219*	3,202	4,477	2,966
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	21	17	25	37	63	33
Total.....	37,954	41,945	47,481	60,691	85,375	56,489

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.

## Non-Criminal Investigations and Administrative Assistances

A sharp rise is again recorded in the number of non-criminal investigations made by the Force. As will be noted from the incidence of these, set out in Table 11, there was a total of 151,785, an increase of 27,129 over last year's figure. These cases represent investigations that have been made where there were no actual breaches of any statute. They are classified for the Force's statistical purposes as group two, and range from what might be called very minor enquiries to highly technical investigations. Frequently they require as much time to look into as those cases in which court action is eventually taken. They are also as diverse in character as they are plentiful in quantity.

In the provincial fields the investigating of highway accidents that fall in this category together with the related steps the Force must take against persons who have failed to comply with the financial indemnity acts of the Provinces and the conducting of vehicle inspections as well as drivers' examinations in some provinces account for a large percentage of these cases.

Enquiries dealing with certain fire regulations, taxation, public and child welfare, estates, investment securities, and missing persons, among others, made up the remainder.

An outbreak of rabies, which caused considerable alarm, occurred in Alberta in the early fall. The disease, which attacks dogs, wolves and livestock generally, spread rapidly, and the Force has been called upon to render a number of assistances to the authorities responsible for its suppression.

The disease took on serious proportions in the Fort Vermilion and Manning areas of the Province. Though a vaccination program was begun immediately by qualified veterinarians under the direction of the Health of Animals Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture, the rabies spread, with more and more cases being reported in all types of domestic animals.

Table 11.—Summary of Non-Criminal Investigations

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Average
British Columbia.....	4,576	5,113	8,741*	29,331	35,400	16,632
Alberta.....	20,575	19,283	18,333	17,184	21,280	19,331
Saskatchewan.....	13,955	13,487	12,039	12,757	14,997	13,447
Manitoba.....	9,323	11,552	13,917	13,922	13,701	12,483
Ontario.....	20,751	16,826	15,885	14,311	18,739	17,402
Quebec.....	8,351	8,238	7,193	7,829	11,256	8,573
New Brunswick.....	5,294	5,240	6,523	13,002	16,987	9,409
Nova Scotia.....	6,119	6,039	7,164	7,252	8,213	6,957
Prince Edward Island.....	845	771	854	910	912	858
Newfoundland.....		422*	2,641*	0,314	8,360	3,547
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,552	1,386	1,105	1,344	1,904	1,458
Total.....	91,341	88,357	94,395	124,656	151,785	110,107

\* Incomplete figures for period under review.

Provincial authorities joined forces with the Federal authorities; poisoning campaigns were commenced; and inoculations of all dogs in the Peace River district were carried out. Several persons were required to undergo the Pasteur treatment for the disease because they had come into direct contact with the rabid animals.



With the extension of the disease to the Edmonton district a sub-committee comprising Federal and Provincial Government officials and a representative of the Force was formed to recommend control measures. Depots were established at many detachments across the Province, where supplies were held for the shipment of heads of suspected rabid animals.

With the further spread of the disease to the southern portion of Alberta the whole Province was declared a restricted area and an amendment was passed whereby authority now exists for the destruction of stray dogs. Meanwhile, all dogs in the Province are required to be kept under restraint by their owners. The quarantine has been placed on the entire Province of Alberta and all lands in Western Canada north of the 53rd parallel.

At present the Force is lending assistance in the re-vaccination program of dogs in the northern region of the Province, and with the co-operation received from the general public, the incidence of rabies is showing a steady decline.

In the federal field the Force's work under this heading included investigations for other departments of the Government, such as enquiries on citizenship applicants, family allowances, and income tax. A great number of inspections of unlicensed premises under The Explosives Act and of retail drug stores were also carried out. Many enquiries have as well been made for other police forces, British and foreign agencies, municipal authorities and the general public.

### **Administrative Assurances**

In Table 12 will be found a five-year summary of the incidence of administrative assurances given to other departments and authorities by the Force. This year a total of 81,019 cases were entered—over 29,000 more than last year. The increase in the number of cases recorded, however, is misleading since the volume of work did not rise to this extent. The tremendous jump in our statistics is simply the result of recording cases in British Columbia that had not been entered in the Force's overall statistics before this year. Actually, only slight increases took place in Alberta, Quebec, P.E.I., Newfoundland and in the North. Still, the work performed under this heading remains extremely heavy, though it does not entail any investigational activity. Throughout most of the provinces it took the form of collecting census data in isolated regions, issuing various licences and permits and supervising pari-mutuel betting at all Canadian race tracks, with the exception of those in the Province of Quebec.

In the Northwest Territories and Yukon 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 reached out as in previous years to include the welfare of the native population, particularly the Eskimo. Assurances rendered to these people have again been extensive since all field work and most of the clerical work relating to Eskimo affairs are the responsibility of the Force. As will be seen from the map on page 25, plans are under way to open four new detachments in the Northwest Territories at Sachs Harbour, Banks Island; Cape Herschel, Ellesmere Island; Clyde River, Baffin Island;

Table 12.—Summary of Administrative Assistances

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	Average
British Columbia.....	2,988	816	697*	6,866	35,301	9,334
Alberta.....	8,807	10,571	11,126	9,580	10,797	10,176
Saskatchewan.....	2,086	2,762	3,776	2,929	2,756	2,862
Manitoba.....	2,618	3,705	1,780	2,893	1,953	2,580
Ontario.....	3,911	3,598	3,672	3,702	3,015	3,580
Quebec.....	2,473	2,535	3,077	4,112	4,841	3,408
New Brunswick.....	1,265	1,145	1,548	1,425	938	1,264
Nova Scotia.....	1,962	1,542	5,642	936	743	2,164
Prince Edward Island.....	380	353	353	323	415	365
Newfoundland.....		9*	8*	21	98	34
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	22,834	21,265	21,418	19,035	20,157	20,042
Total.....	49,314	48,301	53,047	51,822	81,019	56,701

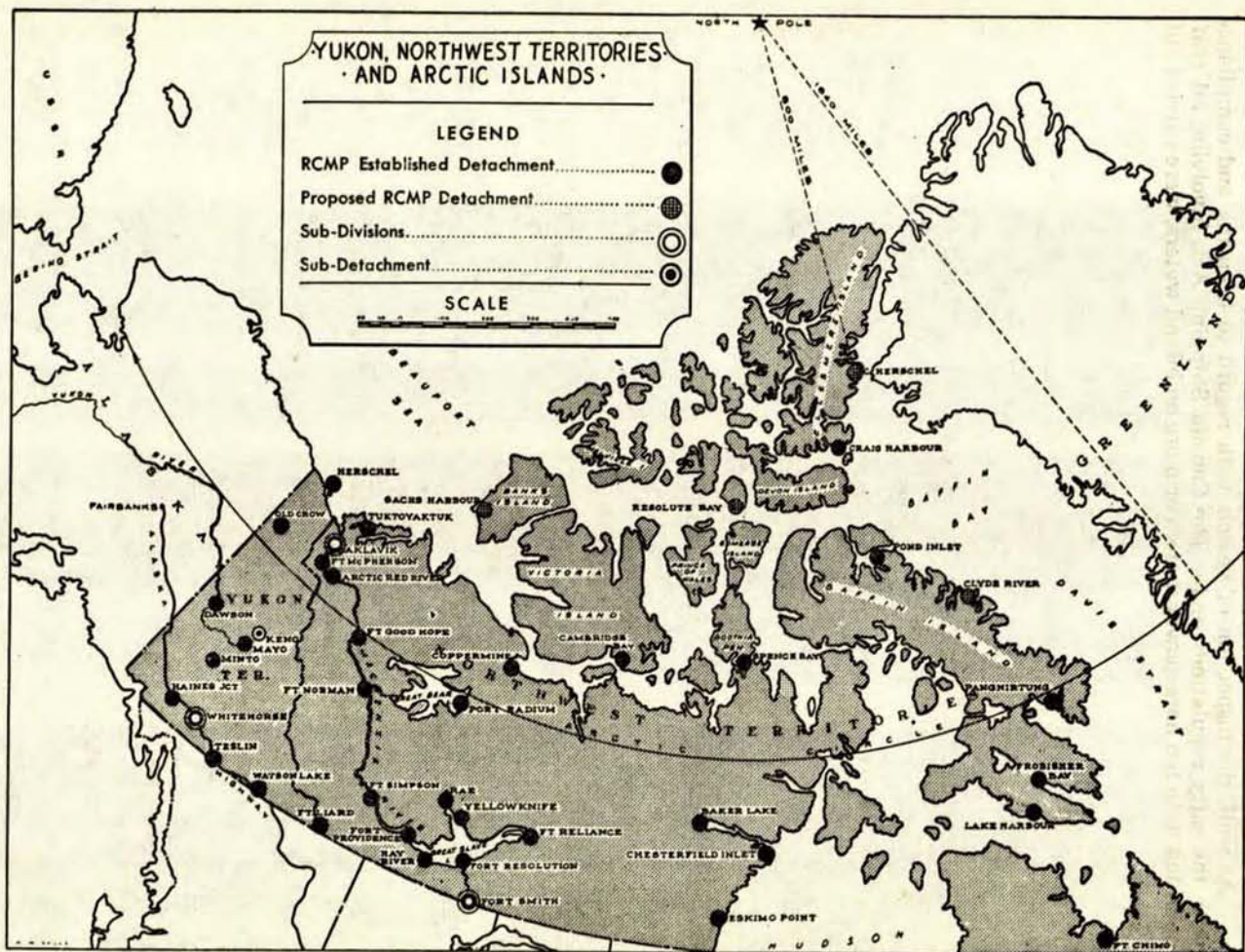
\* Incomplete figures for period under review. The large increase in British Columbia does not represent an increase in the work but in the method of recording cases.

and Resolute Bay. These detachments are being opened for the purpose of giving additional aid to the Eskimo and of encouraging them to settle in new districts where game is more plentiful. The Force has continued to supervise the paying of family allowances in kind, old age security and blind pensions to Eskimos, and the issuing of rations to the destitute, infirm and the sick and generally guarding their interests as well as in some instances, of organizing hunting camps, among other services.

To accomplish this work, many thousands of miles are covered each year. This year has been no exception. Long and arduous patrols have been made for the benefit of the Eskimo. Some idea of the extent of these may be gathered, I believe, from the recorded patrol mileage itself. A total of 632,545 miles was covered this year in the North, an increase of 39,423 miles over last year. 48,567 miles were travelled by dog team; 2,117 by snowmobile; 65,369 by boat; 39,700 by police aircraft; 129,213 by R.C.A.F. and public aircraft; 12,653 by foot patrols; 14,575 by railway; and 320,351 by motor vehicles.

It is interesting to note that dog mileage increased 19,155 and boat mileage 9,263. Many outstanding, individual patrols were made by these means, and it is difficult to present them in their proper light in a report of this kind. What are considered now to be routine patrols still encounter constant hazards in the form of extreme cold, sudden storms, tidal cracks in the ice along the coast and on the glaciers, uncharted waters, and other dangers. It is not unusual for single patrols to cover a distance of 1,000 miles and more for the purpose of surveying native conditions alone.

In British Columbia the assistances varied almost as much. The issuance of motor licences 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. Trade-, pool hall-, and dog licences have been issued in some localities, and, in 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 the Force has continued to serve the majority of civil processes when the service is outside the radius of ten miles from the sheriffs' offices.



In Alberta, where there is a considerable amount of this work too, the administrative assistances include such jobs as the collection of monies for intransit permits, highway traffic board permits and stock inspection fees. Liquor permits were also sold at a number of detachments and in the northern part of the Province vital statistics were gathered.

As well, the inspection of vessels with regard to licencing and compliance with the safty regulations under The Canada Shipping Act, involving all craft operated with ten horsepower motors or more on inland waters, were carried out.

## **Other Duties and Services**

### **Special Branch and Emergency Planning Branch**

The activities of these branches have kept up with the developments in their respective fields of security and planning, and the results of their work have been encouraging.

### **Protection of Federal Government Property**

The Force is charged with the responsibility for the security of many Federal Government buildings in several places across Canada, as well as for the protection of other Government property such as Federal District Commission parks and driveways.

The services of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires and the British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires have been again utilized for guard and patrol duties relative to the security of public buildings; a considerable saving in manpower has resulted, the role of the Force having been reduced to an administrative and supervisory one.

A total of 126 properties were afforded such protection, 76 being located in the Ottawa area. Contracts with both the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires and the B.C. Corps of Commissionaires were renewed to bring them in line with changing conditions. In addition to their duties as guards, Commissionaires were employed in the policing of Post Office lobbies and District Income Tax Offices during rush periods and in the policing of a number of Federal Parks in the Ottawa district. The relationship between the Force and the two Corps of Commissionaires continued to be excellent.

At Ottawa there are a small number of special buildings, notably the Royal Mint and the Governor General's residence, Rideau Hall, where regular members of the Force are still employed. In this connection, His Excellency the Governor General has seen fit to designate as "The Governor General's Troop" the detail of members of the Force on duty at Rideau Hall and Parliament Hill.

Formerly, all fire prevention duties in Federal buildings were the Force's responsibility in the Ottawa area; as the result of a recent Order in Council these duties have been reduced and now consist of the supervision of installation and maintenance of hand fire-fighting equipment and of the inspection of buildings for fire hazards.

A general surveillance was maintained by the Force over all Federal driveways and parks in the Ottawa district; this included traffic control, where necessary, by motorcycle, car and foot patrols. In the past, difficulty had been met in enforcing the provisions of the Order in Council providing for the management and regulation of vehicular traffic on Federal property other than that administered by the Federal District Commission. The passing of new legislation during the year removed the difficulties previously encountered and assisted materially in the successful prosecution of offenders.

As in the past, a substantial number of escorts and crowd control details were furnished during the year for special public functions and ceremonies which took place on Parliament Hill and around the National War Memorial.

### Collection of Revenue

Revenue collected on behalf of federal, provincial, municipal and other authorities amounted to \$2,189,928.46, an increase of \$353,933.29 over the previous year. These moneys were made up as follows:

*For the Federal Government:*

Revenue—general .....	\$401,214.82	
Fines .....	458,705.05	
Costs .....	111,726.45	
	<hr/>	\$ 971,646.32

*For the various Provincial Governments:*

Revenue—general .....	\$402,745.60	
Fines .....	396,849.80	
Costs .....	34,817.79	
	<hr/>	\$ 834,413.19

*For the various Municipal Authorities:*

Fines .....	\$337,450.29	
Costs .....	28,186.68	
	<hr/>	\$ 365,636.97

<i>For Others</i> .....		18,231.98
		<hr/>
		\$2,189,928.46

### Communications

Although no new mobile radio systems were installed during the fiscal year some additions to existing networks were made. In all a total of twenty-eight mobile two-way radio units were installed in police transport and thirteen detachment offices were provided with transmitters-receivers.

In the Province of New Brunswick an automatic radio relay station was constructed near Allardville to extend the radio coverage of the Moncton control station to the outlying detachments in the Campbellton-Bathurst area. With this unit in operation the Force will have efficient and reliable two-way radio communication to either Fredericton or Moncton along all of the important highways of the Province.

Additional mobile radio units were purchased for use in the radio network along the Quebec-U.S. border. The radio system in this area continues to be a very important weapon in the fight against smuggling.

In the Far North radiotelephone sets were supplied to the isolated detachments at Spence Bay and Craig Harbour to provide communication with the nearest Department of Transport or National Defence radio station. A total of five such detachments in the North are now radio-equipped and, although some servicing difficulties have been experienced, the equipment, by providing quick contact with the "outside", has proven a valuable aid to the detachment personnel. It is planned to equip two more detachments during the coming year.

Four of the patrol boats operated by the Force in the Great Lakes were fitted with two-way radios on the frequency of the Ontario Provincial Police network. The Ontario Provincial Police kindly agreed to relay by telephone any messages to and from the boats to the nearest R.C.M. Police Detachment and in return the boats have on many occasions provided assistance to the Ontario Provincial Police in connection with provincial law enforcement duties.

During the year most of the larger radio control stations were equipped with automatic standby emergency generating equipment which supplies primary power to the radio gear whenever commercial power facilities are

interrupted. The addition of these plants has increased the reliability of the radio networks of the Force and would be extremely useful during a national emergency when commercial power facilities are often interrupted.

The National Defence Teletype System continues to handle most of the telegraph point-to-point traffic of the Force to and from Headquarters; however, since it has resulted in faster and more accurate service the radio-telegraph network installed by the Force early in 1951 as a "back-up" facility is being used to an increasing extent. In addition it is only through the constant use of the circuits that the operating personnel can be kept proficient so that in the event of an emergency the system could be rapidly expanded to handle the majority of the telegraphic communications of the Force.

## Publications

The booklet, *Law and Order in Canadian Democracy*, which was revised during the year is now ready for distribution.

An *R.C.M. Police Textbook* has been published and will soon be issued for the use of all members of the Force who are engaged in investigational duties. This textbook should prove of great advantage as it contains descriptive material on nearly all phases of criminal detection.

A revised edition of the booklet *A Career In Scarlet* was also published and placed in circulation. This booklet is intended to give prospective recruits a broad outline of the background, tradition, and duties of the Force.

The *R.C.M.P. Quarterly* is the official general magazine of the Force. It is maintained by subscription. The circulation of this magazine now stands at eighty-five hundred.

The illustrated pamphlet *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police* is presently being revised, and it is expected that both French and English editions will be available early next year.

The *R.C.M.P. Gazette* is a monthly publication containing instruction articles in police work, notes on recent interesting cases, details concerning unsolved crimes and other related information of value to police forces generally.

## National Police Services

*Identification Work.*—The Identification Branch, Ottawa acts as a 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, previously referred to, and weekly card index. Furthermore, in certain instances, government employees are fingerprinted for identification purposes by their own departments; when the employee is detailed to a position requiring a security clearance, his fingerprints are submitted for search and returned thereafter to the department concerned.

In addition to the facilities at Ottawa the Force maintained thirty identification sections throughout the operational divisions staffed by members of the Force who are trained technicians; these sections were located for the most part at subdivisional points. The duties performed dealt mainly with the gathering of evidence at the scene of crimes. The facilities of these sections were available upon request to all police departments.

Table 13.—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1952-53	1951-52
<i>Fingerprint Bureau, "H.Q." Ottawa</i>		
Fingerprint forms rec'd—Criminal	61,982	60,645
—Non-criminal	95,199	82,339
Total Fingerprint forms rec'd	157,181	142,984
Identifications—Criminal	44,314	41,972
—Non-criminal	6,220	4,998
Active files	436,575	419,262
Photographs rec'd of persons under arrest or conviction	19,412	18,481
<i>Scenes of Crime</i>		
Fingerprint examinations made	1,870	1,408
Photography evidence and scenes recorded by	1,968	1,485
Reproductions for physical comparisons	217	215
Deceased persons fingerprinted	52	45
Persons fingerprinted for elimination or comparison	8,404	7,253
Prisoners fingerprinted on criminal charges	1,692	1,421
Prisoners photographed	2,672	2,417
Latent impressions identified—criminal	622	557
—non-criminal	1,104	883
Photostats made—general	61,176	68,834
Photographs made—general	151,719	125,403
Plans drawn	486	464
Unidentified photographic impressions to Ottawa for search or comparison	302	414
Visits to court to give evidence:		
Fingerprint	57	84
Photography	488	396
Plan drawing	239	177
Physical comparisons	35	23
<i>Crime Index</i>		
Known criminals added to Index	2,085	2,765
Additional information on criminals indexed	1,999	1,269
Unsolved crimes reported	2,671	1,951
Suggested identifications	1,379	722
Confirmed identifications	598	348
Wanted persons rec'd for notation	1,328	786
Wanted persons identified	634	265
Case histories of sex offenders supplied to Penitentiaries Branch	115	133
Central Document Filing System:		
Fraudulent cheques received	2,971	2,792
Fraudulent cheques identified	631	569
Anonymous letters received	68	139
Anonymous letters identified	9	9
<i>Firearms Registration</i>		
Total weapons registered	341,265	334,662
Weapons transferred	5,172	6,222
Weapons destroyed	169	270
Enquiries involving weapons	6,213	5,774
Weapons identified	400	417
<i>Ticket of Leave</i>		
Released on Ticket of Leave during year	783	704
Total at large on licences	1,243	1,238
Sentences completed under licences	747	746
Licences revoked for failing to live up to conditions	14	12
Licences forfeited for conviction of indictable offences	27	20
<i>R.C.M.P. Gazette</i>		
Subscribers	1,260	1,238
Index cards issued	1,189,496	1,307,823
Photographs published	2,159	2,282



The Scenes of Crime section is mainly concerned with such things as latent fingerprints, photographic data and comparison reproductions. The Crime Index section registers details about crimes and criminals from reports sent in by the police in the field. In turn it supplies police in the field with data concerning unsolved crimes and wanted or suspected persons. The methods used by important criminals when committing crimes are also catalogued in this section.

The Ticket-of-Leave Act authorizes the Governor General under such conditions as he may deem fit, to grant to any convict a licence to be at large in Canada during all or any part of his unsatisfied sentence of imprisonment. The Force is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the Ticket-of-Leave Act. The section referred to handles all pertinent details in this connection.

Details of the work performed during the year are set forth in Table 13.

*Crime Detection Laboratories.*—The Crime Detection Laboratories at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Ottawa (Rockcliffe), Ontario, are equipped and maintained to carry out scientific investigation in a wide range.

The Laboratory services of the Force are available to other Federal Government departments and to provincial and municipal police forces and law enforcement agencies throughout Canada.

A new Crime Detection Laboratory building at Regina was completed in March 1953; it is anticipated that the additional accommodation in the new building will make for greater efficiency of operation. A spectograph is now on order for the Eastern Regional Laboratory at Rockcliffe, while new equipment on order for the Regina Laboratory includes an X-ray diffraction unit and a double beam recording spectrophotometer for analysis of solutions, gases and crystalline and amorphous solids.

The work of the two laboratories showed a moderate increase; 992 cases were handled in comparison with 908 during the previous year. Personnel were absent from the laboratories a total of 753 man-days; of these 581 were taken up attending court as witnesses. Man-miles travelled by all means of transportation totalled 260,547.

One member of the staff attended the Philips Spring 1952 X-Ray Diffraction School at Mount Vernon, N.Y.; during 1953, three members were present at the Academy of Forensic Sciences in Chicago, Ill.

Details of the work carried out in the laboratories are tabulated in Table 14.

**Table 14.—Work Performed by the Crime Detection Laboratories**

Subject	Ottawa	Regina	Total
Serology.....	0	69	69
Toxicology.....	0	60	60
Firearm Examinations.....	39	2	41
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations.....	46	42	88
Shot and Powder Tests.....	2	6	8
Mechanical Investigations and Applied Physics.....	1	0	1
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	9	5	14
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	10	21	31
Physical Matching.....	2	9	11
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations.....	3	58	61
Spectroscopic.....	28	48	76
Chemical.....	31	66	97
Physical.....	25	24	49
Metallographic.....	1	1	2
Writings.....	200	173	463
Document Chemical Examinations.....	8	3	11
Document Physical Examinations.....	32	22	54
Photography.....	126	136	262

### **"Air" Division Services**

"Air" Division operations have been extensive. Nine detachments were deployed throughout the police divisions with a total of nine operational aircraft—one Stinson, one Grumman Goose, one Norseman, four Beavers, and two Beechcraft—and one Cornell Trainer, logging about 600,000 miles this year.

Working in conjunction with the land force flights have been made for such purposes as patrolling the Canadian-United States border on preventive service duties and the buffer zone in Saskatchewan that was set up to combat the spreading of foot and mouth disease. Independently, aircraft have carried out several mercy missions; transported supplies, government personnel, and police inspection parties to various sections of the country and have made many other trips of more routine nature.

The Grumman Goose amphibian located at Patricia Bay completed a three-month tour this year in which it touched down at nearly all detachments in the Mackenzie River district and around Hudson's Bay and patrolled into northern British Columbia and Yukon.

The Norseman stationed at Fort Smith had a busy season in the North. It accomplished a particularly long winter patrol that reached many settlements along the Arctic coast under difficult conditions of twilight and moonlight visibility and natural snow covered landings. The Beaver based at St. John's, Newfoundland, aided greatly in allowing the areas of Labrador and the provincial mainland that are usually isolated in the winter to be reached. Many flights to and from settlements in this region were made by this aircraft carrying magistrates, sick people and police personnel.

### **"Marine" Division Services**

Ships of the "Marine" Division operating out of Halifax concentrated mainly on patrolling the coastal waters of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P.E.I. and Quebec on anti-smuggling duties.

"Commissioner" class ships *Irvine* and *MacBrien* alternated in covering Newfoundland waters on general and preventive service patrols. These converted "Bangor" class, diesel minesweepers also served the purpose of transporting supplies and personnel to places in Newfoundland that can only be reached by boat. They also carried many ill people to medical centres for treatment and rendered assistances to ships in distress. The *Irvine* patrolled as far north as Nain, Labrador. All told, "Commissioner" class ships logged a total of 35,551 miles this year.

The motor launches *Fort Walsh* and *Fort Pitt* have also been active. The *Fort Walsh* operated out of Argentia, Newfoundland from June to January. The presence of this ship in the area had undoubtedly a good effect in keeping down the smuggling from St. Pierre. The personnel of this ship worked in co-operation with the land forces in searching ashore, policing celebrations and assisting in transferring sick civilians and mental patients to hospitals and institutions.

In May the *Fort Pitt* departed Halifax and proceeded to Rimouski, P.Q. to patrol the St. Lawrence River area. Later, it was found necessary to transfer this motor launch to Bagotville so that crew members could be utilized in searching sea-going ships there, which call from time to time to load bauxite. Several considerable seizures of cigarettes and bottled liquor were made.

The schooner *St. Roch* was placed in operation to take part in the Lunenburg Fisheries Expedition.

A squad of ten men of the "Marine" Division was placed on command to the division of the Force in New Brunswick to assist in searching sea-going ships at Saint John during winter operations.

It would appear that the presence of "Detachment" class patrol boats in the waters off the Maritimes, in the Great Lakes, and on the West Coast have assisted greatly in the enforcing of the Customs and Canada Shipping Acts. These naval harbour craft have also played their part in rendering assistance to disabled vessels, policing numerous aquatic public functions, and transporting supplies and government personnel.

Personnel of ships under refit at Halifax gave valuable assistance to the land force in Nova Scotia in the enforcement of the Acts pertaining to shipping and customs.

The number and location of vessels of the "Marine" Division will be found in Appendix B.

### **Police Dog Services**

Three Dobermann Pinchers and fifteen German Shepherd dogs are on the strength of the Force at the year's end, fourteen working in the police divisions and four undergoing training at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Fifty-one cases are recorded in which dogs were responsible for successfully concluding an investigation: ten in tracking criminals; twenty-four in finding lost persons and articles; and seventeen in searches under excise and liquor. Eighty-eight cases are entered in which dogs contributed valuable evidence towards investigation: forty-five tracking criminals; twenty-nine in finding lost persons and articles; fourteen in searches under excise and liquor.

The Force experimented for the first time in training dogs for guard duty. Three dogs were used for this project with good results.

Refresher classes for both dogs and their masters were held in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia.

## Administration

*Strength.*—The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1953 was five thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight, which consists of the following classes of personnel:

<i>(1) Uniform Strength:</i>			
Officers .....	124		
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables...	4,209		4,333
Special Constables .....	392		
Civilians .....	391		783
<i>(2) Civil Servants:</i>			
Permanent .....	161		
Temporary .....	711		872
TOTAL .....			5,988

This is a net increase from last year of 347, made up as follows: 208 uniformed members, 86 civil servants, and 53 civilians. The Reserve Force stands at 320, a decrease of 22.

To obtain replacements for normal wastage and to bring the Force up to authorized strength an extensive newspaper advertising campaign was undertaken. Due to the necessary processing of the seven thousand enquiries received, the full impact of the campaign has not yet been felt. In the past fiscal year 496 recruits were engaged from a total of one thousand and ten interviewed by personnel officers, and 20 former members were re-engaged. The year before, 765 recruits were taken on.

The employment of civil servants for clerical duties releases uniformed members of the Force for general police duties. This policy is being implemented wherever possible, with very gratifying results. At present there are 872 civil servants attached to the Force. Other civilian employees work in various special capacities and are deserving of much credit for the manner in which they have performed their work.

**Table 15.—Rates of Pay of the Force on March 31st, 1953**

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.....	400 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).....	264 00	3,168 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 (21 years of age and over 2 years in this rank)— After completion of training.....	220 00	2,640 00
On engagement.....	200 00	2,400 00
Constables 3rd Class (Under 21 years of age)— After completion of training.....	185 00	2,220 00
On engagement.....	170 00	2,040 00
Special Constables.....	(At rates authorized by the Minister)	
Civilian Employees.....	(At rates authorized by the Minister)	

During the year three commissioned officers, and 133 non-commissioned officers, constables and special constables were retired to pension.

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows: three acting superintendents were promoted to full rank of superintendent; three sub-inspectors were promoted to inspector; and six non-commissioned officers received their commissions as sub-inspectors.

*Pay.*—There was no general revision of or increase in pay during the year 1952-53. Table 15 shows the present rates of pay. There have been various adjustments made in the salaries of special constables and employed civilians during the past year.

*Discipline.*—A high level of discipline was constantly striven for, and few serious breaches of the Force's regulations occurred.

*Health and Insurance.*—An increase of one-half per cent took place in the number of days lost through sickness. The health of members of the Force was generally good. Nine deaths occurred. The Department of Veterans Affairs continued to look after the Force's medical, dental and hospital requirements in a satisfactory manner.

The Force entered into a contract with the Great-West Life Assurance Co., the Canada Life Assurance Co., the Confederation Life Association and the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for a group insurance plan to cover all regular members desirous of participating. The plan came into effect January 1, 1953. The present enrolment is three thousand and eleven. Consideration is now being given to admitting to the plan those special constables and employed civilians who have a permanent status in the R.C.M.P. It is gratifying to note that approximately 75 per cent of the recruits engaged in the Force since January 1 have applied to take advantage of this group insurance coverage.

*Bands.*—The bands at Ottawa and Regina played 149 engagements during the year which included twenty-one appearances by the dance orchestras. Many functions were participated in and school and summer concerts given. The Ottawa Band played fifty-nine engagements at twenty-five centres during a most successful one-month tour of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Total strength of the bands is sixty-nine, which includes two special constables and two reserve constables, all under the direction of the supervisor of music. Twenty-six members passed examinations of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto. Sergeant C. C. Bryson, Regina bandmaster, was successful in obtaining his A.R.C.T. degree.

*Training.*—Training has been actively carried on at "Depot" Division, Regina, and "N" Division, Rockcliffe. Facilities were extended with the opening of the Fairmont training centre, previously referred to. The three centres can accommodate 636 trainees: 338 at Regina, 200 at Rockcliffe, and ninety-eight at Fairmont.

Recruit training is divided into Part 1 and Part 2, each of about 15 weeks. When possible, Part 2 training is undergone in a different centre to that in which Part 1 is given; at present there are not sufficient facilities at Fairmont to accommodate Part 2 training.

The principal courses of training given during 1952-53 are shown in Table 16. In addition, "Depot" Division graduated 290 men from Part 1 training, "N" Division 203, and Fairmont thirty. Training in equitation was given to eighty-four members in "Depot" and fifty-eight in "N"; ninety-nine trainees are presently taking equitation, thirty-nine of these constituting the Coronation Ride.

Table 17.—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces—31-3-53

	Commissioner	D/Commis- sioner	A/Commis- sioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Staff-Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Show Sedans
"HQ" Division, Ont.	1	1	3	6	18	8	20	56	95	156	43	100	507					5	1		
"B" Division, Nfld.				1	1	1	2	9	23	118	2	3	160		1			27	2	7	
"L" Division, P.E.I.							1	3	8	23		2	43					18			
"H" Division, N.S.			1	2	2	1	4	17	41	152	5	10	235		6			90	2	14	
"J" Division, N.B.				1	3		4	12	40	128	7	9	204		1			69	4	17	
"C" Division, Que.				1	4	2	3	18	43	183	21	26	301					33	4		
"N" Division, Ont.				1	1	1	3	4	13	71	12	36	141	68				6	5		
"A" Division, Ont.				1	2		3	17	33	176	15	20	267					36	4	10	
"O" Division, Ont.			1	2	2	2	2	14	37	141	12	12	223					73	1	1	
"D" Division, Man.		1		2	2	2	4	24	56	213	16	13	333		2			108	5	1	
"Depot" Division, Sask.				1	2	3	3	16	13	323	36	46	443	108				7	6		
"F" Division, Sask.			1	2	5		8	29	75	266	8	10	404		3			140	3		2
"K" Division, Alta.			1	3	6		9	28	80	363	23	27	545		2			175	10	6	1
"E" Division, B.C.			1	3	7	4	15	55	107	638	39	63	932		2			221	18	6	
"G" Division— N.W. Territories					2		3	3	11	62	16	13	110			249		3	7		1
Yukon					1			7	30	38			38			7		9	5		
"Marine" Division				1	5		10	11	20	34	119		200					1	1		
"Air" Division					1		3	7	1	4	13	1	30				10				
Totals	1	1	9	25	64	24	97	323	703	3,086	392	391	5,116	176	18	256	10	1,071	78	62	4
Headquarters Staff	1	1	2	6	13	5	20	51	81	140	37	96	453					5	1		
Newfoundland				1	1	1	2	10	22	117	3	3	160		1		1	27	2	7	
Prince Edward Island				1	1	1	3	8	26	8	2	2	41					18			
Nova Scotia			1	3	7	1	13	26	56	177	105	10	399		6			91	3	14	
New Brunswick				1	3		4	13	40	123	7	9	200		1			69	4	17	
Quebec				1	3	3	3	18	44	181	26	26	305					83	4		
Ontario			1	2	7	4	11	40	99	431	49	70	714	68		2		117	10	11	
Manitoba				1	2	3	2	4	24	53	204	16	13	322		2	1	106	5	1	
Saskatchewan			1	3	7	4	11	47	86	580	46	56	841	108	3	2	2	147	9		2
Alberta			1	3	7		10	27	80	361	30	27	546		2	1		175	10	6	1
British Columbia			1	3	8	4	16	59	109	641	50	63	954		3	2		221	18	6	
North West Territories					1		1	3	8	62	17	12	104			249	1	3	7		
Yukon Territory					1			7	29	37			37			7		9	5		1
On Command—Special Duty: Abroad			1		2		1	2	10	14	6	4	40								
Totals	1	1	9	25	64	24	97	323	703	3,086	392	391	5,116	176	18	256	10	1,071	78	62	4

Table 16.—Training Program 1952-53

Nature of Course	Regina	Ottawa	Fairmont	Total
Part 2 recruit (15 weeks).....	409	172		581
Canadian Police College (3 months).....	30	30		60
*Refresher Classes A and B (5 weeks).....		60	90	150
Indoctrination, ex-British Columbia Provincial Police (6 weeks).....			168	168
Musical Ride.....		35		35
Identification (6 weeks).....		16		16
Drug Inspection (4 weeks).....		14		14
Motorecycle, 2 squads (2 weeks).....		20		20
Special Training.....		16	12	28

\* Refresher Class A—Constables from three to five years' service.  
Refresher Class B—Senior Constables and Acting Corporals.

Miscellaneous training, not included in the above, consisted, in part, of "Marine" Division refresher courses, training of postal inspectors, a provost course for R.C.M.P. members, and civil defence classes. Two pilots and two aircraft technicians of the "Air" Division attended the survival school of training, operated by the R.C.A.F. based in the Edmonton area.

Qualifying for their revolver marksmanship badges were 627 members; this number includes six members of the Reserve Force. Eleven members and one reserve constable also qualified for their rifle marksmanship badges.

Keen interest was again shown in service rifle competitions. A good representation from the Force qualified at various Provincial Rifle Association meets for places on teams taking part in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association meet at Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, in August, 1953. Two members won places on the team that is to represent Canada at the National Rifle Association meet at Bisley, England, in 1953: 10240 Sgt. C. C. Wilson of "A" Division and Spl. Cst. J. F. R. Doucet of "C" Division. Sgt. Wilson has qualified for the second consecutive year having shot at Bisley in 1952.

A musical ride was formed at Ottawa in the spring of 1952. It made the following appearances: Aylmer, P.Q.; Ottawa, Belleville and Toronto, Ont.; Portland, Ore.; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif. A further ride is in training in "N" Division, and it will take part in Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth's coronation procession in London on June 2, 1953; the musical ride will fill other engagements in England and Scotland before returning to Canada.

*Horses and Sleigh Dogs*—There are 176 horses, fifty-eight at "Depot" Division, sixty-eight at "N" Division, and fifty at the breeding station at Fort Walsh, Sask. This is an increase of twenty-three over last year's total.

There are 231 sleigh dogs for use in northern areas.

*Awards and Commendations*.—The R.C.M.P. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded to 215 members of the Force: twenty-three officers, 156 non-commissioned officers and constables, six special constables and thirty ex-members.

During the year 1475 recruits and in-service personnel received various awards in first aid from the St. John Ambulance Association. Twelve additional members received first aid instructor certificates, and will join with the many other members of the Force in lecturing to members and to young people in connection with the youth and the police programme, and to civil defence classes. Two members were given Priority Votes of Thanks, and six others received 10-year certificates.

In recognition of their contribution in time and effort to the advancement of first aid work, the following were admitted to or promoted in the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

To be Commander Brother—Commissioner L. H. Nicholson, M.B.E.

To be Serving Brother—11895 Cpl. F. M. Murray  
11563 Cpl. C. C. Munro.

Superintendent C. N. K. Kirk was appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General.

On February 5, 1953, His Excellency designated the detachment of members of the Force who traditionally serve as guards at Government House and the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, as "The Governor General's Troop".

Several conspicuous acts of bravery and devotion to duty worthy of inclusion in this report were recorded this year:

*15804 2/Cst. J. M. McCarthy:* Called to a Lloydminster, Alta., pool hall, this Constable, though off duty, could locate no disturbance. But on looking over the bystanders he recognized an ex-convict whom he sought to question. Culprit pulled an open knife but was disarmed. He then brought out a rifle from under his coat, and though Cst. McCarthy partially disarmed him, the ex-convict during the struggle slashed at the Constable's head with a second knife. The attacker was finally taken in and sentenced to 4½ years in the penitentiary on this and armed robbery of the pool room. Cst. McCarthy received the Commissioner's commendation and a grant of \$50.00 from the Fine Fund.

*15404 Cst. W. T. McLean:* On patrol duty at Prince George, B.C., this member learned that two brothers were unconscious at the bottom of a 43-foot well; they had been overcome by fumes from a gas driven pump. Cst. McLean attempted to descend the well, but dense fumes drove him to the surface. A bystander was then lowered into the well but had to be pulled up and was revived through artificial respiration given by Constable McLean. The constable went down again using a respirator; the equipment did not work so he removed it and brought up one man. Respirator was adjusted but had to be removed during second descent; the other man was brought up. Though very ill himself Cst. McLean made valiant efforts to resuscitate the brothers, but they were dead. Consideration is being given to a suitable award to Constable McLean.

*15929 Cst. J. L. Belliveau:* While policing a regatta at Oka, Quebec, a 225-pound man fell off the judges' barge into deep water. Cst. Belliveau at once plunged into the water, in full uniform, and succeeded in saving the drowning man. This Constable received the Commissioner's commendation and a grant of \$20.00 from the Fine Fund.

*15011 Cst. M. M. Collins and 15238 Cst. G. L. Richardson:* A Cadillac, Saskatchewan, building was entered, a car was stolen and it was thought that B.C. licence plates were then put on the stolen car. Constables Collins and Richardson of the Calgary C.I.B. spotted the car and started questioning the various occupants. The driver slipped out and Collins, though unarmed, gave chase on foot, leaving Richardson to guard car and occupants. The escaping driver fired at Cst. Collins but the constable bravely continued pursuit; assisted now by a member of the Calgary City Police. Culprit was found to be a well-known criminal, and was sentenced to a long prison term for a number of burglaries and the shooting offence. Both members were commended by the Officer Commanding "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta for their actions in this case.

*13112 Cpl. F. Thompson:* On a Sunday in December, three boys fell through the ice in Dow's Lake, Ottawa. One reached safety by himself. Cpl. Thompson of "HQ" Division and Mr. Henry May, who were out driving with their families, came to the rescue at once. The rescuers broke through the thin ice, but they carried on and pulled out one boy safely. Though he was exhausted,



Cpl. Thompson again entered the water and rescued the remaining lad. In recognition of their heroic act, both Cpl. Thompson and Mr. May were awarded parchment certificates by the Royal Canadian Humane Association.

14224 Cst. C. Rachel and 16073 2/Cst. J. R. A. Clarkson: Two deserters from the Armed Services started a career of crime involving burglaries, car thefts and armed hold-ups. R.C.M.P. detachments were alerted. The men were spotted in a car by Constables Rachel and Clarkson in St. James, Man. The culprits then drove off at speeds of 80 and 85 m.p.h. but the constables caught up with them. The men separated on jumping from the car and one was found by Cst. Rachel. The other fled, firing at Cst. Clarkson, but the constable closed in and disarmed him. They received the Commissioner's commendation.

15226 Cst. W. G. Pooler, 15627 Cst. D. R. Winn and 17299 2/Cst. J. C. Groves: A man attempted to rob a Williams Lake, B.C., bank, wounded the manager and then escaped. A police detail of Csts. Pooler, Winn and Groves followed tracks from the scene of offence. While searching bush country they suddenly came face to face with the culprit who covered them with a pistol and ordered them to drop their arms. Instead, the constables scattered and in the exchange of shots Cst. Winn wounded the wanted man. The offender was sentenced to twenty years. He also faces a murder charge at Maxville, Ont. The three men received the Commissioner's commendation for their actions in this case.

11165 Cpl. E. Stanley, 15298 Cst. J. F. Friend and 17047 3/Cst. G. H. M. Annand: An East Kildonan, Manitoba, bank was held up and robbed of \$7,000 by two armed bandits who escaped in a stolen car. R.C.M.P. co-operated with Winnipeg and East Kildonan police in setting up road blocks. Two days later two strangers were observed in a nearby village. Ten members of the Force under Cpl. Stanley searched the sparsely populated, heavily wooded area. Csts. Friend and Annand stopped two men on a trail for questioning. Suddenly one attacked Friend and in the struggle that followed the other shot him from close range, severely wounding the constable's face and neck. Cst. Annand opened fire at once and help soon arrived. In the ensuing battle one bandit was killed and the other wounded. The survivor was given 30 years in the penitentiary. All but \$20 of the loot was recovered. The action taken by these three men was highly commended by the Commissioner.

## Supply

**Quarters.**—The moving of the headquarters of the Force from the Justice Building, Ottawa, to its new location in the suburb of Overbrook, Ottawa, was commenced on January 20, 1953. As certain alterations were incomplete, coupled with the lack of telephone lines, some delays were experienced during the move, but with the exception of the Identification Branch, the transfer of which has been deferred until telephones become available, this large undertaking was completed within three weeks with very little interruption in work. This move affected a personnel of between eight and nine hundred and consisted of 365 loads of furniture and equipment, which had an approximate total weight of some 1900 tons.

The new building is the property of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Ottawa and is rented by the Department of Public Works on behalf of the Canadian Government for a term of five years, with the option of renewing the lease for a further term of two years if required. This building provides an area of approximately 269,000 square feet with about 200,000 square feet of usable space.

To provide full accommodation for this headquarters another 40,000 square feet would be required, and owing to this the supply stores and tailor shop have been left in their present location at 294 Sparks Street.

Provision has been made in the estimates of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year 1953-54 for the erection of a temporary building, with an area of 12,500 square feet, at the rear of the main building to provide for normal expansion during the next five years.

A mess has been established in the new building capable of meeting the demands of approximately eight to nine hundred people for the midday meal and about fifty single men regularly. A small area on the fourth floor of this building has been set aside for the accommodation of these single men.

"A" Division, which is responsible for the field work of the Force in the Ottawa area and Eastern Ontario, will continue to maintain its headquarters in its present location in the Canadian Bank Note Building, Wellington Street.

Plans will be made for the acquisition of land and the construction of permanent accommodation for the headquarters of the Force upon vacating the present building when the lease expires, and this matter is now in the hands of the Department of Public Works.

The construction programme of the Force, held in abeyance during the war years owing to the high cost of labour and materials, was resumed on a small scale in 1947 and increased in 1950, but for various reasons much of the construction commenced in 1950 was not completed until 1952. In Newfoundland, there were a few instances where land had to be expropriated for lack of clear titles. When titles were obtained further delays were occasioned in surveying the property to obtain the information necessary to draw up plans and specifications.

The sum of \$3,787,850.00 was voted for new construction in 1952-53, but about sixty per cent only of the programme begun during the year was completed.

Standard type detachment buildings have been erected this year at Placentia, Whitbourne, Stephenville Crossing and Deer Lake in Newfoundland; Port Hawkesbury in Nova Scotia; Fort Erie in Ontario; Emerson and Manitou in Manitoba; and Carlyle and Glaslyn in Saskatchewan.

Detachment buildings commenced at the beginning of 1952 are nearing completion at St. Lawrence, Burin, Stephenville and Clarenville, Newfoundland, and Fort Chipewyan and Fort McMurray in Alberta.

In many instances it has been found more economical to purchase than to build and suitable quarters were obtained in this manner in Shediac, New Brunswick; Arborg, McCreary and Sprague in Manitoba; Sturgis in Saskatchewan; Beaverlodge in Alberta; and Fort St. James in British Columbia. At Truro, Nova Scotia, a building large enough to accommodate both the subdivision and detachment was purchased as well as officers quarters. Similar quarters were also purchased at Nelson, Prince Rupert, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

It is planned next year to erect ten more detachment buildings in Newfoundland and four in Labrador; also one at each of the following points: Alberton, P.E.I., Glace Bay and Kentville, N.S., Campbellton, N.B., Churchill, Ste. Rose du Lac and Norway House, Man., Broadview, Punnichy, Stony Rapids, Tisdale and Uranium City, Sask., Salmo, Red Pass, Burns Lake, Alexis Creek, Lake Cowichan, Osoyoos and Port Edward, in B.C. Negotiations are also underway for the purchase of detachment buildings at Grand Falls, N.B., Fort Vermilion and Vauxhall, Alta.

Major construction projects, such as alterations to the meteorological building at Saint John, N.B., transferred from the Department of Transport for the use of the Force, have been completed, and it is planned to erect a senior non-commissioned officer's residence at the rear of the main building. Major alterations are required as well for the divisional barracks at Fredericton, N.B.

It is hoped to construct an addition to the divisional headquarters building at Montreal to provide storage for police cars and seized motor vehicles, and sleeping quarters for the single men.

At Rockcliffe, the new administration building is almost completed and ready for occupancy. Tenders have been awarded for an addition to the present barracks building and a contract has been entered into for the construction of a new feed storage building during the forthcoming year.

At Regina, the crime detection laboratory has been completed, the new "C" Block is half completed and it is expected that a start will be made on the non-commissioned officers' residences, consisting of one single house and two duplexes. The new fire hall is finished and tenders have been called for an extension to the present garage, the erection of which is to be commenced shortly.

Plans and specifications are being prepared for a division mess and cafeteria at Regina, a combination garage, storage and artisans building at Edmonton, Alta., and a combined lecture hall, gymnasium, artisans shop and revolver range at Vancouver, B.C.

In the Yukon Territory, officers' quarters and the construction of two duplex houses for married non-commissioned officers at Whitehorse were undertaken by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation through the Department of National Defence and are almost completed.

In the Northwest Territories the construction of combination living quarters, office and cellroom was proceeded with at Simpson, but will require a few more weeks to finish.

*General Supplies and Equipment.*—In the procurement of general supplies, clothing, kit and other equipment, some difficulty has been experienced in the past year due to the failure of contractors to meet the delivery schedules promised. In view of the limited quantity of clothing held in our stores these

slow deliveries cause a considerable amount of inabilities on requisitions to accumulate. The delay in deliveries is particularly true in the case of brown serge jackets, a large number of which were not delivered by the end of the fiscal year, necessitating the carry-over of a larger total of outstanding commitments than is usually the case.

In general, the quality of the clothing and kit supplied is good and even in those cases where delivery difficulties have been encountered, the garments produced are fully up to standard. The exception to this rule is to be found in the case of scarlet serge tunics as some complaints have been received that, despite rigid inspection, the garments supplied in the last year have not been quite as satisfactory as in previous years.

Prices paid for woollen and cotton goods have been substantially lower than those which prevailed during the fiscal year 1951-52. These lower prices are a reflection of the sharp drop that took place in the wool market in the late summer of 1951, and it is anticipated that purchases for the coming year will be maintained at about the same levels as in the fiscal year 1952-53.

It has been found necessary in view of the increasing work to establish two additional tailor shops at Rockcliffe and Vancouver respectively for the purpose of making repairs and alterations to uniforms at those points.

In accordance with present plans the Force will be completely equipped with 38 Special revolvers within the next two years.

The average net cost of units of motor transport for the Force has also shown a decline due to the budgetary changes in the taxes on passenger cars. In all, the Force purchased some 369 new units many of which were replacements for vehicles that had become unserviceable through fair wear and tear. It is interesting to note that on the average, replacements of old cars were made at mileage of approximately 73,000.

The system of centralization followed by the stationery section, whereby all stationery supplies and office equipment are distributed direct from Ottawa, continues to function satisfactorily and despite the fact that over 300 tons of stationery have been shipped from the central stores this year no serious difficulties have been experienced.

Two hundred and seventy-five typewriters were purchased and distributed last year to the various divisions and detachments of the Force, mostly as replacements. However, due to increase in personnel and the urgent need for the replacement of old typewriters, it is estimated that three hundred and twenty-five will be required for the year 1953-54. The cost of stationery generally shows a downward trend.

## Conclusion

While the year just past has been marked by no spectacular developments, special attention has been given to eliminating faults in our organization, to improving our training procedure, and to adjusting personnel placement with a view to getting maximum efficiency from available strength.

There has been a noticeable increase in the work-load but at the same time progress has been made in filling our strength establishment despite normal wastage. I have hope that we may reach our full authorized strength in 1953.

The move of Headquarters to the Seminary building at Hurdman's Bridge has resulted in vastly improved working conditions for the staff and has brought together practically all the elements of Headquarters under one roof. It has also allowed for a survey of our office layout and functions, a survey which could not be carried out in our old quarters but something which I am now convinced will result in more efficient operation, as well as in economies. In the conduct of this study we have had the help of the Organization and Methods Division of the Civil Service Commission and I must express appreciation for the thorough and competent manner in which that Division carried out its examination.

During September I visited most of our detachments in northern British Columbia and the Yukon, as well as Fort Liard, N.W.T. and some of the Peace River Detachments in Alberta. In December I attended a Session of the Northwest Territories Council at Fort Smith, and in January I was able to inspect a few of our detachments in the Hudson's Bay country and the Arctic.

Plans are now well underway for setting up an Inspection team, headed by a senior Officer of the Force, to carry out systematic and regular inspections of all division and sub-division headquarters and a few representative detachments. This system will, it is felt, allow for more decentralization and the removal of certain controls and returns now in use.

The Force has benefited from friendly co-operation extended by many government departments and agencies and the help thus given is heartily acknowledged.

In the provinces where the Force is under contract and in the towns and cities where our men act under agreements as municipal police we have had a full measure of support from those various officials with whom we work. I am also able to report that the good co-operation which of recent years has marked our relationship with other police forces in the country has continued. I venture to say that the general public are unaware of the close day-to-day exchange of help between Canadian law-enforcement agencies—an exchange which is essential if we are to give the service expected of us.

Once more the Force must thank the different consultants and advisers, some from the Government Service and some from outside agencies, who have given freely of their time and specialized knowledge to assist us. Likewise I wish to thank the press for the accuracy and consideration shown when reporting our work.

Finally I record with pleasure my appreciation to all members of the Force, regular and reserve, Civilian employees and Civil Servants for their loyalty and for the team-work displayed in furthering the work of the Force during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. H. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## Appendices

### Appendix A

Selected from the medley of cases that occurred this year, the following are included in this report because it is felt that each illustrates certain features of the Force's work that may be of interest to the public and to other police forces either through the uncommon nature of the investigation itself or through the results obtained.

#### R. v. Cunningham

Albert Thorsen, a 72-year-old widower and pensioner, lived alone in his one-room cabin near Savory, a flag stop on the Canadian National Railways close to the section point of Endako, 120 miles west of Prince George. Thorsen, a familiar figure in the district with his horse-drawn two wheel cart, was seen in the neighbourhood on September 14 and 16, 1951, accompanied by a stranger, a man judged to be about 65 years of age. Ernest Mould, local section foreman, learned from Thorsen that he was planning to visit Vanderhoof for medical treatment and that he seemed pleased with the fact that the stranger, a new found acquaintance, had agreed to look after his cabin and horse while he was away.

Four days later neighbours noticed Thorsen's horse loose on the range. This and the fact that the elderly man's whereabouts was unknown caused Theodore Jacobsen, a storekeeper of Endako, to telephone the R.C.M.P. detachment at Burns Lake, some 30 miles west, and express his fears about Thorsen's well-being. Acting on the suggestion made by the police, Jacobsen with two companions went to Thorsen's cabin, which they found padlocked. Forcing entrance to the cabin they found Thorsen's dead body on the floor covered with blankets. He had apparently been shot.

An R.C.M.P. party arrived an hour later to inspect the cabin. Thorsen had apparently been dead for several days and this was confirmed by medical examination later. It appeared to the investigators that he had been shot while sitting at the table eating a meal. Subsequent investigation established a good description of the missing stranger and his recent movements as well as the murder weapon, a .303 rifle, which was located concealed in the pit toilet outside the cabin.

For several days investigation continued without any positive leads being uncovered. Then on October 11 a man who gave his name as Allan Bruce Cunningham walked into the R.C.M.P. detachment at Clinton, 280 miles south of Prince George. To the constable in the office he said, "I'm giving myself up. I've committed murder." And later: "I beat a murder rap in 1941 at Prince George but this one bothers me. I did something at Endako."

Cunningham appeared sober and quite rational. He also fitted the description given earlier to the police, and stains on his clothing removed from his pack-sack were later proved to be blood stains. His further statements and evidence gathered by the police seemed to link him unquestionably with the crime.

Cunningham was removed to Prince George and formally charged. His fingerprints were identified with prints found at the scene and revealed that he possessed a lengthy record dating from 1920 for such offences as theft, forgery and shop breaking. He had also been acquitted from a charge of murder at Prince George in 1941, the police records of this case suggesting that he had pronounced homicidal tendencies. At the preliminary hearing at Prince George on November 27 Cunningham was committed for trial, which was set for the Prince Rupert Assizes in May, 1952.

On his arrival at Prince Rupert, Cunningham told the police that he intended to plead guilty, and this information was conveyed by the Crown prosecutor to Mr. Justice H. S. Wood.

When the trial commenced, the Court observed that Cunningham had no counsel, and advised him that counsel could be assigned him if he wished. Cunningham replied that he did not wish counsel, that he had no defence to offer, and that he wished the case to be proceeded with.

The charge was read and Cunningham was asked by the Court if he wished to plead and he stated his assent. The Court anticipating his plea questioned him on whether he understood the difference between murder and manslaughter. Cunningham replied that he did. When asked how he pled to the charge he replied that he pled guilty.

Following this the evidence of the two psychiatrists, Doctors E. A. Campbell and D. C. MacDonald who had examined Cunningham, was then heard and both stated that Cunningham possessed an educational standard equivalent to high school or first year university, was mentally fit to understand the plea to the charge and to realize what the consequences would be. His Lordship then stated that he would hear evidence in corroboration though he cited a case where the judicial confession of guilt had been sufficient to sustain a conviction. Testimony was given by Theodore Jacobsen and police witnesses.

At the conclusion of this evidence the Court called for a brief adjournment and requested the doctors to see Cunningham again. On the resumption of the proceedings Dr. Campbell took the stand and reiterated his previous opinion and was supported by Dr. MacDonald. They said that in view of Mr. Justice Woods' remarks from the bench they had asked Cunningham point blank why he had committed the murder, a question that they had refrained from asking him in former interviews because they felt it would not be proper, and that Cunningham freely admitted that it was for the money he had understood Thorsen to have on his person or cached on his premises, believed to be about \$700.00. The sum actually found by Cunningham was \$40.00 and no other moneys belonging to Thorsen existed.

The Court then instructed the Registrar to read the charge and added to the accused that under the circumstances he could do no other than accept his plea.

On May 12, 1952 Allen Bruce Cunningham was sentenced to hang. The sentence was carried out on August 5, 1952, at Oakalla Prison Farm.

Throughout the period from the day of his arrest up to the conclusion of the trial, Cunningham's demeanour and attitude toward his fate remained steadfast. Much of the time in jail he spent reading murder mysteries. On several occasions in conversation with the police he spoke of the "murder rap" he had "beat" in 1941, and said that he knew from his experience and knowledge of Canadian justice that the odds against his escaping a second murder charge were impossible. It seemed that in the three weeks between the time of the murder and the day he surrendered at Clinton, this opinion had become fixed in his mind and it led to his unshakeable decision to plead guilty and take the consequences.

The acceptance by the Court of this plea of guilty to murder establishes a precedent in British Columbia legal history.

#### **R. v. Kerr**

One man had lost almost \$500 playing the wheels of fortune. Several other citizens attending the Agricultural Fair at Mission, B.C., were also losing too much money. So much so, in fact, that their suspicions were aroused and they complained to the local R.C.M.P. detachment.

Dressed in civilian clothes the police kept two stalls with roulette wheels under close observation. So far as they could see, the wheels were apparently being operated legally. At least, they could detect no obvious braking devices. Moreover, it seemed impossible to them that such a mechanism could be connected to the type of wheel being used.

Not entirely satisfied, however, the investigators decided to go into the matter a little further, and near closing time, they asked the man who had the concession for the midway to explain how the wheels operated. He agreed but said that he only handled the rides and had made arrangements with George Alexander Kerr to operate the games of chance.

On examining the wheels it didn't take the police long to see that each had an ingenious method of braking that made it possible for the operators to stop them where they wished. The wheels were spun horizontally. From the undercentre of each wheel a shaft ran down through a bracket fastened to the table, the end of the shaft standing on a piece of glass on the table top. The wheels turned in a bearing that was held in the bracket about three inches from the top of the table. Between the top of the bearing and the point where the shaft joined the wheel there was a clearance of approximately  $\frac{1}{32}$  of an inch. When the operator applied pressure to the footboards the section of the table under the shaft would drop this minute fraction and allow the shaft to fall farther through the bracket with the result that the wheel would come into direct contact with the top of the bearing and thus brake it.

The police now got in touch with Kerr himself. In demonstrating the operation of the wheels, Kerr, the police saw at once, placed a thin piece of glass on the table under the shaft in place of the original glass the police found, which now eliminated entirely the  $\frac{1}{32}$  of an inch clearance between the wheel and bearing, and which had the effect of permanently braking the apparatus. The investigators quickly pointed this out to Kerr.

At his trial before His Honour H. J. Sullivan, Judge of the County Court in New Westminster, Kerr was convicted and fined \$1,500, or in default, sentenced to serve one year with hard labour.

### The Midas Touch

Police service dog "Asta" was obviously fatigued. The German Shepherd had worked four continuous days in sultry weather on a previous police case and had travelled over seven hundred miles by car and railway speeder to reach the Derwent District of Central Eastern Alberta, where she had been urgently called.

Strictly speaking, this case at Derwent wasn't even a police matter. No crime had been committed. In fact, only one person had anything at stake on the outcome of "Asta's" search. This man was Steve Babyn, a progressive young farmer of the small Alberta town. And to him, it meant a great deal.

Three days ago Mr. Babyn had begun plowing his rolling stubble field, his till set for two and one-half inches but sometimes cutting six. The area "Asta" was taken to on her arrival this night was a stretch Babyn had finished, about two miles in length and twelve feet in width.

Her master started her searching off leash. The tilled soil was powdery dry, and in a short time the dog's nostrils, mouth and throat were caked with black dust, which made breathing difficult for her. A greater handicap than this was Babyn himself. In the three days before Asta's arrival, Babyn and his brother had painstakingly examined the area she was working, and as a result Babyn's scent saturated the soil and confused the dog. As the search went on, Asta noticeably slowed down and had to be encouraged more and more. The



adverse conditions and the strain of a steady week's work began to show on her. Finally, after covering over 10,000 square yards, Asta was taken off the search, fed, and allowed to rest overnight.

Next morning, the dog was returned to the scene. It had rained during the night and the soil was soggy. It was feared that the rainfall might have washed out the scent. But the air was cool, and Asta was rested and fresh, and, as she began to nose the ground, showed it.

Working eagerly ahead of her master about twenty yards, she was seen to get scent suddenly, dig quickly, and take something in her mouth. Then she turned and trotted back to the party and dropped the object in her mouth at Mr. Babyn's feet.

It was Babyn's lost wallet.

The wallet contained Babyn's driver's licence, his liquor permit, some personal snapshots, several important receipts, and cheques and cash, which included a small sum of church money, totalling \$1,123.30.

Needless to say, Asta won another extremely enthusiastic supporter, and added another notch in her already well-notched collar.

Unquestionably, too, "Asta's" uncanny ability to disinter the invisible time after time has given considerable prestige to the adage that a dog is a man's best friend—at least, in this case.

#### Kenneth Northcote—Accident on Mount Coquitlam, B.C.

In May 1952 a party of three university students under the leadership of James Roddick, a veteran surveyor, established base camp near Mount Coquitlam, B.C., and commenced their season's operations for the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. The hills leading to this area reach down into the populated Lower Fraser Valley. Mount Coquitlam itself lying between the Pitt and Coquitlam Lakes is a mere 20 air miles from Vancouver but access to these mountains is difficult in the extreme owing to the many peaks, sheer rock faces, deep valleys and dense undergrowth.

With the advent of fine weather in mid June the Roddick party made good progress and on July 4th, the three young men, Northcote, Chamberlain, and Christy, left base, carrying full camping packs on an overnight trip which took them over the 4,500 foot level. At 8.00 o'clock that night, while traversing a narrow ridge, Northcote lost his footing and plunged 300 feet down a steep rock-strewn slope. Found to be suffering from severe injuries to the ribs and pelvis, he was moved to a rocky ledge and made as comfortable as possible. While Chamberlain set out for help, Christy remained with Northcote, the two being joined by Roddick the following morning.

Shortly after noon of the following day Chamberlain reached Pitt Lake and telephoned the R.C.M.P. Detachment at Port Coquitlam. In view of the nature of Northcote's injuries and the difficult terrain, it was realized that he could not be carried out by a ground party with any reasonable chance of saving his life. The use of a helicopter appeared imperative.

At Vancouver it was learned from the Search and Rescue Service of the R.C.A.F. that a service helicopter was not immediately available. However, within a short time an R.C.A.F. Canso, based at Sea Island, picked up Chamberlain at a pre-arranged spot on Pitt River. Returning to Sea Island the party transferred to a Dakota transport which had been readied by the Para-Rescue unit. The transport, which carried an R.C.A.F. doctor, a nursing sister, and a jump-master, headed for Mount Coquitlam, where the scene of the accident was pin-pointed by Chamberlain.

A spot about half a mile from the accident was selected as suitable for a parachute jump and at 6.40 p.m. Squadron Leader Wynne, the R.C.A.F. doctor, bailed out, followed by Nursing Sister Woodman, who was making the first operational jump by a female member of the R.C.A.F. Medical and other emergency supplies, including a basket stretcher, were dropped. The stretcher plunged through the thin ice of nearby Dupe Lake and a second one met the same fate. The third stretcher landed safely and Sergeant Jameson, the jump-master, then bailed out. All three R.C.A.F. made good landings in the trees, lowering themselves to the ground by nylon ropes. The doctor and Sgt. Jameson, guided by the circling Dakota, reached Northcote by 11.00 p.m. The injured man's condition was reported as good. Nurse Woodman could not be found and was not located until late the following morning.

The same evening a commercially operated helicopter made a landing near the rescue party but in spite of instructions from the Dakota, the pilot was unable to make contact. He was forced to leave the scene before darkness made a take-off impossible, and advised that in any event his machine was too small to effect a take-off with the patient on board.

The possibility of failure to effect a rescue by air before nightfall had been anticipated and a member of Maillardville Detachment had been standing by since 2.00 p.m. with a seven-man volunteer party, including two guides. At 11.00 p.m. the party received word to proceed and within half an hour were at the end of the highway north of Port Coquitlam. Carrying food for two days, a stretcher, ropes, flashlights and a Portaphone radio, they commenced the ascent of the southern slope of Mount Burke. The party made good time until 7.00 a.m. the following morning when rising sun caused the snow crust to soften on a 3,900 foot peak; an estimated five hours of strenuous climbing over the most difficult part of the route still lay before them. Radio communication with the Dakota aircraft circling the area could not be maintained; however, a smoke signal was sent up and directions were obtained from pre-arranged manoeuvres of the aircraft.

The two guides, now beyond familiar territory, advised that to bring the patient out was practically impossible in view of the extremely rugged terrain. The member of the Force and five civilian volunteers decided, however, to press on. Receiving directions from the aircraft from time to time, the party reached the scene of the accident at 12.30 p.m., after five and a half hours of the most hazardous going. Here they found the injured Northcote with Christy and Roddick in attendance. Squadron Leader Wynne and Sergeant Jameson had left the scene earlier to search for Nursing Sister Woodman, missing since the previous evening, when she bailed out of the aircraft.

Through the co-operation of the United States Coast Guard a Sikorsky S.55 helicopter, based at Port Angeles, Washington, was despatched to the area. Shortly after mid-day of July 6th the pilot manoeuvred his machine up a narrow valley on the north of the mountain and finally made a landing on a basin formed by the gravel bank of a stream that had been marked out for him by the Air Force doctor and N.C.O.

Next came the problem of transporting Northcote to the Sikorsky. The smaller helicopter, which had visited the area the previous evening, again arrived on the scene and the pilot indicated to the rescue party the route to be taken to the Sikorsky. This was steep and difficult, with heavy, wet snow, and with rock faces to be negotiated. While only a mile away by air, it was many times that distance on foot.

Northcote was secured to the basket stretcher and was carried slowly and laboriously to the aircraft, the journey taking three and a half hours. Nursing Sister Woodman, who had been located that morning, accompanied the injured

man aboard the Sikorsky, which, when airborne barely had room to turn around and make its way out of the mountains. Less than an hour later, Northcote was taken by ambulance from Sea Island to a hospital in Vancouver where his injuries were diagnosed as a fractured hip and three broken ribs. (He was discharged from hospital three weeks later).

A second trip by the Sikorsky removed Squadron Leader Wynne and Sgt. Jameson to Sea Island. The ground party, fortified by Roddick's intimate knowledge of the terrain, decided to make the descent immediately, although a rest was badly needed after sixteen hours of strenuous effort. Commencing at 5.00 p.m. the men began the long trek down and reached a logging road six hours later. Here they were met by members of Port Coquitlam Detachment who had travelled up the Pitt River by hired boat. A jeep, borrowed from a logging company took them as far as possible into the mountains, where contact was made with the returning rescue party.

The rescue of Kenneth Northcote was an outstanding example of communal co-operation, in which equal credit was due to all individuals and organizations which made the successful outcome possible.

#### Laurent Dubé, Quebec, P.Q.

To the members of the R.C.M.P. detachment at Shediac, N.B., the car accident was a routine investigation. The puzzling factor crept in when the driver of the car couldn't be found.

He wasn't at the scene when the police arrived on the night of January 8, 1951. To them, the cause of the accident was evident enough. The car, a 1950 Chevrolet coach bearing Quebec licence plates, had been travelling at a reasonable speed on Route 15 towards the town of Shediac. Suddenly, near the entrance of the Foche Bridge, it had swerved out of control on the icy road, had struck a steel guard and a wooden post, and had come to a stop with the nose of the vehicle protruding some five feet out over the embankment of the Scoudouc River.

Inside the car the police found the ignition turned on. The name on the key-ring tag and the three sales order books of the Success Wax Limited, Quebec, which were in the brief case on the front seat, was Laurent Dube, 1004-2nd Avenue, Quebec, P.Q. But there was no trace of Dube in the vicinity.

Days later and after a provincial-wide search had got under way, the facts assembled by the police on investigation tended simply to deepen the mystery. Several people had passed Dube's car after the accident but having seen no one around, had driven on thinking that the driver had gone for help. One driver stated, however, that he had been following this car and had watched it strike the bridge but upon reaching the spot had seen no one either inside or near the vehicle. Three men travelling together told the police that they had noticed a man dressed in a blue suit and a plaid beret standing at the rear of the car; but they claimed that this was on January 7—the day before the accident was supposed to have happened. One passer-by expressed the opinion that at the time he noticed the car on January 8 the waters of the Scoudouc River was extremely high and had almost reached road level.

This last bit of information turned the police to the possibility that Dube might have slipped down the embankment into the river when he had climbed out of his car to examine the damage. The only open water in the river at the time was under the Foche Bridge. But this theory was not supported by the undisturbed condition of the snow along the bank. Dragging operations proved fruitless.

From Moncton, on January 11 came word that Dube had registered at the Windsor Hotel on January 3. He had last been seen there on January 8, and at that time had told a friend that he was going to Shediac on business that day and would return around nine that evening. A search of his room gave credence to this since several articles of clothing, a club bag, and a brief case belonging to him were found. A good description of the missing man was obtained and circulated throughout the Maritimes. Among other things, he was known to have been wearing a distinctive navy blue Balmoral beret with red and white plaid band and a Thistle Curling Club badge the day he had left Moncton. Inquiries at all business establishments, garages and hospitals in Moncton and Shediac met with negative results.

Meanwhile, inquiries instituted at his home in Quebec City and from his employer revealed not the slightest suggestion of any reason why he might wish to voluntarily disappear. It was learned, however, that Dube's firm had sent him \$50.00 by wire, and following this lead it was reported by the company's treasury office in Toronto that by April 13, 1951 there was no record of the wire having been cashed.

Dube was given up for dead. The generally accepted theory was that he had drowned in the Scoudouc River but whether by accidental means or by suicide was not known. Fishermen who had been scouting the river constantly since his disappearance had located nothing.

Then, on April 22, a resident of Shediac discovered a beret 500 yards north-east of Foche Bridge at the low water mark. It was definitely established that it was Dube's. As a result dragging operations went into full swing again. Though they were continued throughout the summer, his body was not found.

As Dube was an ex-member of the Canadian Army, this source was checked for any possible information that they might have on file regarding his background and service. It was learned that Dube had at one time injured one of his fingers to such a degree that it had caused him to faint and on falling to the floor he had struck the back of his head. But there was no indication that he suffered any ill effects from the blow.

By March, 1952, still no trace of the missing man had come to light. Then two years and 20 days after Dube's strange disappearance members of the R.C.M.P. criminal investigation branch at Halifax, N.S., learned that a man answering his description, except for a moustache, had been observed in the vicinity of the Halifax Infirmary. A check was made at this place and it was found that the man, identified as Paul Dupuis, had been employed there as a male nurse since January 16, 1951, eight days after the accident.

Dupuis was interviewed on February 1, 1953. He appeared extremely nervous when the investigator identified himself. Dupuis related that there had been a blank period in his life he was unable to account for. He said that he had made no mention of this to anyone because of his fear of being committed to a mental institution.

He agreed to have his fingerprints taken and these were checked with the prints on record with the identification Bureau of the Canadian Army. It was definitely established that Paul Dupuis was actually Laurent Dube.

**Appendix B****List of detachments, and cities and towns policed by  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1953****Newfoundland  
"B" Division****Headquarters: St. John's***Detachments*

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. John's
Channel	Harbour Grace	St. Lawrence
Clarenville	Hawkes Bay	Twillingate
Corner Brook	Hopedale	Whitbourne

**Prince Edward Island  
"I" Division****Headquarters: Charlottetown***Detachments*

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside

**Nova Scotia  
"H" Division****Headquarters: Halifax****Sub-Divisions: Halifax  
Truro  
Sydney***Detachments*

Amherst	Halifax	Port Hood
Antigonish	Ingonish	Pugwash
Arichat	Inverness	Sheet Harbour
Baddeck	Kentville	Shelburne
Barrington Passage	Liverpool	Sherbrooke
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
Guysboro		

**New Brunswick****"J" Division****Headquarters: Fredericton****Sub-Divisions: Fredericton  
Moncton***Detachments*

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

**Quebec****"C" Division****Headquarters: Montreal****Sub-Divisions: Montreal  
Quebec***Detachments*

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

**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	Sault Ste. Marie
Camp Borden	Manitowaning	South Porcupine
Cobourg	Muncéy	Sudbury
Fort Erie	Niagara Falls	Timmins
Guelph	Ohswèkèn	Toronto Town Station
Hamilton	Orillia	Wallaceburg
Kirkland Lake	Owen Sound	Windsor
Leamington	Sarnia	

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

**Sub-Divisions: Brandon  
Dauphin  
Winnipeg**

*Detachments*

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	Wasagamung
Emerson	Oak Point	Whitemouth
Ethelbert	Portage la Prairie	Winnipeg
Flin Flon	Reston	Winnipeg Beach
Fort Frances, Ont.	Roblin	Winnipegosis
Fort Garry	Rosburn	
Fort William, Ont.	Russell	

**Saskatchewan**  
**"F" Division**

**Headquarters: Regina**

**Sub-Divisions: North Battleford**

**Prince Albert**

**Regina**

**Saskatoon**

**Swift Current**

**Yorkton**

*Detachments*

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



**Alberta****"K" Division****Headquarters: *Edmonton*****Sub-Divisions: *Calgary******Edmonton******Lethbridge******Red Deer******Peace River******Detachments***

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

**British Columbia**  
**"E" Division**

Headquarters: *Victoria*

Sub-Divisions: *Chilliwack*

*Kamloops*

*Nelson*

*Prince George*

*Prince Rupert*

*Vancouver*

*Victoria*

*Fairmont*

*Detachments*

Abbotsford	Ganges	Port Alberni
Agassiz	Gibsons Landing	Port Alice
Alberni	Golden	Port Coquitlam
Alert Bay	Grand Forks	Port Edward
Alexis Creek	Greenwood	Powell River
Armstrong	Haney	Prince George
Ashcroft	Hazelton	Prince Rupert
Atlin	Hedley	Princeton
Barkerville	Hope	Qualicum
Bella Coola	Invermere	Queen Charlotte
Blubber Bay	Kamloops	Quesnel
Blue River	Kaslo	Red Pass
Boston Bar	Kelowna	Revelstoke
Bralorne	Kemano	Richmond
Britannia Beach	Keremeos	Rossland
Burnaby	Kimberley	Salmo
Burns Lake	Kitimat	Salmon Arm
Campbell River	Ladysmith	Sechelt
Castlegar	Lake Cowichan	Shawnigan Lake
Chase	Langley	Sicamous
Chemainus	Lillooet	Sidney
Chilliwack City	Lumby	Smithers
Chilliwack Municipal	Lytton	Sooke
Clinton	McBride	Spences Bridge
Cloverdale	Maillardville	Squamish
Colwood	Masset	Stewart
Copper Mountain	Merritt	Sumas
Courtenay	Mission	Summerland
Cranbrook	Nakusp	Telegraph Creek
Crescent Valley	Nanaimo	Terrace
Creston	Natal	Trail
Dawson Creek	Nelson	Ucluelet
Duncan	New Denver	Union Bay
Enderby	New Westminster	University
Essondale	North Vancouver	Vancouver
Falkland	Ocean Falls	Vanderhoof
Fernie	Oliver	Vernon
Field	100 Mile House	Victoria
Fort Nelson	Osoyoos	Westview
Fort St. James	Parksville	Williams Lake
Fort St. John	Penticton	Zeballos
Fruitvale		

**North West and Yukon Territory**  
**"G" Division**

**Headquarters: Ottawa**

**Sub-Divisions: Aklavik**

**Fort Smith**

**Whitehorse**

*Detachments*

Aklavik	Good Hope	Port Harrison, Que.
Arctic 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 Locations*

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

**"Air" Division**

**Headquarters: Rockcliffe, Ont.**

*Detachments*

Edmonton, Alta.	Prince Albert, Sask.	St. John's, Nfld.
Fort Smith, N.W.T.	Regina, Sask.	Vancouver, B.C.
Patricia Bay, B.C.	Rockcliffe, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.

**"N" Division**

Rockcliffe, Ontario

Detachment  
Fort Walsh**"Depot" Division**

Regina, Saskatchewan

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

By Provinces, March 31, 1953

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

## Appendix C

Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1953.

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed Over to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Awaiting Trial	Still Under Investigation	Total	Disposition by Provinces												
												British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Northwest and Yukon Territories	Total	
Aeronautics Act.....			3	40			6		1	13	63	2	5	7	10	20	9	4	4			2	63	
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....				4		1	9			2	16		10		1	1		1				1	16	
Bank Act.....							1			1	4				3	1							4	
Bankruptcy Act.....								2		1	1				1								4	
Canadian Wheat Board Act.....			9	243		5	669	2		864	1,792	1,049	626	117									1,792	
Canal Regulations Act.....				3						3	3				3								3	
Canada Grain Act.....				1						1	1		1										1	
Canada Shipping Act.....			2	112						15	150	5	1	3	35	39	2	63		3			150	
Combines Investigation Act.....				18			16	4		18	18		1		16	1							18	
Customs Act.....	1,691	134	2,185		19	2,179	27	85	837	7,157	773	133	104	175	1,770	2,656	705	358	9	458	16	7,157		
Customs and Fisheries Protection Act.....				1						1	1												1	
Defence Production Act.....				2						2	2				1	1							2	
Destructive Insects and Pests Act.....							2			2	2									2			2	
Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.....				17		4	212	6		2	241	9	150		43	11	18		8	2		241		
Electricity Inspection Act.....							2			2	2												2	
Excise Act.....	1,739	11	98	6	11	336	14	28	69	2,312	9	114	394	285	102	361	10	469	550	17	1	2,312		
Explosives Act (including thefts of explosives).....			1	31			10	1		6	49	7	3	2	10	9	3	9				3	49	
Export Act.....				1			7			8	8					8							8	
Extradition Act.....				2						2	2				2	2							2	
Family Allowance Act.....			1	110	1	12	33		3	49	259	11	9		32	203		1				259		
Federal District Commission Act.....			1	9		14	829	5		853	1				854	4						853		
Finance Act.....										3	239		25	66		1							239	
Fisheries Act.....			1	6		3	198	23	5	3	239			1				55			87	4	239	
Food and Drugs Act.....							3	1		4	4												4	
Fruit Act.....										2	2												2	
Foreign Exchange Control Act.....						18	2			1	23				19	1			1			1	23	
Game Export Act.....										1	1												1	
Government Harbours and Piers Act.....						1	1			2	2							2					2	

APPENDIX C—Concluded

Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes in all Provinces from April 1, 1952, to March 31, 1953—Concluded

Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Complaint 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 and Yukon Territories			
Immigration Act.....			3	12	1		1				16													3	16
Income Tax Act.....			10	1,002		890	5,436	60	189	1,270	8,798														8,798
Indian Act.....			16	67	4	47	8,889	109	19	147	9,272	5,189	727	812	357	2,400	37	306	80	30	118	462	9,272	9,272	
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....			20	20		2	294	10	19	336	396	84	87	324	7	20	10						15	396	
Juvenile Delinquents (Adults)			17	17	1	13	235	22		327	327	143	71	41	66										327
Live Stock Pedigree Act.....										1	1														1
Lord's Day Act.....	1		10	50		2	34	6		6	109	4	81	6	6										109
Marriage and Divorce Act.....			1				1			1	1														1
Meat and Canned Foods Act.....											1														1
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	4		5	40		5	100	9	1	8	172		3												172
National Harbour Board Act.....							3			3	341														341
Northwest Territories Act.....				37		2	273			15	5														341
Old Age Pensions.....			1	3							5														5
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30		94	334	4	57	979	71	28	227	1,224	564	33	13	52	318	180	11	42	1	3	7	1,224	1,224	
Penitentiaries Act.....											1														1
Pensions Act.....											5														5
Post Office Act.....			1	2			1				3														3
Radio Act.....				2							1														1
Railway Act.....				24		1	178				203	107	23	43	28										203
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....											1														1
Soldiers' Settlement Act.....				4							4														4
Special War Revenue Act.....				1							1														1
Territorial Lands Act.....											1														1
Ticket of Leave Act.....											1														1
Tobacco Restraint Act.....	1		1	47			1			4	53														53
Transport Act.....			1	1			1				2														2
Unfair Competition Act.....				1			34				36	1													36
Unemployment Insurance Act.....				5		2	59		1	3	70	23	28	7											70
Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property.....						9	170		2		181					171								10	181
Veterans Rehabilitation Act.....				1							1														1
Wartime Prices and Trade Board Weights and Measures Act.....			1			5					5					5									5
Wheat Act.....							18				22					22									22
War Veterans Allowance Act.....				3							5	1													5
War Service Grants Act.....				2			2		1		7	2													7
Yukon Act.....			6	44		5	502	12		6	575														575
Total.....	4	3,484	342	4,611	17	1,070	21,152	392	381	3,617	35,070	7,715	3,166	2,772	1,834	6,701	7,655	1,054	1,346	630	750	1,438	35,070	35,070	

