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Report of the

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1958

### Report of the

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

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Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1958

The Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery Ottawa, 1958 57885-6—1

#### **CONTENTS**

Organization and Jurisdiction	9
Jurisdiction Provincial Agreements Municipal Agreements	9 9 11
Organization Service Divisions Sub-Divisions Detachments	11 12 12 12
Crime	12
Criminal Code  Principal Offences against the Person  Offences against Property  Juvenile Crime  Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities	13 13 14 15 15
Federal Statutes  Opium and Narcotic Drug Act  Canada Shipping Act  Income Tax Act  Migratory Birds Convention Act  Customs Act  Excise Act	17 17 17 18 18 18
Provincial and Municipal Laws Provincial Laws Highway Traffic Control Municipal Laws  Assistance to Other Police	21 21 21 22 23
Other Investigations and Administrative Assistance	24
Other Duties and Services	26
Security and Intelligence	26
Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements	26 26
Northern Work	26
National Police Services  Identification Work  Crime Detection Laboratories	28 28 30
Publications	31
Communications	32
"Marine" Division Services	33
"Air" Division Services	35
Police Dog Services	36

Administrati	on	37
Strength	1	37
Horses		37
Sleigh	Dogs	39
		39
Bands		39
Discipli	ne"	39
Insuran	ce	40
Health	······································	40
Training	g	40
Honour	s, Awards and Commendations	42
Supply		44
General	Supplies and Equipment	44
Uniforn	n	44
Quarter	s	44
Conclusion		47
Appendices		50
Append	lix A-List of Detachments Maintained by RCMP	50
Append	lix B—List of Municipalities Policed by RCMP	56
Append	ix C—Classified Summary of Offences under the Federal Statutes	57

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, 1958.

Respectfully submitted,

#### E. D. FULTON

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

MINISTRY OF THE SOUCITOR GENERAL

JUNE 29 1997

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MINISTÈRE DU SOLLIETTEUR GÉNÉRAL



#### ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OTTAWA, April 30, 1958.

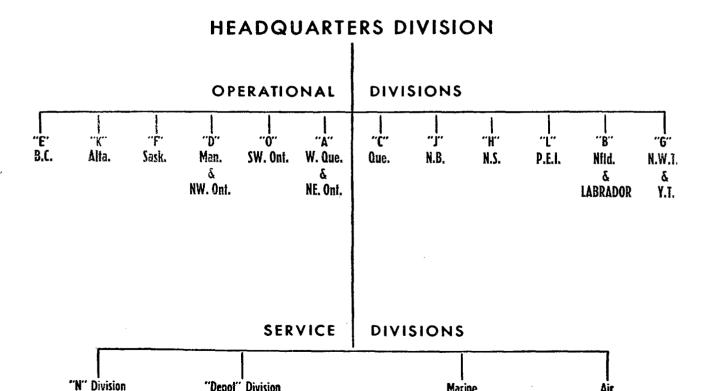
To: The Honourable E. D. Fulton, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the R.C.M.Police.

#### Sir:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1958.

### **ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE**

ORGANIZATION



Marine

"Depot" Division

(Training)

(Training)

# Royal Canadian Mounted Police Organization and Jurisdiction

and the first of the Williams

The general limits of the police powers of the Force and the basis of its administration and operation are set out in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, Chapter 241 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952.

No amendments to the Act were made this year. However, a complete revision of the Act is still under study.

Authorized under and supplementing the provisions of the Act, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Rules and Regulations deal specifically and in detail with the internal management of the Force. No amendments of major interest were made.

#### Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Force extends to all categories of crime committed in the Northwest and Yukon Territories, where the Force is the only police body. In the provinces, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police deals with all breaches of the Federal Statutes of Canada.

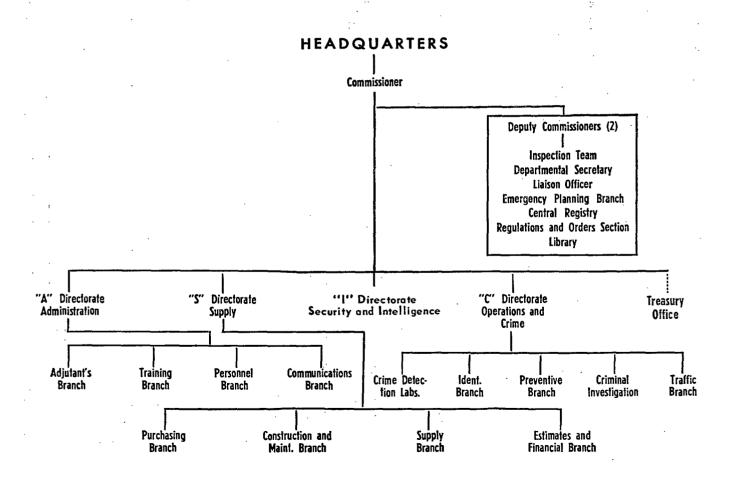
In Ontario and Quebec, where the Provincial Governments maintain separate provincial police forces, the R.C.M.P. continued to investigate crime only in those instances in which a Federal government department or agency was involved and in which the local police had been unable to act. Under existing arrangements with the provincial authorities the Force accepts responsibility for all police work, including the enforcement of provincial statutes, at the Six Nations, Muncey and adjacent Indian Reserves, at Point Pelee National Park. In addition, the military areas of Petawawa, Camp Borden, Picton and Barriefield are policed by the Force through arrangements with the Department of National Defence. The investigation of capital offences is not included in these arrangements.

Under agreements made between Canada and the provincial governments, 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. These arrangements have been in effect since 1928 in Saskatchewan, 1932 in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and 1950 in British Columbia and Newfoundland. The R.C.M.Police is therefore employed in these eight Provinces in aiding the administration of justice, enforcing the laws of the provincial legislatures and in carrying out other police duties agreed upon by the parties concerned. The agreements with New Brunswick, Manitoba, Newfoundland and British Columbia were renewed this year.

In the municipal field, the R.C.M.Police had under separate contract at the end of the year 123 cities, municipal districts and towns in the Provinces

#### ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

#### **HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION**



where there are provincial policing agreements. A list of the municipalities appears in Appendix B. The following contracts expired and were not renewed by the municipalities:

Manitou, Manitoba	May 31, 1957
Russell, Manitoba	June 30, 1957
Wakaw, Saskatchewan	May 31, 1957
Delisle, Saskatchewan	May 31, 1957
North Battleford, Saskatchewan	May 31, 1957
Weyburn, Saskatchewan	July 31, 1957
Ladysmith, British Columbia	December 31, 1957
Merritt, British Columbia	December 31, 1957

New contracts were entered into with the following municipalities from the dates shown:

White Rock, British Columbia	June 1, 1957
Oromocto, New Brunswick	June 1, 1957
Local Government District of Mystery	
Lake, Manitoba	February 1, 1958
Dawson Creek, British Columbia	February 1, 1958

The cost per man per annum charged the municipalities was increased. From June 1, 1957, each municipality under contract was required to pay fifty per cent for each of the first five members and seventy-five per cent for each additional member, of the average cost per member of maintaining and operating the Force, instead of forty per cent as previously. On the fifty per cent basis, the municipalities are paying at the rate of \$3,139 per man per annum, and on the seventy-five per cent basis \$4,709 per man per annum. The rate is adjustable yearly. The municipalities pay police car mileage at the rate of nine cents per mile for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum, and provide or pay in lieu of providing, furnished office and jail cell accommodation and, when required, garage facilities.

In addition to the policing of the municipalities under contract, certain services and facilities of the Force were made available to other municipal police forces throughout Canada, particularly in the fields of communication and scientific aids to investigation. On the whole, the municipal police forces have generally been prepared to discharge their investigational responsibilities with respect to Federal Government property within their own jurisdiction.

#### Organization

The Force is divided into seventeen divisions designated either alphabetically or by name, whose jurisdiction extends over the territorial limits of Canada as indicated in the chart on page 8.

The Headquarters of the Force is located at Ottawa, and it is also known for administrative purposes as "Headquarters" Division. Four directorates and the Office of the Commissioner comprise Headquarters, as shown in the chart on

page 10. Twelve divisions are land divisions in the provinces and territories while two divisions function as training centres for recruits and, in addition, train musical rides and conduct refresher and advanced training courses, which are often attended by members from other police forces. "Air" and "Marine" Divisions support the operation of the land divisions by providing air and water transportation and other allied services from strategically based detachments. The headquarters of these services are also located in Ottawa.

The land divisions are themselves broken into thirty-eight sub-divisions, which report through and operate under their respective divisional headquarters. In each sub-division are detachments, six hundred and nineteen in number, which are listed by divisions in Appendix A.

The undermentioned nine permanent detachments were closed and ten new permanent detachments opened:

Detachment Closed	Div.	Detachment Opened	Div.
Bersimis	"C"	Forestville	"C"
Camp Valcartier	"C"	Gaspe	"C"
Tuxedo	"D"	Blaine Lake	"F"
Blue River	"E"	Green Lake	"F"
Delisle	"F"	Cape Parry	"G"
Leask	"F"	East 3	"G"
Shubenacadie	"H"	Stewiacke	"H"
Tracadie	"J"	Oromocto Town	"J"
Irricana	"K"	Beiseker	"K"
		Faust	"K"

#### Crime

Exclusive of cases under municipal by-laws, there was an over-all increase of 19 per cent in the total number of investigations carried out by the Force. Offences under the Criminal Code rose by 22.9 per cent, Federal Statutes by 23.2 per cent and Provincial Statutes by 16 per cent. While the increases are not as sharp as last year, the upward trend persists.

The increase is spread generally throughout the country with no major crime pattern present other than a rise in the number of breaking, entering and theft cases. Certain steps are being taken which are aimed at preventing this kind of offence.

Of the 272,577 cases concluded, 93.3 per cent were successful. A total of 196,030 charges were laid of which 95.1 per cent resulted in convictions. There was a 17.6 per cent increase in the number of convictions compared with the previous year.

The Force investigated 3,830 cases of sudden or accidental deaths. Nine hundred and eighty-three of these were the result of automobile accidents. While the number of deaths on the highway decreased by thirty-four, the situation is still grave and warrants special preventive efforts by all police forces.

#### **Criminal Code**

As they do not include investigations made by provincial and municipal police forces, the criminal statistics given here do not reflect the complete Canadian picture. The statistical records for Canada are compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, and are published in the *Canada Year Book*.

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Average
British Columbia	14,447	14,242	14,890	18,082	21,510	16,634
Alberta	9,902	9,244	9,159	9,173	14,744	10,444
Saskatchewan	6,583	6,673	5,859	6,043	7,032	6,438
Manitoba	4,148	4,675	4,126	4,719	5,650	4,664
Ontario	378	638	447	496	667	525
Quebec	255	360	345	229	162	270
New Brunswick	3,872	4,041	3,995	4,672	5,318	4,380
Nova Scotia	4,382	4,507	4,668	4,783	5,362	4,740
Prince Edward Island	667	697	673	844	923	761
Newfoundland	3,691	4,293	5,066	5,423	5,729	4,840
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	1,146	1,118	806	1,218	1,365	1,131
Totals	49,471	50,488	50,034	55,682	68,462	54,827

Table 1—Summary of Investigations Under The Criminal Code

The increase of 12,780 (22.9 per cent) Criminal Code cases is the largest in recent years. It is partly attributable to the rise in the number of charges for perjury and false pretences resulting from investigations made under the "Oil and Gas Royalties Dividend Act" of Alberta, to an increase of 1,200 cases of driving offences under the Criminal Code, and to a large increase of about 6,000 cases in breaking, entering and thefts.

There were 40,067 charges laid under the Criminal Code resulting in 35,701 convictions, 2,367 dismissals, 1,892 withdrawals and 107 warrants unexecuted.

	1956-57	1957-58
Murder	44	34
Attempted Murder	13	19
Manslaughter	32	34
Driving whilst intoxicated or impaired	5,648	6, 553
General Assaults	3,697	3,798
Totals	9,434	10,438

Table 2-Principal Offences Against the Person

Principal Offences Against the Person.—The number of offences in this category rose by 1,004 cases, or 10.6 per cent. Nine hundred and five of these were for driving automobiles while intoxicated or impaired.

There was a drop, from forty-four to thirty-four, in the number of murder investigations. In one case the accused was found unfit to stand trial by reason of insanity. He subsequently recovered his health, was tried and the charge was dismissed.

Disposition	${f E}$	к	F	D	J	н	L	В	G	Total
Convicted		-	-	1	-	-	_	-	_	1
Dismissed	1	1	4	1	-	1	-	_	3	7
Reduced to lesser charge	1		-	1	2	2	-	1.	-1	8
Suicide	1	2	1		_	1	-	1	-	6
Insane	2	_	~	~	-	-	-	-		2
Awaiting trial	-	1	1	2	-	2		-	_	- 6
Still under investigation	2	1	-	1	_	_		_		4
Totals	7	5	2	6	2	6	_	2	4	34

Table 3-Murder

The disposition of the twenty murder investigations carried over from last year is as follows:

Convicted	, ,1
Reduced to lesser charge	10
Adjudged insane	1
Acquitted	
Still under investigation	4

Table 4-Principal Offences Against Property

<del></del>	1956-57	1957-58
Robbery with Violence	179	233
Theft of Cattle	194	295
Breaking, Entering and Theft	7,766	10,434
Other Thefts	13,266	16,284
Safebreaking	205	506
Totals.	21,610	27,752

Offences Against Property.—The number of principal offences against property increased by 6,142 cases, or 28.4 per cent. The four western provinces accounted for 71 per cent of the total. This is explained by the fact that the theft of grain and cattle, which are exclusive to the western provinces, are included in these statistics. Thefts of cattle increased by 101 cases, mainly in Alberta, where convictions were obtained in 52.2 per cent of the cases.

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Average
British Columbia	1,254	1,430	1,268	2,289	2,701	1,788
Alberta	464	285	201	228	299	295
Saskatchewan	408	299	361	325	390	357
Manitoba	405	437	445	437	676	480
New Brunswick	232	172	170	270	370	243
Nova Scotia	231	350	314	400	301	319
Prince Edward Island	18	20	16	52	39	29
Newfoundland	464	503	694	566	588	563
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	63	61	44	16	31	43
Totals	3,539	3,557	3,513	4,583	5,395	4,117
		ı		Į	•	ı

Table 5-Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

Juvenile Crime.—The number of juveniles involved in Criminal Code offences increased by 812 or 17.7 per cent. While British Columbia and Manitoba had the greatest number of these offences, the age limit for these Provinces is eighteen years, compared with sixteen years for the others. As is usual, the greatest number of offences involved thefts.

Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities.—Conditions were relatively quiet during the early part of the year, although it was at this time that the proposal for a migration to the U.S.S.R. first was put forward. It attracted much attention, but not to the extent that any sustained policy of acts of violence was then seen.

There were no acts of incendiarism which could be attributed to Doukhobors in the Kootenay area, but the community hall at Hilliers settlement on Vancouver Island was destroyed by fire towards the end of the year and two suspects, both Doukhobors, are being investigated. In December, as though at a prearranged signal, a series of blastings began. The tracks of the C.P.R. were dynamited at points near Beasley, Greenwood, Eholt and Fife. At the last named point, a passenger train struck the broken rail and left the tracks, and it was most fortunate that at this location, on a mountainside, the train remained upright and no loss of life occurred. At Summerland, far to the west of the area usually the scene of these depredations, another attempt to blow up the C.P.R. tracks was discovered. These attacks on the railway, which for the first time saw electrical detonators being used instead of the crude bombs of previous years, aroused demands from the unions for more protection, and the Company made similar representations to the Attorney General. This was declined on the grounds that the excessive cost would still not guarantee the safety of the several hundred miles of track involved, and in February the railway suspended all night rail operations in the Kootenay region of the Kettle Valley Line. This move, and the reasons leading to the transportation curtailment, seriously disturbed citizens of the area.

The railway was not the only utility affected. Four attempts, two of them successful, were made to damage poles and lines of the West Kootenay Power 57885-6—3

and Light Company, and the pipeline of the Inland Natural Gas Company was dynamited at two points, on each occasion disrupting service to the City of Nelson. A departure from the attacks on public utilities, was the discovery in theatres at Nelson, Castlegar and Trail of crude unexploded bombs.

In February, the Attorney General of British Columbia confirmed the offer of rewards which had previously been made in 1953, and these were substantially increased to \$5,000 for information on explosives offences and to \$1,000 for information on arson crimes.

Various moves in connection with the proposed migration were made, including two delegations to the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and one which visited the U.S.S.R. in January. The return of the group from Russia was followed by a mass meeting at Krestova, and by representations to the Provincial Government for financial assistance in making the move. This project, with its many public meetings, delegations and fund raising campaigns, has caused deep dissensions, which have divided families and, in some cases, husband and wife. Its propaganda effect has been exploited to the full by a small group of leaders.

Searches for children habitually truant from school were continued, some being organized on an extensive scale. Ten children were apprehended and subsequently committed to the New Denver School Dormitory. Conditions at the school are good and, almost without exception, the children have been happy and well cared for.

Two factions of the Sons of Freedom Sect are divided on the school question. A number of the members of the group favouring the children attending school have met with success in their efforts at arranging for the Sect's children to attend voluntarily. They have been working with the courts in this respect.

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Average
British Columbia	7,052	7,095	8,074	9,573	9,195	8,198
Alberta	3,381	3,020	2,713	3,291	4,266	3,334
Saskatchewan	2,900	2,744	2,184	3,590	4,332	3,150
Manitoba	1,890	1,925	1,901	3,454	3,418	2,517
Ontario	6,893	7,522	9,056	13,158	13,732	10,072
Quebec	6,355	6,577	7,477	7,698	12,809	8,183
New Brunswick	904	713	836	2,829	3,256	1,708
Nova Scotia	1,022	1,085	1,018	1,102	896	1,025
Prince Edward Island	549	537	509	502	523	, <b>524</b> ,
Newfoundland.,	9,35	1,263	1,118	1,209	4,718	1,849
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	615	669	703	1,019	1,306	862
Totals	32,506	33,150	35,589	47,435	58,451	41,422

Table 6-Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes

#### Federal Statutes

There were 58,451 cases recorded being an increase of 11,016 or 23.2 per cent. Of these cases, the percentage of convictions obtained rose by 5.3 per cent chiefly as the result of additional enforcement efforts under the Government Property Traffic Act. (Please refer to Appendix "C", page 57.)

The increase of 11,000 cases under the Customs Act is credited to increased activity by border patrols in the search of motor vehicles re-entering Canada from the U.S.A. Actually, the number of convictions under the Act was three less than last year.

Despite the fact that fifty-two Federal Statutes are enforced, 94 per cent of the cases rested within eight of them. Cases under the Indian Act remained fairly constant consisting mainly of minor offences and showing a decrease of 450 cases.

The volume of work handled under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act was considerably above that of the previous year. There has been a decided increase in the number of arrests and convictions, as seen from the following three year comparative summary.

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Increase
Arrests		491 354	576 473	17.3% 33.6%

Of the 576 persons arrested, 153 were charged with either "possession for the purpose of trafficking" (49) or "trafficking" (104) under Section 4 of the Act for which there is a maximum penalty of fourteen years' imprisonment.

Heroin continues to be the principal drug of addiction in Canada with the street level price per capsule varying from \$3 to \$20 depending on the degree of adulteration and supply on hand. The average price is \$5 per capsule. Bulk heroin seizures for the year totaled twenty-four ounces; a sharp decrease from the sixty ounces seized during the previous year.

Marijuana has maintained a certain degree of prominence among people employed in the entertainment field particularly in the Montreal area. In addition to a few cigarette seizures, bulk marijuana seizures amounted to approximately nine ounces which is considerably less than last year's total of sixty ounces.

Only five teen-aged persons were involved in the use of narcotic drugs. They were isolated cases. No teen-age narcotic problem has come to the attention of the Force.

One person was convicted as an habitual criminal under Section 660 of the Criminal Code in a case arising out of an Opium and Narcotic Drug Act charge. One case was dismissed and no other cases are presently before the courts.

In conspiracy cases arising from Opium and Narcotic Drug Act investigations, nine persons were convicted, two charges were withdrawn, five were dismissed, and ten are still before the courts.

There were no prosecutions in Canada of an international status.

The program in enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act to prevent loss of life and property to owners of pleasure craft was continued with good results. 57885-6-31

It is evident that the public are becoming more safety conscious in regard to boating. The 47,720 inspections of boats represents a 27.9 per cent increase. The number of warnings issued decreased by 10 per cent.

There was a slight decrease in the number of prosecutions under the Income Tax Act, but the volume remains high. There were 10,691 prosecutions, compared with 11,119 last year. Of this number, there were 9,122 convictions, 1,421 withdrawals and 148 dismissals. Since this work was started in 1950 over 60,000 prosecutions have been processed. At the end of this year 800 cases are still awaiting prosecution.

The Migratory Birds Convention Act was enforced by means of special patrols during the migratory periods. Some 205 specific investigations were made, with 140 convictions being registered.

A total of 2,444 Customs seizures were recorded reflecting a decrease of forty-nine, or 2 per cent less than the previous year.

CTC1			411. T	<b>a</b>	•	•		C_11
The	comparative	summarv	outlining	Customs	seizures	1S	as	ionows:

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Seizures	1,912	1,799	2,493	2,444
*Cigarettes	20,413	14,483	7,493	9,177
Vehicles	842	679	892	877
Vessels	117	137	138	156
Fines and Penalties Imposed	\$110,781.80	\$106,845.45	\$166,795.28	\$109,352.32
Fines and Penalties Paid	\$110,795.21	\$103,668.49	\$166,052.71	\$107,837.07
Revenue from Sale of Seized Goods	\$49,235.55	\$51,665.67	\$131,533.55	\$36,589.90

<sup>\*</sup>Note:—Cigarettes shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).

Cigarettes are still a most favoured commodity in the commercial field of smuggling and the increase in seizures over last year will be noted.

Ħ C Division В  $\mathbf{L}$ T. A o D F K  $\mathbf{E}$ G Total Vessels..... Autos..... Rum..... Assorted Liquors. Cigars..... 1,233 2,045 8,227 Cigarettes..... 9,177 Tobacco..... ... Aircraft..... . . . . Seizures..... 2,444

Table 7-Customs Seizures by Divisions

Four important cases of smuggling on a commercial scale were uncovered in Southwestern Ontario and Manitoba, involving both smuggling and undervaluation over a period of some two or three years. This led to recovery of large sums of money for the revenue.

The cases of theft of automobiles in the U.S.A., with subsequent smuggling and sale in Canada which were opened in the latter part of 1956-57, have now been concluded satisfactorily with most of the cars being returned to the owners. In one instance, a car stolen in the U.S.A. was smuggled into Canada and sold. It was re-stolen from the Canadian purchaser, re-smuggled back into the U.S.A. where it was again sold to an unsuspecting victim. Several convictions were obtained in these cases and a number of prosecutions are still before the courts.

Active smuggling continued in unreported motor vehicle repairs, radio equipment, sporting goods and camping equipment either smuggled or used in violation of the conditions of entry by commercial tourist camp operators. The largest number of seizures involved goods smuggled for personal use such as jewelry, firearms, cameras, clothing and electrical appliances.

The majority of Excise Act seizures covers stills and the spirits produced by these operations or the wash required for distillation purposes. While the quantity of spirits seized was only a little better than 50 per cent of the number of gallons seized last year, there was a definite increase in the number of stills seized which numbered 196, the highest for any year since 1951-52.

			$\overline{}$	1					-			1	
Division	В	L	н	J	С	A	0	D	F	к	E	G	Total
Autos		7	2		45		2	14	3				73
Beer and Wash	10	759	452	28	11,008	118	105	6,227	912	182	162		19,963
Illicit Spirits	1	29	27		1,943	8	92	264	96	25	9		2,494
Rum		. , . ,							<b> </b>				
Assorted Liquors													
Stills Complete	3	16	12	1	21	4	19	44	31	12	2		165
Stills Parts		6			3	1	9	5	3	4			31
Cigars						` 							
Cigarettes					11		6						17
Tobacco					5,461				<b> </b>				5,461
Seizures	4	42	13	1	178	17	48	73	52	28	7		463

Table 8—Excise Seizures by Divisions

Note.—Liquids—shown in gallons. Cigarettes—by cartons (200 cigs. per carton). Tobacco—shown in pounds.

Twelve semi-commercial or commercial type stills were seized being equally divided between the Provinces of Manitoba and Quebec. In these cases, an endeavour is made to invoke the provisions of Section 159 of the Excise Act which calls for additional pecuniary penalties of double the excise duties payable on the spirits produced or seized, and double the licence fee.

A total of 5,461 pounds of Canadian raw leaf tobacco and eleven tobacco cutters were seized, a 33 per cent increase above last year.

The following is a comparative summary for a four year period under the Excise Act:

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Seizures	526	531	420	463
Convictions	485	503	411	466
Stills Seized	159	161	163	196
Spirits (gals.)	1,845	2,678	4,348	2,494
Tobacco (lbs.)	6,456	18,383	4,740	5,461
Fines and Penalties Imposed	\$67,693.36	\$71,000.00	\$63,640.00	\$70,029.00
Fines and Penalties Paid	\$58,896.31	\$60,026.00	\$51,374.51	\$63,409.20
Revenue from Sales of Seized Goods	\$36,638.86	\$23,348.85	\$25,854.03	\$29,808.60

#### Provincial and Municipal Laws

Table 9—Provincial Statutes

		luer ots		le and y Traffic		her ial Acts	Total Provincial Acts	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
British Columbia	10,050	9,579	23,810	28,113	9,219	11,445	43,079	49,137
Alberta	6,495	5,773	24,375	25, 878	1,331	2,635	32,201	34,286
Saskatchewan	4,650	5,500	11,108	14,633	1,589	1,658	17,347	21,791
Manitoba	2,590	3,428	5,595	6,397	860	310	9,045	10, 135
Ontario	29	8	. 59	85	16	7	104	100
Quebec								
New Brunswick	3,736	4,414	6,938	10,420	136	444	10,810	15,278
Nova Scotia	5, 642	5,349	3,907	6,388	440	513	9, 989	12, 250
Prince Edward Island	1,432	1,161	3,115	1,313	66	70	4,613	2,544
Newfoundland	1,600	2,297	3,640	5,242	1,243	1,895	6, 483	9,434
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	915	1,141	173	195	252	256	1,340	/ 1,592
Totals	37,139	38,650	82,720	98,664	15,152	19,233	135,011	156,547
	27.5%	24.7%	61.3%	63%	11.2%	12.3%		

Provincial Statute cases led the increase by volume, up 21,536 cases, or 16 per cent. The Traffic and Liquor Acts again account for the bulk of the work under these Statutes showing 87.7 per cent of the total number and over 17,600 cases of the net increase. There were 10,000 cases under the Coloured Gasoline Tax Act in British Columbia and an increase in most provinces under the various Game Acts. Prince Edward Island shows the only decreases, mostly under the Traffic and Liquor Acts.

Table 10-Summary of Highway Traffic Offences

	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Sections 221 to 225 C. C. of C.		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
British Columbia	23,810	28, 113	3,047	3,318	219	163	13,932	12,969	41,008	44,563
Alberta	24, 375	25,878	908	1,132	172	189	7,606	8,044	33,061	35,243
Saskatchewan	11,108	14,633	810	998	97	107	6,437	6,779	18,452	22,517
Manitoba	5,595	6,397	596	739	95	81	3,762	3,858	10,048	11,075
New Brunswick	6, 938	10,420	818	984	115	120	2,997	2,716	10,868	14, 240
Nova Scotia	3,907	6,388	914	1,002	106	111	4,949	4,493	9,876	11,994
Prince Edward Island	3,115	1,313	182	195	12	13	596	533	3,905	2,054
Newfoundland	3,640	5,242	427	460	33	30	2,701	2,371	6,801	8, 103
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	173	195	122	187	6	4	422	487	723	873
Totals	82,661	98,579	7,824	9,015	855	818	43,402	42,250	134,742	150,662

The rate of increase in driving offences under the Traffic Acts and Criminal Code was not as pronounced as last year either by volume or percentage, being 17 per cent compared with 51 per cent. Investigations on the highways increased by 11.8 per cent while accidents decreased by 2.7 per cent. This may seem small but is an accomplishment when the heavy increase in motor vehicle registrations is considered. The decrease is probably attributable to more concentrated surveillance on the highways. The number of cars checked with warnings being issued increased from 250,000 to 350,000.

There is a change in the accounting of accident totals. These figures now represent accidents solely within the responsibility of the Force. Previously they included accidents investigated as assistance to other authorities, and there was the chance that they would be accounted for twice in the national statistics.

Table 11-Municipal By-Laws

	1956-57	1957-58
British Columbia	19,833	29,243
Alberta	12,392	20,040
Saskatchewan	8,765	11,279
Manitoba	7,529	7,112
New Brunswick	984	2,824
Nova Scotia	128	136
Prince Edward Island	. 15	26
Newfoundland	286	1,856
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	72	. 95
Totals	50,004	62,994

These cases increased by 12,990 cases or 23.9 per cent.

#### **Assistance to Other Police**

The following table indicates the number of cases where assistance was rendered to other police forces and required actual field investigational work and patrols.

Province	Service Warrants and Summons	Escort of Prisoners	General Enquiries	Total
British Columbia	3,281	3	811	4,095
Alberta	2,787	4,153	2,900	9,840
Saskatchewan	1,059	2,411	2,062	5,532
Manitoba	717	73	451	1,241
Ontario	170	1	672	843
Quebec	1	_	235	236
New Brunswick	14	1	667	682
Nova Scotia	30	_	1,702	1,732
Prince Edward Island	8	_	95	103
Newfoundland	988	_	166	1,154
Territories		_	28	28
Totals	9,055	6,642	9,789	25,486

Approximately 25,000 of the above were made on behalf of other Canadian Police Forces. Assistance was also given to the FBI, ICPO, Metropolitan Police and, to a lesser extent, to other foreign police authorities.

#### Other Investigations and Administrative Assistance

The work of the Force in these two groups consists of work performed on behalf of federal, provincial and municipal authorities, the general public, other police forces, and British and foreign authorities, in which this Force did not have basic responsibility.

Table 12—Summary of Other Investigations

	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Average
British Columbia	36,550	81,857	84,889	107,564	63,256	74,823
Alberta	22,816	21,269	22,463	28,837	28,107	24,698
Saskatchewan	15,389	20,966	17,403	15,298	20,434	17,898
Manitoba	13,601	12,690	13,199	17,346	22,486	15,864
Ontario	18,487	10,939	20,359	28,802	27,385	21,194
Quebec	11,316	8,601	10,566	16,886	20,298	13,533
New Brunswick	14,737	15,520	12,584	20, 191	27,270	18,060
Nova Scotia	8,300	9,882	14,477	19,896	20,632	13,801
Prince Edward Island	854	2,375	2,539	4,602	6,887	3,451
Newfoundland	9,362	7,474	7, 268	6,711	7,919	7,745
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	1,763	2,206	1,577	1,435	1,697	1,735
Totals	153,175	193,779	207,324	267,676	246,371	213,665

"Other Investigations" were cases where no breach of a statute was suspected, alleged or intended, but where certain police investigative procedures were necessarily brought into use. These investigations fall into two distinct categories:—

- (a) Enquiries where field work is entailed frequently result in lengthy and widespread investigations. These cases consist mainly of security enquiries about applicants for engagement made on the request of other Departments and Crown Companies under the direction of the government, or about persons applying for remission, citizenship, pensions, licences and permits or destitution relief; locating missing persons for relatives, investigating accidents on land, air and water, and general conditions at Indian reserves, National Parks, bird sanctuaries, historic sites and other specific points.
- (b) Work of a preventive and protective nature mainly as an effort to control and educate the public in the matter of safeguarding life and property.

This entails the inspection of licences, life-saving and fire-fighting equipment on small power boats, inspecting buildings (for provincial fire and safety regulations), explosive magazines, certain drug stores and hospitals, cars, trucks, buses, and various places of amusement; tending sick or injured animals; conducting anti-safe blowing and preventive service patrols and escorting mental patients or prisoners for other forces.

These investigations indicate a decrease of 21,305 cases or 8 per cent. This decrease is chiefly the result of highway weigh scales in British Columbia now being operated by provincial employees rather than the RCMP. Last year there were approximately 45,700 of these inspections made. Discounting this decrease in weigh scale inspections, there was a general increase of about 24,000 cases across Canada. This increase is mainly the result of greater traffic control on highways and federal government property, and of airport vehicle control. There was also a 10,720 increase from 37,000 to 47,720 in inspections under the Canada Shipping Act. Of the 246,371 recorded cases, 116,034 or 47 per cent belong in Category "A". These investigations may also be subdivided as 18 per cent federal, 51 per cent provincial and 31 per cent for general public, and other police authorities.

Administrative Assistance.—A decline of approximately 26 per cent occurred, mostly in Alberta and British Columbia. A decrease in British Columbia is also noted and is in part due to the fact that fewer detachments are issuing licences for the Motor Vehicle Branch.

					-	
_	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Average
British Columbia	124,763	65, 918	65,959	45,579	32,179	66,879
Alberta	12,761	14,867	12,537	48,648	13,268	20,416
Saskatchewan	3,004	3,799	3,162	5,293	5,794	4,210
Manitoba	1,832	1,839	2,823	3,785	3,551	2,766
Ontario	4,267	3,679	4,738	4,465	6,212	4,672
Quebec	5,186	6,407	8,334	, 8, 913	9,347	7,637
New Brunswick	1,643	1,465	947	7,977	8,910	4,188
Ńova Scotia	590	772	1,569	2,403	3,201	1,707
Prince Edward Island	525	759	1,874	2,845	5,015	2,204
Newfoundland	51	1,776	5,648	6,217	7,798	4,298
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	23,037	25,346	23,798	26,402	25, 193	24,755
Totals	177,659	126,627	131,389	162,527	120,468	143,734

Table 13—Summary of Administrative Assistance

#### Other Duties and Services

#### Security and Intelligence

The Directorate of Security and Intelligence has continued its work but it is not possible to supply details here.

## Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements

The Force, through the medium of the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires, continued to provide protection to forty-nine Federal Government properties located in fifteen major cities across Canada. Of the total number provided protection, thirty-two are located in Ottawa.

There has been a slight increase noted in the number of buildings under supervision, occasioned by the expansion of several Government Departments, particularly in the Ottawa area. The relationship between the Force and the two Corps of Commissionaires continued to be excellent.

Protective measures undertaken for many distinguished visitors included Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Great Britain, Prime Minister of Laos, Prime Minister of Pakistan, Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, U.S.A., and others. Protective measures were also undertaken for conferences of international status, and for the opening of Parliament.

The Governor-General's Troop continued to perform guard duties at Government House and Parliament Hill, Ottawa, and comprised thirty-two members from "A" Division.

#### Northern Work

The whole of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory is policed by "G" Division, the only law enforcement body in those areas. The Division also polices most of that part of Northern Quebec which lies north of latitude N.54°30'; the portion of Northern British Columbia bordering on the Yukon Territory and the area of Northern Alberta adjacent to the Northwest Territories. There is no agreement with the Province of Quebec to police that part of their Province, but the Quebec Provincial Government has no police force in the region while we have three detachments for federal purposes, chiefly for work among the Eskimos and Indians. When infractions of the Criminal Code occur, members at Great Whale River, Port Harrison and Fort Chimo Detachments investigate and, where necessary, reports are made to the Attorney General's Department of the Province of Quebec. Very few offences are committed in this region. During the past year, some Eskimos were victimized in the Great Whale River area and, although the Eskimos concerned desired to lay assault charges, no court facilities were available.

RCMP Detachments throughout the north have very large areas to cover, which means that remote detachment members make long patrols by dog team

in winter and by boat in summer. These remote posts are mostly located in the Arctic regions and the northern part of Quebec. The Force has wireless communication to all detachments and can contact any point within a matter of days, which has to some extent lessened the isolation factor.

Some detachments are occasionally visited by aircraft or receive their mail through an air drop, courtesy of the RCAF, and these facilities have helped to maintain good morale among northern personnel.

South of Dawson in the Yukon Territory, conditions are similar to those in the provinces, as the region is more heavily populated, has more settlements and good roads as compared with the Northwest Territories, with the result that few patrols are made by dog team or boat. Frequent patrols are made by road transport and occasionally by aircraft. Many customs patrols are made in the Snag area owing to the heavy traffic to and from Alaska. Police radio communications were installed last year linking detachments on the Alaska Highway and some patrol cars in this area have also been radio-equipped. This not only facilitates police work but can be considered as of general assistance to the travelling public as in the case of serious accidents. Full time highway patrols now operate out of Whitehorse. During the summer, vehicular traffic is heavy and many accidents have to be investigated.

In the Arctic regions and at other points in the Northwest Territories, patrols are still made in all kinds of weather, over rough terrain and treacherous ice, with members having to sleep in snow houses or tents. The following mileage was covered by patrols during the year: 54,411 by dog team; 61,251 by boat; 26,313 by foot; 64,447 by RCMP aircraft; 240,918 by RCAF and public aircraft; 442,958 by motor transport; 8,235 by railway and 2,482 by snowmobile. RCMP aircraft based at Fort Smith, N.W.T. and Churchill, Man., travelled 118,213 miles carrying out divisional duties such as transporting Eskimo patients, etc.

In the N.W.T., Y.T. and other provinces mentioned, RCMP members, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, investigate cases of suspected rabid or sick animals—collect, package and forward specimens of such animals for examination to laboratories of the Department. All dogs are inoculated annually with anti-rabies and anti-distemper serums.

Members of the Force assist Eskimos, trappers and others in the compilation of income tax returns. Collections are also made on behalf of the Department and returns submitted.

Civil Service examinations are supervised and completed forms returned to the Department. Detachments located in the northern part of Quebec complete registrations covering births, deaths, marriages, etc.

At Grise Fiord, Resolute Bay, N.W.T. and Herschel Island, Y.T., the police supervise the Eskimo trading stores established by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. This means operating the trading store and attending to administration of the project, including the submission of returns, requisitions and forwarding of furs and cash collected.

Arrangements are made for burial of indigents and other persons at isolated points, even to the extent of building caskets, digging graves and conducting burial services. Some detachments in the N.W.T. make meteorological readings and submit returns to the Department of Transport. The RCMP Detachment at Simpson, N.W.T., installs water gauges, takes current measurements and submits returns for the Dominion Water and Power Bureau, Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

The Force issues identification discs in Eskimo territory, collects discs of deceased persons for cancellation and submits reports covering the number of Eskimos registered and resident there.

Detachment members at coastal points in the N.W.T., Herschel Island, Y.T. and Fort Chimo, P.Q., hold appointments of Acting Customs and Excise Enforcement Officers and their duties include the entry and clearance of vessels and aircraft. In addition, the police here and at Old Crow Detachment, Y.T., hold appointments as immigration officers.

The non-commissioned officer at Aklavik, N.W.T., holds the appointment of acting collector of customs and excise. His duties are heavy as a considerable number of aircraft arrive at this point from Alaska. It is a full time job for one member in winter and additional help is often required. Reports and cash collected are forwarded to the Collector of Customs at the Port of Edmonton.

Many hours are spent in conferences and interviews with local government officials, welfare officers, Superintendents of Indian Agencies, etc.

Eskimo projects are supervised for the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, including the organizing of hunts for the natives. The need for conservation of game, particularly caribou, is stressed and during the past summer the Eskimo Point Detachment supervised a profitable whale hunt in that area.

In some places, duties previously performed by game wardens have been taken over by the police and assistance is rendered to the Canadian Wildlife Service in predatory animal control programs.

Many duties are performed on behalf of the Indian and Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare, such as arranging transportation of hundreds of sick Eskimos in and out of the territory for hospitalization. Eskimo patients often have to be conveyed from their camps to a settlement where medical attention and care is given pending arrival of aircraft or other form of transportation. In isolated points, this period may extend for weeks or months. The Force assists District Nurses during epidemics among the natives and, at isolated posts where professional help is not available, handle such emergencies pending the arrival of a medical party. Where patients are located in outside hospitals, relatives are kept informed of their condition. Medical authorities are assisted in health programs and settlement clean-ups are organized. During the past year, epidemics occurred among the Eskimos at Coppermine, Cambridge Bay, Resolute Bay, Spence Bay and Sudluk.

The police handled the issuance of various licences, cleared furs and collected revenue in the N.W.T. and Y.T. Post Offices were operated at isolated points in the Eastern Arctic.

#### **National Police Services**

Identification Work.—The Identification Branch has nine sections in "Headquarters" and thirty-six operating in the field as part of police divisions. The services and training are available to all police forces in Canada and all members in the Branch are specialists in their respective fields.

"Headquarters" Branch operates as a clearing house nationally for all police forces, penitentiaries and gaols, and also internationally, for fingerprint records. In addition it contains the central crime index data and the central firearms registry.

Table 14—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1956-57	1957-58
Fingerprint Bureau "H.Q." Ottawa— Fingerprint forms received—Criminal. Fingerprint forms received—Non Criminal. Total Fingerprint forms received Identifications—Criminal. Identifications—Non Criminal. Active Files. Photographs received of persons under arrest or conviction.	81,787 113,940 195,727 54,255 6,075 582,396 41,161	99,975 118,034 218,009 65,687 5,354 609,928 37,375
Scenes of Crime— Fingerprint examinations made. Photography evidence and scenes recorded by. Reproductions for physical comparisons. Deceased persons fingerprinted. Persons fingerprinted for elimination or comparison. Prisoners fingerprinted on criminal charges. Prisoners photographed. Latent impressions identified—criminal. Latent impressions identified—non criminal Photostats made—general. Photographs made—general Plans drawn. Unidentified photographic impressions to Ottawa for search or comparison.	3,119 3,177 411 66 18,461 4,552 5,377 704 1,357 79,954 209,668 810 183	3,720 3,251 501 501 4,851 5,601 6,197 1,021 1,828 93,380 234,471 1,380
Evidence Presented in Court— Fingerprint Photography. Plan drawing. Miscellaneous.	107 785 351 54	97 821 409 72
Crime Index—  Known criminals added to index	3,816 1,147 4,353 3,736 1,150 2,158 1,115 200	2,291 665 4,237 4,684 1,098 1,206 993 171
Fraudulent Cheque Section— Total fraudulent cheques received	4,598 2,275 1,634 2,323 51 9	7,921 4,727 2,675 3,194 71 10
Firearms Registration— Total weapons registered. Weapons transferred. Weapons destroyed. Enquiries involving weapons Weapons identified.	379,604 9,604 124 7,715 672	390,916 10,302 76 8,675 690
Ticket of Leave— Released on Ticket of Leave during year. Total at large on licences. Sentences completed under licences. Licences revoked for failing to live up to conditions. Licences forfeited for conviction of indictable offences.	1,315 2,133 1,223 56 59	1,031 1,826 1,056 59 45

A total of 218,009 fingerprints were received consisting of 99,975 criminal and 118,034 non-criminal prints. This represents an increase of 18,188 criminal and 4,094 non-criminal prints for an over-all increase of 22,282 or slightly over eleven per cent. The increase reflects the population growth and the fact that more police departments and gaols are now contributing to the Branch. The number of photographs of prisoners under arrest or conviction decreased by 3,786 over last year.

The installation of new machinery in the Name Index Section has now been completed and is functioning well while the installation of the "Soundex" system of searching the index cards has done much to expedite the dispatch of business.

There is a slight decrease recorded in the Crime Index Section generally but a marked increase is noted in the fraudulent cheque receipts. The latter increases continually year by year and it has been found extremely difficult to handle efficiently the volume of fraudulent cheques received. Additional staff is being trained to overcome this feature. This Section also handles the various Identification Books keeping them current.

A considerable increase of work occurred in the Photographic Section. An addition to the present establishment will soon be necessary.

The Ticket of Leave Section had 129 fewer licences than the previous year with the percentage of delinquent licencees rising from 5.3 to 5.6 per cent.

In the Firearms Registration Section there has been good response to the re-registration of firearms which is now well up to date with the exception of Ontario where the work is now proceeding.

The volume of work received in the Scenes of Crime and Single Fingerprint Sections remains fairly constant with the number of identifications made comparing favourably with previous years. We are examining the possibility of changing over from the "Battley Single Fingerprint System" to what is known as the "Two-handed System" in this section.

Crime Detection Laboratories.—The laboratory staff has now been brought to within four per cent of the authorized establishment with candidates for the existing vacancies shortly to be engaged. Experts in the ballistic and document examiners field have to be trained by the Force and this is a lengthy process before the candidates achieve the required expert status.

The laboratory unit at Sackville, N.B., was opened in the spring and the steady flow of work received by this unit indicates the value of the service, which provides assistance to all law enforcement bodies in Eastern Canada. This laboratory is presently situated on the Mount Allison University campus in quarters supplied by the Department of Agriculture. There is no room for expansion and it will only be a matter of time before the building of a police laboratory will have to be considered.

Committees reviewed the operations of the laboratories. These consist of university professors and scientists from the National Research Council and other Governmental Departments. Their reports were both constructive and favourable. They found the work in all sections of the laboratories was being carried out properly and efficiently.

Subject	Total
Physical Examinations	45
Writings	615
Document, Chemical	13
Document, Physical	63
Spectrographic	85
X-Ray Diffraction	43
Infra-red Spectrophotometry	50
Ultra-violet Spectrophotometry	39
Total	953
10000	
	1,300
	0.050
Grand total	2,253
	Physical Examinations

Table 15-Examinations Carried Out by the Crime Detection Laboratories

The Committees will, in 1958, again review the work performed and report on liaison between all three units and the continued training of the staff.

Members of the laboratory staff attended, and in some cases delivered papers, at nine seminars and conferences both in Canada and the U.S.A. All these were along scientific lines and called for considerable preparatory work.

In the line of new developments and techniques work is in hand or contemplated in connection with six projects.

The number of cases handled by the laboratories rose from 1,174 to 1,973 cases with the greatest increase being in questioned writings followed by ballistics examinations.

Excellent relations exist with other forensic laboratories in Canada, the U.S.A. and within the Commonwealth.

#### **Publications**

R.C.M.P. Gazette.—The circulation of the Gazette to all Canadian Police Departments continued throughout the year with the monthly circulation remaining constant with that of last year. The distribution of index cards of criminals increased by 246,515 cards for a total of 2,952,774.

The Gazette Committee has been active and continues its efforts to make this publication useful and informative to all police departments. It is the only publication of its kind in Canada.

R.C.M.P. Quarterly.—Paid circulation to the Quarterly increased by 603 to a new total high of 11,836 paid subscriptions. The Quarterly Committee and the field Associate Editors have been of considerable assistance in the operation of this publication in the last year. The bank balance remains favourable.

The third item in the "Crime In Your Community" series was published in both French and English and was distributed to business establishments throughout the country. The subject was a printed card to be hung near a telephone advising what should be done to assist police in the event of an attack on business premises, and containing a descriptive chart which the person could fill in while the event was memory fresh. This item was generally welcomed and the many requests received necessitated an additional printing.

It is the intention of the Force to continue crime prevention efforts by means of publications of this type.

#### Communications

The efficiency of the cross-Canada point-to-point communications system was greatly improved by the installation of Telex equipment at Headquarters, Ottawa, and Division or Sub-Division Headquarters at Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax. Telex is a toll teleprinter system which is similar in operation to long distance telephone service in that a charge is made on the basis of the time consumed and distance covered for a connection between two stations on the system. Relaying of messages has been practically eliminated since any station can establish a direct connection to any other station on the system by dialing the appropriate Telex number.

Some of the radiotelegraph equipment formerly operated on the point-to-point communications system continued to be operated at selected points in British Columbia and Nova Scotia to provide point-to-point communication within these Provinces as well as to "Marine" Division vessels patrolling off the West and East Coasts. The remainder of the radio-telegraph equipment was held ready for use in the event of a national emergency or prolonged Telex line or equipment failures.

The various mobile radio networks were further expanded and improved with the installation of an additional twenty-three fixed and seventy-four mobile radio units. Distribution of the fixed units was: British Columbia—7; Alberta—3; Manitoba—3; Ontario—4; Quebec—2; New Brunswick—1; and Newfoundland—3. Distribution of the mobile units was: British Columbia—14; Alberta—13; Saskatchewan—11; Manitoba—9; Ontario—13; New Brunswick—6; Prince Edward Island—1; Newfoundland—7.

A VHF mobile radio system was established in the Whitehorse Sub-Division with the installation of four fixed and six mobile radio units at Whitehorse, Haines Junction, Teslin and Watson Lake Detachments.

Ten Portaphones were purchased for allotment to "Air" Division aircraft to enable the aircraft to communicate directly with all radio-equipped detachments, cars and ground search parties operating in the respective Divisions.

A program for replacement of obsolete fixed and mobile radio equipment was started with the purchase and distribution of replacement units as follows: British Columbia—15 fixed, 30 mobiles; Alberta—10 mobiles; Saskatchewan—3 fixed, 10 mobiles; Manitoba—5 fixed, 10 mobiles; Ontario—1 fixed, 8 mobiles—and Quebec—6 mobiles.

#### "Marine" Division Services

The distribution of "Marine" Division ships, together with mileage patrolled, was as follows:

#### Commissioner Class Ships

Commissioner Ones Sings				
Name	Port	Mileage		
French-Depot Ship	Halifax, N.S.			
Irvine	Halifax, N.S.	13979		
MacBrien	Halifax, N.S.	16914		
	•			
Fort Class Ships				
M/L Fort Walsh	Grand Bank, Nfld	12161		
M/L Blue Heron	Halifax, N.S.	6124		
M/L Victoria	Victoria, B.C.	12041		
Detachment Class Ships				
	-			
P/B Burin	Harbour Breton, Nfld	5145		
P/B Brule	North Sydney, N.S.	3415		
P/B Slideout	Shelburne, N.S.	1978		
P/B Interceptor	Harbour Breton, Nfld	8272		
P/B Grenfell	Bagotville, P.Q.	1745		
P/B Moosomin	Montreal, P.Q.	1944		
P/B Cutknife II	Kingston, Ont.	2947 4450		
P/B Shaunavon II	Toronto, Ont	4238		
P/B Chilcoot II	Sarnia, Ont.	1082		
P/B Tagish IIP/B Carnduff II	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	4279		
P/B Carnduff	Sarnia, Ont.	1681		
P/B Willow Bunch	Halifax, N.S.	2480		
P/B Detector	Saint John, N.B.	2749		
P/B Nanaimo	Campbell River, B.C.	7632		
P/B Masset	Campbell River, B.C.	153		
P/B Little Bow	Vancouver, B.C.	5877		
P/B 1	Zeballos, B.C.	6536		
P/B 2	Port Alice, B.C.	3730		
P/B 6	Ganges, B.C.	4162		
P/B 9	Westview, B.C	5478		
P/B 15	Alert Bay, B.C.	9310		
P/B 16	Prince Rupert, B.C.	7526		
P/B 17	Ocean Falls, B.C	10164		
Motor Boats				
M/B Kenora II	Kenora, Ont.	812		
M/B Fort Frances II		4325		
112/ 2 2 01 0 1 / WILLOW IX	- OI - IUIOOO, OMG			

"Commissioner" Class Ships Irvine and MacBrien, stationed at Halifax, N.S., carried out patrol duties on the Atlantic seaboard from the Bay of Fundy to Nain on the Labrador coast, including the Newfoundland coast, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and River to Tadoussac and Bagotville. The ships were available and assisted in search and rescue operations on request from the R.C.A.F. Search and Rescue centre.

On July 5, R.C.M.P.S. *Irvine* assisted the C.G.S. *Baffin* which had grounded on Black Rock, Cape LaHave, N.S. Although in dense fog, *Irvine* secured a tow line to the *Baffin* and made every effort to pull her free at high tide. However, the tow line parted and before the next high tide the *Baffin* had holed her bottom. *Irvine* stood by until the arrival of salvage vessels.

While *Irvine* was cruising near St. Pierre off the south coast of Newfoundland, Air Sea Rescue advised that a USAF—B-47 aircraft had crashed into the sea approximately fifty miles to the west. While enroute to assist, *Irvine* learned that a United States rescue aircraft had picked up a survivor from the wrecked plane but, due to rough seas, was unable to take off. *Irvine* arrived alongside the rescue plane, took aboard the five crew members and the sole survivor of the missing B-47 and commenced towing the rescue plane to Port aux Basques, Newfoundland, approximately sixty miles distant.

From April 22 to 25, the R.C.M.P.S. *MacBrien* was engaged in patrolling and investigating in the vicinity of Francois, Newfoundland, accompanied by the senior naval officer in charge at St. John's, regarding the report by a local fisherman that an unknown submarine had been sighted about one mile off shore. Investigations revealed that there was a possibility that the object sighted was a foreign submarine of unknown origin.

On May 1, a fishing vessel Joan Ellamae, was reported sinking fifty miles southeast of Newfoundland and the nine crew members had been forced to abandon ship. All ships in the area, including the MacBrien, joined in a systematic search pattern in the position indicated by the sinking fishing vessel. During the afternoon of the next day, the British freighter Roonagh Head, passing through the area enroute to Montreal, picked up all survivors of the Joan Ellamae fourteen miles south-east of Gallantry Head, St. Pierre. The MacBrien intercepted the Roonagh Head, transferred the rescued men on board and took them to St. Lawrence, Newfoundland.

The *MacBrien* and Patrol Boat *Burin* were in attendance at the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenburg. While there, the *MacBrien* was dressed overall from colors to sunset and open for public inspection.

The R.C.M.P. Motor Launch Fort Walsh carried out patrol duties along the St. Lawrence, returning to Halifax in June for service on the Newfoundland coast.

On March 1, 1957, the M/L Blue Heron was obtained from the Naval Service, commissioned, and utilized for patrol duties in the upper St. Lawrence. Considerable time was spent at Bagotville and Seven Islands, P.Q., in searching ships arriving from foreign ports, resulting in the seizure of considerable amounts of cigarettes, cigars and spirits.

P/B Detector, commissioned on July 24, 1957, was used for preventive service patrols from Saint John, N.B. to adjacent waters of the International Boundary between Canada and United States. P/B Interceptor proceeded to Harbour Breton, Newfoundland, where patrols were carried out from Argentia to Port aux Basques.

Patrol Boats *Brule* and *Slideout* were stationed at North Sydney and Shelburne respectively.

Every effort was made to educate boat operators on regulations dealing with life-saving and fire-fighting equipment, fire prevention, licensing and navigation. A booklet *Safety Afloat*, issued by the Department of Transport, has greatly assisted these efforts.

During the navigational season, five Detachment Class Patrol Boats stationed at Kingston, Toronto, Windsor and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, policed fourteen regattas; made 1,535 inspections under the Canada Shipping Act; and checked 1,052 hunters under the M.B.C. Act.

Licensing of pleasure craft throughout the Lakes has increased considerably. At the port of Windsor, Ontario, 3,476 vessels of all types were registered, an increase of 409 over the previous year.

Extensive patrols were carried out along the West Coast in areas where the only means of transportation was by boat. In addition to carrying out inspections under the Canada Shipping Act and maintaining close co-operation with the land force, assistance was rendered to other Government Departments and the public in general.

The construction program continued satisfactorily with the 165 foot R.C.M.P.S. Wood being launched at Lauzon, P.Q. during October, 1957. This ship was christened by Mrs. S. T. Wood, wife of Commissioner Wood (rtd).

Rapid progress is being made in the construction of a 110 foot Motor Launch Fort Steele at Kingston, Ontario. The main machinery and propellors for this vessel are a new departure and will be the first of their kind and class to operate in North America.

A sixty-five foot Patrol Boat built at McKay-Cormack Limited, Victoria, B.C., was christened R.C.M.P. *Masset* by Mrs. G. Pearkes, wife of the Minister of National Defence, and launched on February 15, 1958. This is another of the new type single engine Detachment Class Patrol Boats built for operating in rough waters, where considerable debris from logging and fishing may be encountered.

A prototype fifty-five foot twin screw patrol boat built at Star Shipyards (Mercer's) Limited, New Westminster, B.C., was christened *Little Bow II* by Mrs. W. H. Nevin, wife of Superintendant Nevin, Officer Commanding Vancouver Sub-Division, and launched on March 20, 1958.

The contract for the construction of a fifty foot high speed patrol boat was awarded to the firm of J. J. Taylor and Sons Limited, Toronto, Ontario. This boat will use four engines coupled to two shafts to ensure maximum efficiency.

#### "Air" Division Services

The "Air" Division is established as a service division and consists of thirteen aircraft strategically based to best serve the operational divisions in their hinterland duties. One additional aircraft, a DHC2 Beaver, was bought and is based at Fort Smith, N.W.T.

The development and expansion in Northern Canada is reflected by "Air" Division operations in this area and is exemplified by comparing the flying times of the aircraft based at Fort Smith and Churchill as opposed to last year.

	1956–57	1957–58
Norseman CF-MPLFort Smith	550:40 hrs.	653:40 hrs.
Otter CF-MPPChurchill	551:55 hrs.	752:15 hrs.
Beaver CF-MPSFort Smith		458:25 hrs. (7 mos.
		operation)
Totals	1102:35 hrs.	1864:20 hrs.

Most operations were routine in nature and consisted of transporting police passengers and freight into the more remote regions when it was in the interest of efficiency to do so. A total of 7385:30 hours were flown covering 762,780 air miles. The number of passenger miles totaled 1,334,402.

The eleven detachments are distributed as follows:

Location	Type of Aircraft
Ottawa	Beechcraft and Stinson
Regina	DHC2 Beaver
Edmonton	Beechcraft
Patricia Bay	Grumman Goose
Winnipeg	DHC2 Beaver
Vancouver	DHC2 Beaver
Fort Smith	Norseman and DHC2 Beaver
Prince Albert	DHC2 Beaver
St. John's	DHC2 Beaver
Churchill	DHC3 Otter
Prince George	DHC2 Beaver

There were no flying accidents involving personal injury or loss of aircraft.

# **Police Service Dogs**

There was an increase of 5.7 per cent on calls for assistance of police service dogs over last year. The total number of calls was 941. The following is a breakdown of these requests:

Tracking Criminals	24.9%	of calls-34.6%	successful
Lost and Missing Persons	21.5%	of calls—11.4%	successful
Searching for Articles	10.9%	of calls—31.1%	successful
Excise and Liquor	42.7%	of calls— 5.2%	successful

It is of interest to note that there has been a 40.3 per cent increase in calls for the use of dogs in locating lost or missing persons.

Four dogmasters left the Section and were replaced. One dogmaster and eight dogs are presently undergoing training at the Sydney training kennels, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Five dogs were struck off strength and replaced by three dogs that were donated, two that were purchased and one that was whelped from our breeding program.

One new divisional post for a police service dog has been opened increasing the total number of dogs on active duty in the field from sixteen to seventeen.

There are twenty-five police service dogs on strength, eight in training and seventeen posted to the Divisions as shown hereunder:

British Columbia	4	New Brunswick	1
Alberta	3	Nova Scotia	2
Saskatchewan	3	Newfoundland	1
Manitoba	3	•	

# Administration

Strength.—The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1958, was seven thousand and one, made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1)	Uniform Strength:		
	Officers	138	
	Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	4,973	5,111
	Special Constables	351	5,111
	Civilians	564	
			915
(2)	Civil Servants:		
	Permanent	131	
	Temporary	844	
		<del></del>	975
	Total		7,001

There was an increase of 248 uniformed members, seven special constables, thirty-seven employed civilians and twenty-nine civil servants, making a net increase of 321. The Reserve Force stands at 309, an increase of six.

Recruiting was carried on on a continuing basis with the result that at the end of the year, the Force is only one under the established strength. An establishment increase of 178 will come into effect on April 1, 1958. It is felt, however, that there will be no difficulty in meeting the new strength requirement.

Personnel Branch work was increased by approximately 9.5 per cent.

The total wastage for the year is 422 or approximately 7.2 per cent.

During the year five commissioned officers, ninety-nine non-commissioned officers and constables and four special constables were retired to pension. One officer, six non-commissioned officers and constables and three special constables died.

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows: one assistant commissioner to deputy commissioner, one superintendent to assistant commissioner, three inspectors to superintendent, one inspector to acting superintendent, seven sub-inspectors to inspectors, three staff sergeants to sub-inspector, one acting staff sergeant to sub-inspector, one sergeant to sub-inspector.

A recapitulation of the strength of the Force will be found in Table 16.

Horses.—There are 197 horses on strength, a decrease of eight from last year's total. Fifty-eight of these are at "N" Division, seventy-three at "Depot" Division and sixty-six at Fort Walsh. Sixteen foals were taken on strength. One horse was donated to the Force and four were purchased. Two horses died, twelve were destroyed and fifteen were cast and sold.

Table 16-Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	D/Commissioner	A/Commissioner	Superintendents	Inspectors	S/Inspectors	C/S/Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Special Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplancs	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)
"HQ" Division, Ontario. "B" Division, Nfid "L" Division, P.E.I "H" Division, N.S "J" Division, N.B "C" Division, Que "N" Division, Ontario. "A" Division, Ontario. "O" Division, Ontario. "D" Division, Ontario. "D" Division, Sask "F" Division, Sask "K" Division, B.C "G" Division, B.C "G" Division, B.C "Yukon Territories. "Marine" Division. "Air" Division.			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	91111111122111224	27 3 1 2 4 4  4 5 5 7 9 1 1 3 1	5 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2	1	31 8 3 9 7 6 3 7 10 13 5 16 22 41 2 2 13	73 9 2 15 9 18 7 17 18 225 29 61 16 6	114 34 10 44 46 61 12 42 42 75 17 94 110 173 20 8 28 28	215 136 34 169 142 193 140 217 152 238 244 323 394 738	36 1 5 17 7 2 13 11 13 6 26 18 31 2 145 14	147 8 2 17 17 42 46 30 21 25 79 15 45 63 3 1	662 200 52 264 231 343 218 321 262 396 374 486 636 1,108 139 46 245	58	9 1 2 1 3 3 4	240 27	13	6 46 18 93 79 94 8 61 121 11 2215 282 4 10	2 6 3 4 2 2 5 3 2 2 10 7 7 13 30 5 7	37 12  8 1 5  2 11 7	1 2 2 1	8 1 2 2 2 27 33 2
Totals	1	2	9	28	84	14 ——		207	350	935	3,480	351	562	6,024	197	25	267	13	1,300	108	60	6 =	7 <u>4</u>
Headquarters Staff Newfoundland. Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia. New Brunswick. Quebec. Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewan. Alberta. British Columbia. Northwest Territories. Yukon Territory. On Command—Special Duty Abroad.		2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	91 1152224 	17 3 1 5 4 13 5 10 7 10 1	3 4 1 2 1 1	1	26 9 3 18 8 6 27 13 23 23 47 1 2	68 10 2 26 10 18 47 27 41 29 64 6	90 35 10 60 47 63 109 72 118 113 181 18 8	176 138 33 178 137 200 512 230 621 385 741 70 31	33 4  113 11 19 34 13 21 27 38 33 2	140 8 2 17 18 42 98 26 99 45 63 3	567 208 51 423 237 355 849 390 936 633 1,149 133 46	58	1 1 1 2 3 4	15 225 27	1 2 2 2 1 3 2	6 46 18 94 154 116 182 215 282 4 10	2 6  4 2 11 10 14 13 30 5 7	10 4 2 11 7	1 2 2 1	9 1 2 8 4 1  13 27
Totals	1	2	9	28	84	14	1	207	350	935	3,480	351	562	6,024	197	25	267	13	1,300	108	60	6	74

Sleigh Dogs.—There is a decrease of twenty-eight dogs, leaving a total of 268 for use in northern areas.

Pay.—The increased rates of pay for uniformed members of the Force will be found in Table 17.

Bands.—The Force maintained two bands, one at Ottawa and the other at Regina. Both bands were under the administration of the Supervisor of Music at Ottawa. The Ottawa band has a total strength of forty-one and the Regina band twenty-nine, which includes four reserve members. Some difficulty has been experienced in recruiting bandsmen who qualify for both police and band requirements. As a result, both units are under strength.

The Ottawa band completed eighty-eight engagements and the Regina band fifty-eight. Three bandsmen completed a course at the Toronto Conservatory of Music and two are still in attendance.

Dress for the band was changed with new style overalls replacing the breeches and a new specially designed band belt replacing the Sam Browne equipment.

Discipline.—There were a number of minor breaches of regulations and a few of a more serious nature but, on the whole, a high level of discipline was maintained.

Table 17-Rates of Pay (Effective May 1st, 1957)

Rank and Grades	Pay per month	Scale per annum
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Commissioner Deputy Commissioner Assistant Commissioner Superintendent (3rd year) Superintendent (2nd year) Superintendent (1st year)	1,458 33 1,143 33 898 33 780 00 745 00 715 00	17,500 00 13,720 00 10,780 00 9,360 00 8,940 00 8,580 00
Inspector (3rd year) Inspector (2nd year) Inspector (1st year).	690 00 660 00 630 00	8,280 00 7,920 00 7,560 00
Sub-Inspector Corps Sergeant-Major Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in	600 00 510 00	7,200 00 6,120 00
confirmed rank.  Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.  Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.	495 00 485 00 470 00	5,940 00 5,820 00 5,640 00
Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank	450 00 440 00 425 00	5,400 00 5,280 00 5,100 00
Corporal upon confirmation in rank	400 00 385 00	4,800 00 4,620 00
Constable 1st Class (6th year) (Discretionary).  Constable 1st Class (5th year).  Constable 1st Class (4th year).  Constable 1st Class (3rd year).  Constable 1st Class (2nd year).  Constable 1st Class (1st year).  Constable 2nd Class.  Constable 3rd Class.  Trumpeter.	365 00 355 00 335 00 320 00 305 00 290 00 260 00 230 00 195 00	4,380 00 4,260 00 4,020 00 3,840 00 3,660 00 3,480 00 3,120 00 2,760 00 2,340 00
Special Constables and Civilians (Under Part VII of the R.C.M. Police Act)	At rates auth Mini	orized by the ster.

Insurance.—The group insurance plan, which came into effect January 1, 1953, now has an enrollment of 4,839, up 354. About 92 per cent of the Force participated. Six claims were paid. There were no changes made in the plan, but proposals for improving it are now under study. The present rate for this term insurance is forty-five cents per thousand and the amount of coverage in effect is as follows: officers \$10,000, non-commissioned officers \$6,000, constables \$4,000.

Health.—The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force in a very satisfactory manner. There was an increase of 19.8 per cent in the number of days lost through sickness and accidents.

Training.—The following is a recapitulation of the over-all training that took place in the Force for the year:

# Regular Training

Recruits in training—April 1, 195733Recruits commenced training52Recruits completed training and posted to field duty46Recruits discharged7Recruits in training—March 31, 195832	27 58 73
In-Service Personnel	
Advance Training 6 Intermediate Training 6 Refresher for Marine members 5	39 54 52 57 16
Specialized Training	
Identification Familiarization course  Advanced Identification course  Security and Intelligence  "I" Directorate Specialists course  Familiarization course for Northern volunteers  Potential Instructor's course  Training Instructors in teaching methods at R.C.A.F.  School, Trenton, Ont.  Ski and Winter Rescue school  Counter sabotage course (Camp Borden, Ont.)  Radio Communications (Technicians and operators)  Marine Division training (Navigation course)  Current Affairs (Seminar)  Language courses	27 16 10 54 55 65 15 11 16 17 67 69 32 12

### Traffic Law Enforcement

Northwestern University					
Division Level Training					
Motorcycle training Security and Intelligence Traffic training Divisional refresher courses					
University Training					
Graduates (1957-58)—Law	1				
(a) Full-time attendance  Law  Commerce  Science  Arts	5 4 3 1				
(b) Extension Courses (Laboratory Personnel)  Arts  Science  Commerce					
(c) One-year non-degree courses	10				

Training in First Aid is progressively increasing from year to year, particularly to field personnel. There were 151 classes held compared with 112 last year. Two thousand and sixty-six awards were made.

One thousand two hundred and thirty-five regular members, forty-one special constables and six reserve constables qualified for their revolver marksmanship badges. Nine hundred and ninety-four regular members, four special constables and one reserve constable qualified for their rifle marksmanship badges.

The MacBrien Shield, awarded to the Division obtaining the highest average score in the annual revolver practice, was won by "D" Division with an average of 173.22. Thirty-one regular members and two special constables obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the Connaught Cup, which is presented each year to the member making the highest score in the revolver classification course.

S/Sgt. C. C. Wilson, of "A" Division, obtained the highest rifle score for 1957, which grants him the right to wear the gold rifles badge surmounted by a five pointed star. Sgt. E. C. Armstrong, of "HQ" Division, recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate among RCMP non-commissioned officers and constables competing at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize meet, 1957, and is entitled to wear the gold rifles badge surmounted by a crown.

Two members with two years or less of service—2/Csts. K. B. Taplin and J. V. Cain—and who fired the revolver classification course for the first time, tied for the position of best shot among recruits with scores of 199. The shoot-off to determine the winner of the Minto Cup was won by 2/Cst. K. B. Taplin.

The shoot-off for the Connaught Cup for the year 1957 was won by Cpl. F. R. Graham of "D" Division.

Sgt. E. C. Armstrong of "H.Q." Division competed at Bisley, England, in 1957, winning the Corporation of the City of London match at 1,000 yards and tying for the Donegal Cup. He also qualified outright for the 1958 Canadian Rifle Team to compete at Bisley.

The Inter-divisional Rifle and Revolver Matches held throughout the Force proved very popular. Fifty-four rifle and fifty-two revolver teams participated. Increased interest has been shown by members in provincial, national and international matches. A team from Ottawa won the Canadian Army Service Revolver Championship at the D.C.R.A.

The Force entered twenty-nine teams in the winter indoor rifle competitions sponsored by the D.C.R.A. A team from "A" Division outshot one hundred and forty-five other entries from the Armed Services to win the Sherwood Trophy with the highest aggregate score in the history of the competition.

Honours, Awards and Commendations.—The Commissioner extended his personal commendation to the undermentioned members of the Force:

Sgt. R. L. Fletcher, of "Air" Division, for his alertness while en route from Rankin Inlet to Eskimo Point on January 8, 1957, in intercepting an emergency radio message and taking the initiative in searching for a crashed and burning aeroplane in minus fifty degree temperature and rescuing the three crew members.

Special Constable G. E. L. Bartlett, for his watchfulness in sighting the burning plane during the same flight.

- Cst. B. F. Doolan, of "D" Division, for the initiative and courage displayed in rescuing Miss Armelle Choiselet from drowning in the Red River at Aubigny, Manitoba, on June 15, 1957.
- Cst. M. E. Wilson and Cst. J. P. I. Aubry, of "D" Division, for the bravery they displayed in rescuing two young boys, Alfred Kochie and John McCullough, from the frigid incoming tide waters in Hudson Bay near Churchill, Manitoba, on July 12, 1957.
- Cpl. A. Stewart, of "G" Division, for his bravery to a marked degree at Simpson, N.W.T., on May 23, 1957, in being instrumental in the removal of three men seriously affected by fumes in a gas-filled well.
- Cst. T. W. Baker, of "D" Division, for showing outstanding courage in the rescue from drowning of Mrs. Theresa Clark from the Assiniboine River, near Virden, Manitoba, on May 6, 1957.
- S/Sgt. V. D. Fast, of "O" Division, for the excellent manner in which he has carried out certain work of a most important nature over a period of years.
- Cst. R. Nichols, of "O" Division, for his sound judgment and coolness in endeavouring to apprehend three armed bandits who held up the Toronto Dominion Bank on January 31, 1958.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal, which is awarded to those members of the Force who complete twenty years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct was made to eighty-five members: seven officers, sixty-seven non-commissioned officers and constables and eleven ex-members.

The Bronze Clasp and Star was awarded to seventy-eight members: sixteen officers, forty-six non-commissioned officers and constables and sixteen ex-members.

The Silver Clasp and Star was awarded to seventeen members: nine officers, four non-commissioned officers and constables and four ex-members.

The Gold Clasp and Star was awarded to two ex-members.

The following is a list of members who were admitted to or recognized by the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

# Officer Brother

Supt. H. A. Maxted

# Serving Brother

S/Sgt.	F. A. Newman	Cpl. W. M. Ogilvie
S/Sgt.	B. D. Peck	Cpl. E. J. J. Mahoney
Sgt.	A. R. Foster	Cpl. A. S. Lathem

# Priory Vote of Thanks

C/S/M. W. Taylor	S/Sgt.	G. F. Cunnington
S/Sgt. E. A. C. Hertzog	Sgt.	J. I. Zubick
S/Sgt. R. Mulcaster	Sgt.	F. N. Brien
S/Sgt. F. G. Woodman	Cpl.	J. E. Forsdick

# Supply

General Supplies and Equipment.—The delivery of clothing and kit from the manufacturers has shown an improvement over the previous year. If this improvement continues it should soon be possible to bring our stocks up to the desired level and maintain them at that point. The prices of clothing and kit have undergone no marked change but have remained on practically the same level as last year.

The revolving fund which was established to facilitate the supply of materials by the Force to manufacturers for the manufacture of articles of uniform continues to function satisfactorily and no difficulty has been encountered in its operation.

A total of fifty-one additional units of motor transport were purchased at an average cost of \$2,231.80, which represents an increase of \$30.22 per unit over the average price paid the previous year. Three hundred and ninety-two used vehicles were traded-in on new vehicles at an average net cost of \$1,423.03, which represents an increase of \$34.82 per unit.

The average cost of operation of the motor vehicles increased from \$.0468 to \$.048 per mile. This increase reflects an advance in the cost of gasoline and labour charges.

The turn-in mileage of the cars replaced averaged 70,650 compared to 66,192 for the previous fiscal year.

The project of replacing old and worn out typewriters was completed. In future only those units which reach their endurance period during the fiscal year will require replacement. There will, however, be the normal expansion requirements.

Books and publications, technical periodicals, directories, etc., required for use in the Crime Detection Laboratories and division libraries are procured through the Purchasing Branch. The printing of special publications is handled by the Queen's Printer.

Uniform.—The new pattern blue serge trousers mentioned in the last report have been taken into use and are proving very satisfactory. The brown trousers will be discontinued on a gradual basis as stocks are depleted.

The field tunic issued for fatigue duties is gradually being replaced by a blouse of the battle dress type. The blouse allows greater freedom of the arms and shoulders.

The blue and gold waist belt, which was designed for wear by members of the band when appearing in review order, has enhanced the appearance of the members considerably.

Quarters.—The sum of \$2,821,244 was voted in the main and supplementary estimates for the construction and acquisition of buildings, works and lands. About ninety per cent of the building program was completed. It was not possible to finish the program fully as the plans for the standard type detachment buildings came under review. As a result of the delay only three of these buildings were started.

A number of the new standard type detachment buildings have been in use for over a year and are proving quite satisfactory.

The administration and control of the properties occupied by the Force at St. John's, Nfld., Montreal, P.Q., and Brandon, Man., was transferred to the Force from the Department of National Defence in the case of the St. John's property, and the Department of Public Works in the other two instances.

At Regina, the new "B" Block was nearly completed at the end of the fiscal year and is expected to be taken into use in April, 1958. The modernization of the central heating plant, installation of street lighting and construction of a new greenhouse and outdoor revolver range were completed.

Work commenced during February on a contract for the construction of the new officers' mess building at Regina. At the close of the fiscal year tenders had been received for the construction of five officers' quarters. A contract was awarded during March for the installation of water softening equipment at the training establishment.

Planning was completed for the hard-surfacing of roads, parade squares, parking lots and sidewalks at Regina, also for the relocation of telephone lines underground and conversion of "D" Block to an artisans' shop.

Planning was commenced for a gymnasium-swimming pool building, artisans' building and a Crime Detection Laboratory at Ottawa.

The following buildings carried over from 1956-57, were finished during this year: administration buildings and garages at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Swift Current, Sask. and Lethbridge, Alta.; combined administration, mess and artisan building at Edmonton, Alta.; officers' quarters at Corner Brook, Nfld., Charlottetown, P.E.I. and Swift Current, Sask.; double type married quarters at Fredericton, N.B., Churchill, Man. and Whitehorse, N.W.T. (2); detachment buildings at Inverness, Stewiacke, New Glasgow and Pictou, N.S., St. Jean and Drummondville, P.Q., Pembroke, Ont., Headingly and Roblin, Man., Estevan, Blaine Lake, Punnichy, Ile a la Crosse and Kelvington, Sask., Camrose, Alta., Fort Liard and Fort Providence, N.W.T., Haines Junction, Y.T., Burns Lake, Ucluelet, Masset and Qualicum Beach, B.C. A new detachment building was started and completed at Amherst, N.S.

Buildings were commenced during 1957-58 and construction carried over into 1958-59 at the following points: an administration building at Truro, N.S.; double type married quarters at Fort Smith, N.W.T. (2); Prince George and Prince Rupert, B.C. and a single type dwelling at Eskimo Point, N.W.T.; detachment buildings at Port Harrison, P.Q. and Teslin and Dawson, Y.T.; Radisson and Hafford, Sask. and Athabasca, Alta.

Materials were also purchased for construction during 1958-59 of detachment buildings at Fort Good Hope and Fort McPherson, N.W.T.

New detachment buildings at Cartwright, Battle Harbour, Hopedale and Nain, Labrador, were occupied during 1957, but difficulty was experienced in completing the buildings due to the remoteness of the area. A small percentage of the work remains to be completed.

A contract was awarded during March for the construction of a new detachment building at Grand Bank, Nfid. A single type dwelling was completed at Aklavik, N.W.T. for use as special constable's quarters and materials were purchased to permit construction during 1958-59 of a similar type of building at Fort McPherson, N.W.T.

Sites for new sub-division headquarters buildings were purchased at Corner Brook, Nfld. and Calgary, Alta. and a site was expropriated at Markham, Ontario, for use as a new division headquarters location. Expropriation proceedings are still underway.

Detachment building sites were acquired at Channel, Gander and Port Saunders, Nfld.; Parrsboro, N.S.; Buctouche, East Florenceville, Perth and Port Elgin, N.B.; Chatham and Timmins, Ont.; Whitemouth, Gladstone and Selkirk, Man.; Assiniboia, Canora, Hanley, Kerrobert, Maidstone, Meadow Lake and Nipawin, Sask.; Crossfield, Derwent, Gleichen, Lac la Biche, Manning, Provost, Pincher Creek and Spirit River, Alta.; Mayo, Y.T.; Alert Bay, Fort Nelson, Ganges, 100 Mile House and Shawnigan Lake, B.C.

Radio control station sites were acquired at Port Hawkesbury, N.S., Cowan and Whitemouth, Man. and Invermay, Sask., and a property was purchased at Christopher Lake, Sask. for use as a summer air base.

Existing structures were purchased at Red Deer, Alta. for use as officers' quarters and at Yellowknife, N.W.T. for use as quarters for married members.

Major renovations to existing buildings were done at Fredericton, N.B., Kenora, Ont., and Esterhazy, Sask., while projects of a similar nature at Saint John, N.B. and Stephenville, Nfld. are still underway.

Quarters are still generally obtained by renting but there has been a decrease in expenditure for this purpose of \$18,042. This decrease resulted from the construction of police-owned quarters, which was counteracted to a degree by upward trend in rents.

## Conclusion

Over the years the work load carried by the Force has been growing steadily. It may be useful if I summarize here the way in which the number of actual cases handled has increased, then compare that with our strength increases over the same period.

The figures tabulated hereunder are totals of Federal Statute, Criminal Code and Provincial Statute cases only. Municipal bylaw cases are not included as this particular type of work is relatively recent:

	Total Federal Statute,
Annual Report	Criminal Code and Provincial
Year	Statute Cases
1934-35	56,407
1946-47	77,557
1953-54	163,149
1957-58	283,460

At the end of 1934-35 the strength of the Force in regular members was 2,368; at the end of 1946-47—2,620; at the end of 1953-54—4,432; and on March 31, 1958—5,111. In the past five years alone we find that the number of cases has increased by 73.7%, while in the same period the strength of regular members has increased by only 15.3%. We have been able to handle this additional burden in part by improved techniques and procedures, and in part owing to the fact that a portion of the increase arises in a type of case that does not take too much time. It is nevertheless true that many of the men are working long hours, something that is not new in the Force, and in quite a few instances leave has either been delayed or put aside. A serious feature of this stretching of our resources is the fact that patrolling and other preventive efforts suffer as more and more actual case work demands attention.

There is a growing pressure to present the Force as a tourist attraction. While it may be a compliment to realize that visitors to Canada are anxious to see men in our traditional uniform, I feel that this tendency must be kept within reasonable bounds. If we go too far in meeting this demand it over-emphasizes parade and "show" features at the expense of police work, which is and must remain our primary function. I am also convinced that morale would be affected if we ever permitted the uniform and reputation of the Force to be capitalized on unreasonably in this respect. Our well-established policy is to use men for what might be termed "parade duty" only at a very limited number of points and to otherwise restrict their appearance in Review Order to special events which are of an official or historic nature or which involve the appearance of our bands or mounted units.

The Musical Ride carried out a very successful tour of the United Kingdom in the summer of 1957, and the Ottawa Band, during the same season, toured the Atlantic Provinces. These are both popular attractions, but if they are to be kept up and presented each year we shall have to seek some more regular method of providing the men. At present the personnel of our two bands—one

at Regina and one at Ottawa—carry out other regular duties at these points but, as the time demands on the bands grow, their regular work suffers and the branches or units with which they are employed face special difficulties. The training and presentation of a Ride each year takes at least six months and requires a total of about 40 men. Both the bands and the Ride are called upon for their tours during the busiest part of the year—that is, during the late spring, summer and fall months, a time which is also the normal leave period for personnel.

I hope that we may be able to convert our two part-time bands to one full-time unit. By so doing we could maintain the desired standard of performance without the strain and difficulties we presently face. I also hope that we may be in a position to plan for a Musical Ride or some other mounted display as a regular annual feature, thus meeting what seems to be a very pressing public demand.

Accompanied by Inspector L. S. Grayson, our Liaison Officer in London, I attended the 26th General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization held at Lisbon, Portugal from June 17 to 22nd, 1957. This Organization now has sixty member nations and it is a healthy and growing body, designed to oppose the activities of international criminals and to provide a meeting ground where common problems may be discussed.

In December 1957, on the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Chile, I proceeded to that country and spent a week there as the guest of the Carabineros de Chile. A feature of my visit was attendance at the graduation ceremony of a class of 90 Carabinero cadets. I was entertained in a most friendly fashion throughout this visit and feel this may further cement the relationship between the Carabineros de Chile and the R.C.M.Police, a relationship which dates back some fourteen years.

The winter meeting of the Northwest Territories Council was held at Yellow-knife between January 14th and 21st, 1958. As a member of Council I attended this meeting.

The Texas Law Enforcement Foundation invited a senior officer of the Force to attend their annual meeting held at Austin, Texas, in March, 1958. Assistant Commissioner D. A. McKinnon, accompanied by Superintendent Kelly, attended and Assistant Commissioner McKinnon gave the key address at the annual dinner. This Foundation consists of prominent citizens of the State banded together to support and encourage good law enforcement.

The International Criminal Police Organization asked that the Force delegate a senior officer to represent it at a meeting of an United Nations Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of experts on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders held at New York between May 5th and May 15th. Deputy Commissioner Brunet undertook this assignment.

Our building program is going along nicely and if the present impetus continues for another couple of years I am sure the Force will be better housed than it ever has been in the past. Not only are we improving our accommodation at Division and Sub-Division headquarters, but with each year we are proceeding with the construction of a standard type of detachment building for our smaller posts. Likewise our shipbuilding program is progressing satisfactorily, and indeed it is ahead of the schedule which was laid down a few years ago. If we are able to continue as at present planned we should have our "Marine" Division well equipped with a modern fleet by 1960.

The Force appreciates deeply the help it continually receives from citizens in all walks of life. Without this help its work would be hampered and it could not give the service expected of it. In those very few areas where there is a lack of public co-operation, it is noticeable that our problems are multiplied and the results recorded are markedly less satisfactory.

We continue to enjoy excellent co-operation with the various provincial and municipal officials with whom we work. I am grateful also for the help the Force receives from different Federal departments and agencies.

I feel that much good work has been accomplished during the year just passed and I thank all personnel for their efforts and their loyalty.

(L. H. NICHOLSON), Commissioner.

# Appendix "A"

# List of Detachments maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1958

#### Ontario

# "A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

## Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville Kingston Ottawa Town Station
Cornwall Maniwaki, Quebec Pembroke

#### North Bay Sub-Division

Amos, Quebec Moose Factory Sault Ste. Marie
Hearst North Bay South Porcupine
Kirkland Lake Noranda, Que. Sudbury
Manitowaning Parry Sound Val d'Or, Quebec

## Newfoundland

# "B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—St. JOHN'S

#### Corner Brook Sub-Division

Baie Verte Corner Brook Springdale Bonne Bay Deer Lake St. Anthony Botwood Grand Falls Stephenville Buchans Stephenville Crossing Hampden Burgeo Lewisporte St. George's Channel Port Saunders

#### St. John's Sub-Division

Battle Harbour Gander Nain (Labrador) Bell Island Glovertown Placentia Bonavista Goose Bay (Labrador) Red Bay (Labrador) Burin Grand Bank St. John's Cartwright (Labrador) Harbour Breton St. Lawrence Clarenville Harbour Grace Twillingate Fogo Hopedale (Labrador) Whitbourne Ferryland

#### Quebec

# "C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

## Montreal Sub-Division

Bedford Huntingdon St-Tean Caughnawaga Joliette St-Jérôme Coaticook Knowlton Sherbrooke Drummondville Lacolle St-Regis Granby Megantic Vallevfield Hemmingford Rock Island

#### **Ouebec Sub-Division**

Carlton Montmagny Roberval
Chicoutimi Quebec St-Georges de Beauce
Forestville Rimouski Seven Islands
Gaspé Rivière du Loup Three Rivers

#### Manitoba

# "D" Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG

#### **Brandon Sub-Division**

Boissevain Gladstone Rossburn Brandon Hamiota Russell Camp Shilo Killarnev Shoal Lake Carberry Manitou Souris Crystal City Melita Treherne Deloraine Minnedosa Virden Elphinstone Reston Wasagaming

#### **Dauphin Sub-Division**

Amaranth Lynn Lake Swan River
Churchill McCreary The Pas
Dauphin Roblin Wabowden
Ethelbert Ste. Rose du Lac Winnipegosis
Flin Flon Snow Lake

#### Winnipeg Sub-Division

Arborg Gretna Portage la Prairie Ashern Hodgson Selkirk Kenora, Ont. Beauséjour Sprague Lac du Bonnet Berens River Steinbach Bissett Morden Stonewall Carman Morris Teulon Emerson Nipigon, Ont. Whitemouth Fort Frances, Ont. Norway House Winnipeg Beach Fort William, Ont. Oakbank

## Winnipeg City Sub-Division

Gimli

Charleswood Headingly Winnipeg Fort Garry

Oak Point

#### **British Columbia**

## "E" Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA

#### Chilliwack Sub-Division

Abbotsford Hope Penticton
Agassiz Keremeos Princeton
Boston Bar Mission Sumas
Chilliwack City Oliver Summerland
Chilliwack Municipal Osoyoos

#### Kamloops Sub-Division

Alexis Creek Falkland Merritt Armstrong Field 100 Mile House Ashcroft Golden Revelstoke Bralorne Kamloops Salmon Arm Chase Kelowna Sicamous Clearwater Lillooet Spences Bridge Clinton Lumby Vernon Williams Lake Enderby Lytton

## Nelson Sub-Division

Castlegar Grand Forks Natal Cranbrook Greenwood Nelson New Denver Crescent Valley Invermere Creston Kaslo Rossland Fernie Kimberley Salmo Fruitvale Nakusp Trail

Port Coquitlam

**New Westminster Sub-Division** 

Burnaby . Langley (Mun. Det.)

Cloverdale Langley City Maillardville Essondale New Westminster Haney

Prince George Sub-Division

Cassiar Fort St. John Red Pass Dawson Creek McBride Vanderhoof Fort Nelson Prince George Wells Ouesnel

Fort St James

Prince Rupert Sub-Division Atlin Masset Smithers Bella Coola Ocean Falls Stewart Port Edward Telegraph Creek Burns Lake Hazelton Prince Rupert Terrace

Queen Charlotte

Vancouver Sub-Division

Kitimat

Alert Bay Powell River Squamish Gibsons Landing Richmond University North Vancouver Sechelt Vancouver

Victoria Sub-Division

Alberni Ladysmith Shawnigan Lake Campbell River Lake Cowichan Sidney Chemainus Nanaimo Sooke Port Alberni Tahsis Colwood Port Alice Port Hardy Courtenay Ucluelet Cumberland Victoria Duncan Qualicum Beach Zeballos Ganges

#### Saskatchewan

# "F" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA

#### North Battleford Sub-Division

Cutknife Loon Lake St. Walburg Glaslyn Maidstone Spiritwood Goodsoil Meadow Lake Ünity Green Lake North Battleford Wilkie Hafford Onion Lake Lloydminster Radisson

Prince Albert Sub-Division

Big River La Ronge Shellbrook Blaine Lake Melfort Stony Rapids Carrot River Nipawin Tisdale Cumberland House Porcupine Plain Uranium City Hudson Bay Prince Albert Wakaw Ile à la Crosse Rosthern Waskesiu Island Falls

Regina Sub-Division

Avonlea Fort Qu'Appelle North Portal Bengough Indian Head Radville Broadview Kipling Regina Town Station Carlyle Milestone Strasbourg Carnduff Moose Jaw Torquay Estevan Moosomin Weyburn Fillmore

#### Saskatoon Sub-Division

Humboldt Biggar Naicam Colonsay Imperial Outlook Craik Kerrobert Rosetown Kindersley Elbow Saskatoon Eston Kyle Vonda Hanley Lanigan Watrous

#### Swift Current Sub-Division

Assiniboia Gull Lake Shaunavon Cabri Leader Swift Current Climax Maple Creek Val Marie Consul Morse Willow Bunch Fox Valley Mossbank Wood Mountain Gravelbourg Ponteix

#### Yorkton Sub-Division

BalcarresKamsackPunnichyCanoraKelvingtonRose ValleyEsterhazyLangenburgSturgisFoam LakeMelvilleWadenaItunaPellyYorkton

#### North West and Yukon Territories

# "G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

#### Administered from Ottawa

Alexandra Fiord Fort Chimo, Que. Pangnirtung
Baker Lake Frobisher Bay Pond Inlet
Cape Christian Great Whale River Port Harrison, Que.
Chesterfield Inlet Grise Fiord Resolute Bay
Eskimo Point Lake Harbour

## Aklavik Sub-Division

Aklavik Fort McPherson Old Crow
Arctic Red River Good Hope Sachs Harbour
Cape Parry Herschel Island Tuktoyaktuk
East 3

#### Fort Smith Sub-Division

Cambridge BayNormanResolutionCopperminePort RadiumSimpsonFort SmithProvidenceSpence BayHay RiverRaeYellowknifeLiardReliance

#### Whitehorse Sub-Division

Carmacks Mayo Watson Lake
Dawson Teslin Whitehorse
Haines Junction

# Nova Scotia

# "H" Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX

# Halifax Sub-Division

Barrington Passage Digby Meteghan River
Bridgetown Halifax Sheet Harbour
Bridgewater Kentville Shelburne
Chester Liverpool Windsor
Dartmouth Lunenburg Yarmouth

Sydney Sub-Division

Arichat Ingonish Beach
Baddeck Inverness
Cheticamp New Waterford:
Eskasoni North Sydney
Glace Bay

Port Hawkesbury Port Hood St. Peters Sydney

Truro Sub-Division

AmherstParrsboroSpringhillAntigonishPictouStewiackeGuysboroPugwashTatamagoucheNew GlasgowSherbrookeTruro

#### **New Brunswick**

## "J" Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTON

#### Fredericton Sub-Division

Grand Manan St. George Chipman McAdam Saint John Doaktown Minto St. Leonard East Florenceville Oromocto Town Det. St. Quentin Edmundston St. Stephen Perth Fredericton Plaster Rock Woodstock Gagetown St. Andrews Town Det. Grand Falls

## Moncton Sub-Division

Alma Dalhousie Richibucto
Bathurst Jacquet River Sackville
Buctouche Moncton Shediac
Campbellton Newcastle Shippegan
Campbellton Town Det. Newcastle Town Det.

Caraquet Petitcodiac Sussex Town Det.
Chatham Town Det. Port Elgin Tabusintac

#### Alberta

# "K" Division—Headquarters—Edmonton

#### Calgary Sub-Division

Cochrane Hanna Banff Crossfield High River Bassano Drumheller Okotoks Beiseker East Coulee **Brooks** Oven Calgary Gleichen Strathmore Canmore

#### Edmonton Sub-Division

Smoky Lake Fort McMurray Andrew St. Albert Hinton Athabaska St. Paul Bonnyville Jasper Lac la Biche Stony Plain Breton Lamont Two Hills Derwent Vegreville Drayton Valley Leduc Mayerthorpe Vermilion Edmonton Edson Mercoal Viking Redwater Wainwright Entwistle Westlock Fort Chipewyan Ryley

Lethbridge Sub-Division

Barons Hilda
Blairmore Lethbridge
Cardston Magrath
Claresholm Manyberries
Coutts Medicine Hat
Foremost Nanton
Fort Macleod

Taber Vauxhall Vulcan Waterton Park

Picture Butte

Pincher Creek

**Peace River Sub-Division** 

Beaver Lodge Grande Prairie Peace River Fairview High Prairie Slave Lake Faust Manning Spirit River Fort Vermilion McLennan Valleyview

11.17 / 6:11.

Red Deer Sub-Division

BashawOldsStettlerCamrosePonokaThree HillsCoronationProvostTrochuHardistyRed DeerWetaskiwinInnisfailRocky Mountain House

### **Prince Edward Island**

"L" Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN

Administered from Charlottetown

Alberton Charlottetown Souris
Borden Montague Summerside

## Ontario

# "O" Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO

Administered from Toronto

Belleville Fort Erie Orillia
Camp Borden Hamilton Owen Sound
Cobourg Niagara Falls Toronto Town Station

**London Sub-Division** 

Chatham Muncey Walpole Island Kitchener Ohsweken Windsor London Sarnia

# Appendix "B"

# Municipalities Policed by RCMP

By Provinces, March 31, 1958

#### Prince Edward Island Souris

#### New Brunswick

Campbellton Chatham Dalhousie Newcastle Oromocto St. Andrews St. Stephen Sussex

#### Nova Scotia

Inverness Pictou Windsor

#### Manitoba

Beausejour Carberry Carman Charleswood Dauphin Flin Flon Gimli Killarney Lvnn Lake Melita Minnedosa Mystery Lake, Dist. of Portage la Prairie Selkirk Swan River Virden Winnipeg Beach

#### Saskatchewan

Assiniboia Biggar Canora Craik Eston Foam Lake

#### Saskatchewan (Cont'd.)

Gravelhourg Hudson Bay Humboldt Indian Head Kamsack Kinderslev Leader Lloydminster Maple Creek Meadow Lake Melfort Melville Moosomin Outlook Radville Rosetown Shaunayon Tisdale Watrous Wilkie Yorkton

#### · Alberta

Brooks Claresholm Drumheller Gleichen Grande Prairie High River Innisfail Macleod Nanton Okotoks Olds Peace River Red Deer Stettler St. Albert St. Paul Three Hills Vegreville Vermilion Wetaskiwin

#### British Columbia

Alberni, City of Armstrong, City of Burnaby, District of Chilliwack, City of Chilliwack, Twp. of Coquitlam, District of Courtenay, City of Cowichan, Dist. of North Cranbrook, City of Dawson Creek, City of Duncan, City of Enderby, City of Fernie, City of Grand Forks, City of Greenwood, City of Kamloops, City of Kaslo, City of Kelowna, City of Kent, District of Kimberley, City of Kitimat, District of Langley, City of Langley, Twp. of Maple Ridge, District of Nanaimo, City of North Vancouver, City of North Vancouver, Dist. of Peachland, District of Penticton, City of Pitt Meadows, Dist. of Port Alberni, City of Port Coquitlam, City of Powell River, Dist. of ... Prince George, City of Prince Rupert, City of Revelstoke, City of Richmond, Twp. of Rossland, City of Salmon Arm, City of Salmon Arm, Dist. of Spallumcheen, Twp. of Sumas, District of Summerland, Dist. of Surrey, District of Trail, City of Vernon, City of White Rock, City of

Appendix "C"

# Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes April 1, 1957 to March 31, 1958

		led		med					tion		Disposition by Provinces											
Federal Statutes .	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Negative Searches Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Still Under Investigation	Total	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Northwest and Yukon Territories	Total
Aeronautics Act			10 1 13 5 113 29	1 14		4 i	47 4 6 27	 2 3	20 4 22 10 15	95 10 58 94 367	i 1 1 36	12 7 12	9 1	14 2 1 1	26 10 22 254	31 1 18 68 45		<u>2</u>		1	  1	95 10 58 94 367
Canada Shipping Act. Canada Wheat Board Act: Coastal Fisheries Protection Act Combines Investigation Act Customs Act. Department of Transport Act— (Canal Regulations)		16,641	740	1,757		12 14 25	1	9	153 845	785 1 2 21,654	i	271  561	481 1,387	33  994		7,642		249	18	3,986	 1 34	785 1 2 21,654
Canal Regulations).  Excise Tax Act. Excise Act.  Explosives Act. Explosives Act. Export and Import Permits Act. Family Allowance Act.		1,867	37 28	96 38 1		26 4	1	25		1	17 4	158 6	456 6	296	198 48 2 12	48	4 4	286	446	34 14	4 1	2,659 134 2 58
Farm Improvement Loans Act. Federal District Commission Act. Financial Administration Act. Fisheries Act. Food and Drugs Act.			2 7 1 1	7 8 1		1 12	1,271 59	i	11	58 19 1,334 1 62 21	i	37	2	5	1,252	82 	i			1 6	iż	19 1,334 1 62 21
Game Export Act.  Government Harbours and Piers Act.  Government Property Traffic Act.  Immigration Act. Income Tax Act.			1 5 6	1 4 8 764		33 1,421	. 2		1 1	1 16 2,324 17	14 3 4	72	[	391	1,935			933	22	2 166 4 397	47 5 27	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 16 \\ 2,324 \end{array}$
Indian Act. Juvenile Delinquents Act. Juvenile Delinquents Act (Adults). Livestock and Livestock Products Act.	i	123 2 2 1	229 38 8 29 1	12	2 i	36 11 32	11,739	91 5 28 1	25	1 3	973 5,618 27 258	33 136	31	981 584 109	6, 239 730 20	627	178 6 10	76	25		1,096 1 14	12, 161 674
Lord's Day Act. Migratory Birds Convention Act. National Defence Act. National Parks Act. National Housing Act. Northwest Territories Act.			9	28 2		3	140 140 44 552	<u>5</u>	19	205 46 586	i7	2	1	1	37 3 7			27 5	5 5 2	9 10 2	1 20	205 46 586 3

# Appendix C-Conc.

Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes April 1, 1957 to March 31, 1958

	Ī.	g		ned			1		tion		Disposition by Provinces											
Federal Statutes	Complainant Declines to Prosecute	Negative Searches Complaint Unfound	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Handed to Department Concerned	Warrant Unexecuted	Withdrawn	Convicted	Dismissed	Still Under Investigation	Total	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	Northwest and Yukon Territories	Total
Navigable Waters Protection Act. Official Secrets Act. Old Age Security Act. Oplum and Narcotic Drug Act. Pensions Act. Pensions Act. Post Office Act. Public Works Act. Railway Act. Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act Territorial Lands Act. Tricket of Leave Act. Transport Act. Unemployment Insurance Act. War Service Grants Act. War Veterans Allowance Act. Weights and Measures Act.		157	1 2 173 1 3 3	173 2 1 1 5 1 1 99		95	1 59 1 19 70	73	1 148 1 1 20 2	3 1 19 1,292 2 2 2 1 68 1 2 24 77 1	639 1 31	90	••••	9	5 360 1	1 86	14 14 5	10		12 12 61	i	3 19 1,292 2 2 2 1 68 1 146 24 777 1 1
Totals	2	18,816	1,562	3,465	10	1,740	29,872	525	2,459	58,451	9, 195	4,266	4,332	3,418	13,732	12,809	3,256	896	523	4,718	1,306	58,451

