Canada

Report of the

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Fiscal Year Ended

March 31, 1960

Price 25 cents

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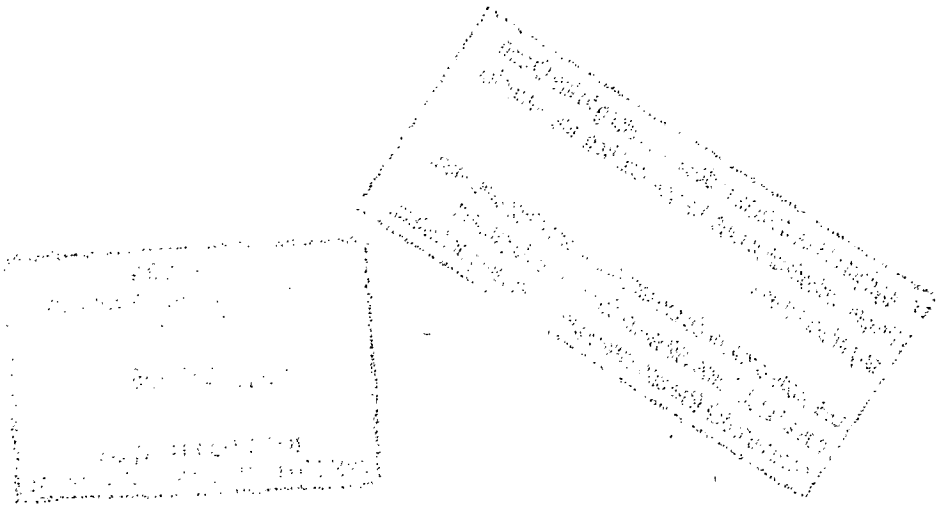

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CONTENTS

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To His Excellency Major-General George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
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, 1960.

Respectfully submitted,

E. D. FULTON,

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

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

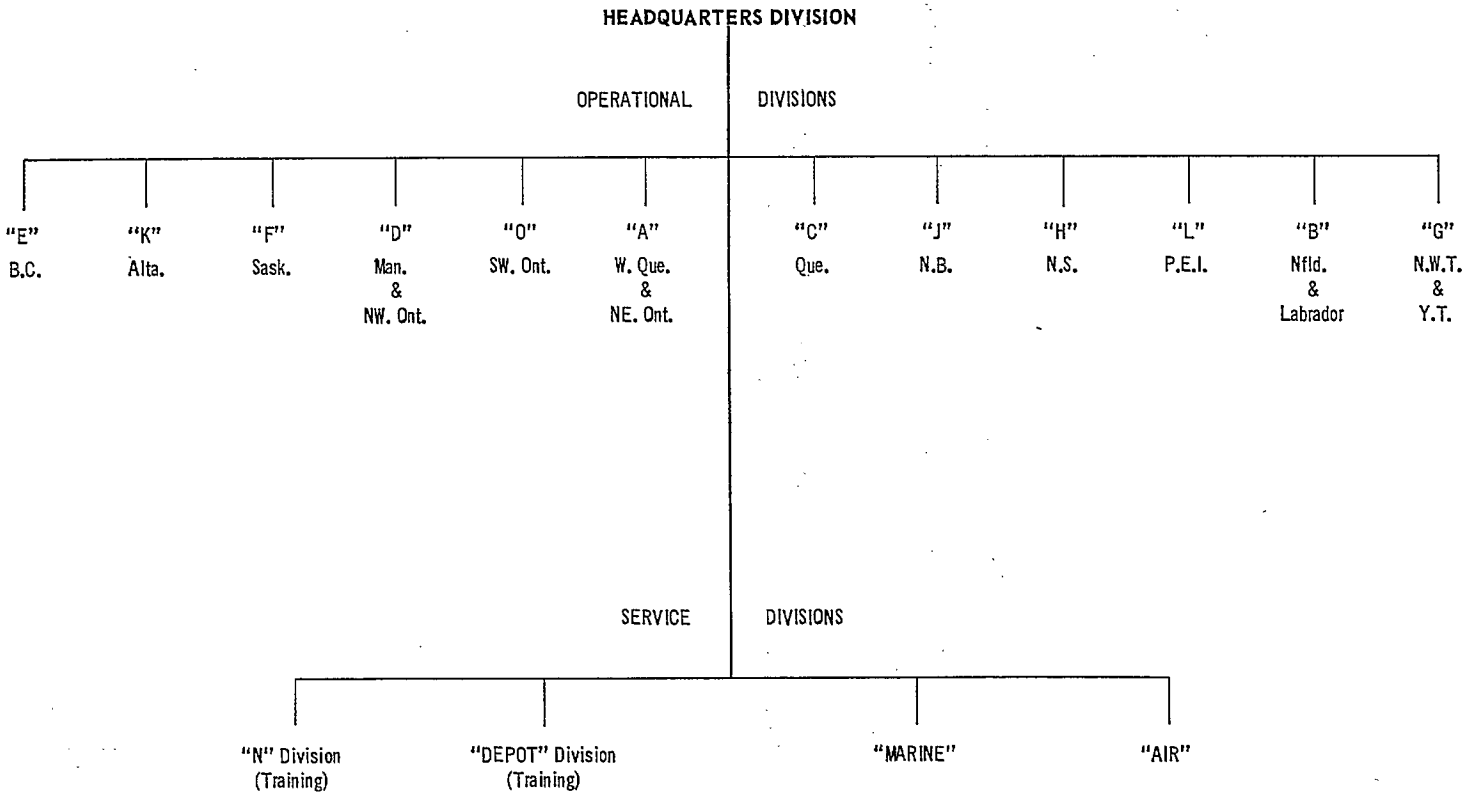
To: The Honourable E. D. Fulton, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the R.C.M.Police.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1960.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

ORGANIZATION



Royal Canadian Mounted Police

During the 1959 session of Parliament, two statutes were enacted which revised, consolidated and clarified the legislative provisions under which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police operate. The first of these was a new Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, which deals with the organization and administration of the Force and the disciplinary provisions under which the members serve. This was the first general revision of the Act since March 1, 1949. The Act made a number of administrative changes.

The second was the R.C.M.P. Superannuation Act, the purpose of which was to provide a separate statute consolidating, clarifying and regulating the pension provisions applicable to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under one general heading. Its purpose was to provide that such pensions would be granted as a matter of right rather than at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council, and to take care, as far as possible, of any hardship cases or anomalies which might exist. It also amended the provisions in line with those applicable to the public service generally and the armed forces.

The RCMP Act, Chapter 54 of the Statutes of Canada, was assented to on July 18, 1959; the RCMP Superannuation Act, Chapter 34 of the Statutes of Canada, on July 8, 1959. Both were proclaimed in force on April 1, 1960.

One new feature affecting members serving under Parts II and III of the former Act was the provision that they may receive disability pensions for injuries sustained on duty as well as their service pensions.

Organization

The Force is divided into thirteen land and four service divisions designated alphabetically or by name and covering the territorial limits of Canada. The areas policed are shown in the chart on page 8.

The Headquarters of the Force is located at Ottawa. During the past fiscal year the organization at Headquarters was revised and now comprises, in addition to the office of the Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner (Operations), one Deputy Commissioner (Administration) and six Directorates. The chart on page 10 illustrates the organization of Headquarters.

The thirteen land divisions are divided into thirty-nine sub-divisions that are directly responsible to the respective division headquarters. These sub-divisions are again divided into 600 detachments that are responsible to their respective sub-divisions. In addition, there are twenty-three detachments controlled direct from their respective divisional headquarters. Please see Appendix "A".

"Marine" and "Air" Divisions provide support for the land divisions in the form of transportation and other services as well as maintaining their own general police responsibilities. The Headquarters of both "Air" and "Marine" Divisions are located at Ottawa.

Two training divisions, "Depot" and "N" are located at Regina and Ottawa. These provide facilities for basic and secondary recruit training and for various courses of instruction in the nature of advanced training. In addition, some courses are open to members of other police forces. Both these divisions are equipped for training Musical and Exhibition Rides.

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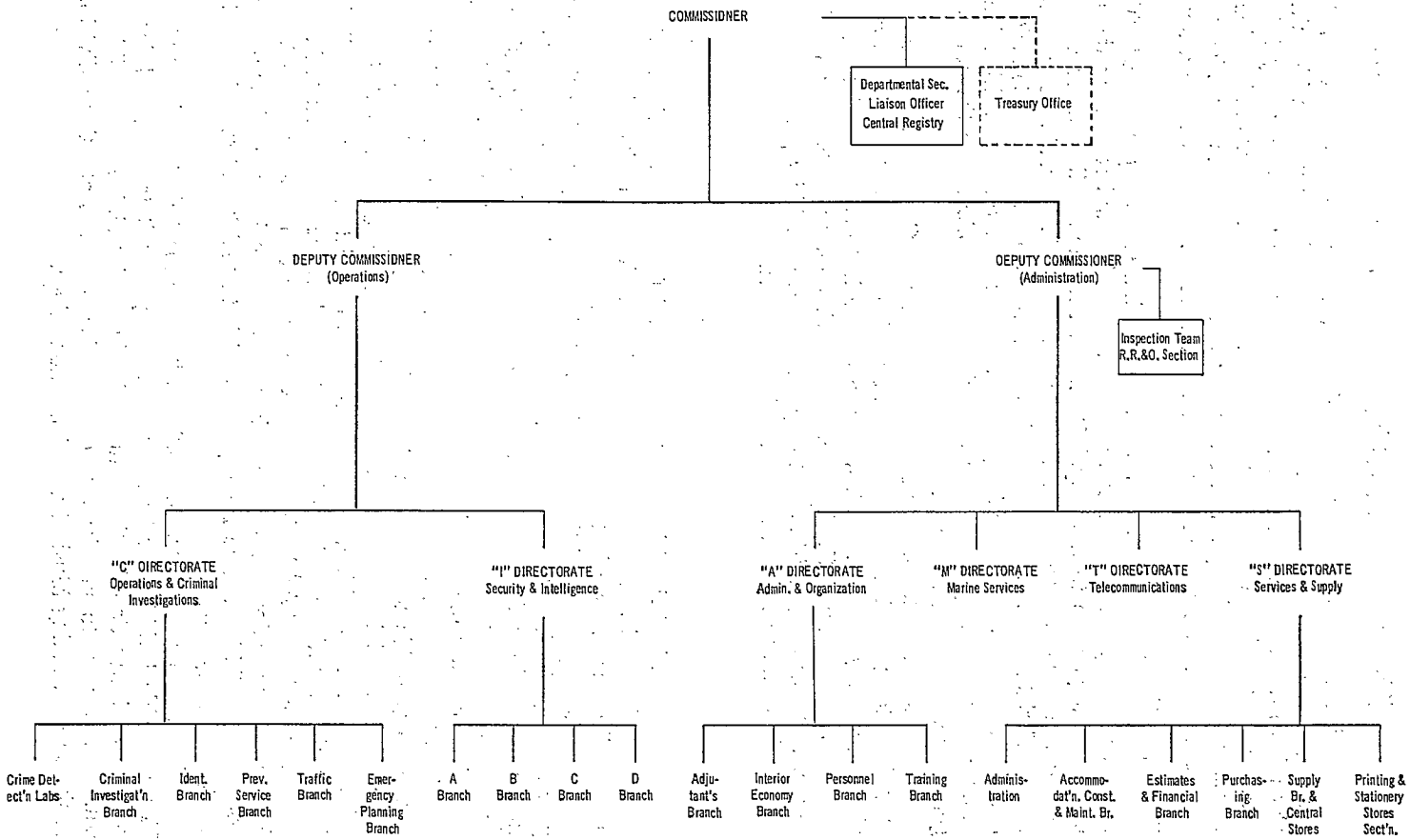
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION



The following is a list of permanent detachments opened and closed during this fiscal year:

Detachments Closed			*Detachments Opened*		
Fort Garry	"D"	Div.	Sydney Forks	"HQ"	Div.
Wood Mountain	"F"	"	Wabash Lake	"B"	"
Entwhistle	"K"	"	Mankota	"F"	"
Mercoal	"K"	"	Rankin Inlet	"G"	"
Hilda	"K"	"	Reliance	"G"	"
			Evansburg	"K"	"
			Bow Island	"K"	"

Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Force covers all crime committed in the Northwest and Yukon Territories as well as breaches of the Federal Statutes in the provinces.

In Ontario and Quebec, where the provincial governments maintain their own police forces, the RCMP conducted investigations only in instances where a Federal Government department or agency was involved and in which local forces were unable to act. Through arrangements with provincial authorities, the Force accepts responsibility for police work, including the enforcement of provincial statutes at the Six Nations, Muncey and adjacent Indian Reserves and at Point Pelee National Park. Through arrangements with the Department of National Defence, the military areas of Petawawa, Camp Borden, Picton and Barriefield are policed.

Provincial Agreements

Through agreements made between Canada and the provincial governments, the Force acts as provincial police in 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 RCMP is employed in these eight provinces in administering justice, enforcing the laws of the provincial legislatures and carrying out other duties agreed to by the parties concerned.

Municipal Agreements

The RCMP had 118 cities, municipal districts and towns under contract in provinces where there were policing agreements. (See Appendix B). During this fiscal period, the contracts for the District of Kent and Pitt Meadows in British Columbia expired and were not renewed. In the same period, a new contract was signed for policing The Pas, Manitoba.

The amount which municipalities are charged per annum is based on the per capita cost of maintaining and operating the Force. Municipalities under contract are required to pay fifty per cent for each of the first five members and seventy-five per cent for each additional member. Commencing June 1, 1959, on the fifty per cent basis, municipalities paid at the rate of $3,509 per man per annum; on the seventy-five per cent basis, $5,264.

Municipalities under contract provide, or pay in lieu of providing, furnished office and jail cell accommodation and garage facilities when required. They also pay police car mileage at the rate of nine cents per mile for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum.

Other services and facilities of the Force are available to 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.

Crime

During the past year infractions or suspected infractions of Federal and Provincial Statutes, the Criminal Code and Municipal By-Laws, investigations of a non-criminal nature, and duties of administrative nature totaled 1,538,216 cases, an increase of 2.1 per cent over the preceding year.

There were 287,263 cases handled under Federal and Provincial Statutes and the Criminal Code where an infraction or suspected infraction occurred. A total of 274,999 were concluded and of these 93.2 per cent were successful as follows: 205,701 by conviction, 4,851 dismissed, 5,129 withdrawn and 40,622 for different reasons such as: complaint not founded, offender had died, complainant refused to prosecute, etc.

During the year the Force investigated 4,092 sudden or accidental deaths. Of these, 1,090 were from traffic accidents and 458 from drowning.

In addition to these deaths, the Force investigated 332 cases of suicide and 131 of attempted suicide.

Criminal Code

The small increase of 1.1 per cent or 866 in criminal code cases unfortunately cannot be interpreted too optimistically. A study of the detailed statistics shows that Alberta has a decrease of over 2,700 cases. This is caused by a decrease of approximately 3,000 cases of perjury and false pretences, the aftermath of many cases investigated under the Oil and Gas Royalties Dividend Act where

Table 1—Summary of Investigations Under the Criminal Code

	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	Average
British Columbia	14,890	18,082	21,510	21,788	23,396	19,933
Alberta	9,159	9,173	14,744	15,208	12,487	12,154
Saskatchewan	5,859	6,043	7,032	8,929	10,513	7,675
Manitoba	4,126	4,719	5,650	6,229	6,120	5,369
Ontario	447	496	667	646	725	596
Quebec	345	229	162	316	433	297
New Brunswick	3,995	4,672	5,318	5,414	5,786	5,037
Nova Scotia	4,668	4,783	5,362	5,746	5,438	5,199
Prince Edward Island	673	844	923	973	873	857
Newfoundland	5,066	5,423	5,729	6,240	6,344	5,761
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	806	1,218	1,365	1,357	1,597	1,269
TOTAL	50,034	55,682	68,462	72,846	73,712	64,147

action was taken under the Criminal Code. Discounting these, our Criminal Code enforcement would show an overall increase of 5.3 per cent which follows the trend of past years. (See Table 1)

Table 2—Principal Offences Against the Person

—	1958–59	1959–60
Murder	38	48
Attempted Murder	22	22
Manslaughter	37	57
Driving whilst intoxicated or impaired	6,250	6,461
General assaults	4,175	4,417
TOTALS	10,522	11,005

These show an increase of 4.6 per cent which is in line with the general rise in Criminal Code work. Intoxicated and impaired driving cases increased by 211 after showing a decline of 300 the previous year.

Table 3—Murder—1959-60

Disposition	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.	Y.T. and N.W.T.	Total
Convicted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquitted	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Changed or reduced to lesser charges	3	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	9
Suicide	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Insane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting trial	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Still under investigation	11	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	20
TOTALS	19	13	7	2	2	2	—	1	2	48

The disposition of the 18 murder investigations carried over from last year is as follows:

Convicted	1
Reduced to Lesser Charge	7
Acquitted	5
Still under Investigation	5

Murder cases increased from 38 to 48 as shown in table above.

Offences Against Property

Offences against property continue to show an increase. In 1958-59, the rise was 12.4 per cent and another 7 per cent this year, the main increase being in Breaking, Entering and Thefts. Safebreaking and attempts increased by 49 after a decrease of 124 the previous year. (See Table 4)

Table 4—Principal Offences Against Property

—	1958–59	1959–60
Robbery with Violence	235	298
Theft of Cattle	496	493
Breaking, Entering and Theft	13,145	14,588
Other Thefts	17,245	17,851
Safebreaking	381	430
TOTALS	31,502	33,660

Juvenile Crime

The number of juveniles involved in Criminal Code offences shows the first decrease in many years, totalling 269 or 4.3 per cent. British Columbia and Manitoba have the greater totals as the age limit for these provinces is 18 years, followed by Newfoundland with 17 years compared to 16 in the other provinces where the Criminal Code is enforced. It is encouraging to note that delinquency in the older teenage group shows a decrease of 300. Alberta is the only province with an increase that might be considered disturbing. (See able 5)

Table 5—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

—	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	Average
British Columbia	1,268	2,289	2,701	2,844	2,856	2,392
Alberta	201	228	299	190	352	254
Saskatchewan	361	325	390	420	315	362
Manitoba	445	437	676	978	995	706
New Brunswick	170	270	370	538	576	385
Nova Scotia	314	400	301	375	302	339
Prince Edward Island	16	52	39	74	51	46
Newfoundland	694	566	588	825	535	641
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	44	16	31	80	73	49
TOTAL	3,513	4,583	5,395	6,324	6,055	5,174

Crime Conditions in Doukhobour Communities

Acts of violence have continued in the Kootenays. Of the eight cases reported, three were bombings, three attempted bombings, one arson and one mischief. Although railway and power lines were the main targets, attempts were also made on private homes and property.

As a period of relative peacefulness prevailed throughout the Kootenays and the Okanagan Valley in late 1959, the British Columbia Government cancelled its $1,000 and $25,000 rewards in connection with bombings and arson.

During the past year, Freedomite parents obtained the release of their children from the New Denver Dormitory School under their oath to send them to regular public schools. This promise has been strictly adhered to, most Doukhobour children attending school regularly during the last term.

Federal Statutes

As in previous years, a few Federal Statutes made up the bulk of work in this group. The forty-seven "Other Statutes" represented 8,169 investigations. (See Table 6 and Appendix "C")

Table 6—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes

—	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	Average
British Columbia	8,074	9,573	9,195	10,064	10,025	9,386
Alberta	2,713	3,291	4,266	4,715	5,104	4,018
Saskatchewan	2,184	3,590	4,332	5,380	4,895	4,076
Manitoba	1,901	3,454	3,418	3,388	2,795	2,991
Ontario	9,056	13,158	13,732	12,819	11,456	12,044
Quebec	7,477	7,698	12,809	8,210	7,588	8,757
New Brunswick	836	2,829	3,256	3,442	3,649	2,803
Nova Scotia	1,018	1,102	896	1,055	1,067	1,027
Prince Edward Island	509	502	523	702	658	579
Newfoundland	1,118	1,209	4,718	3,504	1,935	2,497
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	703	1,019	1,306	1,356	1,323	1,141
TOTAL	35,589	47,435	58,451	54,635	50,485	49,319

Customs Act

The Customs Act shows a decrease of 1,726 cases because of fewer negative searches. Seizures were up by 151 and convictions by 264.

Land, Air and Marine Divisions co-operated in the enforcement of the Customs, Excise and Canada Shipping Acts on the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and other international bodies of water. Marine personnel also rendered considerable assistance in searching vessels at the seaports of Saint John, Halifax, Quebec and Montreal, with good results.

There was an 83.3 per cent increase in the number of vessels seized last year chiefly for offences such as failing to report at Customs and for conveying smuggled goods. In most instances the vessels were released on appropriate penalties pending Departmental decision.

The theft and smuggling of American cars into Canada continues. During the year a large theft ring handling late model cars was broken through a joint investigation conducted by the FBI, the Metropolitan Toronto Police and the RCMP. Of five cars originating in the United States, four were 1959 Cadillacs and the other a 1959 Oldsmobile Super 88. Three of these vehicles were rented from U-Drive concerns in the United States and driven directly to Ontario where

they were registered. Licensing in Ontario was obtained for these vehicles by stealing bills of sale from legitimate firms in Ontario and filling them out to cover the vehicles concerned. (See Table 7)

Table 7—Customs

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels	11	—	25	8	43	15	195	1	—	—	32	—	330
Autos	22	1	9	61	152	25	248	58	47	41	302	5	971
Beer	13	—	—	16	3	2	89	6	1	16	109	—	255
Rum	34	—	11	3	62	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	112
Asst. Liquors	147	—	43	48	222	—	89	4	1	3	27	1	585
Cigars	134	—	7	361	1,017	60	79	—	—	—	352	—	2,010
Cigarettes	170	132	77	1,469	10,098	15	293	5	5	10	243	—	12,517
Tobacco	104	—	1	67	28	—	10	—	—	—	7	—	217
Misc.	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	1	+1	1	—	1	1	—	5
SEIZURES	94	4	80	178	443	77	750	110	86	163	627	11	2,623

Ingenuity on the part of smugglers creates a battle of wits and many novel systems have been encountered. Edmonton Detachment received information that a bee keeper from the district was driving to California for a load of bees and a lookout was posted at the Customs Port. After clearance inward the vehicle was intercepted and searched. Under the bees was an electric uncapping knife, a sun helmet, four beehive tools, two bee smokers and one electric pressing iron. A voluntary penalty of $85.49 was paid. The value for duty of the goods concerned was $45.90.

Another time, members of the Force were on the lookout for a car suspected of being used by commercial cigarette smugglers. Early one morning this vehicle was observed travelling along the highway and two police cars closed in, one proceeding ahead of the suspect vehicle while the other pulled up behind, waiting for a favourable opportunity to stop and search this vehicle.

The leading police car blocked the highway at a narrow bridge, the suspect's vehicle being forced to pull up and was blocked off from escape to the rear by the second police car. Before the police could take action, the driver of the other vehicle suddenly put it into reverse, rammed the police car behind, then accelerated forward and rammed the one ahead. He was able to manoeuver around this car, through a snow bank and back onto the highway speeding away. A chase ensued at speeds of 90 to 100 miles per hour, ending when the smuggler lost control of his vehicle and piled it into a snow bank. The smuggler tried to escape on foot but was boxed in and finally arrested.

Excise Act

The fiscal year 1958-59 showed an increase of 13.6 per cent in the number of Excise seizures with a further rise of 42.5 per cent for 1959-60.

There were 30,888 gallons of wash and 3,558 gallons of illicit spirits seized, an increase in the amount of wash and a decrease in the amount of illicit spirits. The reason for this was that a number of commercial type stills were seized prior to going into operation.

Investigation of one syndicate operating in Ontario and Quebec resulted in 190 seizures. It was calculated that 7,560 gallons of illicit spirits had been sold at $16 to $18 a gallon; sales amounted to $120,960 with a profit of $45,360. The approximate Excise Tax loss was $142,440 and the loss of Provincial revenue would be about the same. (See Table 8)

Table 8—Excise

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Autos	—	2	2	—	40	4	9	3	4	—	—	—	64
Beer and Wash	—	501	940	—	22,809	45	1,057	4,172	807	400	157	—	30,888
Rum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illicit Spirits	—	29	75	44	2,611	46	382	274	79	16	2	—	3,558
Asst. Liquors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stills Complete	1	22	21	—	36	3	34	38	27	14	5	—	201
Stills Parts	—	—	6	—	8	2	7	7	6	2	—	—	38
Cigars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarettes	—	—	—	—	32	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	37
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	808	—	38,263	—	—	—	—	—	39,071
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seizures	1	27	35	2	295	34	143	71	102	34	6	—	750

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

A truck suspected of hauling materials required in the operation of an illegal still was observed being loaded with oil. Difficulties in maintaining contact while going through heavy city traffic were anticipated and, when the truck slowed down while going over a bridge under repair, a member of the Force climbed into the back of the truck without being observed. The three police cars abandoned the surveillance and the truck proceeded on its way.

The driver made several stops and U-Turns to make sure no one was following and finally arrived at a farm thirty miles north of Montreal where the still was erected. Fines totaling $1,450 were collected from the four individuals at the site.

Canada Shipping Act

The 1959 boating season saw the greatest increase yet in pleasure boating. A program of educating small vessel owners and operators in enforcement regulations is continuing. Production of new types of lifesaving equipment, comfortable to wear, practical, easy to carry and store, has been helpful to this phase of water safety enforcement.

Over 41,000 boats were inspected by members of the Force to ensure compliance with equipment requirements, approximately 2,000 more than the previous period.

There were 607 convictions registered during the year, Ontario and Quebec having 315 and 84 respectively. The Force in these provinces primarily assisted the Department of Transport, Marine Regulations Branch, Board of Steamship Inspection. Strict enforcement to prevent dangerous operational violations continued elsewhere in Canada.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

The volume of work carried out in the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act has increased. The number of cases handled was 8 per cent higher than last year as will be noted in the following comparative summary for the past three years.

	1957-58	*1958-59*	*1959-60*
Arrests	576	715	760
Convictions	473	585	671

Figures for 1959-60 as compared to the previous year show an increase in arrests of 6.3 per cent and convictions 11.3 per cent. Of the 760 persons arrested, 122 were either charged with possession of a drug for the purpose of trafficking (60) or trafficking (62) under section 4 of the Act for which there is a maximum penalty of fourteen years' imprisonment.

Diacetylmorphine (heroin) was the drug involved in over 90 per cent of the cases. The price per capsule in Toronto at the street level rose from $5 to $6; at Vancouver it remained at $5 except for a short period when the figure was increased to $7; at Montreal the price remained constant at $5. Heroin seizures for the year were slightly less than ten kilograms, approximately six kilograms more than the previous year and the highest figure reported since 1955-56. The Giuseppe Cotroni case at Montreal involved six kilograms and the case against Edward Sawicki at Vancouver accounted for two kilograms. These items are summarized on pages 19, 20, 21.

Cannabis (marihuana) has maintained a degree of prominence in Montreal and Toronto with seizures totaling 8¾ ounces in bulk form and 16 cigarettes, about one-half the amount seized the previous year.

Eight persons of juvenile age were arrested for possession of a drug, two of whom were boys and six were girls. Five were referred to Adult Court where four were convicted and one case was dismissed. Three persons remained in Juvenile Court resulting in one dismissal, one released on probation and one sentenced to an industrial school for an indefinite period. All persons charged were either juvenile delinquents or had a history of association with criminals. One Vancouver school girl became ill as the result of an injection and has not touched narcotics since.

Habitual criminal proceedings under the Criminal Code of Canada are being taken against one individual arrested under the provisions of the O. & N.D. Act.

Fifteen persons were charged with conspiracy in connection with O. & N.D. Act cases. Six were convicted, six were dismissed, charges against two persons were withdrawn and one case is still before the Court. A chart listing narcotic drugs, drug addicts' paraphernalia and motor vehicles seized under the Act during the year follows.

Seizures Under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act
April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960

Drug	Kilograms	Ounces	Grains	Capsules	Tablets	Cubic Centimeters	Cigarettes
Heroin	9	20	100	6,421			
Morphine			100		40	33	
Methadone					52		
Demerol					30	32	
Marihuana		8	348				16

Motor Vehicles and Drug Paraphernalia

Motor vehicles seized	33
Improvised syringes	204
Hypodermic needles	228
Spoons	180

Prior to March 1959, the United States Bureau of Narcotics and the RCMP had been aware that Giuseppe Cotroni of Montreal was the main supplier of narcotics to the Eastern United States and Canada and efforts were being made to end his activities in the illicit traffic.

As the result of a plan formulated between this Force and the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, their agent and a special employee who was familiar with Cotroni's *modus operandi,* came to Montreal on April 28, 1959 in an attempt to contact him. Arrangements were made to have the operations and investigations conducted under the supervision and surveillance of the RCMP. The special employee won the confidence of Cotroni and the U.S. agent was introduced as the special employee's partner in the illicit traffic in New York City. Arrangements were made for the purchase of two kilograms of heroin at a later date.

The U.S. agent and the special employee returned to Montreal on June 2 and purchased two kilograms from Cotroni. Rene Robert, an associate of Cotroni, was present during negotiations having participated in the delivery of the drug. The total price paid to Cotroni was $13,800. The drug tested 98.2 per cent diacetylmorphine.

Under similar circumstances, on June 18 another two kilograms of heroin was purchased from the same individual for $14,000 with Robert again assisting in the delivery of the drug. In addition, Cotroni supplied a further two kilograms of heroin on credit, with the understanding that this would be paid for at the time of the next transaction. The drug tested 100 per cent diacetylmorphine.

On June 24 Cotroni and Robert arrived in New York for a discussion with the special employee and the agent of the Bureau. It was evident that one of the purposes of Cotroni's trip to New York was to conduct further checks into their background and, as apparently no discrepancies were uncovered, arrangements were made for a third purchase. When Cotroni requested payment for the previous two kilos that he had given to the pair in Montreal "On Consignment", he was given the sum of $1,000 as evidence of good faith.

On July 8 the U.S. agent and informer again met with Cotroni in Montreal under previous agreement to purchase a further supply of heroin. When an agreement could not be reached, Cotroni and Robert were arrested.

The U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and the RCMP shared equally the cost of the heroin purchased and the drug was handed over to this Force for court purposes.

On October 15 a rogatory commission was held in New York City to receive the evidence of the special employee who could not safely appear in Montreal as reprisals were anticipated. The trial of the defendants continued in Montreal in October, both pleading guilty to charges of illegally trafficking in narcotics. Considerable difficulty was expected with this case but, once the prosecution had entered an overwhelming amount of proof, Cotroni and Robert pleaded guilty.

Cotroni was sentenced to ten years in prison, fined $60,000 and ordered to make restitution to the Canadian Government in the amount of $28,800.

This investigation points up the necessity of co-operation between police forces engaged in combating similar problems on both local and international levels. Personnel of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and the RCMP were highly commended by the Court for their exemplary conduct and for the efficiency displayed while investigating the case.

For some months prior to February 1960 it was suspected that Edward Sawicki was a narcotic trafficker of major importance in the Vancouver area, dealing cautiously with a few trusted associates and remaining well in the background to avoid detection.

As the result of long periods of observation, it was learned that Sawicki operated from a cottage at Crescent Beach in the Municipality of Surrey and frequented the South Vancouver area. During the early morning of February 11, he parked his automobile at the corner of Cartier and 71st Avenue in South Vancouver. He proceeded on foot to a laneway where he remained for almost two hours, walking up and down the lane and finally stopping for a few minutes at a garage at the rear of 1424 W. 70th Avenue. He then returned to his automobile and drove off. An immediate search revealed two jars buried in the ground at the garage, one containing eleven one ounce packages and the second, ten one ounce packages of white powder. Samples were taken and observation was commenced on the cache after restoring it in its original position. In preparation for Sawicki's return, six police cars took up stations in order to intercept the automobile on a given signal.

At 6:55 p.m. the same day, Sawicki drove up, parked his car and after making four dry runs in the lane, was observed digging at the cache and actually holding the jars, after which he returned to his car. An immediate check of the cache revealed that the jars were missing. The police cars were notified by radio and converged on the car. Sawicki realized the trap and suddenly started his car, rammed a police car aside, met head on with a second one and at the same time collided with a private automobile parked on the street. Sawicki was taken from his car and a jar containing eleven one ounce packages was discovered in his coat pocket. The second jar was located approximately three feet from its original position buried in the ground at the garage. Sawicki was arrested and his automobile, a 1959 Oldsmobile Sedan, placed under seizure. Although Sawicki accepted responsibility for the jar and its contents, he denied any knowledge of

further narcotics or having been in the lane where the original twenty-one ounces had been hidden. He stated that he had never used drugs and upon examination, no needle marks were found.

Further investigation revealed that in 1958 Sawicki occupied Apartment #305 at 8644 French Street, Vancouver. Keys found at his cottage opened the door of this Apartment, the front and side doors of the apartment block and the basement locker of Apartment #204. The tenant of Apartment #204 thought he had seen Sawicki hurrying out of the building about a week previously. A search of the entire building was commenced with particular attention being paid to the laundry and bathroom. After a screen was removed from a ventilator on the bathroom ceiling, two packages were found, each containing one kilogram of heroin.

On March 15 Sawicki pleaded guilty to a charge of possession of drugs for the purpose of trafficking. He acknowledged possessing a total of 91 ounces of heroin, including twenty-one ounces cached at the garage and two kilograms found in the apartment bathroom. The Crown submitted that it was a most serious case of trafficking, constituting the largest quantity of heroin taken by the police at any time in Western Canada. The Court imposed a penitentiary term of fourteen years' imprisonment.

* * *

Undercover Investigations—Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

Considerable success was achieved as the result of an investigation carried out over a period of seven months into narcotic trafficking at the "street" level. A member of the Toronto Narcotic Section (RCMP) purchased heroin capsules from thirty street peddlers in Toronto, five in Vancouver and one in Montreal. Prior to arresting these individuals, a second member commenced undercover duties and developed ten similar trafficking cases in Toronto and three in Vancouver.

Forty-nine persons were arrested, forty-five of whom were convicted and sentenced to prison terms ranging from eighteen months to eight years. The entire operation required careful planning and long hours of painstaking work.

International Co-operation

Our liaison with foreign law enforcement agencies remained very good, not only in the United States but in other countries through the medium of the International Criminal Police Organization. Good co-operation is developing particularly regarding international smuggling of drugs, precious stones and metals, etc.

Provincial and Municipal Laws

This phase of our duties continues to increase with traffic and liquor laws the most prominent. (See Table 9)

Traffic Law Enforcement

Traffic continues to be one of the major problems of law enforcement with an ever increasing amount of men and equipment being devoted to this duty.

On an average, 393 men were employed full time on traffic law enforcement within RCMP jurisdiction, an increase of 5.3 per cent and representing one traffic

Table 9—Provincial Statutes

—	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
British Columbia	9,501	10,545	30,259	33,396	3,074	2,331	42,834	46,272
Alberta	7,553	9,300	17,637	19,484	2,083	947	27,273	29,731
Saskatchewan	6,232	5,841	17,309	17,993	1,588	2,088	25,129	25,922
Manitoba	3,826	3,876	6,821	9,152	340	356	10,987	13,384
Ontario	94	761	78	34	6	8	178	803
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	5,629	6,944	10,736	10,886	194	192	16,559	18,022
Nova Scotia	5,105	5,408	6,869	6,160	1,086	899	13,060	12,467
Prince Edward Island	1,241	1,158	1,571	1,976	105	92	2,917	3,226
Newfoundland	1,970	2,336	6,401	8,199	2,084	929	10,455	11,464
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	1,058	1,143	295	370	37	262	1,390	1,775
TOTAL	42,209	47,312	97,976	107,650	10,597	8,104	150,782	163,066
	28%	29%	65%	66%	7%	5%	100%	100%

man for every 5,097 registered motor vehicles in contract provinces. During last year 2,511,011 foreign vehicles entered Canada via contract provinces, a total exceeding that of the vehicle registration for such provinces.

Twenty-six radar sets were operated throughout RCMP jurisdiction and, with the exception of Manitoba, all contract provinces utilized this type of

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	
	1958–59	1959–60	1958–59	1959–60	1958–59	1959–60	1958–59	1959–60	1958–59	1959–60
British Columbia	30,259	33,396	3,278	3,265	187	216	12,652	13,803	46,376	50,680
Alberta	17,637	19,484	1,348	1,498	197	183	7,169	7,788	26,351	28,953
Saskatchewan	17,309	17,993	1,105	1,230	100	129	6,372	6,687	24,886	26,039
Manitoba	6,821	9,152	646	744	78	95	3,908	3,750	11,453	13,741
New Brunswick	10,736	10,886	835	857	114	91	2,898	2,963	14,583	14,797
Nova Scotia	6,869	6,160	951	1,040	95	105	4,734	5,013	12,649	12,318
Prince Edward Island	1,571	1,976	212	259	17	21	678	656	2,478	2,912
Newfoundland	6,401	8,199	548	597	42	36	2,906	2,945	9,897	11,777
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	295	370	140	185	4	8	370	475	809	1,038
TOTAL	97,898	107,616	9,063	9,675	834	884	41,687	44,080	149,482	162,255

enforcement. Breathalyzers were used in Saskatchewan and have proven valuable in affording corroborative evidence in impaired and drunk driving cases.

Thirteen traffic training classes were held in various divisions. In addition, seven members received special training at the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, Illinois.

The Force employed 191 cars and 47 motorcycles full time in traffic law enforcement during the past year.

Since 1955 vehicular traffic in contract provinces has increased to over fourteen billion miles. Despite this 28.5 per cent rise in miles travelled, the fatal accident rate, with the exception of the 1956-57 period, has not exceeded the 1955 level and, in fact, has remained below this for the past two years. The non-fatal rate has consistently stayed below this level indicative of the effectiveness of the enforcement program.

Provinces have increased to $100 the amount of property damage that may result from an accident before reporting is mandatory. This has influenced the statistical downward trend in non-fatal accidents.

Over 5,000,000 vehicles were registered in Canada. Table 10 reveals that fatal accidents increased by 5.9 per cent, non-fatal by 5.7 per cent or a 5.74 per cent increase in the total number of accidents over the previous year.

Municipal By-Laws

The work of enforcing Municipal By-Laws shows a steady upward trend with an increase of 7,400 cases or over 10 per cent. Parking and minor traffic violations account for 97 per cent of cases under Municipal By-Laws. (See Table 11)

Table 11—Municipal By-Laws

—	1958–59	1959–60
British Columbia	28,976	31,008
Alberta	26,014	27,146
Saskatchewan	5,397	7,504
Manitoba	7,607	9,163
New Brunswick	764	831
Nova Scotia	351	386
Prince Edward Island	57	47
Newfoundland	1,755	2,242
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	194	241
TOTAL	71,168	78,568

Other Investigations and Administrative Assistance

These are instances where no breach of a statute is suspected, alleged or intended, but where certain police investigative procedures are necessarily brought into use and normally require a member to leave the detachment to perform them. These investigations fall into two distinct categories:

(*a*) Enquiries where field work is entailed frequently resulting in lengthy and widespread investigations. These cases consist mainly of security enquiries about applicants for other Departments and Crown Companies 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, lifesaving 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, various places of amusement; tending sick or injured animals; conducting anti-safeblowing and preventive service patrols and escorting mental patients or prisoners for other forces.

Table 12—Summary of Other Investigations

—	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	Average
British Columbia	84,889	107,564	63,256	87,823	195,461	107,800
Alberta	22,463	28,837	28,107	40,216	59,277	35,780
Saskatchewan	17,403	15,298	20,434	33,027	52,637	27,760
Manitoba	13,199	17,346	22,486	31,848	38,210	24,618
Ontario	20,359	28,802	27,385	33,030	37,515	29,418
Quebec	10,566	16,886	20,298	27,635	21,416	19,360
New Brunswick	12,584	20,191	27,270	26,320	24,609	22,195
Nova Scotia	14,477	19,896	20,632	26,415	28,434	21,971
Prince Edward Island	2,539	4,602	6,887	3,589	3,824	4,288
Newfoundland	7,268	6,711	7,919	12,624	29,017	12,708
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	1,577	1,435	1,697	7,225	13,415	5,070
TOTAL	207,324	267,568	246,371	329,761	503,815	310,968

A perusal of Table 12 indicates an abnormal increase in this type of duty, but such is not the case. The true increase is 19,635 or 4 per cent. In 1958 a new reporting system was inaugurated to include all cases handled on detachment complaint books but not considered important enough to report in detail to Divisional Headquarters. These figures were not included in our tables for the year ending March 31, 1959.

Table 13—Assistance to Other Police

Province	Service of Summons or Warrant		Prisoner Escorts		General Enquiries		Totals	
	1958–59	1959–60	1958–59	1959–60	1958–59	1959–60	1958–59	1959–60
B.C.	6,809	9,322	1	1	2,948	4,160	9,758	13,483
Alta.	3,523	4,097	5,116	5,172	4,723	5,347	13,362	14,616
Saskatchewan	631	841	2,137	2,881	4,423	4,925	7,191	8,647
Manitoba	877	1,114	112	92	597	1,217	1,586	2,423
Ontario	316	272	17	5	1,484	1,383	1,817	1,660
Quebec	3	2	2	2	609	811	614	815
New Brunswick	114	184	5	1	881	547	1,000	732
Nova Scotia	26	35	4	—	1,529	1,710	1,559	1,745
Prince Edward Island	13	14	—	1	173	278	186	293
Newfoundland	549	877	—	—	192	146	741	1,023
Territories	—	—	—	—	69	70	69	70
TOTALS	12,861	16,758	7,394	8,155	17,628	20,594	37,883	45,507

There were approximately 45,000 instances where assistance was rendered to other Canadian Police Forces which does not include the work performed by our National Police Services. (See separate report). The "General Enquiries" referred to in the above Table include cases where assistance was rendered as follows:

Investigations—offence committed	5,016
Investigations—no offence	795
Locate witnesses, etc.	1,455
Accidents	290
General assistance that includes inspections and other enquiries	13,705

Administrative Assistance

This work includes taking of fingerprints other than for criminal purposes, collecting taxes and fees, character certificates, issuing licences and permits, recording persons reporting on parole or suspended sentence, Registration of Firearms, vital statistics, recording lost and found articles, issuing Family Allowances or duties that can normally be carried out without leaving the detachment office.

This work shows a decline of approximately 5 per cent. (See Table 14)

Table 14—Summary of Administrative Assistance

—	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	Average
British Columbia	65,959	45,579	32,179	18,563	17,410	35,938
Alberta	12,537	48,648	13,268	15,239	14,011	20,741
Saskatchewan	3,162	5,293	5,794	5,466	6,020	5,147
Manitoba	2,823	3,785	3,551	3,494	4,402	3,611
Ontario	4,738	4,465	6,212	18,891	20,869	11,035
Quebec	8,334	8,913	9,347	10,337	11,950	9,776
New Brunswick	947	7,977	8,910	12,792	9,559	8,037
Nova Scotia	1,569	2,403	3,201	6,517	6,319	4,002
Prince Edward Island	1,874	2,845	5,015	6,267	6,986	4,597
Newfoundland	5,648	6,217	7,798	8,704	6,414	6,956
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	23,798	26,402	25,193	24,284	20,694	24,074
TOTAL	131,389	162,527	120,468	130,554	124,634	133,914

Statistics have been utilized to a large extent throughout the foregoing and, while they portray the number of cases and other statistical information, they do not indicate the actual work load as some cases may take days or even months to complete. This is particularly true in regard to some of the Federal Statute investigations. For example, the Passport and Visa Fraud investigations being conducted on behalf of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration during the current fiscal year, involved over seven man years' of time yet, statistically, this represents less than fifty cases. Similarly, in connection with the Supervision of Race Tracks on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, approximately twenty-four man years were involved, yet less than 100 cases statistically are concerned.

To compensate for this and in order to secure an accurate picture of the work, a new system has been adopted which will provide the actual man hours involved in the various classes of investigations. It is hoped that by next year this will have been developed to such an extent that it will be possible to present a much more rounded picture than at the present time.

* * *

Other Duties and Services

Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements

The Force provided protection to fifty-one Federal Government properties located in twelve cities through the medium of the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires and, in all, provided over 380,000 hours of employment to Commissionaires across the country.

Plain clothes security guards, motorcycle escorts and uniformed personnel provided protective measures for such distinguished visitors as Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, NATO Secretary General, Prime Minister of Australia, Premier of Victoria State, Mayor of Berlin, President of Mexico, Minister of Defence of Belgium, Foreign Secretary of Australia, Crown Prince of Ethiopia and Prime Minister of Japan.

Northern Work

The RCMP is responsible for enforcing all criminal laws in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The difficulties encountered in policing such a vast domain are many and varied, especially considering the hazardous terrain and uncertain weather conditions always prevalent. Despite the wide use of aircraft and other means of transportation, many of the essential patrols are still performed behind dog teams. Only five aircraft are stationed in the North, with consideration being given for an additional plane at Inuvik and in the mid-Arctic.

The Force is responsible for policing four municipal districts in this area—Yellowknife and Hay River in the N.W.T., Whitehorse and Dawson in the Yukon. Enforcement of municipal by-laws is confined mostly to traffic regulations.

Each year the volume and type of crime encountered in the North more closely approximates that experienced in the provinces, and police work in the southern Yukon is similar to that in any other Sub-Division.

Criminal Code work has risen sharply and in the Yukon is the heaviest consumer of manpower. As an example, thefts are up by forty-five per cent; B.E. and Thefts by fifty per cent.

The Eskimos and Indians were given full liquor privileges in the Northwest Territories on November 23, 1959, resulting in an increase in the number of court cases under the Liquor Ordinance. Previous to this, Indians were prosecuted under the Indian Act.

The enforcement of the Game Act received a set-back by a Territorial Court decision that ruled Indians and Eskimos were not subject to Game Ordinance regulations.

To illustrate the rate of growth in the North, road traffic from Alaska to the Yukon is up sixty-seven per cent over the previous year.

The new all-weather highway being constructed from Hay River around Great Slave Lake to Yellowknife will allow Indian Agents at those points to carry out their own departmental work in this district.

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During July 1959, Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Philip visited Whitehorse, Dawson, Mayo and Yellowknife.

Oil and gas discoveries throughout the North have stimulated exploration and accelerated new construction. The pioneering spirit of this land is far from dead as exemplified by the building of a winter road 382 miles along a route selected by the foreman from a helicopter.

During the year Aklavik Sub-Division moved to new headquarters at Inuvik, N.W.T., which had been built by the Department of Public Works.

Control of rabies is a never-ending battle and thousands of dogs were inoculated. In the past year, outbreaks of rabies occurred at Spence Bay and Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T. One member who was bitten by a suspected rabid dog had to be flown out for treatment. Distemper was rampant throughout the North and in some areas up to fifty per cent of the dogs had to be destroyed. At one time this would have been a serious problem but the populace now do not utilize them to the same extent as in past years.

Relief is still being issued to indigent whites and Metis. Investigations are made on behalf of the Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources pertaining to old age assistance, allowances for the blind and disabled persons. Family allowances are administered throughout the Territories.

An influenza epidemic swept Coppermine during the year and at one time almost every person was affected. Two members of the Force were flown in to assist health officials.

Territorial gaols were operated by the RCMP with large guardrooms at Whitehorse, Fort Smith and Aklavik. At times it was necessary to transfer the overflow of prisoners to institutions in British Columbia and Alberta. With the development of Frobisher Bay in the Eastern Arctic, a similar situation is developing.

Eskimo trading stores at Grise Fiord, Resolute Bay and Herschel Island, operated by members of the Force, have enabled the natives to improve their standard of living.

Aklavik Detachment had to resume administrative customs work pending the appointment of another Customs Officer.

Patrol Mileage for the year was as follows:

Dog Team	65,729	Miles
Boat	63,640	"
Foot patrols	27,635	"
R.C.M.P. Aircraft	107,623	"
R.C.A.F. and public aircraft	309,521	"
Automobiles, trucks and jeeps	530,781	"
Railway	8,500	"
Snowmobile	5,416	"
Total	1,118,845	Miles

Dog Team Patrols

While travel by dog team is considered to be romantic and exciting by those who either read about it, see it in the movies and television, or watch it through a window from a warm and comfortable room, in actual practice it is exhilarating but exhausting. Unfortunately, the armchair critic is hard to convince of the gravity of such an undertaking, and some examples follow for general edification.

Both members of Alexandra Fiord Detachment made a trip across the ice cap on Ellesmere Island to Eureka Weather Station on the west coast. This was an extremely difficult patrol, irrespective of weather and travelling conditions, as it involved lifting all sleighs and equipment up the perpendicular face of a glacier.

At the outset, both members of the detachment along with four Eskimos proceeded to the base of the glacier with five sleighs. Since 1952 the glacier had receded considerably, shrinking from a gentle slope, up which the dogs could be driven from ground level, to a formidable wall of ice averaging between fifty and one hundred feet high.

A day was spent in pulling the dogs, sleighs and gear to the top of this wall and the party slept that night in a tent pitched on the thirty degree slope beyond. Then came the long, exhausting haul to the summit of the glacier, approximately fifteen miles away and three thousand feet higher. At first the surface was very hard but, as they progressed, the snow became deeper and softer. Towards evening, a strong head wind developed cutting visibility with a whipping ground drift. The summit of the glacier was finally reached. One of the RCMP members and an Eskimo continued to Eureka as planned, the remainder returning to Alexandra Fiord.

While at Eureka, the Eskimo disobeyed orders and became so obstreperous that he was sent back with the police sled and part of the dog team. The RCMP member built a new sled and made arrangements by radio to have a patrol from Alexandra Fiord meet him at the top of the ice cap and assist him in the descent to sea ice.

Both patrols left as planned but, on approaching the rendezvous, a heavy snow storm cut visibility to practically zero and the parties by-passed without making contact. They soon realized that something had gone awry. The patrol from Alexandra Fiord pushed on to Eureka in case misadventure had caused the delay of his partner. Shortly thereafter, the Eureka patrol crossed the fresh trail of the other member, realized what had happened, and backtracked to Eureka. Both returned to Alexandra Fiord without further incident. This patrol covered 1,302 miles.

The patrol from Grise Fiord on Ellesmere Island to Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island was made by dog team twice, 1,200 miles in all. The route involved a day's travel across Devon Island and, odd though it may seem for this part of the country, insufficient snow hampered progress considerably. An extensive sealing patrol was carried out by Spence Bay Detachment for the purpose of establishing dog food caches for the entire winter. In all, 193 seals were killed and 1,787 miles covered.

Members of Herschel Island Detachment, Y.T., made patrols by dog team to Aklavik, N.W.T. on five occasions. Travelling conditions in this area vary considerably and, when favourable, members have recorded exceptionally good time on the trail. On one occasion last year, a member covered the 195 miles between these points in two days.

National Police Services

Identification Work.—The Identification Branch of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, located at the Headquarters of the Force in Ottawa, is the central Canadian clearing house for all police identification matters. It is national and international in scope, exchanging data with both Canadian and foreign police forces.

The Branch is part of the National Police Services of the RCMP, in this capacity serving not only RCMP Detachments, but other law enforcement organizations and penal institutions. The RCMP Crime Detection Laboratories form the other part of the National Police Services.

The volume of work increased considerably in practically all sections. Training of Force personnel and members of other police forces continued and over 1,000 hours of lectures were delivered. (See Table 15)

Table 15—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1958–59	1959–60
CRIME INDEX AND FRAUDULENT CHEQUES		
Criminal Cases Reported	3,788	3,353
Suggested Identifications	4,437	4,245
Confirmed Identifications	836	556
Wanted Persons Reported	1,382	1,349
Wanted Persons Located	981	767
Criminals Added to Method Index	2,316	2,560
Additional Information to Method Index	1,269	1,945
Interpol		
Assistance to Foreign Countries		
Arrests	1	Nil
Identifications	18	4
General Information	463	623
Assistance by Foreign Countries		
Arrests	3	Nil
Identifications	27	34
General Information	234	191
Fraudulent Cheques		
Total Exhibits Received	6,176	6,565
Known Authors	2,283	2,296
Unknown Authors	3,880	4,269
Identifications	3,014	2,640
Anonymous Letters	62	58
Identifications	8	17
CRIMINAL RECORDS		
Identified Fingerprints Processed	71,025	73,430
Additional Information Processed	51,258	55,220
Requests for Criminal Records	2,058	10,567
Requests for Photographs	385	1,029
FINGERPRINTS "HQ" OTTAWA		
Criminal Fingerprints	106,617	111,016
Non-Criminal Fingerprints	101,944	120,626
Total Fingerprints	208,561	231,642
Identifications—Criminal	74,714	77,119
Non-Criminal	4,700	6,997
Total	79,414	84,116
Foreign Exchange of Fingerprints		
Criminal Fingerprints	659	698
Identifications	142	175
Non-Criminal Fingerprints	1,509	1,472
Identifications	31	36
FIREARMS REGISTRATION		
Active Firearms Records	405,091	414,596
First Registrations	14,175	14,276
Re-Registrations	12,094	13,430
Cancelled Registrations	215	4,771
Identifications	1,423	1,007
PAROLE AND TICKET OF LEAVE		
Paroled	1,015	2,090
Total on Parole	1,681	2,776
Sentences Completed on Parole	930	1,649
Revocations	29	79
Forfeitures	36	74

Table 15—Summary of Identification Work—Concluded

Sections and Nature of Work	1958–59	1959–60
PHOTOGRAPHIC "HQ" OTTAWA		
Negatives	9,267	10,031
Prints and Enlargements	67,702	87,002
Multilith Plate Negatives	2,347	3,047
Photostats	172,009	222,181
Mounts	5,624	14,268
Laminations	507	484
Film Rolls Developed	216	256
RCMP GAZETTE		
Circulation—Monthly Magazine	1,346	1,504
Index Cards—West	557	443
Index Cards—East	589	437
Total	1,146	1,031
Total Index Cards Distributed	3,089,763	3,728,556
Special Wanted Circulars	7	2
REGISTRY		
Active Criminal Record Files	637,133	666,182
Photographs of Criminals	43,718	44,428
Index Cards Prepared	69,748	86,355
Outgoing Mail	465,833	555,792
SCENES OF CRIME "HQ" OTTAWA AND FIELD SECTIONS		
Fingerprint Examinations		
At Scene	4,701	6,036
In Office	1,701	1,878
Criminal Impressions Identified	1,243	1,105
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified	2,156	2,967
Cases to Ottawa for search or Comparison	359	331
Evidence Presented in Court		
Fingerprint	107	143
Photographic	799	890
Plan Drawings	373	487
Miscellaneous	105	77
Persons Fingerprinted		
Criminals	7,596	7,404
Non-Criminals	12,375	16,384
Deceased	80	107
Photography		
At Scenes	3,661	4,452
In Office	1,794	2,565
Enlargements and Contacts	243,078	274,109
Photostats	91,093	119,685
Prisoners	6,864	6,515
Plans Drawn	1,595	2,560
Reproductions for Physical Comparisons	586	799
SINGLE FINGERPRINT		
Filed	51,304	39,200
Impressions Searched	2,015	1,651
Impressions Identified	199	142
Persons Identified	70	59

The Crime Index and Fraudulent Cheque Section has a number of functions. As a Crime Index, it operates a *modus operandi* record system of national and international criminals; records and traces wanted and missing persons; publishes lists of travelling criminals, expert safe-breakers or narcotic traffickers; maintains liaison with foreign countries through Interpol and other agencies.

Another section which is developing very rapidly is the Fraudulent Cheque File and the Questioned and Anonymous Writings File and personnel employed therein are fully trained document examiners. The value of cheques received amounted to $891,423.63 as compared to the 1958-59 total of $588,495.95.

The Fingerprint Section is the oldest national fingerprint bureau on the North American Continent and the central repository for all criminal fingerprints in Canada. Currently, there are some 666,000 persons recorded. Fingerprints received increased by 23,081, with a corresponding increase in identifications.

An unusual identification occurred involving this Force, the Ontario Provincial Police, the Vermont State Police, the Canadian National Railways, and the Investigators of the Central Vermont Railway.

In October 1959, a badly mutilated deceased person was found on the CNR right-of-way at Ingleside, Ontario. This body had the right forearm and hand completely torn off. As a result of the mutilation, the body could not be identified by visual means and the remaining possibility lay in fingerprints.

Through the co-operation of the CNR Police, Central Vermont Railway Police, and members of the Vermont State Police, the missing forearm and hand were located at St. Albans, Vermont, in a door fastener on the side of a boxcar. This was returned to the OPP at Cornwall.

The missing hand, together with five fingers removed from the intact left hand, were brought to the Scenes of Crime Section by investigating members of the Cornwall Detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police. Within fifteen minutes after the exhibits were received, a set of prints was obtained, classified and searched in the Fingerprint Section and a positive identification made.

Shortly after a London policeman was murdered on July 14, 1959, this Force received a cablegram from Interpol London, England, requesting urgent information on a suspect. Four spellings of his probable name were supplied together with a Montreal address, a Canadian passport number and a description.

A search of the Criminal Name Index of the Identification Branch revealed one Gunter Fritz Erwin PODOLA, FPS #851940, deported from Canada to Germany in 1958. London was immediately advised by cable of the description and background of PODOLA, photographs and fingerprints being air mailed at the same time. PODOLA's picture was identified as that of the murderer.

With the assistance of the identifying material received from Canada, the Metropolitan Police arrested PODOLA on July 16. He was subsequently convicted and executed for murder on Nov. 5, 1959.

This case is a good example of the successful co-operation on an international level between the RCMP as Interpol Ottawa and another member country of the International Criminal Police Organization.

The Firearms Registration Section maintains records on various types of handguns and automatic weapons.

Under the Parole Act, 1,075 more convicts were paroled during the period under review than the preceding year.

The Photographic Section has complete facilities for film and print processing in colour or in black and white. Two training films dealing with traffic are being produced, one on "Hand Signals" and the other on "Officer, Violator Contact".

Crime Detection Laboratories.—Staff of the three Laboratories located at Ottawa, Regina and Sackville, N.B., is four below the authorized establishment, caused in part by two members attending University full time. Owing to this shortage of trained personnel, case work load could not be completed as expeditiously as before. Three RCMP members obtained their B.Sc. degrees last year with the Officer in Charge, Regina Laboratory, receiving a Ph.D. in chemistry.

A number of scientific conventions and other professional meetings were attended by members of the staff in accordance with recommendations of past Review Committees. These meetings have a most stimulating effect, giving personnel an opportunity to exchange ideas and gauge progress made.

Table 16—Work Performed by the Laboratories

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases Received	492	962	315	1,769
Examinations:				
Serological Examinations	2	141	44	187
Toxicological Examinations	0	73	24	97
Firearms Examinations	13	80	9	102
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations	109	135	28	272
Shot and Powder Tests	1	19	7	27
Ballistics	0	0	0	0
Mechanical Investigations and Applied Physics	7	0	0	7
Restoration of Serial Numbers	10	13	4	27
Examination of Tool Impressions	13	42	18	73
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations	16	98	19	133
Chemical Examinations	34	92	56	182
Blood Alcohol	0	291	30	321
Physical Examinations	12	132	20	164
Writings	400	346	103	849
Document, Chemical	3	13	0	16
Document, Physical	111	31	9	151
Spectrographic	17	40	50	107
X-Ray Diffraction	0	28	28	56
Infra-red Spectrophotometry	0	35	1	36
Ultra-violet Spectrophotometry	1	58	23	82
Vapourphase Chromatography	0	261	0	261
Total Examinations				3,150

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases referred to: Other Laboratories	0	2	2	4
Prov. Pathologist	0	2	0	2
Man Days A.O.D.—Court	197	703½	244	1,144½
—Other duties	74	35	26	135
Lecturing—Class in Training	114½	202	3	319½
—Outside organizations	10½	9	5	24½
Mileage—Air	37,635	239,488	59,650	336,773
—Rail	14,143	5,129	1,830	21,102
—Car	11,763	34,006	22,465	68,249
—Bus	0	759	160	955

There is a continuing demand for staff members to address various organizations outside the Force, on the different phases of their work.

The Ottawa and Sackville Laboratories show an increase in work of 12.5 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. The work at Regina dropped by 7 per cent caused by greater field use of "Breathalyzer" apparatus and fewer blood alcohol determinations at the Laboratories. The over-all work load increased by 11 per cent and members travelled over 425,000 miles on duty. (See Table 16)

Present quarters in the Department of Agriculture Building at Sackville are totally inadequate, working conditions are very cramped and do not lend themselves to efficient operation. These premises must be vacated before the end of 1962 and plans for a modern Laboratory are receiving attention.

The following case demonstrates the persistency of a well educated man to pursue a life of crime.

Robert Annis Jenkins, fifty-three years of age, was an extremely well educated man. As minister of a small church group in Prince George, B.C., he held the following degrees: B.A., Toronto; B.A., M.A., Oxford, England; M.A., Harvard (Mass.); D.D., Wesley College, Montreal. According to the Dean of Wesley College, Reverend Jenkins was a genius type with marks in various subjects bordering 100 per cent.

His first brush with the law occurred in southern British Columbia when he was charged with passing forged cheques but was acquitted.

In 1957 documents were received at the RCMP Laboratory for handwriting comparison. Jenkins had now become seriously entangled with the law. Court action followed as a result of which he was convicted and sentenced to one year imprisonment. His lawyer, it turned out, had been paid by a bad cheque.

Further investigation resulted in this subject being charged with thirty-two counts of Forgery and Uttering. His *modus operandi* was: as the Rev. Jenkins, he submitted to the Department of Health and Welfare at Victoria, B.C., an application for Old Age Pension purportedly made out by Mrs. Mary F. Horn. The handwriting proved to be that of Jenkins. The Department, acting on the application, had forwarded pension cheques to a Post Office Box in Prince George, which had been rented by Jenkins. The cheques were passed bearing the endorsement—"Mrs. Mary F. Horn" and counter endorsed—"Rev. Robert Jenkins". While passing the last cheque, Jenkins was kept under surveillance. He was arrested and his home searched where numerous documents bearing his handwriting were seized. Thirty-one cheques (Old Age Pension) and known writings of Jenkins were compared at the Laboratory. All the endorsements—"Mrs. Mary F. Horn" had been written by Jenkins and he subsequently received a two-year sentence.

In conjunction with the Prince George involvements, seventeen Old Age Pension cheques in favour of a Mrs. Florence M. Harper were suspected as being the craftsmanship of Jenkins. These were endorsed "Mrs. Florence M. Harper" and counter endorsed "A, or Arthur Wallingford". These endorsations were also concluded to be the handwriting of Jenkins.

It is interesting to note that Jenkins corresponded with "Lonely Heart" clubs and among his effects was a questionnaire in his handwriting, addressed to one of these and stating that the applicant was a manufacturing agent by the name of Wallingford, with a salary of $5,000 per annum. Jenkins had photographs of himself in clerical garb; others in a business suit with snap brim hat portraying the successful business man—"Wallingford". His *modus operandi* was again the Old Age Pension application with a rented post office box in his name.

Jenkins was charged with seventeen counts of Forgery and Uttering. Being well educated, a good speaker and remembering the arguments and legal phrases used in previous court appearances, he conducted his own defence. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The Old Age Pension scheme now extended to Burns Lake, B.C., where four cheques had been passed with the endorsation "Mrs. Henrietta Dew" and counter endorsed "Henry Dew". Handwriting comparison at the RCMP Laboratory proved these writings to be those of Jenkins. In the pension application, it was stated that Henry Dew, the husband, was deceased. However, when the cheque arrived each month at Burns Lake, Jenkins registered at a hotel as

Henry Dew and obtained the cheque from the Post Office Box rented by him. Jenkins was charged, convicted and sentenced to two years. His defence again was clever but somewhat overdone.

Prior to police action being taken in these instances, Jenkins must have become apprehensive concerning the receipt of Old Age Pension cheques in Prince George, Vanderhoof and Burns Lake as letters had been forwarded to Victoria purportedly from Mrs. Horn, Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Dew to the effect that each was leaving the country for lengthy periods. In such case, cheques would no longer be forwarded and no doubt Jenkins felt the matter would be dropped.

While Jenkins (who had now been forbidden to marry couples) was up for trial, a petition bearing fifty-one names, presumed to be parishioners of his parish, was compiled asking for his reinstatement in the church with the right to perform marriages, etc. Comparison of writings by the Document Examiner proved that all fifty-one names were written by the Rev. Jenkins. Fifty of these were obviously disguised, but the fifty-first was in the normal handwriting of Jenkins. Forgery charges were preferred and a nine months' sentence imposed.

The mannerisms and colorful addresses by Jenkins at his trials were apparently of interest, as well as amusing to both the presiding Judge and those present in the Court. He is now, from reports, an exemplary prisoner and the prison librarian.

Publications

R.C.M.P. Gazette.—The RCMP Gazette as a National Police Service publishes a weekly Index Card System and a Monthly Gazette.

There was a marked increase in the circulation which jumped from 1,346 to 1,504 over the previous year.

R.C.M.P. Quarterly.—The Quarterly is the regimental magazine of the Force and publishes items on activities of the organization as well as historical and instructional articles.

Telecommunications

The use of the Telex teleprinter system for passing urgent information between the various Headquarters of the Force was further extended with the installation of Telex stations at Brandon, London, Nelson and Prince George Sub-Division Headquarters. This system enables fast, reliable, and economical communications to be established when required between any two points equipped with Telex equipment, both inside and outside Canada.

The cross-Canada radio-communication network, maintained to provide reasonably reliable communication circuits between Headquarters, Ottawa, and Division Headquarters during prolonged failure of the Telex system, and particularly during national emergencies, was improved with the installation of twenty Single Sideband type transmitters-receivers equipped with both keying and voice operating facilities to permit point-to-point communications to be carried on by both trained and untrained personnel. A new radio transmitter building was constructed at Almonte, Ontario, to house additional radio equipment for the Headquarters, Ottawa, terminal of this radio network.

Mobile radio networks within all provinces were expanded and improved with the installation of an additional fifty-five fixed and one hundred and forty-five

mobile radio units. Distribution of the fixed units was: British Columbia—12; Alberta—6; Saskatchewan—20; Manitoba—4; Ontario—3; New Brunswick—1; Nova Scotia—2; Newfoundland—5; Yukon Territory—2.

Distribution of the mobile units was: British Columbia—45; Alberta—16; Saskatchewan—20; Manitoba—20; Ontario—11; Quebec—7; New Brunswick—5; Nova Scotia—5; Prince Edward Island—2; Newfoundland—10; Yukon Territory—4. Mobile radio coverage was improved in specific areas with the installation of eight mobile radio repeaters, with distributions as follows: British Columbia—6; Alberta—1; Nova Scotia—1.

Conversion of all mobile radio equipment from 49 mcs. to 155 mcs. operation and replacement of all obsolete and non-type-approved fixed and mobile radio equipment was completed in "K" Division, as well as in the Regina and Swift Current Sub-Divisions.

"Marine" Division

The "Marine" Division continued to operate four classes of ships, namely: Commissioner Class, Fort Class, Detachment Class and Motor Boat. The construction program to replace boats which have served their purpose is now nearing completion. The distribution of ships follows:

Name	Port	Mileage
Commissioner Class Ships		
French (Depot Ship)	Halifax, N.S.	—
Wood	Halifax, N.S.	16,882
Irvine	Halifax, N.S.	17,040
Fort Class Ships		
M/L *Fort Steele*	Halifax, N.S.	8,893
M/L *Blue Heron*	Bagotville, P.Q.	8,129
M/L *Victoria*	Victoria, B.C.	14,460
Detachment Class		
P/B *Acadian* (Com'd. 9-2-60)	Halifax, N.S.	195
P/B *Adversus* (Com'd. 19-5-59)	Halifax, N.S.	3,072
P/B *Carnduff II*	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	4,465
P/B *Tagish II*	Sarnia, Ont.	5,139
P/B *Shaunavon II*	Toronto, Ont.	3,351
P/B *Moosomin II*	Montreal, P.Q.	4,470
P/B *Slideout*	Halifax, N.S.	2,842
P/B *Little Bow II*	Vancouver, B.C.	8,675
P/B *Captor*	Bagotville, P.Q.	3,270
P/B *Chilcoot II*	Windsor, Ont.	2,816
P/B *Detector*	Saint John, N.B.	4,670
P/B *Cutknife II*	Kingston, Ont.	5,923
P/B *Interceptor*	Harbour Breton, Nfld.	7,240
P/B *Burin*	North Sydney, N.S.	3,894
P/B *Alert*	Alert Bay, B.C.	9,950
P/B *Ganges*	Tofino, B.C.	10,070
P/B *Sidney*	Ganges, B.C.	5,926
P/B *Masset*	Campbell River, B.C.	11,538
P/B *Tofino*	Ocean Falls, B.C.	8,029
P/B *Nanaimo*	Prince Rupert, B.C.	10,532
P/B # 1	Westview, B.C.	6,671
P/B # 2	Port Alice, B.C.	5,381

Motor Boats

NAME	PORT	MILEAGE
M/B *Kenora II*	Kenora, Ont.	749
M/B *Fort Frances II*	Fort Frances, Ont.	8,316
M/B *Sorel*	Sorel, P.Q.	5,386
M/B *Fort Erie*	Niagara Falls, Ont.	4,078
M/B *Valleyfield*	Valleyfield, P.Q.	3,721

The above boats patrolled a total of 215,773 miles.

Commissioner Class Ships *Wood* and *Irvine* carried out patrol duties from the Bay of Fundy to Blanc Sablon on the Strait of Belle Isle, including the Newfoundland coastal waters and Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Irvine* and *Fort Steele* made extensive security patrols in connection with the Royal Tour which commenced at Gaspe on June 21 and continued through the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes to Port Arthur.

The *Wood* and *Irvine* were available for search and rescue operations on request. On June 19, *Wood* proceeded to the Escuminac Point area of Northumberland Strait to assist in the search for thirty-five missing fishermen, boats and equipment lost during a severe storm.

From September 14-20, the *Wood* and *Adversus* attended the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenburg, N.S. Crew members policed the courses during the regatta including the International Dory race.

The *Wood* left Halifax on March 11 to assist Air Search Rescue Units in locating two unreported fishing boats, the *Annie & Johnnie* from Halifax with a two-man crew and the *Margaret Lou* from Lunenburg with five men. These boats had been fishing approximately eighty miles south of Halifax and no radio contact had been made since a severe storm struck the area during the night of March 9-10. *Wood,* working with S.A.R. aircraft, searched the offshore area during the daylight hours of March 11 and was joined by the *Irvine* the following day. When the aircraft spotted a partly submerged wreck 105 miles from Sambro Island, the *Irvine* investigated and established that it was the *Margaret Lou.* Adverse weather and a heavy sea made it impossible to board the wreck and, when HMCS *Lauzon* arrived on the scene with diving equipment, four bodies were recovered.

A Hungarian immigrant, Andre Yavorcsik, set out to cross the Atlantic in a very unseaworthy boat in August, 1959. *Irvine* located this craft drifting about eighty miles south of Halifax and finally persuaded the occupant to abandon his foolhardy venture.

On November 22, 1959, the *Blue Heron* searched and seized a small boat containing seventy gallons of alcohol, forty-nine quarts of assorted liquors and a small quantity of cigarettes, which had been smuggled into Newfoundland waters from St. Pierre-Miquelon. The four men on board were convicted, the liquor and cigarettes confiscated.

"Detachment Class" patrol boats carried out searches, patrols and investigations under the Customs, Migratory Birds Convention and Canada Shipping Acts, also providing transportation for detachment personnel to isolated points inaccessible by other than water transport. P/B *Captor* at Bagotville, Que., and *Detector* at Saint John, N.B., searched a large number of foreign ships arriving at those ports. *Interceptor* at Harbour Breton transported a number of hospital patients from outports and isolated points to medical centres along the south coast of Newfoundland.

With the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, foreign and Canadian shipping throughout the Great Lakes increased considerably and it has been necessary

on numerous occasions to caution large ships with regard to speeding while navigating close to shore and through narrow channels. The wake from these ships is causing damage to small craft at wharves as well as undermining the shoreline. The area from Brockville narrows to Prescott appears to be the most affected.

Boats operated by the Force provide assistance in many ways as outlined in the following instances. On May 24, 1959, while *Shaunavon II* was proceeding from Port Credit to Toronto, a fire was observed approximately one mile off shore. When they arrived at the scene, a twenty-five foot boat was engulfed in flames. The motor had exploded, setting fire to the craft and forcing the two occupants into the icy waters. The two men had been pulled from the water by another boat and were in a severe state of shock. They were rushed to Toronto Harbour Police Station and taken to hospital.

On June 13, 1959, while *Shaunavon II* was at Oakville, a distress call was received that a boat was drifting off shore being driven along by a strong northerly wind, its motor out of commission. The boat was towed into Oakville harbour.

Ten patrol boats were stationed along the West Coast. It is estimated that there are 100,000 small craft operating in this area with approximately 40,000 American owned pleasure craft visiting the waters during the boating season.

During July 15-17, 1959, on the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Philip to British Columbia, five RCMP vessels rendered assistance by carrying out various patrol and escort duties.

The following are typical examples where assistance was rendered to the public. On May 14, 1959, *Masset* was notified that a motor vessel, the *Camp Point* was sinking in the Yuculta Rapids area. *Masset* found two survivors in a small rowboat who were given first aid for minor lacerations and transported to Campbell River. The stricken vessel was towed to harbour for repairs.

On July 12, 1959, *Little Bow II* went to the assistance of a boat that had drifted ashore on the rocks near Passage Island. Rough water conditions made it necessary to float a line ashore, after which the vessel was taken in tow.

When the Search and Rescue Coordination Centre at Vancouver was informed that a thirty-foot gilnetter, the *Pacific Nebula* was sinking two and a half miles out of Active Pass, the *Sidney* responded. Subsequently, this boat was taken in tow to Galiano Island. The owner was later charged under the Small Fishing Vessel Inspection Regulations for having no life jackets on board.

At 1:10 a.m., on December 14, 1959, a long distance phone call was received for emergency assistance on behalf of an expectant mother on Galiano Island. *Sidney* with a doctor in attendance, made a fast trip to Montague Harbour where the patient was taken on board. Due to a very heavy sea, only slow progress could be made on the return trip to Ganges. As is sometimes the case, nature was not to be deterred and the baby was safely delivered by the doctor with assistance of crew members. At 3:10 a.m. the boat docked at Ganges where mother and baby were transported to hospital.

"Air" Division Services

The "Air" Division is a service division consisting of fifteen operational and one training aircraft strategically based to best serve the land force in their hinterland duties, and lend assistance in the numerous and diverse obligations for which the Force is responsible.

Operations during the year were normal in nature and consisted principally of transporting passengers and freight into remote regions of Canada, where it was in the interest of economy and efficiency to do so. An example is one completed by an aircraft in the Eastern Arctic which departed from Frobisher Bay on March 5 and returned March 18, 1960, after stops at Igloolik, Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Grise Fiord, Alexandra, Eureka, Thule (Greenland) and Resolute Bay. En route, 5,275 air miles were flown transporting freight, establishing dog patrol food caches, carrying out game patrols, transferring personnel and investigating living conditions of the natives.

The usual complement of mercy and rescue flights were carried out. The aircraft based at Fort Smith was involved in two instances resulting in the saving of a life. One flight was completed under difficulty transporting an Indian child from Fort Wrigley to Fort Simpson, N.W.T., and the other was the evacuation of a seriously ill patient from Fort Norman to Fort Smith.

The aircraft based at Frobisher Bay and Churchill continued to work in close collaboration with the Department of Northern Affairs and Department of National Health and Welfare, rendering assistance with work related to Eskimo welfare in the Eastern Arctic.

During the year, 8,193 hours were flown covering 826,426 air miles. Passenger miles amounted to 1,483,168.

There were no flying accidents involving injury of personnel or damage to aircraft. One aircraft was destroyed by fire when the hangar in which it was stored burned to the ground. The cause of this fire was not definitely determined, but the results of the subsequent investigation exonerated the Division personnel and their operational methods.

Due to the heavy demand for the use of aircraft throughout the Force, training of flying personnel had to be restricted. A surplus National Defence aircraft was acquired in March 1960 and it is expected that our training problems will be resolved in the forthcoming year.

The distribution of Detachments and aircraft is as follows:

Ottawa, Ont.	"Air" Division HQ's
Ottawa, Ont.	Aircraft and Engine Overhaul
Ottawa, Ont.	2 Beechcraft, 1 D.H. Beaver
Edmonton, Alta.	1 Beechcraft
Victoria, B.C.	1 Grummand "Goose"
Winnipeg, Man.	1 D.H. Beaver
Vancouver, B.C.	1 D.H. Beaver
Fort Smith, N.W.T.	1 D.H. Beaver, 1 D.H. Otter
Prince Albert, Sask.	1 D.H. Beaver
St. John's, Nfld.	1 D.H. Beaver
Prince George, B.C.	1 D.H. Beaver
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.	1 D.H. Otter
Churchill, Man.	2 D.H. Otter
Regina, Sask.	1 D.H. Beaver

Police Service Dogs

During the past fiscal year, 1,041 requests were received for assistance by Police Service Dogs, an increase of 13.4 per cent. Although increases were noted in all types of cases, excise and liquor searches were predominant.

The following is a breakdown of the 1,041 cases:

	Per Cent of Calls	*Per Cent Successful*
Tracking criminals	25	23.1
Lost and Missing Persons	14.9	5.8
Searching for Articles	12.1	29.4
Excise and Liquor	48	7.6

There were two dogmasters and eleven dogs in training at the Sydney Training Kennels. During the year, five dogmasters were replaced and seven dogs struck off strength. One new kennel was opened at Red Deer, Alberta. Police Service Dogs were distributed as follows:

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

The dog breeding program progressed in a very satisfactory manner. Two of the 1958 litter were placed on field duties this year and have shown up well. Two litters were sired by P.S. Dog "Cito", the stud animal acquired during 1958. Six pups have been gained from these litters and to date their progress has been very favourable. The acquisition of P.S.D. "Dox", who can be used as a stud, has presented the opportunity of continuing the present bloodlines.

Administration

Strength.—The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1960, was 7,558 made up of the following classes of personnel.

(1) *Uniformed Strength:*

Officers	152	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	5,388	
		5,540
Special Constables	373	
Civilians	596	
		969
(2) *Civil Servants*	1,049	
		1,049
Total		7,558

There was an increase of 158 uniformed members, 14 special constables, 13 employed civilians and 41 civil servants—a net increase of 226. The Reserve Force stands at 233, a decrease of 13.

Details of the distribution of the Force will be found in Table 17.

The wastage of uniformed strength for the year was 361.

The breakdown of the increase and wastage of uniformed strength for the year appears hereunder:

	Officers	N.C.O.s and Constables	Special Constables	Reserve
Increases				
Engaged	...	449	49	...
Re-Engaged (Ex-members)	...	21	1	...
TOTAL	...	470	50	...
Wastage				
Pensioned	5	83	3	...
Died	1	8	...	1
Time Expired	...	12	5	4
Invalided	...	3	1	...
Purchased	...	161	6	...
Resigned	...	...	11	4
Unsuitable	...	32	1	...
Dismissed	...	7	...	...
Others	...	...	9	4
TOTAL	6	306	36	13

Table 17—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	D/Commissioners	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	S/Inspectors	S/S/Major	S/Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	S/Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)
"HQ" Division, Ont.	1	2	2	11	30	8	2	36	64	136	208	38	160	698		13			9	4			
"B" Division, Nfld.				1	2	1		8	11	37	175	5	8	248		1			62	6	4		8
"L" Division, P.E.I.					1			3	2	7	38		2	53					19	3	3		
"H" Division, N.S.			2	1	2	1		9	15	45	170	5	20	270		2			96	4	6		
"J" Division, N.B.				1	3			7	9	54	140	6	17	237		1			88	4	11		
"C" Division, Que.			1	1	3	2		9	16	67	203	22	46	370					100	2			
"N" Division, Ont.					1	2		4	7	11	141	6	49	221	66				8	5			
"A" Division, Ont.			1		3	1		8	18	48	236	4	30	349					64	3	8	1	1
"O" Division, Ont.				1	4	1		14	17	51	177	19	15	299					91	2	1		
"D" Division, Man.			1			6		16	24	87	269	11	23	437		3			126	16	6	2	2
"Depot" Division, Sask.					4			5	9	15	242	10	87	372	156				10	7			
"F" Division, Sask.			1	1	6			18	20	104	339	6	12	507		3			176	11	2	2	
"K" Division, Alta.				3	8			21	37	127	436	22	48	702		4			220	17	10	1	1
"E" Division, B.C.			1	4	8	5		43	74	209	807	19	68	1,238		4			320	33	7		2
"G" Division,																							
N.W. Territories				1	2	1		3	6	16	85	33	3	150			264		9	7			23
Yukon Territories					1			2	2	9	34	2	2	52			23		9	8			1
"Marine" Division				2	4	1		12	23	32	33	144		251					1	1			33
"Air" Division					1	1		10	8	7	1	21	1	50				17		1			
Totals	1	2	9	27	89	24	2	228	362	1,062	3,734	373	591	6,504	222	31	287	17	1,408	134	58	6	71
Headquarters Staff	1	2	2	11	21	6	2	32	58	108	181	35	151	610					9	4			
Newfoundland				1	2	1		8	13	38	176	8	8	255		1		1	62	6	4		9
Prince Edward Island					1			3	2	7	38		2	53					19	3	3		
Nova Scotia			2	1	7	1		18	29	64	192	105	20	439		14			97	5	6		9
New Brunswick				1	5			8	10	59	142	9	19	253		1			88	4	11		1
Quebec			1	1	4	2		9	16	74	212	27	46	392			19		104	2			4
Ontario			1	4	9	4		35	43	124	566	46	95	927	66			3	165	12	9	1	9
Manitoba			1		7			17	25	84	261	12	23	430		3		3	121	16	6	2	2
Saskatchewan			1	1	11	2		25	34	127	587	18	106	912	156	3		3	186	18	2	2	
Alberta				3	9			22	38	130	433	24	48	707		5		1	220	17	10	1	1
British Columbia			1	4	8	7		47	82	216	818	50	68	1,301		4		3	320	33	7		12
Northwest Territories					1	1		2	8	10	80	34	3	139			245	3	6	6			23
Yukon Territories					1			2	2	9	32	2	2	50			23		11	8			1
On Command Special Duty Abroad					3				2	12	16	3		36									
Totals	1	2	9	27	89	24	2	228	362	1,062	3,734	373	591	6,504	222	31	287	17	1,408	134	58	6	71

Promotions affecting Commissioned ranks during this fiscal year were as follows:

1 Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner
2 Assistant Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners
2 Superintendents to Assistant Commissioners
3 Inspectors to Superintendents
5 Sub Inspectors to Inspectors
1 Corps Sergeant Major to Sub Inspector
1 Staff Sergeant Major to Sub Inspector
8 Staff Sergeants to Sub Inspectors
2 Sergeants to Sub Inspectors

The new rank of Staff Sergeant Major was incorporated on April 1, 1959, and is included in the following scale showing pay at the same rate as that of Corps Sergeant Major.

Training.—The following is a recapitulation of the over-all training in the Force for the fiscal year 1959-60.

REGULAR TRAINING

Recruits

Recruits in training on April 1, 1959	287
Recruits commenced training during fiscal year 1959-60	481
Recruits completed training and posted to field duty during fiscal year 1959-60	353
Recruits discharged	39
Recruits in training on March 31, 1960	376

In-Service Personnel

Canadian Police College graduates	63
Advanced Training	Nil
Intermediate Training	192
Marine Refresher	49
Refresher Course for Dogmasters	18
Dogmasters Training	9

Specialized Training

Identification Branch training	24
Identification Branch Special Course	1
Security and Intelligence training	54
"I" Directorate special courses	29
Familiarization Course for Northern Volunteers	20
Training of instructors in teaching methods at RCAF School, Trenton, Ont.	16
Ski and Winter Rescue School	8
Fall Climbing and Rescue School	5
Marine Division training (members attending Navigational courses)	13
Language training	9
Race Track Supervisor's Course	21
Band training (Royal Conservatory of Music)	1

Cipher courses	2
Air Division training	5
Small Boat Operator's Course (Instructors)	43
Small Boat Operator's Course	26
Breathalyzer Course—Regina	13
Divisional Refresher Courses	89
Handling and Care of Motorcycle	13
Electronics Communication Course	2
Personnel Conference	2
Gas Training	5
Civil Defence Communications	1
Civil Defence	7
Canadian Industrial Editor's Conference	2
Document Examination	1
First Aid Instructor's Course	8
Swimming	2
Counter-Sabotage Training	2
Veterinary First Aid Course	13
Staff Equitation ("N" Division)	11
Community Development Course	1
Fire Investigator's Course	2
Narcotic Control	2

Traffic Law Enforcement

(*a*) Northwestern University	11
(*b*) Radar Speed Meter Courses	44
(*c*) Traffic Patrolman's Courses	224

University Training

Graduates—1959-60	
Science	Nil
Commerce	2
Law	1
(*a*) Full-time attendance:	
Law	3
Commerce	4
Business Administration	1
Science	2
Arts	2
(*b*) Extension Courses:	
Science	3
Commerce	1
(*c*) One-year non-degree courses	12

First Aid Training.—There were 100 classes held during 1959 as compared with 134 in the previous year. The number of awards issued was 1,494, a decrease of 327 from 1958.

RCMP Group Insurance.—During 1959 eight deaths were recorded resulting in $63,000 in claims being incurred. Twelve members retired to pension and exercised the Conversion privilege.

The amount of our Refund Account at present is just over $207,000 of which a little over $52,000 is frozen as a claims fluctuation reserve.

Band.—The present strength of the Band is 35 members, 18 of whom are permanent and 17 are part time.

The transition from part time to permanent band status is progressing as planned, part time members being released as soon as replacements are available and as the band establishment of 31 positions allows.

The band had 53 engagements during the year—27 concerts, 17 dance engagements and 9 parades.

Horses.—The breeding program at Fort Walsh is continuing and this year 20 foals were taken on strength and 10 horses purchased. Six horses were destroyed and two were cast and sold. There were 222 horses on strength, an increase of 22 from last year. The distribution is: 156 at "Depot" Division and 66 at "N" Division.

Sleigh Dogs.—During the past year there was an increase of 4 sleigh dogs making a total of 269 for use in the north.

Health.—The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force in a satisfactory manner.

Table 18—Rates of Pay

Rank and Grades	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
Commissioner	$1,583.33	$19,000.00
Deputy Commissioner	1,143.33	13,720.00
Assistant Commissioner	898.33	10,780.00
Superintendent (3rd year)	780.00	9,360.00
Superintendent (2nd year)	745.00	8,940.00
Superintendent (1st year)	715.00	8,580.00
Inspector (3rd year)	690.00	8,280.00
Inspector (2nd year)	660.00	7,920.00
Inspector (1st year)	630.00	7,560.00
Sub/Inspector	600.00	7,200.00
Corps Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant-Major	510.00	6,120.00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank	495.00	5,940.00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon confirmation in rank	485.00	5,820.00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank	470.00	5,640.00
Sergeant upon completion of one year in confirmed rank	450.00	5,400.00
Sergeant upon confirmation in rank	440.00	5,280.00
Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank	425.00	5,100.00
Corporal upon confirmation in rank	400.00	4,800.00
Corporal upon promotion or appointment to acting rank	385.00	4,620.00
Constable 1st Class (6th year) (Discretionary)	365.00	4,380.00
Constable 1st Class (5th year)	355.00	4,260.00
Constable 1st Class (4th year)	335.00	4,020.00
Constable 1st Class (3rd year)	320.00	3,840.00
Constable 1st Class (2nd year)	305.00	3,660.00
Constable 1st Class (1st year)	290.00	3,480.00
Constable 2nd Class	260.00	3,120.00
Constable 3rd Class	230.00	2,760.00
Trumpeter	195.00	2,340.00
Special Constables and Civilians (Under Part VII of the R.C.M.Police Act)	At rates authorized by the Minister.	

There was an increase of approximately 18.3 per cent in days lost through sickness. The number of cases treated in all divisions was 9,386.

Discipline.—The level of discipline in the Force continued to remain high during this year. There were some minor breaches of regulations and a few of a more serious nature.

Marriages.—The married establishment of the Force remains at sixty-five per cent of the total strength.

Appointments.—The following Officers were appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General effective on the dates shown:

D/Commr.	J. R. Lemieux	1-12-59
A/C/Supt.	J. R. W. Bordeleau	1-12-59
A/C/Supt.	L. Bingham	1-12-59
A/C/Supt.	H. A. Maxted	1-12-59
Insp.	L. E. R. Defayette	20-1-60
Insp.	J. T. E. R. Allard	20-1-60
Insp.	V. M. Seppala	20-1-60

The following members received the promotions and awards indicated from the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

Promotions

Officer Brother—

A/Commr. Perlson, E. H.

Serving Brother—

13260, Cpl. Reddy, G. J.
11917, S/Sgt. Cunnington, S. F.
16406, Cpl. Pye, D. H.

Honours

Priory Vote of Thanks—

14888, Cpl. Moodie, D. S.
15217, Cpl. O'Connor, T. W.

Personnel.—Interviews conducted by the Personnel Branch follow:

Applicants Interviewed	884
Referral Reports	736
Follow-up Interviews	3,516
Special Interviews	51
Total	5,187

Recruiting was slow but the Force was brought up to established strength at the end of the fiscal year. The increase in establishment effective April 1, 1960, will place the Force understrength by 200.

Honours, Awards and Commendations.—Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has been graciously pleased to award the British Empire Medal for Gallantry to the following persons in recognition of acts of bravery as follows:

Constable HUGH DICKSON BOWYER, Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

On Nov. 29, 1955, Mr. Albert Edward Portman, Superintendent of a quarry near Windermere, B.C., slipped and fell twelve feet into a hopper and was buried under six feet of loose frozen gypsum rock.

Four men, Corporal McHale, Constable Bowyer, John Kroepfl and W. G. Bennett removed their coats and worked to free Mr. Portman. After two hours they had uncovered Mr. Portman's head and one arm, but one side of the wall of frozen rock began to slide.

By prompt action Constable Bowyer and Corporal McHale, supported by Kroepfl, halted the movement of rock but all the men were in danger of being buried by a rock slide. For another hour and a half, the policemen continued to hold back the rock wall while loose rock was handed up to William Bennett. Ropes were finally secured about Mr. Portman and he was rescued.

Constable Bowyer subsequently contracted pneumonia, caused by pressing his coatless back for so long against the frozen gypsum rock.

Constable ALVIN THOMAS MILLHOUSE, Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

On Nov. 3, 1955, a sudden flooding of the Allouette River at Haney, B.C., trapped Mrs. Hedy Worianko and her nine year old daughter in their river bank home.

Constable Millhouse and Corporal Laurence Martin reached them by boat and took them aboard. When the boat capsized, the occupants were swept downstream and gained temporary safety on logs and other debris. Mrs. Worianko was unable to obtain a secure position and called for help. Corporal Martin, regardless of personal risk, made his way through the water to her side and helped both her and daughter to a safer location. He remained with them until rescued hours later.

Meanwhile, Constable Millhouse—realizing that rescue depended on assistance from the shore—left his place of comparative safety and at considerable risk worked his way to the shore, 300 yards away. He summoned assistance and returned to aid in the rescue operations which were completed twelve hours after the initial attempts were begun.

The action of the two men, carried out with long sustained effort and considerable risk, undoubtedly saved the lives of Mrs. Worianko and her daughter.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has been graciously pleased to give orders for the publication in the *Canada Gazette* of the names of the persons especially shown below as having received an expression of Commendation for their brave conduct.

Corporal KENNETH MARSHALL MCHALE, Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

For bravery in the rescue of a man buried in a hopper under six feet of frozen gypsum rock at Windermere, B.C., on Nov. 29, 1955.

Acting Corporal LAURENCE MARTIN, Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

For bravery in the rescue of a woman and child from drowning in the flooded Allouette River, Haney, B.C., on Nov. 3, 1955.

The Commissioner extended his personal commendation to the undermentioned members of the Force.

Cst. J. D. S. CLARK of "E" Division for courage in attempting to arrest an armed man at Coquitlam, B.C., on May 31, 1959, as well as for the great fortitude displayed during his fight for life after having suffered a bullet wound in the heart.

Cst. G. H. CASS of "D" Division for prompt action off duty and unarmed arresting Peter Paul Pelech after he robbed the Bank of Montreal at Selkirk, Man., on Sept. 15, 1959.

Sgt. W. G. LAMBERT of "E" Division for service of an outstanding nature during the investigation of a series of bombings that occurred during 1958 in B.C. The tenacity, zeal and investigative ability displayed by this N.C.O. played a major part in the arrest and conviction of persons responsible.

Cst. K. O. COBURN of "E" Division for courage displayed on June 28, 1958, at Vernon, B.C., when he disarmed a bomb found in a local hotel. His action forestalled all injury and damage that might have resulted from the explosion of the bomb and proved of considerable value during the subsequent investigation and conviction of persons responsible.

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 sixty-one members: two officers, fifty-two non-commissioned officers and constables, four special constables and three ex-members.

The Bronze Clasp and Star was awarded to eighty-two members: nineteen officers, fifty-three non-commissioned officers and constables, one special constable and nine ex-members.

The Silver Clasp and Star was awarded to fifteen members: six officers, four non-commissioned officers and constables, three special constables and two ex-members.

The Gold Clasp and Star was awarded to one officer.

Marksmanship.—One thousand five hundred and eighty-one regular members, forty special constables and one reserve constable qualified for their revolver marksmanship badges. One thousand and sixteen regular members and two special constables 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 "C" Division with an average of 172.87.

The Connaught Cup is presented each year to the member making the highest score in the revolver classification course. Thirty-seven regular members obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the Cup. In the shoot-off that followed, S/Sgt. J. H. Poole of "Depot" Division was named winner of the Connaught Trophy and entitled to wear the gold revolver badge surmounted by a crown.

Cst. M. N. McCulloch of "HQ" Division obtained the highest rifle score for 1959, i.e.: 192, which confers on him the right to wear the crossed rifles badge surmounted by a star.

Cst. A. D. Brown of "Depot" 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 1959, and is entitled to wear the crossed rifles badge surmounted by a crown.

The member with less than two years' service and who fired the revolver classification course for the first time, 2/Cst. G. Green of "B" Division, was the best shot among recruits with a score of 198 and winner of the Minto Cup.

The indoor Inter-Divisional Rifle and Revolver Matches held throughout the Force continued in popularity and during the past year seventy rifle and sixty-seven revolver teams took part in these competitions.

The outdoor Inter-Divisional .38 revolver team matches attracted twenty-five entries this year. This competition is restricted to service issue revolvers and ammunition, allowing members to gain additional experience with the service weapon.

The Force entered twenty-four teams in the winter indoor competitions sponsored by the DCRA. A team from "A" Division, Ottawa, won the top award, the Sherwood Trophy, for the third consecutive year, posting the highest aggregate score recorded since the cup was first put up for competition forty years ago.

Supply

General Supplies and Equipment.—Deliveries of clothing and kit by manufacturers were satisfactory and adequate supplies of all articles of uniform maintained. On the whole, the quality of goods supplied was excellent, although some difficulty was experienced in one or two items. Manufacturers have found great difficulty in procuring leather of suitable quality for the manufacture of Sam Browne belts and the quantities obtainable have been barely sufficient to meet requirements.

Prices of woollen clothing remained comparatively stable and, on the whole, showed a slight decrease from the previous year. Prices paid for boots and other leather products have shown a sharp increase.

The revolving fund operated in a satisfactory manner and facilitated the management of materials, purchased by the Force and sold to manufacturers, in order to control the quality of uniforms, etc.

Seventy additional units of motor transport were bought during the fiscal year at an average cost of $2,513, an increase of $204 per unit over the average price paid in the fiscal year 1957-58. Five hundred and seventy-four used vehicles were traded in on new ones at an average cost of $1,494, an increase in replacement cost per unit of $45.

The cost of motor vehicle operation was $.0497 per mile, an increase of .0022¢ per mile over the previous year. Vehicles were replaced at an average mileage of 67,904, as against 68,765 miles during the previous year.

Requests for books, publications, technical periodicals, directories, etc. were controlled through the Printing and Stationery Branch and requisitions passed to the Purchasing Agent for procurement. The Queen's Printer handled the printing of special publications.

Uniforms.—The formation of two Central Stores was completed, one at Regina, the other at Ottawa, to handle repayment issues of clothing and kit.

The 10 inch black rubber overshoes referred to in the last report have proven satisfactory and adopted as a general issue for personnel on outside duties.

A parka type storm coat is under development and, if satisfactory, will be used on outside duties in other than northern areas. The proposed coat would replace the buffalo coat for field duties.

A light weight uniform for summer wear has been approved for repayment issue to officers.

Quarters.—The sum of $4,156,000 was voted in the main estimates for the construction and acquisition of buildings, works and lands and the progress made was generally very satisfactory.

At the Regina Training establishment the hard surfacing of roads and street lighting program was concluded. An implement storage shed, two officers' residences and a one-car garage were built. A contract was awarded for the installation of a fire alarm and sprinkler supervisory system, of which the first part was

completed. Construction of a new sewage pumping station was started and carried over into the new fiscal year. A study of several serious ventilation problems has been carried out and corrective measures are planned.

The following buildings were commenced in 1958-59 and finished during 1959-60:

Administration building at Nelson, B.C.

Garage building at Fredericton, N.B.

Double type married quarters at Winnipeg, (3)

Peace River, Alta. and Prince George, B.C. (3)

Single type married quarters at Moncton, N.B. (9)
Single residences at Inuvik and Baker Lake, N.W.T.
Detachment buildings at Gander, Fort Saunders and Channel, Nfld., Parrsboro, N.S., Buctouche, Port Elgin, Perth, Edmundston and East Florenceville, N.B., Chatham, Ont., Gladstone, Reston and Selkirk, Man., Meadow Lake, Nipawin, Moose Jaw, Maidstone, Hanley and Assiniboia, Sask., Drumheller, Lac la Biche, Gleichen, Derwent, Crossfield, Evansburg, Manning, Provost, Pincher Creek, Spirit River and Fort Vermilion, Alta., Watson Lake and Mayo, Y.T., Pangnirtung, N.W.T., Bella Coola, Fort Nelson, Castlegar, Ganges, 100 Mile House, Shawnigan Lake and Fort St. John, B.C.

In addition, construction projects at Inuvik (Aklavik), N.W.T., consisting of sub-division administration building, garage, workshop, dog feed shed and corral, special constables' quarters and marine warehouse were completed. A warehouse at Old Crow, Y.T. and a garage at Esterhazy, Sask., carried over from the previous year were completed.

A garage building at Halifax, N.S., was started and completed, as well as double married quarters at Dauphin, Man., and Alert Bay, B.C., and storage sheds at Battle Harbour, Nain, Hopedale and Cartwright, Nfld. A warehouse was constructed at Buffalo Narrows, Sask., a boathouse at Ile à la Crosse, Sask., a dog kennel at Regina, Sask., a five-car carport and radio shelter at Vancouver and radio shelters at Allardville and St. George, N.B., and Secretan and Wolseley in Saskatchewan. Temporary married quarters at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., a garage at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., and the outpost cabin at Norman, N.W.T., were constructed during the year. Detachment buildings were started and completed at Guysboro, N.S., Caraquet and Sackville, N.B., Chicoutimi, P.Q., Melita and Rossburn, Man., Kamsack, Naicam, Radville, Avonlea, Lloydminster and Rose Valley, Sask., Rocky Mountain House, Redwater and Innisfail, Alta., Crescent Valley and Gibson's Landing, B.C.

Buildings were commenced in 1959-60 and construction carried over into 1960-61 at the following points: an administration building at Kamloops, B.C.; a hangar building at Inuvik, N.W.T.; a single residence at Coppermine, N.W.T.

Warehouse at Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T.

Detachment buildings at Antigonish, Tatamagouche, Shelburne and St.Peters, N.S.; Grand Manan, N.B.; Stanstead, P.Q.; Kitchener, Ontario; Ethelbert, Lundar and Morris, Man.; Big River, Shellbrook, Carnduff, Vonda and Craik, Sask.; Beiseker and Two Hills, Alta.; McBride, Lillooet and Nakusp, B.C.

Materials were purchased for construction of married quarters at Coppermine, N.W.T.

Sites for the following new buildings were acquired during the year: subdivision headquarters at Red Deer, Alta.; division headquarters at Markham, Ont., and Victoria, B.C.

Detachment sites were acquired at:

Channel, Newfoundland

Digby, Shelburne, Tatamagouche and Antigonish, N.S.

Grand Manan, Sackville, St. George, St. Stephen, McAdam, Plaster Rock and Petitcodiac, N.B.

Megantic, Rivière du Loup and Rimouski, P.Q.

Brockville, Kitchener, Niagara Falls and Kingston, Ontario

Crystal City, Lundar, Rossburn, Ethelbert, Melita, Morris, Gimli, Carberry and Elphinstone, Manitoba.

Indian Head, Melville, Craik, Outlook, Shellbrook, Watrous, Rose Valley and Porcupine Plain, Saskatchewan.

Killam, Viking, Beiseker and Breton, Alberta.

Chase, Pemberton, Nakusp, Port Hardy, Queen Charlotte and Clinton, B.C.

Structures were purchased at Hemmingford, P.Q., and Goodsoil, Sask., for use as detachment quarters.

Renovations to existing buildings were completed at:

Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Fredericton and Moncton, N.B.

Windsor and London, Ontario.

Amherst, Pictou, New Glasgow, Inverness and Stewiacke, N.S.

Additions were made to the lean-to of the "AIR" Division Hangar at Rockcliffe, Ont. The horse corral at Fort Walsh, Sask. was rebuilt during the year.

Conclusion

It is gratifying to draw particular attention to the reported decrease of 4.3 per cent in the number of juveniles involved in criminal offences. While it is too early to regard this decrease, the first in many years, as indicating a trend, the fact that it occurred despite an over-all increase in crime, allows for some cautious optimism.

The steady increase in crime is due, in part, to a rising population, but unemployment was also a contributing factor. It may be expected that crimes, such as breaking, entering and theft, robbery, holdups, passing of fraudulent cheques and safebreakings, will increase with an increase of the number of persons unemployed.

Ease and speed of transportation and communication are bringing about changes in crime patterns, which necessitate the closest possible cooperation between police forces, both national and international.

It should be mentioned, too, that Canada is presenting an increasingly attractive target for organized crime . Extreme vigilance, high standards of personnel, good training and public support of law enforcement will be required if we are to keep Canada relatively clear of powerful, corrupting and vicious crime syndicates.

During the latter part of September, D/Commr. G. B. McClellan and Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette attended the Annual Conference of International Chiefs of Police in New York City.

Commissioner C. E. Rivett-Carnac (rtd.) represented Canada at the 28th Session of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization in Paris, France, on December 8, 1959.

Commissioner Rivett-Carnac retired to pension on April 1, 1960 and was succeeded by D/Commissioner C. W. Harvison.

The co-operation and assistance rendered the Force by many police departments and governmental agencies with whom we are in contact has been very much appreciated.

In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all members of the Force for their loyalty and devotion to duty throughout the past year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. HARVISON,
Commissioner.

Appendix "A"

List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1960

Ontario

"HQ" Division—OTTAWA

Sydney Forks

"A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

Ottawa Protective Sub-Division—No Detachments.

Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville
Cornwall
Kingston
Maniwaki, Quebec
Ottawa Town Station
Pembroke

North Bay Sub-Division

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

Newfoundland

"B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

Corner Brook Sub-Division

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

St. John's Sub-Division

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

Quebec

"C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

Montreal Sub-Division

Bedford
Caughnawaga
Coaticook
Drummondville
Granby
Hemmingford
Huntingdon
Joliette
Knowlton
Lacolle
Megantic
Rock Island
St-Jean
St-Jerome
Sherbrooke
St. Regis
Valleyfield

Quebec Sub-Division

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

Manitoba

"D" Division—Headquarters—Winnipeg

Brandon Sub-Division

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

Dauphin Sub-Division

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

Winnipeg Sub-Division

Altona
Arborg
Ashern
Beausejour
Berens River
Bissett
Carman
Charleswood
Emerson
Fort Frances, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.
Gimli
Headingly
Hodgson
Kenora, Ont.
Lac du Bonnet
Morden
Morris
Nipigon, Ont.
Norway House
Oakbank
Oakpoint
Portage la Prairie
Selkirk
Sprague
Steinbach
Stonewall
St. Pierre
Teulon
Whitemouth
Winnipeg Beach

British Columbia

"E" Division—Headquarters—Victoria

Chilliwack Sub-Division

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

Kamloops Sub-Division

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

Nelson Sub-Division

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

New Westminster Sub-Division

Burnaby
Cloverdale
Essondale
Haney
Langley (Mun. Det.)
Langley City
Maillardville
New Westminster
Pattullo Bridge
Port Coquitlam

Prince George Sub-Division

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

Prince Rupert Sub-Division

Atlin
Bella Coola
Burns Lake
Hazelton
Kitimat
Masset
Ocean Falls
Port Edward
Prince Rupert
Queen Charlotte
Smithers
Stewart
Telegraph Creek
Terrace

Vancouver Sub-Division

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

Victoria Sub-Division

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

Saskatchewan

"F" Division—Headquarters—Regina

North Battleford Sub-Division

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

Prince Albert Sub-Division

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

Regina Sub-Division

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

Saskatoon Sub-Division

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

Swift Current Sub-Division

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

Yorkton Sub-Division

Balcarres
Canora
Esterhazy
Foam Lake
Ituna
Kamsack
Kelvington
Langenburg
Melville
Pelly
Punnichy
Rose Valley
Sturgis
Wadena
Yorkton

North West and Yukon Territories

"G" Division—Headquarters—Ottawa

Administered from Ottawa

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

Aklavik Sub-Division

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

Fort Smith Sub-Division

Cambridge Bay
Coppermine
Fort Smith
Hay River
Liard
Norman
Port Radium
Providence
Rae
Reliance
Resolution
Simpson
Spence Bay
Yellowknife

Whitehorse Sub-Division

Calumet
Carmacks
Dawson
Haines Junction
Mayo
Teslin
Watson Lake
Whitehorse

Nova Scotia

"H" Division—Headquarters—Halifax

Halifax Sub-Division

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

Sydney Sub-Division

Arichat
Baddeck
Cheticamp
Eskasoni
Glace Bay
Ingonish Beach
Inverness
New Waterford
North Sydney
Port Hawkesbury
Port Hood
St. Peters
Sydney

Truro Sub-Division

Amherst
Antigonish
Guysboro
New Glasgow
Parrsboro
Pictou
Pugwash
Sherbrooke
Springhill
Stewiacke
Tatamagouche
Truro

New Brunswick

"J" Division—Headquarters—Fredericton

Fredericton Sub-Division

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

Moncton Sub-Division

Alma
Bathurst
Buctouche
Campbellton
Campbellton Town Det.
Caraquet
Chatham Town Det.
Dalhousie
Jacquet River
Moncton
Newcastle
Newcastle Town Det.
Petitcodiac
Port Elgin
Richibucto
Sackville
Shediac
Shippegan
Sussex
Sussex Town Det.
Tabusintac

Alberta

"K" Division—Headquarters—Edmonton

Calgary Sub-Division

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

Edmonton Sub-Division

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

Lethbridge Sub-Division

Barons
Blairmore
Bow Island
Cardston
Claresholm
Coutts
Foremost
Fort Macleod
Lethbridge
Magrath
Manyberries
Medicine Hat
Nanton
Picture Butte
Pincher Creek
Taber
Vauxhall
Vulcan
Waterton Park

Peace River Sub-Division

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

Red Deer Sub-Division

Bashaw
Camrose
Coronation
Hardisty
Innisfail
Olds
Ponoka
Provost
Red Deer
Rocky Mountain House
Stettler
Three Hills
Trochu
Wetaskiwin

Prince Edward Island

"L" Division—Headquarters—Charlottetown

Administered from Charlottetown

Alberton
Borden
Charlottetown
Montague
Souris
Summerside

Ontario

"O" Division—Headquarters—Toronto

London Sub-Division

Chatham
Kitchener
London
Muncey
Ohsweken
Sarnia
Walpole Island
Windsor

Toronto Sub-Division

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

Saskatchewan

"DEPOT" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA

Fort Walsh

Appendix "B"

Municipalities Policed by RCMP

By Provinces, March 31, 1960

Newfoundland

Corner Brook

Prince Edward Island

Souris

New Brunswick

Campbellton
Chatham
Dalhousie
Oromocto
St. Andrews
Sussex

Nova Scotia

Inverness
Pictou
Windsor

Manitoba

Beausejour
Carberry
Carman
Charleswood
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Gimli
Killarney
Lynn Lake
Melita
Minnedosa
Portage la Prairie
Selkirk
Swan River
The Pas
Thompson
Virden
Winnipeg Beach

Saskatchewan

Assiniboia
Biggar
Canora
Craik
Eston

Saskatchewan (Conc.)

Foam Lake
Gravelbourg
Hudson Bay
Humboldt
Indian Head
Kamsack
Kindersley
Lloydminster
Maple Creek
Meadow Lake
Melfort
Melville
Moosomin
Outlook
Radville
Rosetown
Shaunavon
Tisdale
Uranium City
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
Kelowna, City of
Kimberley, City of
Kitimat, District of
Langley, City of
Langley, Twp. of
Maple Ridge, Dist. of
Nanaimo, City of
North Vancouver, City of
North Vancouver, Dist. of
Penticton, City 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, Dist. of
Spallumcheen, Dist. of
Sumas, District of
Summerland, Dist. of
Surrey, Dist. 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, 1959 to March 31, 1960.

Federal Statutes	Complainant declines to prosecute	Negative Search Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still under Investigation	TOTAL	Disposition by Provinces											
										British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	N.W.T. and Y.T.	TOTAL
Aeronautics Act		1	20	80	4	5	35	30	175	12	10	22	14	71	41	3			1	1	175
Animal Contagious Diseases Act			1	1			2	2	6	1	2	2			1						6
Bank Act				12			4	1	17		2	1		7	5	2					17
Bankruptcy Act							1		1						1						1
Canada Elections Act			2						2		1				1						2
Canada Shipping Act		1	24	607	20	11	107	16	786	196	17	13	22	398	127	5	3	1	1	3	786
Canada Wheat Board Act			1	108	29	10	66	47	261		41	192	28								261
Canadian Citizenship Act			5	5		1		4	15					15							15
Combines Investigation Act					1		1		2	1				1							2
Customs Act		7,752	484	2,025	12	15	1,110	850	12,248	1,283	559	1,632	450	2,119	1,067	3,187	367	22	1,532	50	12,248
Department of Transport, Canal Reg.				4			3	2	9						9						9
Excise Tax Act							3		3			3									3
Excise Act		2,689	34	655	139	19	139	155	3,830	87	340	617	353	496	993	5	355	579	5		3,830
Explosives Act		3	8	36		2	46	12	107	15	1	2	3	33	34	11	5		1	2	107
Export and Import Permits Act								1	1						1						1
Family Allowance Act			3	33			24	16	76		4			15	56	1					76
Farm Improvement Loans Act			3	1			4	7	15		5	2		2	6						15
Financial Administration Act						1			1											1	1
Fisheries Act				37		1	4	1	43		29					1		2	1	10	43
Food and Drug Act				4			3	1	8	1		3	1	1	2						8
Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act								2	2							1			1		2
Government Harbours and Piers Act				7		1			8	8											8
Government Property Traffic Act			1	2,406	35	14	15	4	2,475	18	50	2	15	2,213	1	25	2		126	23	2,475
Immigration Act			3	5		1	11	96	116	47	5	2	25	28					3	6	116
Income Tax Act		5	31	7,033	909	116	761	754	9,609	731	593	326	173	3,351	3,895	201	108	6	205	20	9,609

Indian Act		1,728	125	12,329	49	97	79	165	14,572	6,435	1,988	1,701	1,313	842	881	145	108	27		1,132	14,572
Juvenile Delinquents Act	3		2	62	4		6	6	83	7	31	5	26	2		4				8	83
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Adults)	4	2	16	571	34	92	17	32	768	359	251	58	73	3		6	1			17	768
Livestock Pedigree Act			1	1					2					2							2
Lord's Day Act	1		18	24	15	3	41	20	122	22	52	36	10			1	1				122
Migratory Birds Convention Act		338	8	98	3	9	21	10	487	20	93	48	188	67		3	46	9	12	1	487
National Capital Planning Act			2	898	17	9	9	2	937					827	110						937
National Defence Act			4	103	1	3	5	1	117	7	19	5	47	3		11	8	4	10	3	117
National Parks Act			1	934	5	4	16	18	978	23	837	57	6	25	17		5	8			978
National Housing Act				9			2	3	14	2	2			7	1				2		14
Navigable Waters Protection Act							1		1					1							1
Northwest Territories Act		7	2	29			2		40											40	40
Old Age Security Act			5	1			4	1	11		2			6	3						11
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act		419	201	671	227	126	255	158	2,057	714	93	74	43	841	220	12	55		4	1	2,057
Parole Act			20				135	25	180			3		67	96	14					180
Penitentiary Act				1				1	2		1				1						2
Pensions Act			1			1		2	4					3	1						4
Post Office Act			2	1			2		5	1		1	1				1		1		5
Radio Act			1	3		2	1		7	1				4	2						7
Railway Act			3	130			2	2	137	54	68	11	4								137
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act				2			2		4					3	1						4
Territorial Lands Act				4					4											4	4
Tobacco Restraint Act				1					1								1				1
Unemployment Insurance Act		1	3	100	3		10	15	132		8	75		3	14	1	1		30		132
War Service Grants Act					1		1		2			2									2
War Veterans Allowance Act							1		1						1						1
Yukon Act							1		1											1	1
TOTAL	8	12,946	1,035	29,031	1,508	543	2,952	2,462	50,485	10,025	5,104	4,895	2,795	11,456	7,588	3,649	1,067	658	1,935	1,323	50,485