Canada

Report of the

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Fiscal Year Ended
March 31, 1961

Price 25 cents

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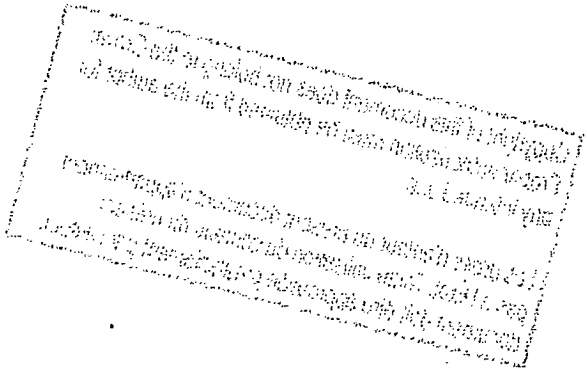

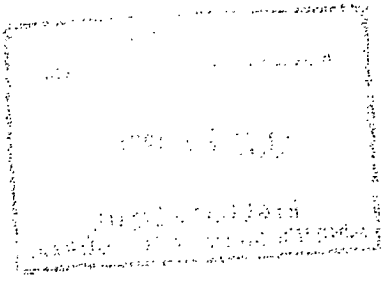

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To His Excellency Major-General George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General of Canada

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, 1961.

Respectfully submitted,

E. D. FULTON,
Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

52982-6—2½

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

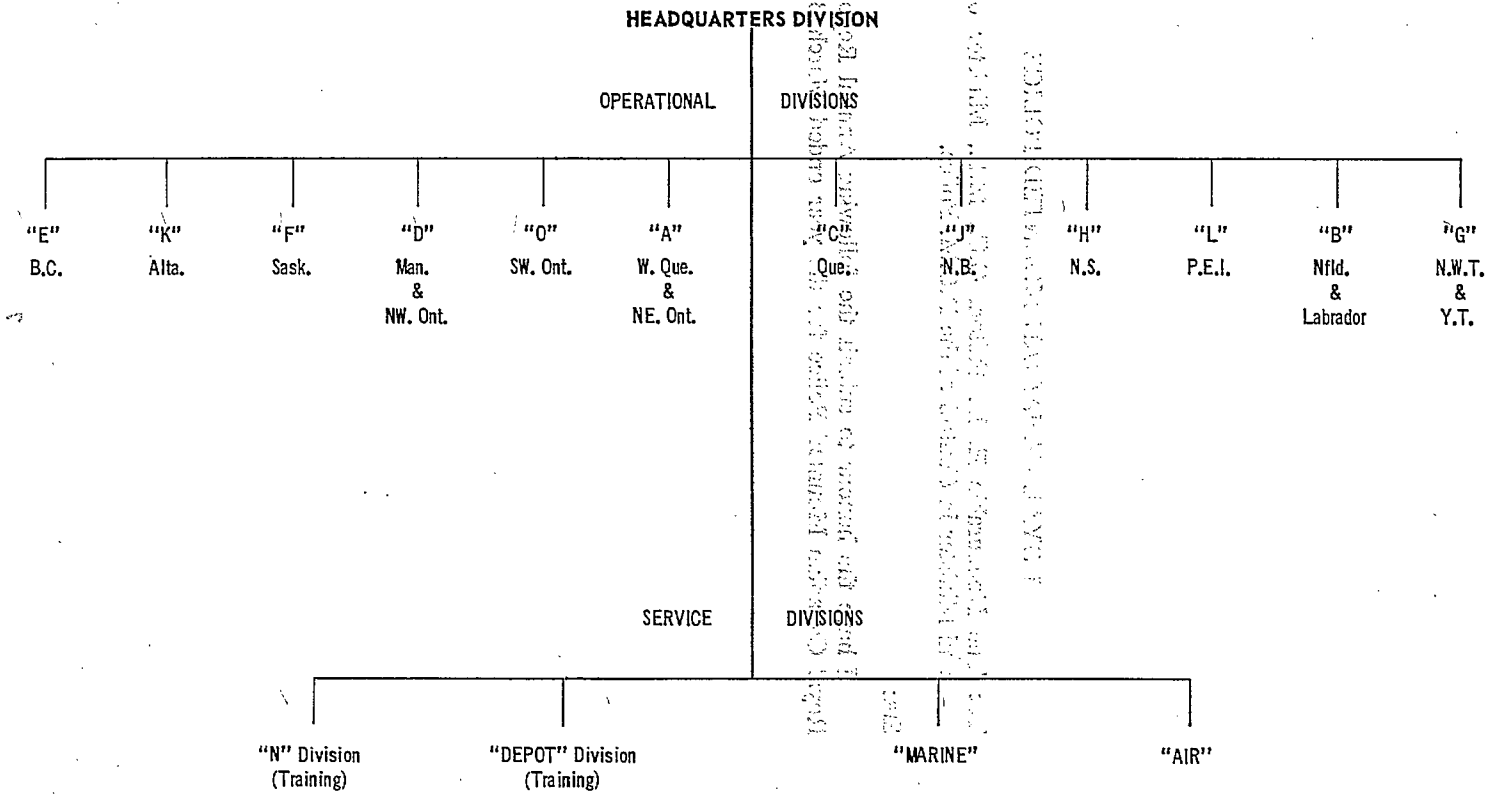
To: The Honourable E. D. Fulton, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1961.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

ORGANIZATION



Royal Canadian Mounted Police

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act provides for the constitution, organization and discipline of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and prescribes the general limits of the powers and duties of the Force.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Regulations which supplement the provisions of the RCM Police Act and deal with the internal management of the Force, were completely revised during the past year to bring them into line with the new Act.

Among the more important changes in the new regulations was the provision to clarify the status of non-regular members and the introduction of the category of Civilian Member to bring persons employed on certain specific duties directly under the terms of the RCM Police Act and Regulations. In addition, retirement and annual leave provisions were extended and marriage regulations were somewhat relaxed.

During the year under review numerous applications were received from ex-members of the Force for disability pensions as a result of new provisions in the RCM Police Superannuation Act dealing with compensation for injuries sustained on duty. All applications were dealt with by the Canadian Pension Commission and of 187 applications forwarded for consideration 35 were granted entitlement.

Organization

The Force is divided into thirteen land and four service Divisions designated either alphabetically or by name; covering the territorial limits of Canada. The geographical area of each Division is shown on page 8.

The Headquarters of the Force is located at Ottawa and consists of the office of the Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of Operations, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of Administration and six Directorates as indicated in the chart on page 10.

The thirteen land Divisions are broken into 40 Sub-Divisions operating under the control of their respective Division Headquarters. These Sub-Divisions are divided into 624 Detachments and are responsible to their respective Sub-Divisions. Please see Appendix "A". There are also thirteen "Air" Detachments throughout Canada under the control of "Air" Division Headquarters at Ottawa.

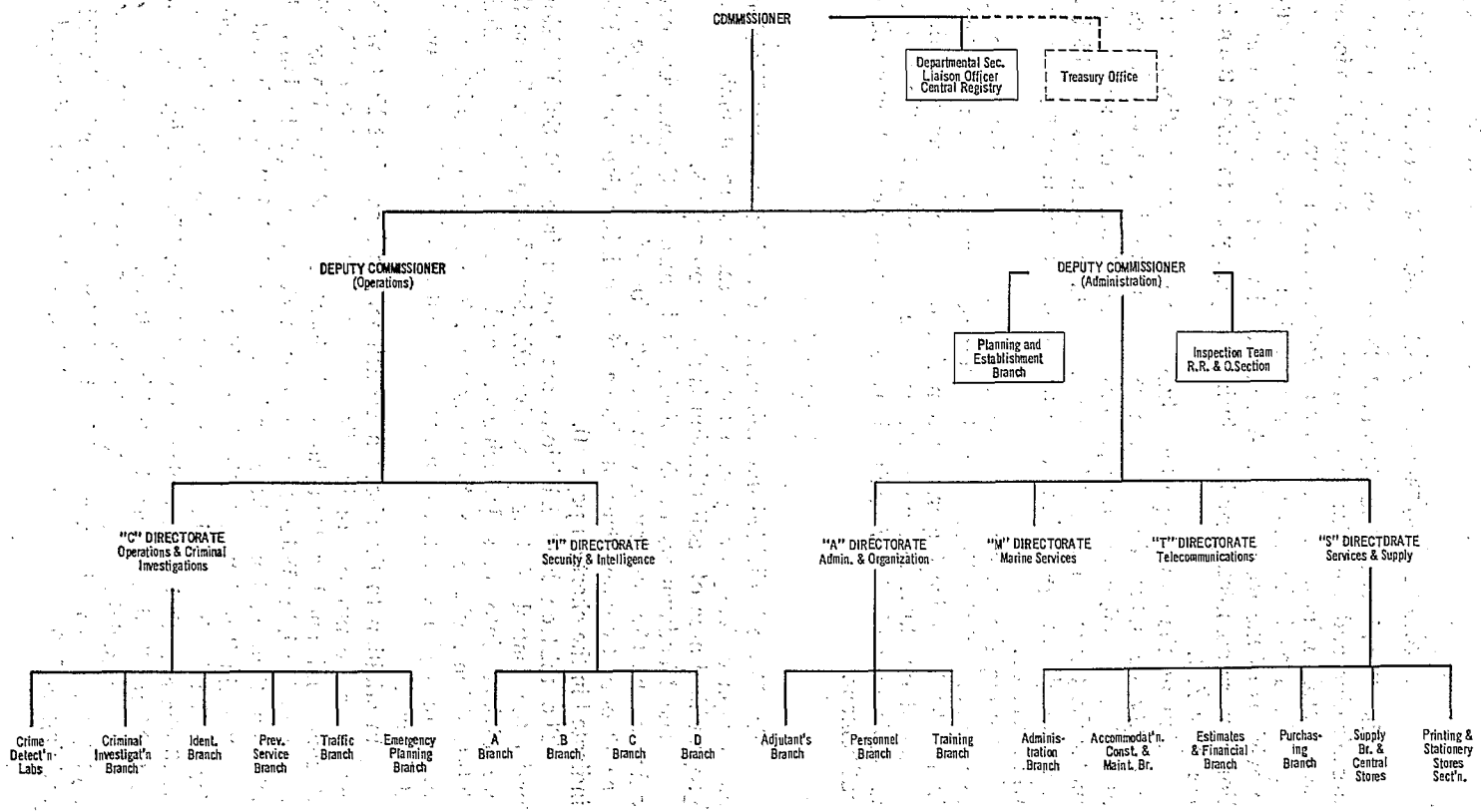
In addition to the above a Detachment is located at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan, for the purpose of breeding horses, administered from "Depot" Division, Regina, and another Detachment is located at Sydney Forks, N.S., for the purpose of training Police Service Dogs, under the administration of Headquarters Division, Ottawa. Thus, there are in all, a total of 639 Detachments.

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

The remaining two service divisions, "Depot" and "N", located at Regina and Ottawa respectively, are training divisions. They provide facilities for recruit training and for various courses of instruction. Some advanced training and

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION



technical courses are open for attendance by members of other police forces. Both of these Divisions are equipped for training Musical and Exhibition Rides.

The following is a list of permanent Detachments opened and closed during the fiscal year 1960-61:—

Detachments Closed		*Detachments Opened*	
Oak Point	"D" Div.	Falcon Beach	"D" Div.
Fox Valley	"F" Div.	Cold Lake	"K" Div.
Port Radium	"G" Div.	Pemberton	"E" Div.
Wabush Lake	"B" Div.	Lundar	"D" Div.
Trochu	"K" Div.	Chetwynd	"E" Div.
Fort Chimo	"G" Div.	Swan Hills	"K" Div.
Reliance	"G" Div.	Smeaton	"F" Div.
		Cranberry Portage	"D" Div.
		Carol Lake	"B" Div.
		Inuvik	"Air" Div.

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 conducts investigations only in instances where a Federal Government department or agency is involved and in which local forces are unable to act. 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 119 cities, municipal districts and towns under contract in provinces where there were policing agreements. See Appendix "B". A new contract was signed for policing of the Municipality of Terrace, B.C.

Under the terms of agreements, municipalities are charged at a per annum rate based on the per capita cost of maintaining and operating the Force; municipalities are required to pay fifty per cent for each of the first five members contracted and seventy-five per cent for each additional member. Commencing June 1, 1960, on the fifty per cent basis, municipalities paid at the rate of $3,520 per man per annum; on the seventy-five per cent basis, $5,279.

Municipalities under contract provide furnished office and jail cell accommodation and garage facilities when required or pay to the Government of Canada a reasonable amount for the use of these facilities. 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, municipal police forces have been prepared to discharge their investigational responsibilities with respect to Federal Government property within their own jurisdiction.

Crime

The total number of investigations conducted by the Force during the past year amounted to 1,574,323 which is an increase of 2.3 per cent over the previous year.

There were 300,688 cases investigated under Federal and Provincial Statutes and the Criminal Code. Of these, 264,079 were concluded successfully. Two hundred twenty-three thousand, two hundred and ninety-five charges were laid with convictions being registered in 213,344 cases. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 3.5 per cent in the number of charges laid and a corresponding increase of 3.7 per cent in the number of convictions.

There was an increase in both the 'Offences against the Person' and 'Principal Offences against Property' classifications.

The Force investigated 3,972 sudden or accidental deaths during the year—1,165 of these through traffic accidents and 530 as the result of drownings. Highway traffic fatalities increased by 75 over the preceding year and accounted for 29 per cent of the total number of sudden deaths reported.

Criminal Code

There was an increase of 7,108 or 9.6 per cent in the number of Criminal Code cases investigated which would indicate that the upward trend of the past few years is continuing. The year's total exceeds the five year average by more than 10,000 cases which is shared proportionately by all provinces and territories.

Table 1.—Summary of Investigations Under the Criminal Code

Province	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average
British Columbia	18,082	21,510	21,788	23,396	25,444	22,044
Alberta	9,173	14,744	15,208	12,487	13,161	12,955
Saskatchewan	6,043	7,032	8,929	10,513	11,099	8,723
Manitoba	4,719	5,650	6,229	6,120	6,985	5,941
Ontario	496	667	646	725	772	661
Quebec	229	162	316	433	1,458	520
New Brunswick	4,672	5,318	5,414	5,786	6,576	5,553
Nova Scotia	4,783	5,362	5,746	5,438	5,521	5,370
Prince Edward Island	844	923	973	873	979	918
Newfoundland	5,423	5,729	6,240	6,344	7,014	6,150
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	1,218	1,365	1,357	1,597	1,811	1,470
TOTAL	55,682	68,462	72,846	73,712	80,820	70,304

Statistics given here do not include investigations made by other provincial and municipal police forces and therefore, do not reflect the entire Canadian picture. Complete statistical records as compiled annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are published in the Canada Year Book.

Table 2 — Principal Offences Against the Person

—	1959-60	1960-61
Murder	48	62
Attempted Murder	22	23
Manslaughter	57	46
Driving Whilst Intoxicated or Impaired	6,461	6,317
General Assaults	4,417	4,640
TOTALS	11,005	11,088

Offences in this classification show an over-all increase of 83. Murder and assault cases are up while intoxicated or impaired driving investigations show a slight downward trend.

Table 3 — Murder — 1960-61

Disposition	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.	Y.T. and N.W.T.	Total
Convicted	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Acquitted	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Reduced	3	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	10
Suicide	3	2	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	13
Insane	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	8
Awaiting Trial	10	—	—	3	1	2	—	1	1	18
S.U.I.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Convicted Elsewhere	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	25	3	8	9	4	9	1	2	1	62

There was an increase in the number of murders for the third consecutive year. Disposition of the 24 murder investigations carried over from last year is as follows:

Convicted	1
Reduced to Lesser Charge	12
Acquitted	2
Still Under Investigation	9

Offences Against Property

The number of offences against property increased by 4,662 or 13.9 per cent. Breaking, entering and theft, up by 1,432, continued to increase at the same rate as last year.

Table 4 — Principal Offences Against Property

—	1959-60	1960-61
Robbery with Violence	298	332
Theft of Cattle	493	352
Breaking, Entering and Theft	14,588	16,020
Other Thefts	17,851	21,207
Safebreaking	430	411
TOTALS	33,660	38,322

Juvenile Crime

There were 6,810 juveniles involved in Criminal Code offences, an increase of 755 or 12.5 per cent over the previous year. The greatest increase occurred in British Columbia with 390, followed by Newfoundland with 345. Manitoba showed its first decline in this category since 1956-57.

Table 5 — Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

Province	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average
British Columbia	2,289	2,701	2,844	2,856	3,246	2,787
Alberta	228	299	190	352	417	297
Saskatchewan	325	390	420	315	369	364
Manitoba	437	676	978	995	876	792
New Brunswick	270	370	538	576	591	469
Nova Scotia	400	301	375	302	344	344
P.E.I.	52	39	74	51	35	50
Newfoundland	566	588	825	535	880	679
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	16	31	80	73	54	51
TOTAL	4,583	5,395	6,324	6,055	2,810	5,833

Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities

Acts of violence and incendiarism continued on a slightly accelerated scale in the Kootenay District of British Columbia. Twenty-seven cases were reported which included nine buildings destroyed and three damaged by fire, six bombings and one vehicle destroyed by fire. One unexploded bomb was found and de-activated.

Two young men were convicted at Castlegar for starting forest fires. A husband and wife in the Grand Forks area each received gaol terms for burning a dwelling house.

The school situation became more settled and attendance of Doukhobor children progressed satisfactorily.

Counterfeiting

Counterfeit Canadian and United States currency has become a serious problem especially in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. There have been a

considerable number of arrests and convictions for possession and uttering offences; however, efforts to uncover the main sources of supply met with only a limited degree of success.

During the fiscal year 1960-61, $121,900 in counterfeit Canadian currency was removed from public circulation and an additional $136,980 was seized or otherwise recovered from criminals during our investigations. The total amount recovered, $258,880 represents a serious threat to our economy and every possible avenue of investigation is receiving our closest attention.

Federal Statutes

There were 44,122 Federal Statute investigations reported, a decrease of 6,363 (12.6 per cent) from the preceding year. The decrease is accounted for by a continued curtailment of minor searches under the Customs Act plus the fact we are getting fewer cases referred to us for prosecution under the Income Tax Act.

Although there were 48 Federal Acts enforced during the year, 87 per cent of the cases fell within the following seven statutes: Customs Act, Excise Act, Government Property Traffic Act, Income Tax Act, Indian Act, Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and National Capital Act. Discounting the Government Property Traffic Act and National Capital Act which are enforced primarily within the greater Ottawa area, the remaining five Acts accounted for 78 per cent of the total.

Table 6 — Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes

Province	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average
British Columbia	9,573	9,195	10,064	10,025	9,845	9,740
Alberta	3,291	4,266	4,715	5,104	5,685	4,612
Saskatchewan	3,590	4,332	5,380	4,895	4,762	4,592
Manitoba	3,454	3,418	3,388	2,795	1,689	2,949
Ontario	13,158	13,732	12,819	11,456	9,522	12,137
Quebec	7,698	12,809	8,210	7,588	6,423	8,546
New Brunswick	2,829	3,256	3,442	3,649	1,930	3,021
Nova Scotia	1,102	896	1,055	1,067	1,166	1,057
Prince Edward Island	502	523	702	658	629	603
Newfoundland	1,209	4,718	3,504	1,935	1,707	2,615
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	1,019	1,306	1,356	1,323	764	1,154
TOTAL	47,435	58,451	54,635	50,485	44,122	51,026

Customs Act

During the year 2,499 Customs seizures were effected, 124 less than for the previous year but approximately the same as the average for the years 1956-57 through 1959-60. Convictions, including voluntary penalties, show a slight decrease when compared to the previous year but reflect a small increase over the last four years' average.

The quantity of cigarettes seized was substantially below that of previous years but it is apparent that this commodity remains a favourite with the commercial smuggler. The large number of seizures effected during the latter part of 1959 including several automobiles and the subsequent prosecutions, would seem largely responsible for the curtailed activity during the year under review.

One of the more interesting seizures resulted when, during the search of a dwelling house, a man knocked on the door and members of the Force "took delivery" of 57,000 cigarettes. The delivery vehicle, a 1951 Monarch was also seized.

Table 7 — Customs

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels	11	—	21	7	70	22	110	2	—	—	24	—	267
Autos	29	1	6	36	132	50	224	81	48	41	206	15	869
Beer	42	—	9	1	108	—	27	7	1	10	149	—	354
Rum	16	—	4	17	45	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	87
Asst. Liquors	161	2	35	12	239	2	64	5	9	1	114	—	644
Cigars	1	—	76	—	560	—	—	17	—	—	150	—	804
Cigarettes	236	40	147	46	3,744	11	219	24	3	19	213	—	4,702
Tobacco	—	—	6	5	6	—	5	17	—	16	1	—	56
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Aircraft	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	6
Seizures	88	5	59	110	461	130	661	133	86	106	639	21	2,499

Smuggling of motor vehicles from the United States continues to be a lucrative enterprise due to the general price differential but is particularly attractive to the car thief. One major stolen car smuggling ring was uncovered during the year after operating in the Province of Ontario for about six months. Joint investigation by Ontario Provincial Police and this Force brought the operation to a halt with the arrest of six members of the ring. Prosecution entered under the Criminal Code and Customs Act resulted in sentences ranging between three months and two and one half years.

During October 1960 the Chief Preventive Officer visited the western Divisions of the Force to discuss our field responsibilities with the various Officers Commanding.

One of the results was the decision to hold a Preventive Service Conference which took place in Headquarters, Ottawa, during February 1961. Discussions covered many enforcement, technical and operational matters which proved most beneficial to both the enforcement and Headquarters personnel.

Formation of new policy now permits handling many cases involving small quantities of smuggled goods without formal seizure action and warnings may be given for minor violations of the regulations.

The early results of these changes are most encouraging in that, having regard to the manpower available, more attention can be given to those areas with a greater potential threat to the revenue laws.

Excise Act

The 679 Excise seizures effected during the year represent a decrease of 71 from 1959-60 but the level remains well above the average for the previous four years. There were 187 stills seized, 17 of which were the large capacity type operated by organized gangs.

Table 8 — Excise

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Autos	—	3	4	—	59	8	10	7	4	2	1	—	98
Beer Wash	—	778	632	60	12,703	10,000	976	2,584	1,245	658	458	—	30,094
Rum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illicit Spirits	—	24	82	9	4,101	1,155	422	205	86	37	42	—	6,163
Asst. Liquors	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Stills Complete	—	19	13	7	26	8	43	26	26	12	7	—	187
Stills Parts	—	3	9	2	3	3	11	9	6	4	—	—	50
Cigars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cigarettes	—	—	—	—	47	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	60
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	733	—	34,390	—	—	—	—	—	35,123
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seizures	—	27	41	4	247	26	154	65	64	33	18	—	679

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

One still seized had a continuous run reserve storage of 1,000 gallons, one of the largest units encountered in many years. There were 6,163 gallons of spirits seized, an increase of 2,607 over the previous year. This increase was due to successful action against distributors and the larger quantities found at still sites.

The Force carried out six conspiracy investigations arising from violations of the Excise Act. Action in this field has been found necessary in order to expose and bring to account the financial backers and organizers of the large scale commercialized operations which continually come to our attention. Fifteen persons were charged and nine convictions registered. Five cases were dismissed due to lack of evidence and one case is still before the courts. These persons were charged with conspiracy to manufacture or possess stills, trafficking in illicit spirits and illicit distillation.

Thirty-two seizures of tobacco were made involving 35,123 pounds, slightly under the amount seized last year. Prosecution was entered in 21 cases, with 20 convictions being registered.

Income Tax Act

The Force continued to assist the Department of National Revenue, Taxation Division, in prosecutions for failure to file returns or failure to supply information on demand. The number of cases referred to us from the Department was once again down sharply indicating that the backlog of prosecutions has been overcome and the preventive effect of court action is being felt.

Canada Shipping Act

Pleasure boating continued its phenomenal increase, it being estimated that some 400,000 pleasure craft were being utilized at the close of 1960 as compared to 78,000 in 1951. Three hundred and ninety convictions were registered under this Act and upwards of 49,000 small boats were inspected by members of the Force. This is an increase of approximately 7,500 over the previous year.

A submission was made by the Force to the Departments of Justice and Transport suggesting that all operational offences contained in the Small Vessel Regulations (dangerous operation, leaving the scene of an accident, etc.) be removed from these Regulations and placed in the Criminal Code. This has been approved for submission to Parliament and the result of this move will be awaited with considerable interest.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

The volume of work carried out in the enforcement of this Act remained relatively unchanged from an investigational point of view; however, there was a slight decrease in the number of arrests and convictions as shown in the following three year comparative summary:

	1958-59	*1959-60*	*1960-61*
Arrests	715	760	710
Convictions	585	671	512

Of the 710 persons arrested, a total of 71 were charged with either 'possession for the purpose of trafficking' (55) or 'trafficking' (16). This is a decrease from the previous year when 122 persons were taken into custody for these offences. This does not necessarily indicate a trend towards a continuing decrease in the illicit traffic of narcotic drugs or a reduction in the number of active addicts.

The principal drug of addiction continued to be heroin. The street price per capsule was $5 at Vancouver and $6 at Toronto and Montreal. Heroin seizures for the year amounted to three kilograms.

Ten ounces of marihuana in bulk form and 25 cigarettes were seized. In the previous year seizures amounted to 8¾ ounces and 16 cigarettes. This drug has maintained a degree of prominence in Toronto and Montreal, however, the situation with respect to this drug is not considered serious.

Table 9 — Seizures Under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

Drug	Kilograms	Ounces	Grains	Capsules	Tablets	Cubic Centimeters	Cigarettes
Heroin	2	23	328	8,477	249	—	—
Morphine	—	—	218	—	567	15	—
Methadone	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Demerol	—	—	—	—	12	28	—
Codeine	—	—	80	—	560	—	—
Marihuana	—	10	—	—	—	—	25

Motor Vehicles and Drug Paraphernalia

Motor vehicles seized	28
Improvised syringes	300
Hypodermic needles	219
Spoons	196

Six persons of juvenile age were arrested for violations of this Act, two less than the number reported last year. In one case a prison term of six months was imposed in adult court and the remainder of the cases were disposed of by suspended sentence or stay of proceedings, one charge was withdrawn and one case adjourned sine die. None of these persons was attending school at the time of arrest and all had a history of association with the criminal element or juvenile delinquents.

One habitual criminal case, based on Opium and Narcotic Drug Act charges, was dismissed. In another case under somewhat different circumstances, habitual criminal action was taken against a drug trafficker based on Criminal Code charges and a conviction was registered.

Fourteen persons were charged with conspiracy arising out of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act investigations. Of these, 11 were convicted and sentenced to prison terms while three cases are still before the courts.

During an undercover investigation in July 1960, a member of our Montreal Drug Section was successful in purchasing three ounces of heroin from Raymond Valliere and Leo Richer. Both men were arrested immediately following the transaction and an additional 25 ounces of the drug were seized. The sum of $2,000 used in the purchase was recovered.

Investigation revealed that Valliere had travelled frequently to Hong Kong and it was evident that the drug was brought to Canada from that point. Excellent co-operation was received from the Hong Kong police during the investigation. The drug, which may have originated in Macau, was composed of a mixture of heroin, caffeine and monacetylmorphine and was described as a crude granulated heroin capable of being smoked but not for use hypodermically.

The method used in smoking this substance is called "chasing the dragon". This procedure consists of burning the drug in tin-foil over a flame and inhaling the tail of smoke through a drinking straw. It was the "chasing" of the undulating streamer of smoke with the drinking straw which resulted in this name being applied. This is the first case in which a drug of this type has been encountered in Canada.

When the case was disposed of Richer was sentenced to a prison term of one year while Valliere, the instigator of the offence, received a two year term. The court dealt leniently with Valliere due to the fact that he was ill with cancer and as it was his first criminal offence.

International Co-operation

Liaison with foreign law enforcement agencies continued to develop on an expanding scale through the medium of the International Criminal Police Organization. Liaison with American agencies does not depend upon the ICPO and as usual a high degree of co-operation with the Americans was experienced.

Citizenship and Immigration

During the latter part of 1959 the Department of Citizenship and Immigration requested the assistance of the Force in investigating a highly suspect situation

whereby Chinese immigrants were gaining entry to Canada fraudulently. Members of the Force were sent to Hong Kong and a special team of investigators, to be known later as the Passport and Visa Fraud Section, was assembled in Ottawa to study Immigration files. From files selected at random by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration it was determined that evidence of misrepresentation on the part of individual Chinese persons was present in the entry of hundreds of immigrants. It was estimated that within the past ten years several thousand Chinese immigrants had gained entry to Canada in a similar way.

With the adoption of the Government's Adjustment Statement Program and with the co-operation of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Force concentrated on the investigation of the main persons responsible for the entry of these immigrants. Investigation to date has confirmed the original findings and sixteen principal agents have been arrested and charged with a total of seventy-nine offences under the Criminal Code, ranging from Forgery, Uttering, Aiding and Abetting, Perjury to Conspiracy. In addition, several hundred illegal immigrants have been located and referred to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for adjustment of status.

Provincial and Municipal Laws

There has been a steady general increase in Provincial Statute enforcement duties throughout the past number of years and this year, with a rise of 7.7 per cent, was no exception. As usual, traffic and liquor laws were most predominant, accounting for 94 per cent of the activity in this field.

For the first time in more than five years there was a decline in municipal by-law enforcement work.

Table 10 — Provincial Statutes

Province	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
British Columbia	10,545	11,594	33,396	33,944	2,331	2,725	46,272	48,263
Alberta	9,300	10,745	19,484	22,886	947	1,175	29,731	34,806
Saskatchewan	5,841	5,823	17,993	18,180	2,088	2,481	25,922	26,484
Manitoba	3,876	5,242	9,152	8,546	356	301	13,384	14,089
Ontario	761	121	34	16	8	10	803	147
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	6,944	6,687	10,886	12,957	192	181	18,022	19,825
Nova Scotia	5,408	5,635	6,160	7,824	899	1,306	12,467	14,765
Prince Edward Island	1,158	1,904	1,976	2,129	92	190	3,226	3,413
Newfoundland	2,336	2,606	8,199	7,911	929	1,208	11,464	11,725
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	1,143	1,679	370	359	262	191	1,775	2,229
TOTAL	47,312	51,226	107,650	114,752	8,104	9,768	163,066	175,746
	29%	29%	66%	65%	5%	6%	100%	100%

175,746
74,670
250,416

Traffic Law Enforcement

Motor vehicle registration in Canada increased by 4.7 per cent to over five and one quarter million vehicles, representing approximately six and one half million licensed operators. In addition, 2,695,139 foreign vehicles of all types entered Canada by way of the contract provinces during the year.

An average of 438 men, 200 cars and 47 motorcycles were employed full-time on traffic law enforcement throughout our jurisdiction.

Radar was responsible for 17,051 prosecutions, a 26 per cent increase from the previous year. This type of enforcement is now being used in all contract provinces and has the desirable effect of reducing police car mileage and keeping dangerous high speed interceptions to a minimum.

British Columbia and Alberta are using the uniform traffic ticket and several other contract provinces have indicated that they propose to adopt this system in the near future.

Accident figures continued their upward trend. There was an increase in the fatal and non-fatal category of 6.4 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively.

Table 11 — Summary of Highway Traffic Offences

Province	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Sections 221 to 225 C.C. of C.		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total	
	1959–60	1960–61	1959–60	1960–61	1959–60	1960–61	1959–60	1960–61	1959–60	1960–61
British Columbia	33,396	33,944	3,265	3,401	216	216	13,803	13,944	50,680	51,505
Alberta	19,484	22,886	1,498	1,513	183	208	7,788	7,792	28,953	32,399
Saskatchewan	17,993	18,180	1,230	1,129	129	117	6,687	7,208	26,039	26,634
Manitoba	9,152	8,546	744	827	95	85	3,750	3,907	13,741	13,365
New Brunswick	10,886	12,957	857	1,054	91	120	2,963	3,927	14,797	18,058
Nova Scotia	6,160	7,824	1,040	888	105	123	5,013	5,134	12,318	13,969
Prince Edward Island	1,976	2,129	259	265	21	14	656	834	2,912	3,242
Newfoundland	8,199	7,911	597	610	36	47	2,945	3,587	11,777	12,155
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	370	359	185	150	8	11	475	471	1,038	991
TOTAL	107,616	114,736	9,675	9,837	884	941	44,080	46,804	162,255	172,318

Eleven Traffic Training Classes were held in various Divisions covering such topics as traffic law enforcement, radar and breathalyzer operation. In addition, 18 of our members received specialized training at the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Municipal By-Laws

A 5 per cent decrease is noted in this category which may indicate a levelling off in the upward trend of the past several years. Parking and traffic violations accounted for approximately 97 per cent of our work under municipal by-laws.

Table 12 — Municipal By-Laws

Province	1959-60	1960-61
British Columbia	31,008	29,955
Alberta	27,146	26,348
Saskatchewan	7,504	6,281
Manitoba	9,163	8,491
New Brunswick	831	1,358
Nova Scotia	386	211
Prince Edward Island	47	34
Newfoundland	2,242	1,934
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	241	58
TOTALS	78,568	74,670

Other Investigations and Administrative Assistance

These two groups pertain to occurrences where no breach of a statute is suspected, alleged or intended but which require certain police investigative procedures and normally require a member to leave his Detachment to complete the duty. These investigations fall into two distinct categories:

(*a*) Enquiries where field work is required which frequently result in widespread and lengthy investigations. These cases consist mainly of security enquiries about applicants for other Departments and Crown Companies; persons applying for remission, citizenship, pensions, licences or permits; locating missing persons, investigating accidents and general conditions at Indian reserves, national parks, bird sanctuaries or other similar duties.

(*b*) Work of a preventive nature, mainly as an effort to control and educate the public in the matter of safe-guarding life and property. This entails the inspection of licences, lifesaving and fire fighting equipment, inspecting buildings (for provincial fire and safety regulations), explosive magazines, certain drugstores and hospitals, cars, trucks, buses and various places of amusement; conducting anti-safeblowing and preventive service patrols and escorting prisoners or mental patients for other police forces.

Table 13 — Summary of Other Investigations

Province	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average
British Columbia	107,564	63,256	87,832	195,461	199,490	130,721
Alberta	28,837	28,107	40,216	59,277	65,386	44,365
Saskatchewan	15,298	20,434	33,027	52,637	51,884	34,656
Manitoba	17,346	22,486	31,848	38,210	39,208	29,820
Ontario	28,802	27,385	33,030	37,515	50,785	35,503
Quebec	16,886	20,298	27,635	21,416	17,330	20,713
New Brunswick	20,191	27,270	26,320	24,609	28,745	25,427
Nova Scotia	19,896	20,632	26,415	28,434	29,070	24,889
Prince Edward Island	4,602	6,887	3,589	3,824	4,141	4,709
Newfoundland	6,711	7,919	12,624	29,017	30,908	17,436
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	1,435	1,697	7,225	13,415	13,996	7,554
TOTAL	267,568	246,371	329,761	503,815	530,943	375,690

The investigations under this classification show an increase of 27,128 or 5.4 per cent over the preceding year. This is in keeping with the general rise in all duties throughout the Force.

Table 14 — Assistance to Other Police

Province	Service of Summons or Warrant		Prisoner Escorts		General Enquiries		Totals	
	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
British Columbia	9,322	8,927	1	2	4,160	2,245	13,483	11,174
Alberta	4,097	4,694	5,172	5,288	5,347	6,834	14,616	16,816
Saskatchewan	841	1,734	2,882	3,934	4,925	4,511	8,647	10,179
Manitoba	1,114	1,396	92	97	1,217	1,672	2,423	3,165
Ontario	272	249	5	19	1,383	1,639	1,660	1,907
Quebec	2	—	2	—	811	1,291	815	1,291
New Brunswick	184	151	1	4	547	1,041	732	1,196
Nova Scotia	35	21	—	—	1,710	2,023	1,745	2,044
Prince Edward Island	14	14	1	—	278	244	293	258
Newfoundland	877	750	—	—	146	204	1,023	954
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—	70	55	70	56
TOTAL	16,758	17,936	8,155	9,345	20,594	21,759	45,507	49,040

The foregoing table indicates the number of "other investigations" where assistance was rendered on behalf of other police forces. This includes Canadian Police Departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Interpol, British and foreign authorities, but does not include assistance rendered by our National Police Service which is detailed elsewhere in this report.

The "general enquiries" referred to in the above table include cases where assistance was rendered as follows:

Investigations—offence committed	5,160
Investigations—no offence	600
Locate witnesses, etc.	1,379
Accidents	284
General assistance, inspection, enquiries, etc.	14,336
	21,759

Administrative Assistance

This work includes the taking of fingerprints for other than criminal purposes, collecting taxes and fees, issuing licences and permits, recording persons on parole, registration of firearms and vital statistics, recording lost and found articles, issuing family allowances or other duties that can normally be carried out without leaving the Detachment office.

The work in this field shows a nominal increase of 1,833 or approximately 1.4 per cent.

Table 15 — Summary of Administrative Assistance

Province	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average
British Columbia	45,579	32,179	18,563	17,410	18,461	26,438
Alberta	48,648	13,268	15,239	14,011	11,201	20,473
Saskatchewan	5,293	5,794	5,466	6,020	7,727	6,060
Manitoba	3,785	3,551	3,494	4,402	4,253	3,897
Ontario	4,465	6,212	18,891	20,869	22,818	14,651
Quebec	8,913	9,347	10,337	11,950	10,550	10,219
New Brunswick	7,977	8,910	12,792	9,559	5,099	8,867
Nova Scotia	2,403	3,201	6,517	6,319	5,981	4,884
Prince Edward Island	2,845	5,015	6,267	6,986	6,819	5,586
Newfoundland	6,217	7,798	8,704	6,414	6,473	7,121
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	26,402	25,193	24,284	20,694	27,085	24,732
TOTAL	162,527	120,468	130,554	124,634	126,467	132,930

Other Duties and Services

Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements

On January 1, 1961, this Force took over the policing of Montreal's Dorval Airport from the Department of Transport.

The Force provided protection for 52 Federal Government properties located in 12 cities through the medium of the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires. By this means, more than 382,000 hours of employment were provided for Commissionaires throughout the country.

Motorcycle escorts, plain clothes security guards and uniformed personnel provided protective measures for such distinguished visitors to Canada as His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the President of the French Republic, their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal, Prime Minister of Australia, Prime Minister of North Nigeria, Prime Minister of the Congo, Foreign Minister of Japan, Secretary of State Herter of the U.S.A., Prime Minister of the Confederation of Malaya and the Yugoslavian Foreign Minister.

Northern Work

The RCMP enforces all Federal, territorial, municipal and criminal laws in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.

The Force is also responsible for policing the municipalities of Yellowknife and Hay River in the N.W.T. and Whitehorse and Dawson in the Yukon.

Several organizational changes took place during the year under review to promote more efficient operation of our northern division. Aklavik Sub-Division Headquarters was transferred to Inuvik, N.W.T., on April 1, 1960, and the name changed to Western Arctic Sub-Division. Coppermine, Fort Norman and Norman Wells Detachments were transferred from Fort Smith Sub-Division to Western Arctic Sub-Division and Cambridge Bay and Spence Bay to "G" Division Headquarters on September 1, 1960. Port Radium and Reliance Detachments of Fort Smith Sub-Division were closed on September 9, 1960 and January 27, 1961, respectively.

An Eastern Arctic Sub-Division was established on January 1, 1961, with Headquarters at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., consisting of the following Detachments formerly administered from "G" Division Headquarters; Alexandra Fiord, Frobisher Bay, Lake Harbour, Pond Inlet, Cape Christian, Grise Fiord, Pangnirtung, Resolute Bay.

Fort Chimo Detachment in the province of Quebec was closed on January 20, 1961, and Port Harrison Detachment will be officially closed as soon as our buildings and equipment can be disposed of. These Detachments were closed as the province of Quebec is responsible for law enforcement in this area and Eskimo welfare is handled by other Government departments.

It is anticipated that a new Sub-Division with Headquarters at Baker Lake, N.W.T., will be opened shortly and will be known as Central Arctic Sub-Division. This new Sub-Division will consist of the following Detachments; Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Rankin Inlet, Cambridge Bay, Eskimo Point and Spence Bay.

The locations of Northern Detachments are listed in Appendix "B"; "G" Division.

With an increased number of persons living in the Eastern Arctic and the congregation of Eskimos in settlements, our police responsibilities are increasing. The operation of gaols by the Force in the Yukon and N.W.T. continues to be a problem, however, negotiations commenced again for the construction of a new gaol in the Yukon and N.W.T. It is felt that the situation has reached the point where serious consideration must be given to the construction of adequate gaols staffed by civilians rather than by members of the Force.

Although there was no serious outbreak of dog diseases during the year under review, the threat is always present and to keep such diseases under control, members of the Force annually inoculate thousands of sleigh dogs.

For the past number of years this Force operated three Eskimo Trading Stores at Herschel Island, Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay. Herschel Island Trading Store was closed this past year and Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay were changed to Co-operatives. The latter two will be operated in such a manner as to encourage participation by the Eskimos.

Every effort is being made to improve the living quarters of our men in Northern Canada and only a few settlements remain where our accommodation is not as good as that of other Government Departments.

This past year the Department of National Revenue arranged to station a Customs Officer at Inuvik and the duties formerly handled by this Force were returned to the department concerned.

Crime in the North increased commensurate with the growth in population and was confined mostly to the Yukon, Fort Smith and Western Arctic Sub-Divisions. The Eastern Arctic Sub-Division remained constant.

Criminal Code work in the Fort Smith Sub-Division increased by 17 per cent. One murder and one case of rape occurred at Yellowknife.

In the Yukon, Breaking, Entering and Theft increased 50 per cent and a sharp increase occurred in offences connected with the operation of automobiles. One case of rape occurred resulting in a four year penitentiary sentence and the only two safe attacks were successfully concluded. A few bad cheques were issued along the Alaska Highway. An encouraging trend, however, was noticed in the decrease in sexual offences.

The majority of cases under the Code in the Western Arctic were either Breaking, Entering and Theft or sexual offences.

The number of court cases under Federal Statutes has declined sharply since Indians in the N.W.T. received full liquor privileges. Previously Indians were prosecuted under the Indian Act for liquor offences, however, these offences are now taken under the Liquor Ordinance. As a result, cases under the Territorial Ordinances increased accordingly.

There was a considerable increase in the number of investigations under the Customs Act and Juvenile Delinquents Act. As a result of complaints that were received concerning the enforcement policy under the Customs Act with respect to returning Canadians through points on the Alaska-Yukon Border a change of policy was made which has made the enforcement of this Act less difficult.

The amount of work performed under the Motor Vehicle Ordinance greatly increased as each year there are more roads and more motor vehicles. Seven fatal accidents occurred in the Yukon resulting in eight deaths. In one case the driver was convicted of causing death by criminal negligence.

During the past year a detailed study was made of the amount of work performed by our northern division on behalf of other Government departments. Despite the fact that other departments have sent many employees into the North to take over work formerly performed by this Force, our administrative duties continued to increase. Every effort is being made, however, to keep our activities confined to the police field. This, of course, is not possible in remote areas where we are the only representative of the Government.

Patrol mileage for the year was as follows:—

Dog Team	46,851	miles
Boat	67,091	"
Foot Patrols	28,047	"
RCMP Aircraft	103,759	"
RCAF and Public Aircraft	304,888	"
Automobiles, Trucks and Jeeps	597,571	"
Railway	7,361	"
Snowmobile	7,511	"
TOTAL	1,163,079	miles

The total mileage travelled shows an increase of 44,234 miles over last year. Automobiles accounted for the largest percentage of increase, although there was a slight rise in the number of miles travelled by boat.

Although our figures reveal a decrease of some 19,000 miles in dog team travel, this is due largely to the fact that sleigh dogs were no longer used at five of our Detachments; Port Harrison, Fort Chimo, Chesterfield Inlet, Arctic Red River and Tuktoyaktuk.

Aircraft are now used extensively in the Arctic and to a large extent have replaced the more primitive methods of transportation. Despite the use of aircraft, however, dog teams are still put to considerable use in the more isolated Detachments. This type of travel is just as gruelling and full of hardships as it was fifty years ago. To illustrate this point the following is an excerpt from patrol reports covering the return journey from Resolute Bay to Grise Fiord:—

> "In the vicinity of Barlow Inlet ice conditions made it impossible to travel on the ice and patrol has to travel on a strip of snow on the shore which at one point went up the side of a mountain to a height of approximately 150 feet. At the top it was found that the strip narrowed to approximately 15 to 20 feet with a grade of approximately 25 degrees forming the edge of a precipice which had a straight drop to the ice approximately 150 feet below. The western edge of this strip joined on to the bare ground. These conditions lasted for approximately 200 yards and the crossing was made by allowing the dogs to run at the edge of the bare ground while the writer and Special Constable Kyak walked on the downgrade side of the sledge to keep it from sliding over the edge. All the teams and sledges were taken across in this manner without mishap. After crossing this section patrol came to the edge of the mountain which descended to the ice in a steep slope. The dogs were unhitched, dog-chains wrapped around the runners to slow the sledge down and the sledges were taken down the slope one at a time with two men on each sledge dragging their feet to slow the sledge down as much as possible. The dogs were hitched up again at the bottom."

Communications continue to cause some concern in the North. Provision is being made each year for the acquisition of a limited amount of single sideband equipment which will provide excellent communication when completed. The construction of a micro-wave project from Grande Prairie to Alaska which is nearing completion will solve most of the communication difficulties in that part of the country.

During the early part of November 1960, it was reported to our Grise Fiord Detachment that several very young children in the Eskimo village were sick. The next morning a patrol was made and it was discovered that a seven-month old baby had died from a disease which at first was suspected as being diphtheria. The members were concerned with the condition of the sick children and received immediate medical advice by radio. Dr. A. H. Stevens of the Indian and Northern Health Services flew from Ottawa to Grise Fiord to administer to the sick. It developed that the disease in question was whooping cough which progressed to bronchial pneumonia but the medicine administered by the members of the Force controlled the disease and only one life was lost.

The following extract was taken from the report of Dr. A. H. Stevens:

> ". . . confirmed and completed treatment already initiated in a very satisfactory manner by RCMP Officers stationed at Grise Fiord . . . The control of the outbreak was facilitated by the presence at Grise Fiord of a very ample range of medicines laid down by Indian and Northern Health Services and the skill of one of the RCMP Officers who is a graduate of the I.N.H.S. short course at Charles Camsell Hospital."

National Police Services

Identification Work

Our Identification Branch, located at Headquarters, Ottawa, acts as a central clearing house for Canadian police forces and penal institutions in all aspects of criminal identification work.

There are 37 Identification Sections throughout our various field divisions so that the services of these specially trained members are readily available to any detachment or police department at a moment's notice.

The volume of work once again increased considerably in all sections. A total of 250,020 sets of fingerprints were received from our contributors, an increase of over 18,000 from last year. Identifications were up by more than 6,000 which included 5,794 criminals and 683 non-criminals.

The Single Fingerprint Section classify and file fingerprints by the Battley system, whereby each individual impression is recorded separately. Latent fingerprints found at the scene of an offence and not eliminated or identified by comparison with possible suspects are searched through this section. During the period under review, 5,324 searches were made and 51 criminals identified. Although the percentage of identifications is small in comparison to the total number of searches made, this is often the only means of positive identification available and occasionally results in a police department successfully concluding a number of their unsolved cases.

Table 16 — Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1959-60	1960-61
CRIME INDEX AND FRAUDULENT CHEQUES		
Criminal Cases Reported	3,353	3,256
Suggested Identifications	4,256	4,363
Confirmed Identifications	556	546
Wanted Persons Reported	1,349	1,428
Wanted Persons Located	767	1,027
Criminals Added to Method Index	2,560	2,487
Additional Information to Method Index	1,945	2,429
Interpol		
Assistance to Foreign Countries		
Arrests	Nil	Nil
Identifications	4	7
General Information	623	502
Assistance by Foreign Countries		
Arrests	Nil	Nil
Identifications	34	35
General Information	191	185
Fraudulent Cheques		
Total Exhibits Received	6,565	8,664
Known Authors	2,296	3,660
Unknown Authors	4,269	5,004
Identifications	2,640	3,051
Anonymous Letters	58	56
Identifications	17	16
CRIMINAL RECORDS		
Identified Fingerprints Processed	73,430	82,913
Additional Information Processed	55,220	62,076
Requests for Criminal Records	10,567	9,022
Requests for Photographs	1,029	1,400
FINGERPRINTS "HQ" OTTAWA		
Criminal Fingerprints	111,016	121,364
Non-Criminal Fingerprints	120,626	128,656
Total Fingerprints	231,642	250,020
Identifications—Criminal	77,119	82,913
Non-Criminal	6,997	7,680
Total	84,116	90,593
Foreign Exchange of Fingerprints		
Criminal Fingerprints	698	695
Identifications	175	185
Non-Criminal Fingerprints	1,472	1,498
Identifications	36	33
FIREARMS REGISTRATION		
Active Firearms Records	414,596	427,893
First Registrations	14,276	14,329
Re-Registrations	13,430	15,002
Cancelled Registrations	4,771	1,032
Identifications	1,007	1,327
PAROLE AND TICKET OF LEAVE		
Paroled	2,090	2,210
Total on Parole	2,776	3,184
Sentences Completed on Parole	1,649	1,745
Revocations	79	90
Forfeitures	74	93
PHOTOGRAPHIC "HQ" OTTAWA		
Negatives	10,031	10,063
Prints and Enlargements	82,002	103,278
Multilith Plate Negatives	3,047	3,181
Mounts	14,268	11,615
Laminations	484	2,910
Film Rolls Developed	256	446
RCMP GAZETTE		
Circulation—Monthly Magazine	1,504	1,535
Index Cards—West	437	441
Index Cards—East	443	452
Total	1,031	1,043
Total Index Cards Distributed	3,728,556	3,388,826
Special Wanted Circulars	2	6

Sections and Nature of Work	1959-60	1960-61
REGISTRY		
Active Criminal Record Files	666,182	694,951
Photographs of Criminals	44,428	52,863
Index Cards Prepared	86,355	95,220
Outgoing Mail	442,858	618,012
SCENES OF CRIME "HQ" OTTAWA AND FIELD SECTIONS		
Fingerprint Examinations		
At Scene	6,036	7,225
In Office	1,878	2,450
Criminal Impressions Identified	1,105	1,649
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified	2,967	3,183
Cases to Ottawa for search or comparison	331	323
Evidence Presented in Court		
Fingerprint	143	137
Photographic	890	903
Plan Drawings	487	520
Miscellaneous	77	79
Persons Fingerprinted		
Criminal	7,404	7,437
Non-Criminal	16,384	15,499
Deceased	107	122
Photography		
In Office	2,565	3,470
At Scene	4,452	5,100
Enlargements and Contracts	274,109	293,504
Photostats	119,685	190,251
Prisoners	6,515	7,318
Plans Drawn	2,560	2,363
Reproductions for Physical Comparisons	779	886
SINGLE FINGERPRINT		
Filed	32,200	42,680
Impressions searched	1,651	2,122
Impressions Identified	142	113
Persons Identified	59	51

Close liaison is maintained with the International Criminal Police Organization and other foreign police authorities. The Crime Index and Fraudulent Cheque Section is constantly exchanging information with their counterparts in other countries regarding the movement and activities of national and international criminals, wanted persons, narcotic traffickers and the like. Every year more and more police departments are discovering the wealth of information available to them for the asking and their contributions in return help build up the system and add to its efficiency.

A further 18 per cent increase in the work load of the Parole Section was recorded during the year.

Colour photographs prepared by our Photographic Section were accepted as evidence in a murder trial at Cochrane, Ontario. This marks the first time, to our knowledge, that colour photographs were admitted as evidence in criminal proceedings in Canada.

A new method of identification, under development for the past two years, has been utilized in 12 criminal cases by our Scenes of Crime Section and was directly responsible for the identification of a suspect on three separate occasions. The system employs various images of eyes, hair, mouth, nose, etc., developed on positive film, which can be superimposed one over the other until a likeness of the suspect is obtained.

The victim of an armed robbery in Ottawa made up a likeness of the suspect by using our new identification system. Five months later a member of the Ottawa City Police Identification Section noted a resemblance between one Douglas Roy Smith and the likeness of the suspect. At that time, Smith was charged with housebreaking and was not a suspect in the armed robbery case. The victim was brought to the courtroom where she viewed Smith at the prisoner's dock while he was being tried on the housebreaking charge and identified him as her attacker.

Following the armed robbery of a bank in East Templeton, Quebec, a likeness of the suspect was made up from eye witness descriptions. The Quebec Provincial Police pulled all of their photographs of criminals resembling the suspect. When a witness looked through these photographs, she identified the suspect as one Roy Thompson. This person was subsequently charged and convicted.

In Cornwall, Ontario, two witnesses to an armed robbery gave very similar descriptions of the assailant. A Constable on the Cornwall Police Department recognized the composite make-up as one Donat Joseph Lapensee, Jr.

Crime Detection Laboratories

Staff at the three Crime Detection Laboratories is five below authorized establishment. The Ottawa unit is at full strength but the Sackville, N.B., Laboratory is one member below strength and Regina is four members short. This situation will be considerably relieved by the expected university graduation of a regular member of the Force in May 1961 and qualification of two understudies during the following summer. There are six understudies currently receiving training in the laboratories.

A member of the Trinidad, B.W.I., Civil Service, successfully completed the regular course of understudy in document examination at the Ottawa laboratory. A member of the Forensic Science Laboratory of the Government of Egypt is currently undergoing similar training.

A number of professional meetings and conventions were attended by members of the laboratory staff during the year under review. Papers on a variety of Forensic Science matters were delivered on these occasions. Attendance at these meetings provided our members with an opportunity to discuss their work problems with others holding similar qualifications and provided us with a means of gauging our progress and standing in this field of endeavour.

The volume of case work received and performed during the year showed an increase of 136 cases or 7½ per cent over last year. The majority of this increase occurred at the Ottawa laboratory. Man days employed in court attendance remained approximately at the same level, there being only a 1½ per cent rise from the preceding 12 months.

Plans are now under way to house our Sackville, N.B. Laboratory in the new Federal building which is to be erected in the near future. Present quarters, located in the Animal Pathology Building of the Department of Agriculture, are entirely unsuitable for our purposes.

The Regina building is considered adequate but the central Crime Detection Laboratory in Ottawa is too small and does not entirely meet our present requirements.

Table 17 — Work Performed by the Laboratories

—	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases Received	607	960	337	1,904
Examinations:				
Serological Examinations	17	140	52	209
Toxicological Examinations	2	91	47	140
Firearms Examinations	11	72	9	92
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations	193	153	31	377
Shot and Powder Tests	3	21	13	37
Ballistics	0	5	0	5
Mechanical Investigations and Applied Physics	0	0	0	0
Restoration of Serial Numbers	8	8	2	18
Examination of Tool Impressions	8	44	21	73
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations	34	96	22	152
Chemical Examinations	33	114	55	202
Blood Alcohol	5	209	30	244
Physical Examinations	28	147	21	196
Writings	336	385	135	856
Document, Chemical	1	10	0	11
Document, Physical	219	46	26	291
Spectrographic	15	53	41	109
X-Ray Diffraction	4	20	29	53
Infrared Spectrophotometry	0	36	29	65
Ultra-violet Spectrophotometry	0	61	37	98
Vapourphase Chromatography	0	175	0	175
Total Examinations	—	—	—	3,403

—	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases referred to: Other Laboratories	0	0	0	0
Prov. Pathologist	0	3	0	3
Man Days A.O.D.—Court	290	662	207½	1,159½
—Other duties	92	90	11½	193½
Lecturing—Classes in Training	144½	191	0	335½
—Outside organizations	27	8	4	39
Mileage—Air	37,829	281,958	10,864	330,651
—Rail	14,782	1,730	2,740	19,252
—Car	32,606	41,836	24,045	98,487
—Bus	0	150	144	294

Summary of an Interesting Case

John Troscinski, married and the father of three children, operated a small printing shop in the Town of Larder Lake in the northern section of the province of Ontario, not far from the Quebec boundary. From all outward appearances, the printing shop was nothing more than just that—a small business serving the needs of a small community and providing very little more than a moderate living for its proprietor and his family.

During the autumn of 1959 a chance remark by an employee of the printing shop caused a small seed of suspicion to be nurtured in the mind of our investigator. This remark, directed to a member of Kirkland Lake Detachment, was in the form of a question concerning obscene photographs and printed matter in this country. A short time later, while attending a football game at Larder Lake, this member overheard a conversation between two young people indicating that

some type of pornographic literature referred to as "girlie books" was available around the district. Our member, bringing to mind his earlier conversation with Troscinski's employee, concluded that there must be a connection between the pornographic literature and the printing shop.

Members of the Larder Lake Police Department were advised of our suspicions. No further information developed for some months but the matter was far from forgotten and the feeling that "all was not right" in the little printing shop began to plague our investigator as well as the Larder Lake force.

Finally, on July 24, 1960, a Larder Lake police officer received the hoped for additional information. A young Indian girl was found wandering the streets in an intoxicated condition and when questioned by the policeman, revealed that she had just been approached by Troscinski to pose for questionable photographs. As a result of this information, the Larder Lake Police Department obtained a warrant to search Troscinski's home and business. In view of the fact that a printing shop was involved and knowing of our interest in the possibility of a counterfeiting angle, our member was invited to participate in the investigation to follow.

The search was carried out and soon after entering the premises sufficient evidence of traffic in pornographic material was located and the subject was placed under arrest. A detailed search of the premises revealed a photographic negative of a $20 Canadian bank note, 17 counterfeit $50 Canadian bank notes and one partially completed counterfeit $100 Canadian bank note. At this stage the accused was informed that he would be charged with possession of counterfeit money. Fifty-two counterfeit $100 bank notes were found in a hat hanging in the office. When a portion of the wall was removed, 65 sheets of paper containing partially printed $50 and $100 bills were found along with a number of offset printing plates and other paraphernalia for use in the illegal manufacture of bank notes. A total of $16,000 in counterfeit bills together with plates and presses and a quantity of photographic equipment used in the venture was placed under seizure.

Information received during the investigation at Larder Lake resulted in the arrest of one Fernand Thibault at Quebec City where a search revealed some $8,000 in the counterfeit currency and $21,000 in stolen bonds concealed in the walls of a garage adjoining his home.

There are many safeguards employed in the manufacture of genuine Canadian money to protect it against being successfully counterfeited. One such safety device is the type and quality of paper used and the careful security measures taken to ensure that bank note paper cannot fall into the hands of people like John Troscinski. Unable to obtain fresh new bank note paper for his illegal printing operations, Troscinski developed a most ingenious alternate source of supply. A stack of sparkling new genuine $1 bills was obtained from a local bank, crisp and fresh from the press of a staunch (but more legal) competitor in the money printing business, the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd. These bills were then placed in a bleaching solution which completely removed all traces of the original ink from the bills. Troscinski was thus provided with a supply of bank note paper, precut to size, upon which his spurious notes could be printed at the nominal price of $1 per sheet.

Troscinski appeared in court at Haileybury, Ontario, before the Hon. Judge J. R. Robinson on October 24, 1960. He was convicted on one charge of possession of equipment to make counterfeit money, Sec. 401 of the Criminal Code and one charge of possession of counterfeit money, Sec. 393. A conviction was registered on both counts and the accused was sentenced to a five year penitentiary term. He was also convicted on a charge of possession of obscene material, preferred by the Larder Lake Police Department, for which he was sentenced to six months in gaol.

Fernand Thibault was convicted at Quebec City, P.Q., on a charge under Section 393, possession of counterfeit money and sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary. This conviction has been appealed and is still before the courts in the Province of Quebec.

Thus it may be seen how a police officer's attention to small detail and alertness to the unusual resulted in the successful conclusion of an investigation which, had it not been for a chance remark, would surely have cost thousand of dollars in investigational expenses, not to mention the cost to innocent people who would have been victimized.

Publications

The RCMP Gazette publishes a weekly card index roster of wanted or missing persons and a monthly Gazette containing general information of interest to all police agencies. Six special wanted circulars were issued during the year. An improvement in the format has enabled us to streamline the printing process which means we can have a wanted circular in the mail for nation wide distribution within four hours of the receipt of a request.

We endeavour to maintain the highest possible professional standard and to publish information and articles that are of interest to police officials everywhere. Requests received from the FBI, Interpol and various Canadian law enforcement agencies for permission to reprint articles from the Gazette in their own publications indicate that the material we publish is of value on both a national and international basis.

The RCMP Quarterly is the regimental magazine of the Force. Circulation now stands at 15,316, an increase of 1,352 over that of last year. The Quarterly's over-all financial structure remains on a sound and satisfactory foundation.

Telecommunications

The Telex teleprinter system was further extended to include New Westminster, Chilliwack, Prince Rupert and Prince Albert Sub-Divisions and Penticton Detachment. This system provides fast, reliable and economical communications between Sub-Divisional points within Divisions for the passing of urgent police information and now consists of 27 stations. Due to the versatility of Telex, this system automatically provides economical communications between Divisions and with the Force's Headquarters, Ottawa.

Minor improvements were made to further the efficiency of the cross-Canada radio-communications network maintained to provide reasonably reliable communication circuits between Sub-Divisions, Divisions and Headquarters, Ottawa during any prolonged failure of the Telex system, particularly during national emergencies.

Local coverage mobile radio networks within all provinces were expanded and improved with the replacement and installation of 132 fixed and 205 mobile radio units. These networks are distributed as follows:

Division	Radio-equipped cars, trucks and motorcycles	Radio-equipped Detachments (fixed units)	Hand-carried Portable radio units
"A"	36	3	4
"B"	50	23	5
"C"	56	23	22
"D"	127	32	7
"E"	319	91	31
"F"	163	61	15
"G"	18	8	2
"H"	90	37	12
"J"	90	34	7
"K"	185	42	14
"L"	18	6	2
"O"	50	11	11
"HQ"	9	1	8
"Air"	1	0	3

Conversion of all fixed and 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 North Battleford, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Yorkton Sub-Divisions in Saskatchewan.

"Marine" Division

The "Marine" Division operated with four classes of patrol boats, namely Commissioner Class Ships, Fort Class, Detachment Class and Motor Boats. The distribution of patrol boats and mileage patrolled was as follows:

Commissioner Class Ships

Name	Port	Mileage
Wood	Halifax, N.S.	15,164
Irvine (decommissioned 1-10-60)	Halifax, N.S.	13,349

Fort Class Ships

M/L *Fort Steele*	Halifax, N.S.	9,167
M/L *Blue Heron*	Rimouski, P.Q.	6,156
M/L *Victoria*	Victoria, B.C.	12,520

Detachment Class

P/B *Burin*	Halifax, N.S.	3,131
P/B *Captor*	Bagotville, P.Q.	1,939
P/B *Adversus*	Halifax, N.S.	6,417
P/B *Detector*	Saint John, N.B.	5,411
P/B *Interceptor*	North Sydney, N.S.	3,630
P/B *Acadian*	Harbour Breton, Nfld.	7,970

P/B *Carnduff II*	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	2,653
P/B *Shaunavon II*	Toronto, Ontario	2,400
P/B *Moosomin II*	Montreal, P.Q.	4,697
P/B *Tagish II*	Sarnia, Ont.	6,606
P/B *Little Bow II*	Vancouver, B.C.	10,476
P/B *Chilcoot II*	Windsor, Ont.	4,197
P/B *Cutknife II*	Kingston, Ont.	6,764
P/B *Alert*	Alert Bay, B.C.	7,272
P/B *Ganges*	Tofino, B.C.	8,623
P/B *Sidney*	Ganges, B.C.	5,926
P/B *Masset*	Campbell River, B.C.	13,264
P/B *Tofino*	Ocean Falls, B.C.	11,959
P/B *Nanaimo*	Prince Rupert, B.C.	8,691
P/B No. 1	Westview, B.C.	7,397
P/B No. 2	Port Alice, B.C.	4,425

Motor Boats

M/B *Kenora III*	Kenora, Ont.	2,767
M/B *Fort Frances II*	Fort Frances, Ont.	8,728
M/B *Sorel*	Lachine, P.Q.	4,637
M/B *Valleyfield*	Valleyfield, P.Q.	4,202
M/B *Fort Erie*	Niagara Falls, Ont.	6,982
M/B *Port Alice* (Com'd 8-60)	Tahsis, B.C.	5,054

A total of 222,574 miles was patrolled by the above boats and in addition, skiffs on patrol boats operating throughout the Great Lakes patrolled a total of 19,041.

The Commissioner Class Ship *Wood* based at Halifax, Nova Scotia, patrolled from the Canada-United States Boundary Line in the Bay of Fundy to Battle Harbour, Labrador, including the coastal waters at Newfoundland, Gulf of St. Lawrence and St. Lawrence River to Rimouski, Quebec. The *Wood* and *Irvine* were available for search and rescue operations on request from the R.C.A.F. Search and Rescue Centre and occasionally provided transportation for sick and injured people where no other means was available.

The crew of the *Wood* and *Adversus* assisted in directing traffic ashore and policed race courses during water sports at the Nova Scotia Fishermen's Exhibition at Lunenburg. These ships were also open to the public during appropriate hours which served as an added attraction to the thousands of visitors. Crew members of *Wood* assisted the Lunenburg Town Police during the launching of the replica of H.M.S. *Bounty* on August 27.

The *Irvine* took part in the making of a film of the RCM Police for Encyclopedia Britannica at St. Anne's Bay, C.B.I., and on May 2 towed the trawler *Gloucester* into North Sydney, N.S., after she was located in distress near Cape St. Lawrence, C.B.I. Between August 16 and 19, *Irvine* carried out a search near Cape Race, Newfoundland, for the missing *Jenny Barno*. The bodies of the three crew members were picked up by fishing boats but the ship has not yet been located. The *Irvine* also carried out the annual St. Lawrence River North Shore Patrol, assisting the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources in the feeding and counting of birds at various sanctuaries and provided transportation for "C" Division personnel for duties at isolated communities.

The *Irvine* was taken out of operational service on October 1, 1960, and replaced the *French* as a *Depot* ship at HMC Dockyards, Halifax, N.S. *French* was declared surplus and turned over to Crown Assets Corporation. The ship's bell was sent to Regina to be placed in the RCMP Museum.

The Fort Class Ship *Fort Steele,* based at Halifax, N.S., carried out Preventive Service patrols along the Nova Scotia coast, lower Gulf of St. Lawrence and south coast of Newfoundland. Unlike the old Fort Class ships, *Fort Steele* patrolled during the winter months.

Blue Heron, placed on command to "C" Division, commenced operation on May 2 and patrolled the Gulf of St. Lawrence, searching ships from foreign ports, inspecting vessels under the Canada Shipping Act and providing transportation and assistance to detachments as required.

Detachment Class boats patrolled as required in their respective areas and carried out a variety of duties, searching foreign and Canadian ships, transporting medical and mental patients from isolated Newfoundland communities to medical centres, assisting in the enforcement of Federal and Provincial Statutes and attending regattas and Natal Day Celebrations.

Patrol boats operating throughout the Great Lakes had a very busy year and favourable comments were received from the Collector of Customs with regard to our patrol boats both as to prevention and suppression of smuggling along the International Boundary.

Considerable time was devoted to the control of water traffic which has increased at an alarming rate and an effort was made to educate operators as to the requirements of Small Vessel Regulations.

Ten boats were operated on the west coast and assisted such agencies as the Department of Transport, Postal Inspectors, Game Branch, Fire Marshal and Welfare Department. Searches under the Customs Act increased greatly. Requests for assistance from various organizations to police regattas, fishing derbies and marine parades were met whenever possible. The following is one of many cases worthy of mention:

> "On April 23, at 1:30 a.m. P/B *Little Bow II* received a call from Richmond Detachment to the effect that a 36-foot tugboat *Westminster Chief* had been stolen from New Westminster and requested assistance to recover same. An immediate patrol was made. While approximately half-way between Prospect Point and Point Grey bell buoy, an unidentifiable object was sighted on radar and course was altered to investigate. Upon approach, the object in question was ascertained to be the stolen tug. When P/B *Little Bow II* approached, the tug proceeded at high speed and attempted to ram the police boat. Evasive action was taken and the tug made two more attempts to ram, then endeavoured to escape. After running for about two miles, the tug hove to and signalled that they wished P/B *Little Bow II* to come alongside. Upon approaching from astern, the tug was put in full speed astern and attempted to back into the police boat. As all attempts to halt this tug met with negative results, the NCO in charge finally ordered the ship's rifle broken out and warning shots were fired, at which time the tug halted. When finally boarded, the two youths, aged 17 and 19, were taken into custody and turned over to New Westminster City Police and charged under Section 280 (*a*) C.C. Charges were also laid under Sections 74 and 77, Small Vessel Regulations 1958."

The following "Marine" training was carried out:—

Engineers Training Class—Toronto, Ontario.

7 weeks — 5 members

21 members qualified for Certificates of Competency as issued by the Department of Transport.

Four classes were held on the west coast on the handling of outboard motors with twenty members of "E" Division in attendance.

"Air" Division

The "Air" Division is a service division consisting of 16 operational aircraft and one training aircraft based at points in Canada where they can best serve the operational police divisions in the numerous and diverse obligations for which the Force is responsible.

The distribution of Detachments and aircraft remained the same with the exception of Regina "Air" Detachment where the Beaver aircraft was replaced with a Beechcraft D18S acquired late in the fiscal year from the Department of National Defence. This Beaver will subsequently be operated and based at Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

The "Air" Division detachments and aircraft were distributed as follows:—

Ottawa, Ont.	"Air" Division HQ's
Ottawa, Ont.	Aircraft and Engine Overhaul
Ottawa, Ont.	1 Beechcraft D18S and 1 D.H. Beaver
Ottawa, Ont.	1 Beechcraft D18S (Training aircraft)
Regina, Sask.	1 Beechcraft D18S
Edmonton, Alta.	1 Beechcraft D18S
Fort Smith, N.W.T.	1 D.H. Otter
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.	1 D.H. Otter
St. John's, Nfld.	1 D.H. Otter
Churchill, Man.	2 D.H. Otters
Vancouver, B.C.	1 D.H. Beaver
Prince George, B.C.	1 D.H. Beaver
Inuvik, N.W.T.	1 D.H. Beaver
Prince Albert, Sask.	1 D.H. Beaver
Winnipeg, Man.	1 D.H. Beaver
St. John's, Nfld.	1 D.H. Beaver (Later to be based at Corner Brook, Nfld.)
Victoria, B.C.	1 Grumman Goose

Operations were normal and consisted principally of transporting passengers and freight into the more remote regions of Canada when it was in the interests of economy and efficiency to do so. This was especially true in the Canadian Arctic where the five aircraft employed completed 297,225 patrol miles which consisted of 2,988:00 hours of flying. This flying was completed without an accident or mishap of any nature.

Numerous mercy and recue flights were carried out and among recorded rescue missions by "Air" Division aircraft, two are worthy of note. The Frobisher Bay Otter on both occasions located the crew and passengers of a crashed commercial aircraft who were picked up at the site of the accident and flown to safety. In July 1960, two "Air" Division aircraft were employed on a search for two persons lost in the Great Bear Lake area. A total of 60 hours flying time was involved in this search, covering a distance of 6,600 miles.

The aircraft based at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., and Churchill, Man., 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 North.

During the year under review, 9,327:10 hours were flown covering 963,999 miles. Passenger miles amounted to 1,878,366 and 55,063 ton miles of freight was carried.

Police Service Dogs

The number of calls for the assistance by Police Service Dogs decreased during the year under review, dropping from a high of 1,041 in 1959-60 to 916 for 1960-61. This decrease can be attributed in a large part to four Police Service Dogs being unavailable for duty for long periods of time at some of our busier locations.

The following is a breakdown of the 916 cases referred to above:

	Per Cent of Calls	*Per Cent Successful*
Tracking Criminals	26	8.8
Lost and Missing Persons	18.5	5.3
Searching for Articles	12.4	14.2
Excise and Liquor	43.1	5.8

The staff at the Training Kennels in North Sydney, N.S., comprises the NCO in charge Kennels (Chief Dog Trainer) and two assistants. During the year one Dog Master was replaced and six dogs were struck off the strength of the Force. One new kennel was opened at Corner Brook, Nfld., and is included in the following distribution by province of Police Service Dogs.

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

The dog breeding program has continued satisfactorily and has contributed substantially to the Section. Two litters were whelped from P.S. Dog "Sheena" and P.S. Dog "Velvet". Three of each litter are presently considered suitable prospects for field duty. The Force now has three imported dogs, two studs of German Shepherd strain of early German pedigree and one German Shepherd bitch of Irish-English origin.

Administration

Strength

The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1961, was 7,896 made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) *Regular Member Strength:*		
Officers	163	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	5,690	
Marine Constables	130	
Special Constables	157	
		6,140
(2) *Other than Regular Member Strength:*		
Special Constables	73	
Civilian Members	193	
Civilian Employees	413	
		679
(3) *Civil Servants*	1,077	
		1,077
TOTAL		7,896

There was an increase of 600 regular members and 28 Civil Servants. Due to an administrative change-over there was a decrease in the "other than regular member strength" of 300 Special Constables and 123 Civilian Employees. The majority of these were absorbed into the regular member strength of "Marine" Division as Marine Constables or "Air" Division as Special Constables while 193 elected to remain as "other than regular member" in the new grade of Civilian Member. There was an over-all net increase of 338. The Reserve force stands at 224, a decrease of 9.

Details of the distribution of the Force will be found in Table 18.

Table 18 — Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Chief Superintendents	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Corps Sergeant-Major	Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Marine Constables	Special Constables	Civilian Members	Civilian Employees	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)
"HQ" Division, Ont.	1	2	1	4	10	30	11		1	4	30	99	146	208		41	91	106	785		14			9	5			
"B" Division, Nfld.				1		2	2		1		7	10	42	179		5	4	5	258		2			66	7	4		9
"L" Division, P.E.I.						1			1		2	2	10	34				2	52					20	3	2		
"H" Division, N.S.			1		1	4			1		8	18	47	182		4	8	15	289		3			100	4	4		
"J" Division, N.B.				1		4			1		6	12	48	160		5	5	12	254		1			93	5	6		
"C" Division, Que.			1		1	4			1		11	19	70	194		28	12	35	376					106	2			
"A" Division, Ont.			1			2	2		1		9	17	55	231		11	6	20	355					70	3	8	1	1
"N" Division, Ont.					1		1	1			3	7	12	136		3	10	26	200	56				8	4			
"O" Division, Ont.					3	1	3		1		13	19	50	177		17	8	13	305					100	2	1		
"D" Division, Man.				1	2	4	1		1		14	22	95	275		12		18	445		3			136	15	7		2
"F" Division, Sask.			1		1	6	1			1	18	23	101	361		6	10	2	531		3			181	13	2	2	
"Dpt" Division, Sask.					1	3			1		6	6	23	304		9	12	70	435	175				10	9			
"K" Division, Alta.				1	4	4	3		1	1	21	36	132	467		21	10	34	735		4			229	22	9	1	1
"E" Division, B.C.			1		5	9	2			1	44	82	220	872		15	16	51	1,318		4			338	40	10		1
"G" Division—N.W.T.					1	1	3				3	7	20	81		32		2	150			215		7	10		2	27
—Y.T.						1					2	3	13	27			1	1	48					11	7			
"Marine" Division					2	5	1				11	23	33	27	130				232					1	1			32
"Air" Division						2	1				10	8	8			21		1	51				17		1			
TOTALS	1	2	6	8	32	83	31	1	11	7	218	413	1,125	3,915	130	230	193	413	6,819	231	34	215	17	1,485	153	53	6	73
Headquarters Staff	1	2	1	4	10	20	9		1	3	28	86	117	176		31	86	102	677					9	5			
Newfoundland				1		2	2		1		7	13	43	179	2	7	4	5	266		2		1	66	7	4		10
Prince Edward Island						1			1		2	2	10	34				2	52					20	3	2		
Nova Scotia			1		1	9	1		1		16	31	64	203	79	4	8	15	433		17			100	4	4		7
New Brunswick				1		5			1		7	14	53	163	4	5	6	13	272		1			93	5	6		1
Quebec			1		1	5			1		11	19	74	205	3	28	12	35	395					106	2			6
Ontario			1		7	6	6	1	2		32	48	131	548	12	40	24	60	918	56			4	179	11	9	1	7
Manitoba				1	2	4	2		1		14	25	92	269	2	15		18	445		3		3	136	15	7		2
Saskatchewan			1		2	11	1		1	2	26	35	132	672		18	26	75	1,002	175	3		2	191	22	2	2	
Alberta				1	4	4	5		1	1	23	37	134	467		23	10	34	744		4		1	229	22	9	1	1
British Columbia			1		5	12	2			1	48	92	231	879	28	21	16	51	1,387		4		3	338	40	10		12
Northwest Territories							3				2	6	17	77		35		2	142			215	3	7	10		2	27
Yukon Territories						1					2	3	13	27			1	1	48					11	7			
On Command Special Duty Abroad						3						2	14	16		3			38									
TOTALS	1	2	6	8	32	83	31	1	11	7	218	413	1,125	3,915	130	230	193	413	6,819	231	34	215	17	1,485	153	53	6	73

The wastage of uniformed strength for the year was 257.

The breakdown of the increase and wastage for the year in all categories appears hereunder.

	Officers	N.C.O.s and Constables	Marine Constables	Special Constables	Civilian Members	Reserve Constables
Increases						
Engaged		516	145	169	193	
Ex-members re-engaged		55				
TOTALS		571	145	169	193	
Wastage						
Pensioned	8	88		5		
Died		7				2
Time Expired		7	4			3
Invalided		5		1		
Purchased		116	3	3		
Resigned				6		4
Unsuitable		22	2	4		
Dismissed		4	1	2		
Change of Status			4	278		
Others				6		9
TOTALS	8	249	14	305		9

Promotions affecting Commissioned ranks took place as follows:

1 Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner
1 Assistant Commissioner to Deputy Commissioner
8 Superintendents to Chief Superintendents
15 Inspectors to Superintendents
12 Sub-Inspectors to Inspectors
1 Sergeant Major to Sub-Inspector
17 Staff Sergeants to Sub-Inspectors
1 Sergeant to Sub-Inspector

Training

The following is a recapitulation of the over-all training in the Force for the fiscal year 1960-61.

1. REGULAR TRAINING

(a) *Recruits*

Recruits in training on April 1, 1960	376
Recruits commenced training during fiscal year 1960-61	470
Recruits completed training and posted to field duty during fiscal year 1960-61	432
Recruits discharged	41
Recruits in training on March 31, 1961	447

(b) *In-Service Personnel*

Canadian Police College graduates	99
Intermediate Training	285
Marine Refresher	16
Refresher Course for Dogmasters	18
Dogmasters Training	3

2. SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Identification Branch Training	38
Identification Branch Special Course	2
Identification Branch Refresher Course	11
Security and Intelligence Training	58
"I" Directorate special courses	30
Familiarization Course for Northern Volunteers	12
Training of Instructors in Teaching Methods at RCAF School, Trenton, Ont.	16
Officers' Indoctrination Course	35
Fall Climbing and Rescue School	6
Winter Ski and Rescue School	8
Marine Division training (members attending Navigational courses)	21
Language training	3
Race Track Supervisor's Course	68
Musical Instrument Repair Course	1
Driver and Traffic Training Instructor's Course	4
Band Training (Royal Conservatory of Music)	3
Cipher Courses	15
Air Division Training	6
Small Boat Operator's Course (Field Divs.)	81
Breathalyzer Course	8
Divisional Refresher Courses	72
Care and Handling of Motorcycles	53
Electronics Communication Courses	6
U.S. Army Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga.	3
Personnel Conference	6
Gas Training	6
Civil Defence Communications	2
Civil Defence	36
Document Examination	4
Instructional Course FN (C1) Rifle	107
Swimming (Red Cross Instructors)	3
Counter-Sabotage Training	2
Fire Investigators Course (members)	2
Leadership Course	1
Narcotic Control	2
Criminology Course	2
Post Garage Mechanic Engine Test and Service Training	2
National Defence College, Kingston	1
X-Ray Diffraction and Spectrographic School, Chicago	1
Canadian Army School Physical Training, Swimming and Boxing (Instructors)	4
Canada Shipping Act—"O" Division	16
United States Bureau of Narcotics Training School	2
Potential Academic Instructors' Course	6
S. & I. Specialists	3

Special Training for Electronics Technicians Canadian Motorola, Toronto	5
Automotive Air Brake Course, Vancouver, B.C.	5
Neutron Activation Analysis Course	1
United States Coast Guard Search and Rescue Seminar, Miami, Florida, U.S.A.	2
Second International Meeting on Forensic Pathology and Medicine, New York, U.S.A.	2
Associated Locksmiths of America, Inc. Convention and Trade Show, Washington, D.C.	1
Infrared Spectroscopy Lectures, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1

3. UNIVERSITY TRAINING

Graduates—1960-61

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

In reflecting on the University Training Program of the Force it would be unfair to merely say our members were doing well. This phase of training has been a source of continued satisfaction since inception. Through the years our members have proved themselves, even though many may have been absent from the portals of higher learning for as many as ten years.

Our undergraduates have, on all levels, distinguished themselves and our graduates were in the fore of their respective classes. We have been favoured with unsolicited complimentary remarks from some of the universities on several of our members. This reflection is good, it shadows favourably on the members, the Force, and it serves to justify the expenditure involved.

Some of the correspondence referred to above is quoted hereunder.

"DEAR COMMISSIONER HARVISON:

I am very pleased to be able to write and tell you that Mr. Raymond P. Zerr received his Bachelor of Business Administration degree (Division I) at our Convocation in May of this year. He maintained an excellent record in each of the three years in which he attended this University and was one

of four students in Business Administration to graduate in first division. I am very pleased with his good academic record and, more than that, delighted with the active part which he played in many of the student activities. We will be sending you a photograph of Mr. Zerr which was taken at the reception following Convocation.

Once again, the other members of the Force who were in attendance at the University have maintained above average records. Mr. Foster A. Howe, who entered as a special student in the year 1958-59 and who has returned to carry on with his work proceeding towards the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration, had an average in the mid-70's and a very high mark of 86 in Accounting.

The two members of the Force who were here for the single year are Lloyd R. Norman and Joseph A. Roy. Here again, both students were successful in all of their examinations. Mr. Norman had the best record of the two with a mark in Accounting well up in the 90's. His lowest mark was 69 in Sociology. Mr. Roy's lowest mark was 58 in Sociology, but all others were well up in the 70's.

I want you to know how much we have appreciated having the members of the Force with us as students at the University of New Brunswick. Without exception they have done outstanding academic work and we feel they have been a very real addition to the membership of the student body. We hope very much that members of the RCMP will continue to study with us here, and that future records will be as good as those of the past several years.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours most sincerely,

COLIN B. MACKAY
President
University of New Brunswick."

"DEAR SIR:

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to tell you that one of the men on your Force, James Long, has graduated from Commerce in the May Convocation.

Mr. Long has been an excellent student during the four years he has attended U.B.C. He graduated with a first class standing and this puts him in the top 5 per cent of the class. I should point out that we try to maintain a high standard with respect to the granting of first class standing. The fact that Mr. Long has achieved this standing is a great credit to him and to the Force. I am sure it must be gratifying to you to know that your Selection Committee has made such a wise choice. I assume that you will get this information through official channels but I felt I would like to call it to your attention.

Yours sincerely,

G. NEIL PERRY
Dean, Faculty of Commerce and
Business Administration
University of British Columbia"

In addition to the above, 17708, Constable F. T. Tweed graduated (Cum Laude) from the University of Ottawa in the Faculty of Science. Constable Tweed was on the Dean's Honour List for three years and maintained an average of 81.1 per cent throughout his stay at the University of Ottawa. Many of our one-year non-degree course men stood well up in their class and the results attained by them were most gratifying.

4. TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

(a)	Northwestern University	18
(b)	Radar Speed Meter Courses	48
(c)	Traffic Patrolman's Courses	188

5. FIRST AID TRAINING

There were 142 classes held during 1960 as compared to 100 the previous year. Two thousand, two hundred and forty-nine awards were issued, an increase of 755 from 1959.

RCMP Group Insurance

As a result of good experience, the rate for RCMP Group Life Insurance decreased from 30¢ to 25¢ per $1,000 of insurance and coverage was increased as of September 1, 1960, as follows:

Officers	$15,000 to	$20,000
N.C.O.'s	9,000	15,000
*Constables—Married	6,000	10,000
Single	6,000	6,000
Civilian Members	—	6,000

*Constables include Marine Constables and Special Constables.

Five thousand, six hundred and eighty-five members are insured under the plan.

Arrangements are now under way to provide continued coverage upon retirement on a gradually reducing amount of insurance terminating at age 75.

Band

The strength of the Band during the year under review was 42 members under the direction of the Supervisor of Music. Of this number, 35 were full-time bandsmen and 7 part-time.

The transfer from part-time to permanent Band status is progressing. Part-time members are being released as soon as their replacements are available and as the permanent Band establishment allows.

The Band concluded 65 engagements during the year of which 46 were concert performances and 18 dance engagements. There was one parade. Engagements worthy of note were:

Rotary Club Citizenship Adventure	May 10
Crown Prosecutor's Reception	May 27
Lions Club Parade	May 29
World Refugee Year Benefit Garden Party	June 8
Massed Band Concert Parliament Hill	July 1
United Services Institute Dance Halifax	Nov. 4
Boy Scouts Investiture	Nov. 22
Benefit Hockey Game for Cerebral Palsy	Feb. 10
Overseas Friendship Society Concert	Feb. 18

Three members of the permanent Band completed a period of training at the Conservatory of Music in Toronto and one member attended an Instrument Repair Course with the United States Navy School, Washington, D.C.

Horses

The breeding program at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan, continues satisfactorily and during the past year 27 foals were taken on strength while three horses were purchased. Three horses died; six were destroyed and 12 were cast and disposed of. There were 231 horses on strength, an increase of nine over the past year. The distribution of horses was as follows: 175 at "Depot" Division, Regina, and 56 horses at "N" Division, Ottawa.

Sleigh Dogs

During the past year there was a decrease of 54 sleigh dogs, making a total of 215 for use in the North. This is accounted for mainly by the fact that sleigh dogs were no longer used at five of our detachments.

Health

The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force. This arrangement operates quite satisfactorily. There was a decrease of approximately 13 per cent in the number of days lost through sickness while the number of cases treated in all Divisions was 20,360. This latter figure represents an increase of 10,983 cases over last year. The greater part of this increase was due to the administration of polio vaccine to all members of the Force.

Pay

The rates of pay for regular members and other classes of personnel will be found in Table 19.

Discipline

A high level of discipline was maintained throughout the year with only a few breaches of the Force's regulations being made.

Marriages

Marriage regulations were somewhat relaxed during the past year and at the year's end approximately 64 per cent of the total uniformed strength of the Force were married.

Appointments

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

Assistant Commissioner D. O. Forrest 25-4-60
Superintendent F. B. Woods-Johnson 24-6-60

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

Promotions

Officer Brother—
Supt. P. B. Cox

Serving Brother—
Sub-Insp. Hertzog, E.A.C.
12846, Sgt. Brien, F.N.
14266, Cpl. Mantle, G.M.

Honours

Priory Vote of Thanks—
13422, S/Sgt. Morris, R.C.
14797, Cpl. Hayes, E.A.
17263, Cst. Turnbull, R.K.

Meritorious Certificate (Non Risk)—
19387, Cst. Siddle, R.J.

Table 19 — Rates of Pay

Rank and Grades	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
Commissioner	$ 1,583.33	$19,000.00
Deputy Commissioner	1,333.33	16,000.00
Assistant Commissioner (6 at)	1,125.00	13,500.00
Assistant Commissioner or Chief Superintendent	1,000.00	12,000.00
Superintendent (3rd year)	875.00	10,500.00
Superintendent (2nd year)	840.00	10,080.00
Superintendent (1st year)	810.00	9,720.00
Inspector (3rd year)	750.00	9,000.00
Inspector (2nd year)	720.00	8,640.00
Inspector (1st year)	690.00	8,280.00
Sub-Inspector	650.00	7,800.00
Corps Sergeant Major	570.00	6,840.00
Staff Sergeant Major	560.00	6,720.00
Sergeant Major and Staff Sergeant (2nd year)	545.00	6,540.00
Sergeant Major and Staff Sergeant (1st year)	520.00	6,240.00
Sergeant (2nd year)	500.00	6,000.00
Sergeant (1st year)	470.00	5,640.00
Corporal (2nd year)	441.67	5,300.00
Corporal (1st year)	426.67	5,120.00
Constable 1st Class (Discretionary)	401.67	4,820.00
Constable 1st Class (5th year)	391.67	4,700.00
Constable 1st Class (4th year)	366.67	4,400.00
Constable 1st Class (3rd year)	350.00	4,200.00
Constable 1st Class (2nd year)	333.33	4,000.00
Constable 1st Class (1st year)	316.67	3,800.00
Constable 2nd Class	300.00	3,600.00
Constable 3rd Class	283.33	3,400.00
Trumpeter	200.00	2,400.00
Special and Marine Constables and Civilian Members		
Grade 15 (3rd year)	873.33	10,480.00
Grade 15 (2nd year)	838.33	10,060.00
Grade 15 (1st year)	808.33	9,700.00
Grade 14 (3rd year)	750.00	9,000.00
Grade 14 (2nd year)	720.00	8,640.00
Grade 14 (1st year)	690.00	8,280.00
Grade 13 (2nd year)	660.00	7,920.00
Grade 13 (1st year)	650.00	7,800.00
Grade 12 (5th year)	630.00	7,560.00
Grade 12 (4th year)	615.00	7,380.00
Grade 12 (3rd year)	585.00	7,020.00

Table 19 — Rates of Pay—*Concluded*

Rank and Grades	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
Grade 12 (2nd year)	575.00	6,900.00
Grade 12 (1st year)	560.00	6,720.00
Grade 11 (3rd year)	545.00	6,540.00
Grade 11 (2nd year)	532.50	6,390.00
Grade 11 (1st year)	520.00	6,240.00
Grade 10 (4th year)	515.00	6,180.00
Grade 10 (3rd year)	500.00	6,000.00
Grade 10 (2nd year)	485.00	5,820.00
Grade 10 (1st year)	470.00	5,640.00
Grade 9 (3rd year)	456.67	5,480.00
Grade 9 (2nd year)	441.67	5,300.00
Grade 9 (1st year)	426.67	5,120.00
Grade 8 (3rd year)	420.00	5,040.00
Grade 8 (2nd year)	401.67	4,820.00
Grade 8 (1st year)	391.67	4,700.00
Grade 7 (3rd year)	380.00	4,560.00
Grade 7 (2nd year)	365.00	4,380.00
Grade 7 (1st year)	350.00	4,200.00
Grade 6 (3rd year)	340.00	4,080.00
Grade 6 (2nd year)	331.67	3,980.00
Grade 6 (1st year)	316.67	3,800.00
Grade 5 (5th year)	310.00	3,720.00
Grade 5 (4th year)	295.00	3,540.00
Grade 5 (3rd year)	280.00	3,360.00
Grade 5 (2nd year)	265.00	3,180.00
Grade 5 (1st year)	250.00	3,000.00
Grade 4 (6th year)	255.00	3,060.00
Grade 4 (5th year)	245.00	2,940.00
Grade 4 (4th year)	235.00	2,820.00
Grade 4 (3rd year)	225.00	2,700.00
Grade 4 (2nd year)	215.00	2,580.00
Grade 4 (1st year)	205.00	2,460.00

Personnel Branch

Interviews dealt with by Field Officers of the Personnel Branch were as follows:

Applicants Interviewed	1,128
Referral Reports	774
Follow-up Interviews	3,816
Appraisal Forms compiled on Special Constables who changed Status	6
Other Special Interviews (Open style reports on applicants)	74
TOTAL	5,798

There was a slight increase in the volume of work performed by the Personnel Branch as compared to the previous year.

Honours, Awards and Commendations

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

S/Sgt. W. W. Peterson of "K" Division for his part in organizing and supervising operations in the case of Arlen Andrew HARKNESS *et al,* Conspiracy to Commit Armed Robbery (408) C.C. and Attempted Murder (210) C.C., Edmonton and Carvel Districts, Alta., during November, 1960, and for consistently outstanding work since assuming charge of the Edmonton Sub-Division General Investigation Section during May, 1960.

The following members of "K" Division for courage and devotion to duty displayed in effecting the arrest of three armed criminals following an exchange of gunfire in the Carvel District, Alta., on November 5, 1960:—

Sgt. P. Wright
Cpl. J. D. Kennedy
Cpl. T. S. Venner
Cst. H. P. Greaves
Cst. D. Norton
Cst. V. G. P. Irving
Cst. D. C. Dillabaugh

Cst. A. S. Cedar of "K" Division was promoted to the rank of Corporal in recognition of outstanding courage, initiative and ingenuity displayed during a number of important criminal investigations and in particular, the case of Arlen Andrew HARKNESS *et al,* Conspiracy to Commit Armed Robbery (408) C.C. and Attempted Murder (210) C.C., Edmonton and Carvel Districts, Alta. Cst. Cedar was shot at point blank range and had it not been for a bullet proof vest he was wearing would probably have received serious injury.

Cst. J. R. Ross and Cst. R. A. Harris of "F" Division for courage displayed near Uranium City, Sask., on the night of November 2, 1959, by wading into Martin Lake and successfully rescuing Mrs. Donalda MacDonald, one of four women trapped in a motorcar which had skidded off the road and crashed through the ice.

Cst. G. A. Rugenius of "C" Division for courage displayed in arresting Henri Pinsonneault, a mentally deranged person at St. Bernard de Lacolle, Quebec, on February 25, 1960, and disarming him of a loaded rifle with an ice-pick attached to the barrel as a bayonet.

Long Service Medal

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal may be awarded to serving and non-serving members of the Force who have completed 20 years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. Bronze, Silver and Gold Clasps and Stars are awarded in the order shown for each subsequent five year period of qualifying service.

During this fiscal year 319 members qualified for these awards in the following manner:

The Long Service Medal was awarded to 12 officers, 212 non-commissioned officers and constables as well as six non-serving members.

The Bronze Clasp and Star was awarded to 22 officers, 52 non-commissioned officers and constables and one non-serving member.

The Silver Clasp and Star was awarded to five officers, six non-commissioned officers and constables and one non-serving member.

The Gold Clasp and Star was awarded to two non-commissioned officers.

Marksmanship

One thousand, three hundred and eighty-seven regular members qualified for the Revolver Marksmanship Badge. One thousand, thirty-five regular members qualified for their Rifle Marksmanship Badge.

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 178.52.

The Connaught Cup is presented each year to the member making the highest score for the Revolver Classification Course. Twenty-six regular members obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the cup. The shoot-off is held annually in Ottawa during August. The winner is presented with the Connaught Trophy and is entitled to wear the Gold Revolver Badge surmounted by a crown.

The Minto Cup was won by Cst. R. E. MacLeod of "B" Division with a score of 200 points. This particular competition is restricted to members with less than two years' service who are firing the Revolver Classification Course for the first time.

S/Sgt. J. H. T. Racine of "C" Division obtained the highest rifle score for 1960 i.e. 197 which confers on him the right to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a star.

S/Sgt. E. C. Armstrong of "HQ" Division recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate NCO's and Constables competing in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize Meet 1960 and is entitled to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a crown.

Supply

General Supplies and Equipment

Deliveries of Clothing and Kit by manufacturers have been satisfactory and supplies of all articles of equipment were maintained. On the whole, the quality of goods supplied was excellent although some difficulty was experienced in one or two items. Manufacturers continued to experience difficulty in procuring sufficient quantities of leather of suitable quality for the manufacture of Sam Browne Belts and the quantities obtainable were barely sufficient to meet requirements.

Prices of woollen clothing remained comparatively stable and showed a slight decrease from the previous year. Prices for leather products however, increased slightly.

The Revolving Fund operated in a satisfactory manner and continued to facilitate the management of materials purchased by the Force and sold to manufacturers in order to control the quality of uniforms.

Ninety-five additional units of motor transport were purchased at an average cost of $2,499.02 which represents a decrease of $14 per unit compared to the average price paid in the fiscal year 1959-60. Five hundred and sixty-nine used vehicles were traded in on new vehicles at an average cost of $1,550 representing an increase in replacement cost of $56 per unit.

The average cost of operation of motor vehicles was $.0495 per mile, a decrease of $.0002 per mile compared to the previous year. Motor vehicles were replaced at an average mileage of 64,562 as against an average of 67,904 miles during the previous year.

Stationery, Forms, Office Supplies and Equipment were controlled by the Printing and Stationery Stores in accordance with Departmental Regulations. The majority of items required were stocked and distributed on a quarterly basis while non-stock items were obtained as requested.

Requests for Reference Books, Technical Periodicals and other publications as well as the requirements for both stock and non-stock items of Photographic and Fingerprint Supplies and Equipment were also processed by the Printing and Stationery Stores.

The quantities handled of the above items indicated a natural increase in accordance with the ever-increasing responsibilities and duties assumed. Staff and equipment composing this unit of the Force remained constant.

In an effort to standardize revolvers throughout the Force so that all revolvers would use .38 Special Calibre ammunition, a new weapon for plain clothes personnel was approved; this being the Colt "Detective Special" Revolver, .38 Spl. Cal., 2 inch barrel. Due to the large expense involved in this changeover, it was found necessary to spread the plan over a three-year period. The changeover is now being carried out with each Division separately and as the old plain clothes revolvers are received they are being reconverted to a standard police revolver whenever found possible.

The new FN-C1 and C2 7.62 mm Rifle being used by the Army was approved for use in the Force to replace the present Mk.4 .303 Cal. Rifle now considered obsolete. Five hundred of these new rifles were received and distributed to all Divisions.

Uniforms

During the past year 60 pairs of black Oxford shoes were purchased and distributed to all Divisions for testing purposes in an effort to find a suitable shoe for general duties. Most Divisions reported favourably on the new shoes, however, by years' end the survey had still not been completed.

The use of cloth caps for motorcycle duty was discontinued and they were replaced by a helmet for greater safety.

Chauffeurs' cloth caps were also discontinued and they will use the regular cloth caps with the chauffeur badge sewn on.

The parka type Storm Coat referred to in last year's report has now been approved and will be issued to personnel employed on outside duties in other than northern detachments and will replace the fur coats. Due to the expense involved in this changeover, only a limited number will be purchased each year.

Quarters

The sum of $1,657,400 was provided in 1960-61 for construction or acquisition of buildings, works and land. The regular program proceeded satisfactorily and a small winter works program was undertaken.

The sewage pumping station at the Regina Training Establishment was completed as was the fire alarm and sprinkler supervisory system, both of which commenced in 1959-60. The ventilation problems which were investigated in 1959 have now been rectified with the exception of the revolver range. This project has been studied and a contract was awarded late in March 1961.

The following buildings were commenced in 1959-60 and completed in 1960-61: An administration building at Kamloops, B.C., a hanger building at Inuvik, N.W.T., a single residence at Coppermine, N.W.T., Detachment quarters at Tatamagouche, Antigonish, Shelburne and St. Peters, N.S., Grand Manan, N.B., Stanstead, P.Q., Kitchener, Ont., Ethelbert, Lundar and Morris, Man., Big River, Carnduff, Craik, Shelbrook and Vonda, Sask., Beiseker and Two Hills, Alta., Lillooet, McBride and Nakusp, B.C.

Detachment Quarters were started and completed in 1960-61 at Summerside, P.E.I., Queen Charlotte, B.C. and Carmacks, Y.T., as were double married quarters at Churchill, Man., a storage building at Saint John, N.B., garages at Fort St John, B.C., and Fort Rae, N.W.T., a dock at Inuvik, N.W.T., an ice house at Sachs Harbour, N.W.T., and radio shelters at Bathurst and Newcastle, N.B., Truro, N.S., Moose Jaw and Qu'Appelle, Sask. and Peace River, Alta. Ventilation of revolver ranges was carried out at Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta., and Moncton, N.B. The material purchased in 1959 for the warehouse at Chesterfield Inlet was transferred in 1960-61 to Baker Lake where the warehouse was completed.

Renovations to existing buildings were completed at Fort McPherson and Fort Smith, N.W.T., Newcastle and Fredericton, N.B., Fort St. John and Kamloops, B.C., Halifax, N.S., Montreal, P.Q. Water and sewer services were installed at Fort McPherson, N.W.T.

Detachment buildings were commenced in 1960-61, several of them late in the year and construction carried over to 1961-62 at the following points: McAdam, N.B., Chester, N.S., Kingston, Ont., Crystal City and Wasagaming, Man., Gull Lake, Hudson Bay, Outlook and Porcupine Plain, Sask., Slave Lake, Hinton, Killam and Strathmore, Alta., Pemberton and Port Hardy, B.C., Old Crow, Y.T.

Construction of an ice house at Fort Good Hope, N.W.T., Patrol Cabin at Snowdrift (Reliance) and a coal storage room at Nelson, B.C. were commenced in 1960-61 and carried over to 1961-62.

A generator building was purchased at Twillingate, Nfld.

Materials were purchased in 1960-61 for construction of married quarters at Eskimo Point, N.W.T.

Sites for administration buildings were acquired at Sydney, N.S., North Bay and London, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask.

Detachment building sites were acquired at Baie Verte, Nfld., Sussex, Chester and Jacquet River, N.B., Bridgewater and Pugwash, N.S., Val d'Or, P.Q., Fort Francis, Ont., Leader, Sask., Hinton and McGrath, Alta., Princeton, Campbell River, Field, Sicamous and Salmon Arm, B.C. A site for married quarters was purchased at Dawson Creek, B.C., while radio repeater sites were acquired at Liverpool and Newcastle, N.B., Poplar Point, Man., Qu'Appelle, Sask., and Evansburg, Alta. Property was purchased at Alexis Creek, B.C., for an access road to property owned by the Force. A site was also purchased for use as a water base for "Air" Division at Tabor Lake (Prince George) B.C.

The Force continues to rent much of its accommodation. Savings in rent from the replacement of some rented accommodation by newly constructed buildings were offset to a large extent by efforts to improve the standards of rented accommodation as well as by increased space requirements resulting from increases in establishment. In addition, there were additional costs as a result of the Northern Pool Housing Regulations which require the Department of Public Works to administer Northern housing and to charge occupying departments for such accommodation.

Conclusion

Statistics during the past year show an increase in Crime throughout Canada and although I have not reported an alarming trend we must nevertheless be continually aware of the vulnerable position in which this country lies with regard to organized crime.

During February 1961, the Identification Branch observed the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the National Fingerprint Bureau. Suitable Displays were arranged, and a simple ceremony organized. About eighty guests attended including a representative of Scotland Yard, the French Surete, the FBI, various local Chiefs of Police and representatives from penal institutions.

I am sure you will be interested to know that our members during the year under review have worked longer hours than ever before in the history of the Force.

The assistance received from the general public and the splendid co-operation of other police departments and Government agencies once again has been very much appreciated.

The members of the Force carried out their numerous and varied duties throughout the past year most efficiently and their loyalty and devotion to duty remained unimpeachable.

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, 1961.

Ontario

"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, Quebec
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
Carol Lake (Labrador)
Cartwright (Labrador)
Clarenville
Fogo
Ferryland
Gander
Glovertown
Goose Bay (Labrador)
Grand Bank
Harbour Breton
Harbour Grace
Hopedale (Labrador)
Nain (Labrador)
Placentia
Red Bay (Labrador)
St. John's
St. Lawrence
Twillingate
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
Cranberry Portage
Dauphin
Ethelbert
Flin Flon
Lynn Lake
McCreary
Roblin
Ste. Rose du Lac
Snow Lake
Swan River
The Pas
Thompson
Wabowden
Winnipegosis

Winnipeg Sub-Division

Altona
Arborg
Ashern
Beausejour
Berens River
Bissett
Carman
Charleswood
Emerson
Falcon Beach
Fort Frances, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.
Gimli
Grand Rapids
Headingly
Hodgson
Kenora, Ont.
Lac du Bonnett
Lundar
Morden
Morris
Nipigon, Ont.
Norway House
Oakbank
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
Kamloops Municipal
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 Municipal
Langley City
Maillardville
New Westminster
Pattullo Bridge
Port Coquitlam
White Rock

Prince George Sub-Division

Cassiar
Chetwynd
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
Pemberton
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

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
Smeaton
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
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

Baker Lake
Cambridge Bay
Chesterfield Inlet
Eskimo Point
Port Harrison, Quebec
Rankin Inlet
Spence Bay

Eastern Arctic Sub-Division

Alexandra Fiord
Cape Christian
Frobisher Bay
Grise Fiord
Lake Harbour
Pangnirtung
Pond Inlet
Resolute Bay

Fort Smith Sub-Division

Fort Smith
Hay River
Liard
Providence
Rae
Resolution
Simpson
Yellowknife

Western Arctic Sub-Division

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

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
Petitcodiac
Port Elgin
Richibucto
Sackville
Shediac
Shippegan
Sussex
Sussex Town Det.
Tabusintac
Tracadie

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
Cold Lake
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
Swan Hills
Two Hills
Vegreville
Vermilion
Viking
Wainwright
Westlock

Lethbridge Sub-Division

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

Peace River Sub-Division

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

Red Deer Sub-Division

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

Prince Edward Island

"L" Division—Headquarters—Charlottetown

Administered from Charlottetown

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside

Ontario

"O" Division—Headquarters—Toronto

London Sub-Division

Chatham	Muncey	Walpole Island
Kitchener	Ohsweken	Windsor
London	Sarnia	

Toronto Sub-Division

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

Appendix "B"

Municipalities Policed by RCMP

By Provinces, March 31, 1961

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
- Foam Lake

Saskatchewan (Conc.)
- Gravelbourg
- Hudson Bay
- Humbolt
- 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
- Chilliwhack, 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, District of
- Terrace
- 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, 1960 to March 31, 1961.

	Complainant declines to prosecute	Negative search Complaint unfounded	Further investigation unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL	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	1	24	99	10	3	40	58	236	18	17	21	24	82	52	7	1		2	12	236
Animal Contagious Diseases Act			3			1	3	2	9	3	4	1		1							9
Bank Act			1	1			1		3			1		1	1						3
Bankruptcy Act								2	2					2							2
Canada Elections Act							1		1							1					1
Canada Shipping Act		6	12	390	12	9	108	11	548	160	27	20	21	111	183	10	2	2	9	3	548
Canada Wheat Board Act			25	414	12	4	71	41	567		69	481	17								567
Canadian Citizenship Act			1	3				6	10	3		1		6							10
Coastal Fisheries Protection Act							1		1										1		1
Combines Investigation Act						2		1	3		1			2							3
Customs Act		5,329	446	1,886	12	16	1,118	648	9,455	1,206	1,086	1,017	149	1,950	1,125	1,276	287	8	1,298	53	9,455
Dept. of Transport Canal Regulations				14				2	16						16						16
Excise Tax Act			1				3	4	8			8									8
Excise Act		2,648	50	611	38	26	140	199	3,712	118	324	614	287	520	903	11	355	574	3	3	3,712
Explosives Act		7	11	77			55	14	164	17	6	4	3	65	35	7	10		12	5	164
Export and Import Permits Act								2	2					1	1						2
Family Allowances Act			3	16			15	8	42		2	1		24	15						42
Farm Improvement Loans Act			1	1	1		1	6	10			1		1	8						10
Fisheries Act				35		1	5		41	5	15							2	13	6	41
Food and Drugs Act			2	6			1	3	12		1	1	1	1	8						12
Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act							2		2							1			1		2
Government Harbours and Piers Act			1	1			1		3	1				1	1						3
Government Property Traffic Act			1	2,700	48	11	15	10	2,785	6	104		1	2,387	28	31	27	1	196	4	2,785
Immigration Act			1		3	2	27	538	571	283	2	10	12	187	67		6		3	1	571
Income Tax Act		8	34	4,457	566	48	415	623	6,151	536	335	382	151	1,803	2,557	91	174	15	82	25	6,151
Indian Act		2,356	31	10,940	36	76	46	124	13,609	6,042	2,414	1,900	891	401	838	429	126	21	1	546	13,609
Juvenile Delinquents Act	3		4	54	2		1	14	78	12	25	6	24	3	1	3				4	78
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Contributing)	1		28	603	44	68	15	50	809	300	349	50	72	5		3	3			27	809
Lord's Day Act			22	23	2	1	20	19	87	19	37	17	10			3	1				87
Meat Inspection Act								1	1											1	1
Migratory Birds Convention Act		507	7	218	2	16	34	12	796	101	91	70	5	245	134	16	117	3	11	3	796

National Capital Act			2	1,199	19	11	7	3	1,241					1,072	169						1,241
National Defence Act				51		10	1	2	64	3	17	1				12	6	1	24		64
National Parks Act				713	4	7	24	8	756	20	596	59	3	12	21		22		23		756
National Housing Act			1	21	3	2	2		29	1	6		1	16	2		2		1		29
Northwest Territories Act		17	2	46		1	1		67											67	67
Official Secrets Act			1						1	1											1
Old Age Security Act			2				3	1	6					6							6
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act		570	97	517	143	108	132	111	1,678	854	93	45	16	521	125	9	11	2	2		1,678
Parole Act			15	4			177	45	241			3		91	113	20	14				241
Radio Act				1					1								1				1
Pensions Act			1	3				1	5					1	4						5
Railway Act			1	186	1		2		190	135	43	10	1						1		190
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act				1			2	1	4			3		1							4
Territorial Lands Act				2					2											2	2
Transport Act				1					1											1	1
Unemployment Insurance Act		2	8	74	1		7	9	101		21	35		3	16		1		24	1	101
Weights and Measures Act							1		1	1											1
TOTAL	5	11,451	839	25,368	959	423	2,498	2,579	44,122	9,845	5,685	4,762	1,689	9,522	6,423	1,930	1,166	629	1,707	764	44,122