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Canada



Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended
March 31, 1962**

Price 35 cents

Canada



Report of the

**ROYAL CANADIAN
MOUNTED POLICE**

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Fiscal Year Ended

March 31, 1962

Roger Duhamel, F.R.S.C.
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery
Ottawa, 1963

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ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.

Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery

Ottawa, Canada

1963

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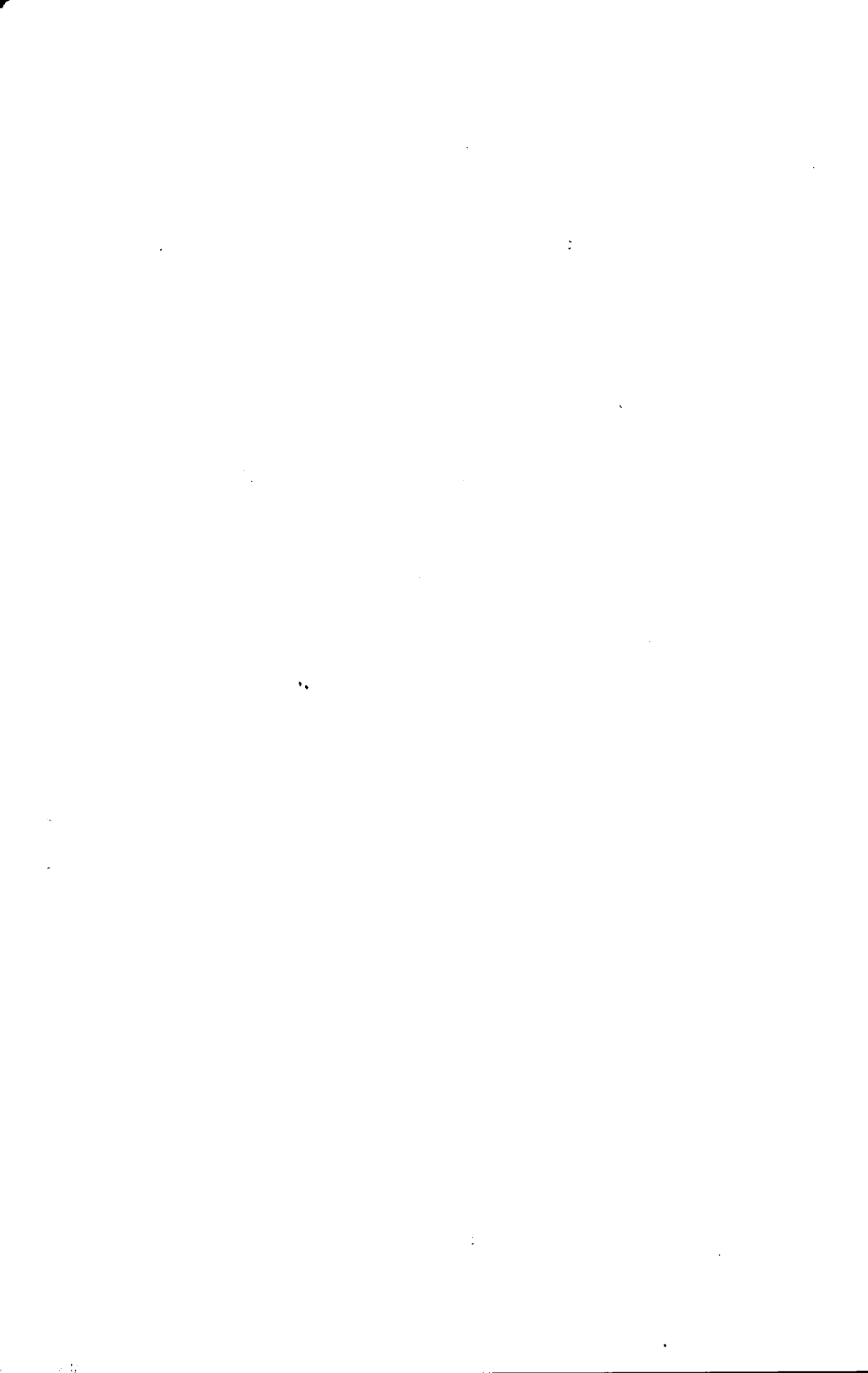
To His Excellency Major-General George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General of Canada

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, 1962.

Respectfully submitted,

LIONEL CHEVRIER,
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the
Royal Canadian Mounted Police*



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

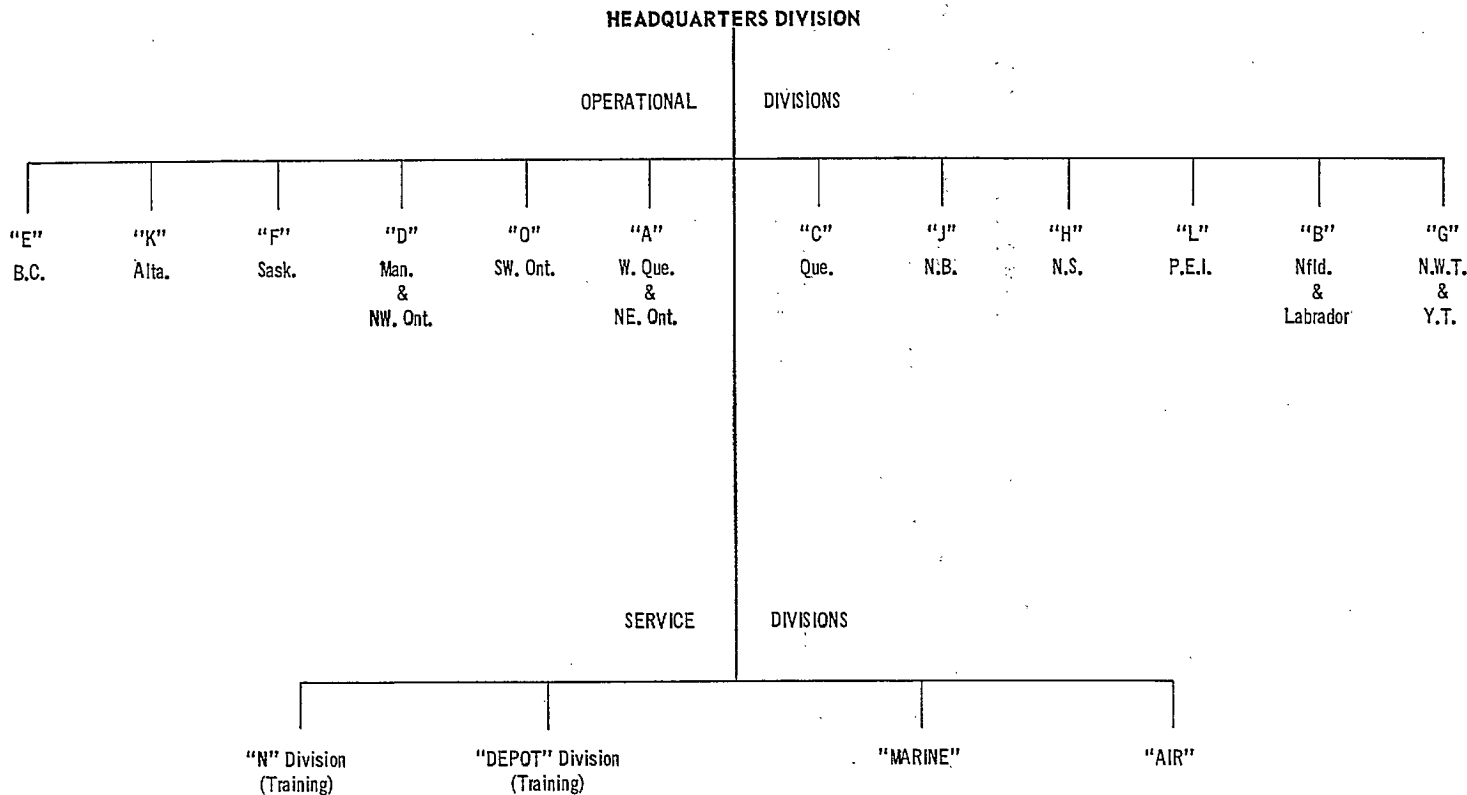
To: The Honourable Lionel Chevrier, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and
Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1962.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

ORGANIZATION



Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Organization

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is governed by the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act. This Act provides for the constitution and organization of the Force and the disciplinary provisions under which the members serve.

The Headquarters of the Force is located at Ottawa and consists of the Officers 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.

For the purpose of administration the Force is divided into twelve operational and four service divisions, designated either alphabetically or by name, which covers the territorial limits of Canada. The geographical location of each Division is shown on page 8.

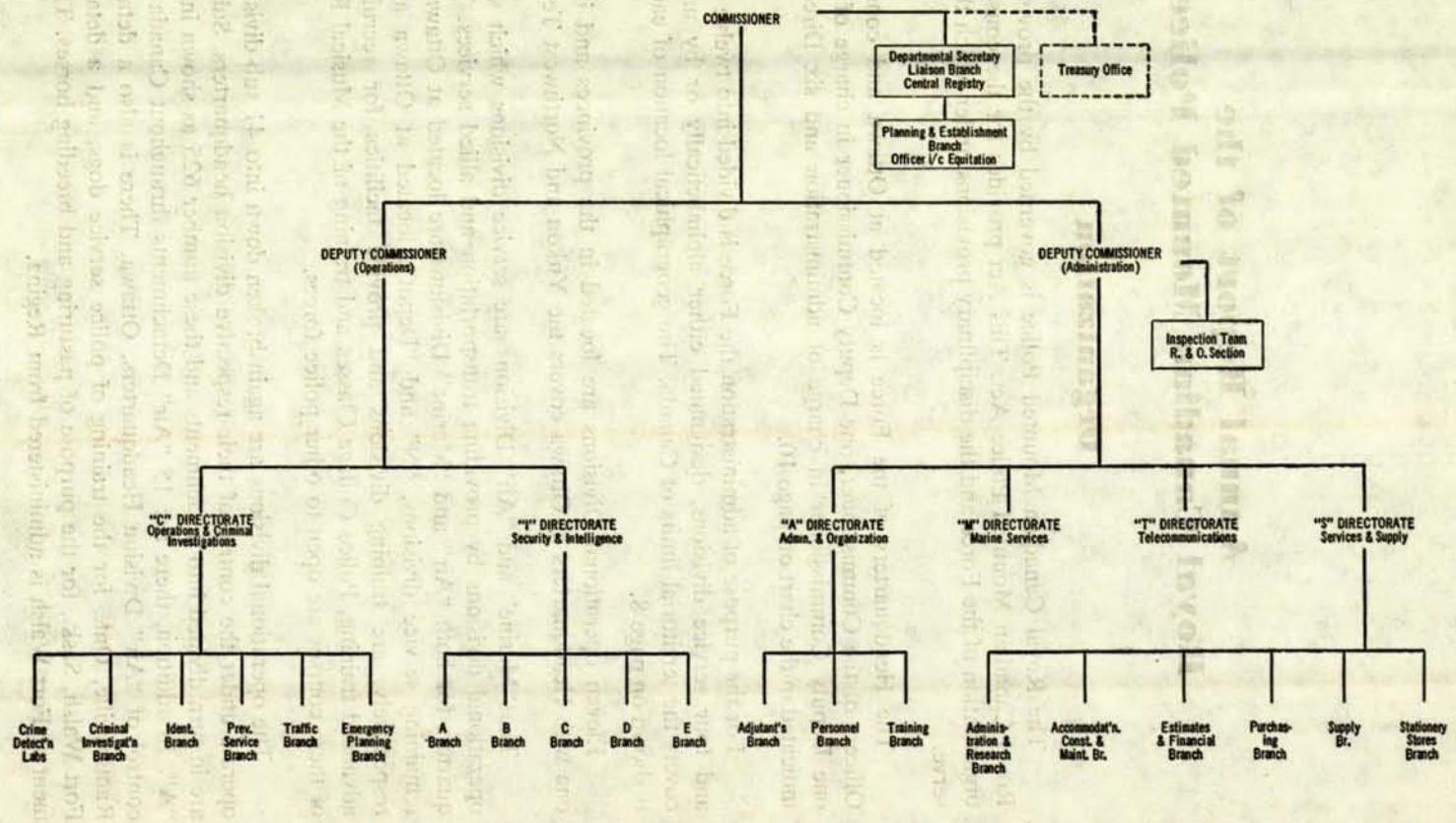
Eleven operational Divisions are located in the provinces and in addition, one with Headquarters at Ottawa covers the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The "Marine" and "Air" Divisions are service divisions which support the operational divisions by providing transportation and allied services. The Headquarters for both "Air" and "Marine" Divisions are located at Ottawa. The two remaining service divisions, "N" and "Depot", located at Ottawa and Regina respectively, are training divisions and provide facilities for recruit training, advanced training, Police College Classes and training of the Musical Ride. Some of these courses are open to other police forces.

The operational divisions are again broken down into 41 sub-divisions which operate under the control of their respective division headquarters. Sub-Divisions are in turn divided into detachments and these number 625 as shown in Appendix "A". In addition, there are 15 "Air" Detachments throughout Canada under the control of "Air" Division Headquarters, Ottawa. There is also a detachment at Ramsayville, Ont., for the training of police service dogs, and a detachment at Fort Walsh, Sask., for the purpose of pasturing and breeding horses. The detachment at Fort Walsh is administered from Regina.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION



The following is a list of detachments opened and closed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1962:—

<i>Detachments Opened</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Detachments Closed</i>	<i>Division</i>
Dorval, Qué.	"C"	Wabowden, Man.	"D"
Malton Airport, Ont.	"O"	Cape Parry, N.W.T.	"G"
Ottawa Airport, Ont.	"A"	Knowlton, Que.	"C"
Thompson, Man.	"D"	Forestville, Que.	"C"
Cowansville, Que.	"C"	Carol Lake, Lab.	"B"
Hauterive, Que.	"C"	Hardisty, Alta.	"K"
Labrador City, Lab.	"B"	Red Bay, Lab.	"B"
Killam, Alta.	"K"	Alma, N.B.	"J"
West St. Modeste, Lab.	"B"	Sydney Forks, N.S.	"HQ"
Albert, N.B.	"J"	Calumet, Y.T.	"G"
Ramsayville Training Kennels, Ont.	"HQ"	Port Harrison, Que.	"G"
Corner Brook "Air" Nfld.	"Air"	East Coulee, Alta.	"K"
Elsa, Y.T.	"G"		
Whitehorse "Air", Y.T.	"Air"		

Jurisdiction

The R.C.M. Police is employed in such places within or outside Canada as prescribed by the Governor in Council and is responsible for the enforcement of laws made by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

The Force is required to maintain law and order in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and in such national parks and other areas that are designated from time to time by the Minister and to assist other Government Departments as the Minister may direct.

The R.C.M. Police is also responsible to maintain and operate such security and intelligence services as may be required for the internal security of Canada and in addition, to guard and protect such buildings, installations, dock yards and other properties of Her Majesty in right of Canada as designated by the Minister.

In addition to these Federal duties, the Force is responsible to maintain law and order in those provinces and municipalities with which the Minister has entered into an arrangement under Section 20 of the R.C.M. Police Act and to carry out such other duties as may be specified in those arrangements.

Provincial Agreements

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 R.C.M. Police 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 R.C.M. Police had 120 cities, municipal districts and towns under contract in provinces where there were policing agreements. See Appendix "B".

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 under contract provide furnished office and gaol cell accommodation and garage facilities when required or pay to the Government of Canada a reasonable amount for the use of these facilities. Municipalities also pay police car mileage at the rate of nine cents per mile for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum.

Crime

Criminal Code

Table 1—Summary of Investigations Under the Criminal Code

Province	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Average
British Columbia.....	21,510	21,788	23,396	25,444	25,366	23,501
Alberta.....	14,744	15,208	12,487	13,161	12,836	13,687
Saskatchewan.....	7,032	8,929	10,513	11,099	10,658	9,646
Manitoba.....	5,650	6,229	6,120	6,985	7,590	6,515
Ontario.....	667	646	725	772	1,540	870
Quebec.....	162	316	433	1,458	1,271	728
New Brunswick.....	5,318	5,414	5,786	6,576	6,076	5,834
Nova Scotia.....	5,362	5,746	5,438	5,521	5,773	5,568
Prince Edward Island.....	923	973	873	979	1,107	971
Newfoundland.....	5,729	6,240	6,344	7,014	7,820	6,629
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,365	1,357	1,597	1,811	1,794	1,585
TOTAL.....	68,462	72,846	73,712	80,820	81,831	75,534

The increase of 1,011 or 1.2 per cent in Criminal Code cases is less pronounced than last year and may be considered nominal when compared with the general trend.

There were 43,905 charges laid under the Criminal Code resulting in 38,488 convictions, 2,683 withdrawals and 2,734 dismissals.

These criminal statistics do not reflect the entire Canadian picture as investigations by other Provincial and Municipal Police Forces are not included. Complete records are published annually in the Canada Year Book by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 2—Principal Offences Against the Person

	1960-61	1961-62
Murder.....	62	37
Attempted Murder.....	23	13
Manslaughter.....	46	22
Driving Whilst Intoxicated or Impaired.....	6,317	6,514
General Assaults.....	4,640	4,375
TOTAL.....	11,088	10,961

Table 3—Murder 1961-62

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	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Reduced.....	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Suicide.....	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Insane.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Awaiting Trial.....	4	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	9
Still Under Investigation.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	13	5	9	2	1	5	1	—	1	37

Disposition of the 20 murder investigations shown as still under investigation or awaiting trial in last year's report is as follows:

Convicted	7
Reduced to Lesser Charge	5
Acquitted	6
Still Under Investigation	2

Offences Against Property

Offences in this category are down by 9.8 per cent, which is the first decline recorded in the past five years. The major decrease is reflected by the general thefts which were down by 2,225 cases.

Table 4—Principal Offences Against Property

	1960-61	1961-62
Robbery with Violence.....	332	397
Theft of Cattle.....	352	360
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	16,020	14,188
Other Thefts.....	21,207	18,982
Safebreaking.....	411	609
TOTALS.....	38,322	34,536

The sharp increase in the number of safebreaking offences, as indicated in Table 4, is explained by the fact that attempted safebreaking is now included in this category rather than in the breaking, entering and theft statistics. The actual number of successful safebreaking offences committed during the year stands at 373 which is 38 less than the total for 1960-61.

Juvenile Crime

The number of juveniles involved in offences under the Criminal Code increased by 551 or 8 per cent over the preceding year. It is of interest to note that

British Columbia experienced its lowest number of juvenile offenders in the last five years while Manitoba and Newfoundland report alarming increases of 72 per cent and 55 per cent respectively.

Table 5—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

Province	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Average
British Columbia.....	2,701	2,844	2,856	3,246	2,577	2,845
Alberta.....	299	190	352	417	432	338
Saskatchewan.....	390	420	315	369	545	408
Manitoba.....	676	978	995	876	1,508	1,006
New Brunswick.....	370	538	576	591	489	513
Nova Scotia.....	301	375	302	344	337	332
Prince Edward Island.....	39	74	51	35	113	62
Newfoundland.....	588	825	535	880	1,361	838
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	31	80	73	54	21	52
TOTAL.....	5,395	6,324	6,055	6,812	7,383	6,394

Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities

During the twelve months just past there were 126 acts of violence in the Kootenay area of British Columbia, which represents an increase of 99 cases over last year. These depredations have varied considerably from the former nuisance offences committed by the Sons of Freedom group in that their prime objectives are now private enterprises, public properties and vital utilities.

Concentrated investigations between November 1961 and March 1962 resulted in the arrest of 161 Doukhobor Sect members on charges ranging from conspiracy, arson, placing explosives, possession of explosives to obstruction of justice. Fifty-six of these persons have so far been processed through the Courts and have received terms of imprisonment.

Prior to the commission of a recent offence, a homemade bomb exploded prematurely while being transported in an automobile containing five young members of the Sect. One man was killed, a second received serious injuries, while the others escaped with minor cuts and bruises. This was the second fatality of recent years resulting from the premature explosion of a bomb.

A number of Doukhobor families, mainly from the Orthodox group, have purchased land in the Grand Forks and Brilliant areas of British Columbia. As expected, this action met with a considerable amount of adverse criticism from friction groups who are opposed to private ownership of property. Much publication has been made of the reported purchase of a large land tract in Brazil by Doukhobor Sect members and their proposed exodus to that country. To date, this scheme would appear to have gone the way of other such reported migrations of this same Sect, all of which have eventually been abandoned.

Organized Crime

Plans are well under way for the formation of a new unit within our Criminal Investigation Branch whose duties will include the gathering and dissemination of information on gambling activities and syndicated crime.

Counterfeiting

Counterfeit currency has continued to be a problem despite the increasing number of arrests and convictions for possession and uttering offences.

One potentially dangerous counterfeiting operation in the City of Vancouver was ended almost before it began with the arrest of one Roy Frank Carline, the operator of a printing shop on East Hastings Street.

On January 3, 1962, Carline was observed by members of our Force and the Vancouver City Police operating a 1958 blue and white Edsel believed to be owned by a well known drug trafficker.

The vehicle was intercepted and a search conducted. The suspect was found in possession of several sheets of fine paper which were freshly printed with partially completed \$20.00 Canadian bank notes. He maintained that he found this counterfeit material and was on his way to turn it over to the authorities when apprehended. A door key found in Carline's trouser pocket aroused the interest of the investigators when they learned it did not fit any of the locks in the suspect's home or place of business. An intensive investigation followed and it was finally determined that this key fitted the front door of a supposedly vacant house across the street from Carline's printing shop.

A search revealed an offset printing press concealed inside the house. The plates used to print the counterfeit found in Carline's possession were installed on the printing press and it was obvious that this house had been used as a headquarters in a large counterfeiting operation. Nine stacks of paper piled in a corner near the printing press contained nearly \$650,000.00 of counterfeit money in various stages of completion.

Investigation established beyond doubt that no counterfeit money had been distributed or placed in public circulation due to the speed with which the investigation progressed.

Carline was convicted at Vancouver on charges of possession and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Federal Statutes

The number of investigations in this group dropped by 1,032, or 2.3 per cent. As in previous years, 86 per cent of this work fell within the following seven statutes—Customs Act; Excise Act; Government Property Traffic Act; Income Tax Act; Indian Act; National Capital Act and the Narcotic Control Act. Discounting the National Capital Act and the Government Property Traffic Act, both of which are enforced mainly within the greater Ottawa area, the remaining five statutes accounted for 74 per cent of the total.

Table 6—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes

Province	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Average
British Columbia.....	9,195	10,064	10,025	9,845	9,652	9,756
Alberta.....	4,266	4,715	5,104	5,685	5,257	5,005
Saskatchewan.....	4,332	5,380	4,895	4,762	3,717	4,617
Manitoba.....	3,418	3,388	2,795	1,689	1,230	2,504
Ontario.....	13,732	12,819	11,456	9,522	10,032	11,512
Quebec.....	12,809	8,210	7,588	6,423	6,845	8,375
New Brunswick.....	3,256	3,442	3,649	1,930	1,941	2,844
Nova Scotia.....	896	1,055	1,067	1,166	1,253	1,087
Prince Edward Island.....	523	702	658	629	612	625
Newfoundland.....	4,718	3,504	1,935	1,707	1,577	2,688
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,306	1,356	1,323	764	974	1,145
TOTAL.....	58,451	54,635	50,495	44,122	43,090	50,158

Customs Act

The 1,598 Customs seizures effected is 901 less than for the 1960-61 period, however, this is a result of policy changes and does not represent a reduction in enforcement work. In 538 cases, smuggled goods having a value of \$10.00 or less were turned over to the Collector of Customs with no formal seizure action taken. An additional number of technical seizures was avoided through changes in our method of handling abandoned vehicles of foreign origin and violations involving Customs Tariff Item 703(b) (exemptions allowed to returning residents).

Court convictions, including those instances where voluntary penalties were collected, dropped slightly but the generally greater seriousness of the cases handled more than offsets the reduction from last year.

There was an increased activity in cigarette smuggling and seizures were made totalling 8,153 cartons. This is a 70 per cent increase over last year and approaches the volume seized during the years 1956 to 1959.

The largest seizure of cigarettes occurred in the Bedford, Quebec, District when a panel truck loaded with 2,399 cartons was intercepted by our border patrol vehicles. The total potential loss of revenue represented by this seizure amounted to \$6,722.00.

Table 7—Customs

Division— Province—	"B" Nfld.	"L" P.E.I.	"H" N.S.	"J" N.B.	"C" Que.	"A" Ont. and Que.	"O" Ont.	"D" Man.	"F" Sask.	"K" Alta.	"E" B.C.	"G" NWT and Y.T.	Total
Vessels.....	8	1	24	4	58	41	70	10	1	2	45	1	265
Autos.....	44	—	4	23	78	61	175	55	34	37	171	4	686
Asst. Liquor.....	211	10	—	9	257	4	88	73	—	—	91	—	743
Cigts.....	175	—	135	145	6,862	8	102	21	9	4	582	110	8,153
SEIZURES.....	84	2	45	64	246	97	464	103	46	73	360	14	1,598

NOTE: Liquor shown in gallons.

Cigarettes shown in cartons (200 per carton).

Personal smuggling often involves a substantial loss of revenue. In one case a Canadian ordered a set of sails for his 50 ft. sailing cruiser from a supplier in the United States. The equipment was installed on the cruiser during a casual visit across the border and returned to Canada without benefit of Customs declaration. The boat was subsequently seized and released on a deposit of \$9,000.00.

Several substantial seizures were also made for commercialized smuggling. In one case the driver of a trailer truck failed to declare the entire value of his cargo and seizure was made. An audit of the firm's books uncovered further violations and penalties totalling more than \$21,000.00 were subsequently paid.

A five year comparison of seizures and convictions under the Customs Act is as follows:

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Seizures.....	2,444	2,472	2,623	2,499	1,598
Convictions.....	1,854	1,838	2,025	1,886	1,459
Cigarettes.....	9,177	8,555	12,517	4,702	8,153
Vehicles.....	877	947	971	869	686
Vessels.....	156	180	330	267	265

NOTE: Cigarettes shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).

Excise Act

Activities continued at a high level during the year with 602 Excise seizures being effected, 77 fewer than in 1960-61. The reduction in seizures is accounted for by our present policy of taking action under Provincial Liquor Acts rather than the Excise Act in cases where less than one gallon of spirits are encountered.

Table 8—Excise

Division— Province—	"B" Nfld.	"L" P.E.I.	"H" N.S.	"J" N.B.	"C" Que.	"A" Ont. and Que.	"O" Ont.	"D" Man.	"F" Sask.	"K" Alta.	"E" B.C.	"G" N.W. T. and Y.T.	Total
Vehicles.....	—	3	3	—	40	8	11	16	5	—	3	—	89
Beer and Wash	—	709	1,123	10	23,139	7,597	1,330	3,149	2,092	445	254	—	39,848
Spirits.....	19	91	55	1	2,838	289	532	379	89	55	62	—	4,410
Stills, Complete	2	24	23	2	31	14	50	34	35	19	8	—	242
Stills, Partial...	—	5	10	—	4	3	8	12	3	7	4	—	56
Tobacco.....	—	—	—	—	476	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	501
Seizures.....	3	35	55	2	153	44	111	87	54	38	20	—	602

NOTE: Liquids shown in gallons.
Tobacco shown in pounds.

Seizure was made of 242 complete stills and 56 partial stills, an increase of 55 and six respectively over last year and represents the highest number of stills seized in many years.

Twenty-two commercial distilling operations were uncovered during the year. In the Roxton Falls, Quebec, area, co-ordinated efforts by six detachments

and an aircraft resulted in seizure of a commercial still with a capacity approaching 200 gallons per day. Five persons were arrested at the scene and fines totalling \$7,200.00 were collected.

The 22 commercial type stills seized during the period range in capacity from 50 to upwards of 200 gallons spirits per day. The spirits in all cases were greatly overproof often approaching 165 per cent proof. Estimated on a current Excise tax of \$13.00 per proof gallon, the daily revenue loss on the operation of these stills would be better than \$37,000.00. Projected over a 30 day operational period, the loss to the Federal revenue would exceed \$1,000,000.00.

A five year comparison of seizures and convictions under the Excise Act is as follows:

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Seizures.....	463	526	750	679	602
Convictions.....	466	510	655	611	579
Stills.....	196	198	201	187	242
Spirits (Gals.).....	2,494	6,636	3,556	6,163	4,410
Tobacco (Lbs.).....	5,461	4,804	39,071	35,123	501

Canada Shipping Act

Pleasure boating continued to be the fastest growing recreational activity across the country. Upwards of 54,000 Small Vessel Licences were issued during 1961 and it is estimated that three quarters of a million pleasure craft are now in use.

The operational offences (reckless operation, failure to remain at the scene of an accident, etc.) were transferred from the Small Vessel Regulations to the Criminal Code effective September 1, 1961. Our stronger enforcement policy is reflected by the 675 convictions registered during the year and represents an increase of 285 over last season. Members of the Force inspected 47,818 small vessels to ensure compliance with equipment and licensing regulations.

Estate Tax Act

An agreement was reached with the Taxation Division, Department of National Revenue, whereby the Force will handle prosecutions under this Act for failure to comply with demand and failure to provide information.

Income Tax Act

We continued to assist the Department of National Revenue in handling prosecutions under this Act. There were 6,941 cases concluded with 4,791 convictions registered which is a slight increase over last year.

Bankruptcy Act

Applicants for licences as Trustees under the Bankruptcy Act were investigated on behalf of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, who is responsible for determining the suitability of an individual to assume the duties of a Trustee in Bankruptcy.

After a lengthy investigation, one former Trustee was convicted on a charge of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to one year in gaol.

Narcotic Control Act

Enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act continued until September 15, 1961, at which time this Act was repealed and replaced by the Narcotic Control Act.

There has been no appreciable change in the volume of work in the enforcement of narcotic laws from an investigational point of view, however, there was a decrease in the number of arrests and convictions as noted in the following three year comparative summary:

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Persons arrested	760	710	587
Persons convicted	671	512	357

Of the total number of persons arrested, 39 were charged with either 'possession of narcotics for the purpose of trafficking' or 'trafficking in narcotics'. Two individuals were charged under the Importation Section of the Narcotic Control Act resulting in one conviction and one dismissal. While there was a decrease in the number of trafficking offences, 47 persons were charged with conspiracy under the Criminal Code as a result of narcotic investigations as compared with 14 such charges last year. Sixteen convictions have been registered in the conspiracy cases and 27 individuals are still before the Courts.

Diacetylmorphine (heroin) continued as the principal drug of addiction and was involved in over 90 per cent of the cases investigated. Marihuana still maintains a small degree of prominence in the Montreal area.

Four persons of juvenile age were arrested for unlawful possession of narcotics, two less than the number reported in 1960-61. None of the juvenile offenders attended school at the time of arrest. All had a history of juvenile delinquency or association with the criminal element.

An Officer of the Force travelled to Paris in February where he met the Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Organization and officials from several European member nations for a discussion on problems connected with international drug trafficking. This meeting resulted in the exchange of much beneficial information and increased co-operation on matters of mutual interest.

Four Canadians were among 24 defendants indicted in New York State by the United States Bureau of Narcotics on trafficking charges. These men were part of an international narcotics smuggling syndicate extending to Italy and Sicily and is regarded as one of the largest operations of this nature ever encountered. The four Canadian suspects were successfully extradited by U.S. authorities and brought to trial before a New York Court. One of the Canadians, Albert Agueci, was released on bail and on November 23 was found murdered near Rochester, N.Y., obviously the victim of a gangland slaying.

Another Canadian, Jean Paul Tremblay of Montreal, was found brutally slain in that city on February 13, 1962. Tremblay was also a suspect in illicit narcotic activities.

An investigation was commenced in Windsor, Ont., during April 1961 in which the co-operation of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics played a large part. One Nicholas Cicchini of Windsor was the suspected head of a syndicate responsible for maintaining a supply of drugs to addicts in the Southern Ontario area. One of the United States Narcotic Agents working with the Force was successful in purchasing approximately one pound of heroin from Cicchini at a cost of \$5,500.00. At the same time, the agent obtained a sample of the narcotic from John Simon, one of Cicchini's associates. Both were arrested and convicted on trafficking and

conspiracy charges. Cicchini was sentenced to serve 12 years in the penitentiary and Simon received a term of six years.

During July 1961, an extensive investigation developed in Vancouver which eventually exposed a well organized narcotic syndicate. Many hundreds of hours were spent in surveillance of suspects by members of the Force and Vancouver City Police Drug Detail and a complete outline of the whole operation was eventually pieced together.

At the same time another investigation was in progress into the activities of a separate narcotic distribution ring headed by Bernard Eugene Lewis. This organization was considered secondary to the first group, however, there was reason to believe some connection did exist between the two organizations and almost continuous surveillance was maintained.

When sufficient evidence was available a total of 38 persons were arrested and charged with trafficking and conspiracy. Convictions were registered against the members of the Lewis group and sentences were imposed ranging from 10 to 12 years for main offenders to 18 months for those of lesser importance. The charges against members of the main syndicate have yet to be disposed of.

Following these 38 arrests, the street price of a capsule of heroin in Vancouver rose from \$5.00 to \$10.00 and a severe shortage of drugs was evident for some time. Although illicit heroin has again become available, the price per capsule has remained at \$10.00.

Table 9—Seizures Under the Narcotic Control Act

Drug	Kilograms	Ounces	Grains	Capsules	Tablets	Cubic Centimeters	Cigarettes
Heroin.....	1	—	—	3,549	—	—	—
Morphine.....	—	—	—	—	77	—	—
Demerol.....	—	—	—	—	—	48	—
Marihuana.....	1	9	337	—	—	—	5
Codeine.....	—	—	—	—	22	—	—

Motor Vehicles and Drug Paraphernalia

Motor vehicles seized.....	24
Improvised syringes.....	215
Hypodermic needles.....	40
Spoons.....	136

Food and Drugs Act

As a result of increasing numbers of complaints concerning the misuse and abuse of barbiturate drugs, Part III of the Food and Drugs Act was created to provide a closer means of control over these products.

This legislation became effective on September 15, 1961 and since that time 14 persons have been arrested on charges of trafficking and uttering forged prescriptions. The results to date have been generally favourable as indicated by a substantial reduction in the number of complaints received involving the use of this type of drug.

Several lengthy investigations were commenced during the year under Part I of the Act regarding the sale of meat from dead or fallen animals for use as food.

for human consumption. Several convictions have been registered with fines ranging to \$1,500.00 being imposed, however, the majority of the cases have not yet been processed through the Courts.

Citizenship and Immigration

Investigation has continued into the activities of those persons responsible for the illegal entry of Chinese immigrants. Charges have been laid against 30 of the principal agents for offences ranging from fraud, false pretences, forgery, uttering, aiding and abetting personation to conspiracy. Twenty-two agents have been convicted and the other eight are presently scheduled to appear in Court in the near future. Fifty-nine additional charges have been recommended against 10 other agents who are yet to be dealt with.

Enquiries have continued to turn up active agents as well as a considerable number of illegal immigrants, the latter being referred to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for an adjustment of their status under the Government Adjustment Programme. Apart from illegal immigration activities, many instances of Income Tax evasion, fraudulent passport applications and other related offences have been disclosed during the investigation.

Invaluable assistance has been rendered by the Chinese Special Constables seconded to this Force as translators and interpreters by the Hong Kong Police. The services of these men have contributed in no small way to the success achieved to date.

Provincial and Municipal Laws

The volume of Provincial Statute enforcement work has shown a general rise of 6.7 per cent, which is about equal to that indicated in our previous report. Traffic and liquor again accounted for more than 90 per cent of our work in this category.

Table 10—Provincial Statutes

Province	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
British Columbia.....	11,594	12,460	33,944	36,226	2,725	2,043	48,263	50,729
Alberta.....	10,745	11,450	22,886	23,940	1,175	4,084	34,806	39,474
Saskatchewan.....	5,823	5,903	18,180	18,035	2,481	2,841	26,484	26,779
Manitoba.....	5,242	5,986	8,546	8,334	301	242	14,089	14,562
Ontario.....	121	54	16	85	10	—	147	139
Quebec.....								
New Brunswick.....	6,687	7,438	12,957	13,592	181	142	19,825	21,172
Nova Scotia.....	5,635	5,014	7,824	6,810	1,306	1,305	14,765	13,129
Prince Edward Island...	1,904	2,554	2,129	1,212	190	68	4,223	3,834
Newfoundland.....	2,606	3,127	7,911	8,483	1,208	3,012	11,725	14,622
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	1,679	2,194	359	648	191	218	2,229	3,060
TOTAL.....	52,036	56,180	114,752	117,365	9,768	13,955	176,556	187,500
PERCENT.....	29%	30%	65%	62.6%	6%	7.4%	100%	100%

Control of road traffic continues to be an increasing problem as evidenced by the growth in accident statistics from year to year. The equipment and personnel employed by the Force on full time traffic law enforcement was increased to 495 men and 219 automobiles during the year and, in addition, 44 motorcycles were utilized at various points where local traffic conditions dictated the need for this type of vehicle. Enforcement aids, such as the Electromatic Radar Speed Meter and (in the Province of Saskatchewan) the Breathalyzer have proven very effective and no difficulty has been experienced in introducing evidence of this type to the Courts.

Table 11—Summary of Highway Traffic Offences and Accidents

Province	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Sections 221 to 225 C.C. of C.		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total Accidents	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
British Columbia.....	33,944	36,226	3,401	3,463	216	208	13,944	14,498	14,160	14,706
Alberta.....	22,886	23,940	1,513	1,618	208	190	7,792	8,931	8,000	9,121
Saskatchewan.....	18,180	17,809	1,129	915	117	130	7,208	7,376	7,325	7,506
Manitoba.....	8,546	8,334	827	947	85	96	3,907	4,259	3,992	4,355
New Brunswick.....	12,957	13,592	1,054	981	120	120	3,927	3,743	4,047	3,863
Nova Scotia.....	7,824	6,810	888	981	123	110	5,134	5,355	5,257	5,465
Prince Edward Island	2,129	1,212	265	319	14	13	834	688	848	701
Newfoundland.....	7,911	8,483	610	645	47	31	3,587	3,523	3,634	3,554
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	359	648	150	130	11	2	471	440	482	442
TOTAL.....	114,736	117,054	9,837	9,999	941	900	46,804	48,813	47,745	49,713

In comparison with last year there was a 4.3 per cent decrease in fatal accidents and a proportionate drop of 57 in the number of people killed on the highways under R.C.M.P. jurisdiction. Motor vehicle registrations increased to 2,200,000 and an additional 2,500,000 foreign vehicles entered Canada throughout the contract provinces.

It can be assumed that the number of motor vehicles will continue to increase in accordance with the expanding population and a great deal of effort will be needed if a corresponding increase in the accident and casualty rate is to be avoided. Last year nearly 25 per cent of all reportable accidents in Canada occurred in areas policed by the Force. Our training programme in traffic law enforcement has therefore been continued in an effort to maintain a high standard of efficiency. Fourteen members of the Force received specialized instruction at the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University of Illinois and selected personnel were given short courses in pursuit driving at our training centres.

Municipal By-Laws

Enforcement of municipal by-laws reached a new high of 86,476 which is an increase of more than 12,000 cases over last year.

Table 12—Municipal By-Laws

Province	1960-61	1961-62
British Columbia.....	29,955	34,200
Alberta.....	26,348	30,738
Saskatchewan.....	6,281	9,213
Manitoba.....	8,491	8,980
New Brunswick.....	1,358	987
Nova Scotia.....	211	309
Prince Edward Island.....	34	42
Newfoundland.....	1,934	1,709
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	58	298
TOTAL.....	74,670	86,476

Other Investigations and Administrative Assistance

These two groups pertain to occurrences where no breach of a statute is suspected but where certain police investigative procedures are necessarily brought into use and normally require a member to leave his Detachment to complete the duty. These investigations fall into two categories:

- (a) Enquiries where field work is required and which may result in lengthy investigations. These consist mainly of security enquiries about applicants for Crown Companies or other Government Departments; persons applying for licences or permits; investigating accidents and enquiring into general conditions on Indian reserves, national parks or other similar duties.
- (b) Work of a preventive and educational nature such as inspection of explosives magazines, certain drugstores and hospitals, public buildings (for Provincial Fire and Safety Regulations), conducting anti-safecracking and preventive service patrols, and escorting prisoners or mental patients for other police forces.

Table 13—Summary of Other Investigations

Province	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Average
British Columbia.....	63,256	87,832	195,461	199,490	206,997	150,607
Alberta.....	28,107	40,216	59,277	65,386	71,160	52,829
Saskatchewan.....	20,434	33,027	52,637	51,884	59,947	43,586
Manitoba.....	22,486	31,848	38,210	39,208	36,932	33,737
Ontario.....	27,385	33,030	37,515	50,785	56,777	41,098
Quebec.....	20,298	27,635	21,416	17,330	24,028	22,142
New Brunswick.....	27,270	26,320	24,609	28,745	27,465	26,882
Nova Scotia.....	20,632	26,415	28,434	29,070	50,919	31,094
Prince Edward Island.....	6,887	3,589	3,824	4,141	4,659	4,620
Newfoundland.....	7,919	12,624	29,017	30,908	34,214	22,936
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,697	7,225	13,415	13,996	14,071	10,081
TOTAL.....	246,371	329,761	503,815	530,943	587,169	439,612

The work in this classification has shown a 10½ per cent increase, which is in accordance with the trend for the past several years.

Table 14 indicates a breakdown of the 55,000 'Other Investigations' where assistance was rendered to other police forces. This includes Canadian Police Departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Interpol, British and foreign

authorities but does not include the assistance rendered by our laboratories and the Identification Branch which is detailed under 'National Police Services' elsewhere in this report.

Table 14—Assistance to Other Police

Province	Service of Summons or Warrants		Prisoner Escorts		General Enquiries		Totals	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
British Columbia.....	8,927	8,895	2	3	2,245	3,358	11,174	12,256
Alberta.....	4,694	5,797	5,288	5,237	6,834	8,616	16,816	19,650
Saskatchewan.....	1,734	924	3,934	4,815	4,511	5,548	10,179	11,287
Manitoba.....	1,396	1,635	97	87	1,672	1,825	3,165	3,547
Ontario.....	249	300	19	2	1,639	1,633	1,907	1,935
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	1,291	960	1,291	960
New Brunswick.....	151	218	4	—	1,041	1,120	1,196	1,338
Nova Scotia.....	21	50	—	1	2,023	2,090	2,044	2,141
Prince Edward Island.....	14	12	—	1	244	407	258	420
Newfoundland.....	750	1,265	—	1	204	285	954	1,551
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	—	55	78	55	78
TOTAL.....	17,936	19,096	9,344	10,147	21,759	25,920	49,039	55,163

The "general enquiries" referred to in the foregoing table includes cases where assistance was rendered to other police forces as follows:

Investigations—offence committed	5,563
Investigations—no offence	729
Locate witnesses, etc.	946
Accidents	283
General assistance, enquiries, etc.	18,399
	25,920

Administrative Assistance

The duties referred to here include collection of taxes, issuance of licences and permits, recording persons on parole and other functions that can normally be completed without leaving the Detachment office.

The work in this field shows an over-all decrease of 2.9 per cent. This is due to the fact that considerable work that was formerly handled by the Force in the Yukon and Northwest Territories such as the distribution of Family Allowance Cheques has been taken over by the Department concerned.

Table 15—Summary of Administrative Assistance

Province	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Average
British Columbia.....	32,179	18,563	17,410	18,461	20,732	21,469
Alberta.....	13,268	15,239	14,011	11,201	12,485	13,241
Saskatchewan.....	5,794	5,466	6,020	7,727	6,819	6,365
Manitoba.....	3,551	3,494	4,402	4,253	9,239	4,988
Ontario.....	6,212	18,891	20,869	22,818	24,542	18,666
Quebec.....	9,347	10,337	11,950	10,550	8,950	10,227
New Brunswick.....	8,910	12,792	9,559	5,099	3,078	7,887
Nova Scotia.....	3,201	6,517	6,319	5,981	6,550	5,714
Prince Edward Island.....	5,015	6,267	6,986	6,819	7,673	6,552
Newfoundland.....	7,798	8,704	6,414	6,473	6,591	7,196
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	25,193	24,284	20,694	27,085	16,138	22,679
TOTAL.....	120,468	130,554	124,634	126,467	122,797	124,984

Other Duties and Services

Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements

The Force supplied protection for 50 Federal Government properties located in twelve cities throughout Canada and thereby provided more than 381,000 hours of employment for the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires.

Motorcycle escorts, plain clothes security guards and uniformed personnel provided security measures for a number of distinguished visitors to Canada including the President of the United States, the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, Greece, Tunisia, Israel and Japan, the Presidents of Finland, the Congo, Argentina and others.

On April 1, 1961 the Force took over policing of the international airports at Ottawa, Toronto, Edmonton and Halifax.

Northern Work

The R.C.M. Police is responsible for the enforcement of all Federal, Territorial, Municipal and Criminal laws in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory. Municipal by-laws are also enforced at Yellowknife and Hay River in the Northwest Territories and Whitehorse and Dawson in the Yukon Territory.

Crime, generally, has not increased. Certain isolated areas have shown an increase but the over-all trend has been steady in comparison to last year. During the year under review 6,498 cases were opened representing a slight increase while 4,793 prosecutions were entered before the Courts. Almost one half of the total prosecutions entered in the Yukon and Northwest Territories was as a result of infractions under the Liquor Ordinance.

Only one murder occurred during the past year and this took place in the Yukon. The accused was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 14 years imprisonment. The conviction and sentence are both under appeal. One charge of murder is still before the Courts from the previous year. In this case the conviction for manslaughter and sentence of ten years was appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada and a new trial of manslaughter was ordered.

There has been a decrease of approximately 42 per cent in Criminal Code work in the Eastern Arctic due to the completion of several large construction projects. A disheartening trend is developing however, as more and more Eskimos are becoming involved in Criminal Code offences in which liquor is a factor.

Criminal Code cases continued to be relatively minor in the Western Arctic. While there has been a decrease in the number of "breaking, entering and theft" cases in the Yukon this decrease has been offset by the increase of "false pretences" and "worthless cheque" cases. In the past there have been very few cases of persons committing offences by the use of firearms but in recent years there has been an increase in this type of offence.

Infractions under the Federal Statutes reflected an over-all decrease, however, there has been a noticeable increase in juvenile delinquency in the Western Arctic Sub-Division.

An increase occurred in the number of cases under the Territorial Ordinances. Cases under the Motor Vehicle Ordinance doubled in the Yukon Territory while in the remainder of the North the majority of time was taken up with the enforcement of the Liquor Ordinance. This aspect is particularly noticeable where new liquor outlets were opened.

Whitehorse Town Council employed a city constable to enforce the parking by-laws. This works very well and relieves our men for more important duties. Two fatal accidents occurred in the North during the past year in which four persons died.

A time consuming task performed by this Force during the past year was conducting the census in the Northwest Territories. While most of the work was accomplished by routine patrols or by the employment of enumerators, in heavily populated areas, it was necessary to make some extended patrols in the High Arctic by dog team to ensure that a complete census was taken.

Administrative assistance on behalf of other Government Departments in years gone by has been very heavy; however, during recent years this has gradually decreased. This past year the Force has almost ceased handling Family Allowances and had it not been for the taking of the census our total administrative assistance would have been noticeably less than the previous year.

The Force continues to operate territorial gaols adjoining our offices and detachments, through which a total of 2,777 prisoners passed during the year under review. Considerable discussion has taken place between the Department of Justice and the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources with the view to having two new gaols built in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. It is anticipated that one of these will be commenced during 1962.

Our members in the North continue to render medical assistance and first aid as required and where professional people were not available our members have been very successful in treating diseases and handling accidents. The Force also assisted the Indian and Northern Health Services during their semi-annual medical and X-ray patrols. There were no serious outbreaks of diseases in the High Arctic during the past year.

Particularly gratifying is the fact that during the past year there was a reduction in attacks by vicious dogs. Only two children were attacked resulting in one death in comparison to the previous year when six such incidents resulted in two deaths.

A total of 800 dogs died during the year under review and although it was suspected that the deaths were caused by hepatitis-distemper the actual cause could not be determined.

Rabies amongst sleigh dogs and wild animals continue to cause a great deal of concern in the North and a vigorous programme to vaccinate all dogs was carried out by members of this Force.

During the past years there has been a transition in police patrol requirements resulting in less use of dogs and more use of aircraft. This has been brought about mainly due to the migration of Eskimo families in the High Arctic from outlying

trapping areas to settlements. In some areas Eskimo families used to live along the coast but have now congregated around DEW Line Stations. Consequently, although our jurisdiction remains the same, the area requiring patrol is not as great.

During January 1962 Yukon Sub-Division, previously known as Whitehorse Sub-Division, was equipped with a Beaver aircraft. This completes our programme of having one aircraft in each northern sub-division.

Patrol mileage for the year was as follows:

Dog Team	42,155 Miles
Boat	70,082 "
Foot Patrols	28,519 "
R.C.M.P. Aircraft	165,235 "
R.C.A.F. and Public Aircraft	442,651 "
Automobiles, Trucks and Jeeps	614,860 "
Railway	5,839 "
Snowmobile	9,510 "
TOTAL	1,378,851 "

The total mileage travelled shows an increase of 215,772 over last year. Aircraft accounted for the largest percentage of this increase, although there was a slight rise in the number of miles travelled by boat and automobile.

Once again our figures reveal a decrease in mileage travelled by dog team amounting to some 4,700. This trend is indicative of the gradual change taking place at many northern detachments where our members are making more use of mechanized transport to carry out their patrols.

Several organizational changes took place during the year under review. The name of Whitehorse Sub-Division was changed to Yukon Sub-Division, Cape Parry Detachment in the Western Arctic and Calumet Detachment in the Yukon Sub-Division were closed and Elsa Detachment in the Yukon Sub-Division was opened. Port Harrison Detachment in the Province of Quebec was closed on October 31, 1961.

Because of difficulties in locating suitable living and office accommodation, the new Central Arctic Sub-Division at Baker Lake, N.W.T., mentioned in the Annual Report for the previous year, was not opened. Quarters for an Officer are now ready for occupancy and it is anticipated that the new Sub-Division will be open during the summer of 1962.

Sleigh Dogs

The Siberian Husky Dog Breeding Programme which was inaugurated at Fort Norman, N.W.T., in 1960 has progressed very favourably. This is evidenced by the fact that the Siberian Husky comprises twenty-five per cent of the over-all divisional total. There were 218 sleigh dogs, 66 of the Siberian Husky breed and 152 of the old Arctic sled dogs, descendants of the breed originally used by the Eskimos. The ultimate aim of this programme is to provide Siberian Huskies to all northern detachments where dogs are required, and it is hoped that this goal will be achieved within the next two or three years. Although it is too early to make final judgment as to the advantages of the Siberian Husky breed,

the reports we have on hand indicate that this dog is superior to the old Arctic sled dog in several ways. He displays none of the viciousness which is common to the sled dog now in use, is very tractable, easily trained, has a friendly disposition and appears to have greater strength and stamina.

National Police Services

Identification Work

The Headquarters Unit of our Identification Branch at Ottawa is a national clearing house for fingerprinting records, firearms registrations, crime index data and all other activities relating to criminal identification work. This service is available to police forces and penal institutions throughout Canada and internationally. An additional 38 field Identification Sections are operating in the various Divisions and their services are also available to any Detachment or outside Police Department at any time.

The volume of work continued to increase gradually in most Sections of the Branch. This increase is the natural result of the growth in our population and the fact that more and more Police Departments are making contributions to our Identification Branch every year. The Fingerprint Bureau functioned at full capacity to process a total of 252,459 sets of fingerprints, an increase of more than 2,400 from last year. Identifications increased from 90,593 to 95,320, an all-time record. This included more than 86,000 criminals and 8,000 non-criminals.

A considerable increase was noted in the work of the Firearm Registration Section which maintains up to date records of all firearms handled by Registrars in each province.

It is of interest to note that while the number of inmates released from institutions under the parole system decreased slightly from 2,210 to 1,907 this past year, the number of revocations and forfeitures increased from 90 to 129 and 93 to 149 respectively. (Please see Table 16 Parole Section.)

In the Crime Index and Fraudulent Cheque Section 682 confirmed identifications were made on criminal cases from the more than 40,000 files maintained on criminals by this Section. More than 10,000 new enquiries were received and processed during the year, an average of about 40 enquiries per working day.

Latent fingerprint impressions found at the scene of an offence and not eliminated through comparison with suspects' are searched individually through the Single Fingerprint Section. The 82 criminals identified as a result of these searches is an increase of 31 over last year and has broken all previous records.

Sixty-one Facial Identification Kits were distributed to R.C.M.P. Detachments and major police forces last year. This system enables an investigator to create a good likeness of any suspect's face from descriptions given by witnesses.

In Ottawa, a man posing as a doctor succeeded in gaining admission to the dressing rooms of a hospital where numerous wallets and other items of value were stolen. By using the Identification Kit, a composite make-up of the suspect's face was obtained and posted in the wards of local hospitals. About one month later he was recognized from the composite photograph by a nurse as he attempted a similar series of thefts. He was taken into custody by Ottawa Police who recovered stolen property from points as far distant as 60 miles.

Table 16—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1960-61	1961-62
CRIME INDEX AND FRAUDULENT CHEQUE SECTION		
Criminal Cases Reported.....	3,256	3,735
Suggested Identifications.....	4,363	4,582
Confirmed Identifications.....	546	682
Wanted Persons Reported.....	1,428	1,404
Wanted Persons Located.....	1,027	754
Criminals Added to Method Index.....	2,487	2,014
Additional Information to Method Index.....	2,429	1,812
<i>Interpol</i>		
Assistance to Foreign Countries		
Arrests.....	Nil	Nil
Identifications.....	7	10
General Information.....	502	464
Assistance by Foreign Countries		
Arrests.....	Nil	Nil
Identifications.....	35	20
General Information.....	185	120
<i>Fraudulent Cheques</i>		
Total Exhibits Received.....	8,664	9,570
Known Authors.....	3,660	3,640
Unknown Authors.....	5,004	5,929
Identifications.....	3,051	3,536
Anonymous Letters.....	56	51
Identifications.....	16	22
CRIMINAL RECORDS		
Identified Fingerprints Processed.....	82,913	86,503
Additional Information Processed.....	62,076	62,266
Requests for Criminal Records.....	9,022	13,021
Requests for Photographs.....	1,400	2,558
FINGERPRINTS "HQ" OTTAWA		
Criminal Fingerprints.....	121,364	127,832
Non-Criminal Fingerprints.....	128,656	124,627
Total Fingerprints.....	250,020	252,459
Identifications—Criminal.....	82,913	86,503
Non-Criminal.....	7,680	8,817
Total.....	90,593	95,320
Foreign Exchange of Fingerprints		
Criminal Fingerprints.....	695	645
Identifications.....	185	256
Non-Criminal Fingerprints.....	1,498	1,910
Identifications.....	33	25
FIREARMS REGISTRATION		
Active Firearms Records.....	427,893	442,368
First Registrations.....	14,329	15,705
Re-registrations.....	15,002	18,241
Cancelled registrations.....	1,032	1,230
Identifications.....	1,327	1,201
PAROLE SECTION		
Paroled.....	2,210	1,907
Total on Parole.....	3,184	3,163
Sentences Completed on Parole.....	1,745	1,623
Revocations.....	90	129
Forfeitures.....	93	149
PHOTOGRAPHIC "HQ" OTTAWA		
Negatives.....	10,063	12,324
Prints and Enlargements.....	103,278	126,312
Multilith Plate Negatives.....	3,181	3,450
Mounts.....	11,615	10,817
Laminations.....	2,910	1,233
Film Rolls Developed.....	446	496
RCMP GAZETTE		
Circulation—Monthly Magazine.....	1,535	1,613
Index Cards—West.....	441	438
Index Cards—East.....	452	459
Total.....	1,043	1,064
Total Index Cards Distributed.....	3,388,826	3,368,744
Special Wanted Circulars.....	6	10

Table 16—*Conc.*

Sections and Nature of Work	1960-61	1961-62
REGISTRY		
Active Criminal Record Files.....	694,951	725,571
Photographs of Criminals.....	52,863	55,634
Index Cards Prepared.....	95,220	100,451
Outgoing Mail.....	618,012	675,849
SCENES OF CRIME "HQ" OTTAWA AND FIELD SECTIONS		
Fingerprint Examinations		
At Scene.....	7,225	6,760
In Office.....	2,450	2,532
Criminal Impressions Identified.....	1,649	1,661
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified.....	3,183	2,906
Cases to Ottawa for search or comparison.....	323	319
Evidence Presented in Court		
Fingerprint.....	137	159
Photographic.....	903	876
Plan Drawings.....	520	429
Miscellaneous.....	79	86
Persons Fingerprinted		
Criminal.....	7,437	7,209
Non-Criminal.....	15,499	14,111
Deceased.....	122	115
Photography		
In Office.....	3,470	3,860
At Scene.....	5,100	5,302
Enlargements and Contacts.....	293,504	322,657
Photostats.....	190,251	146,175
Prisoners.....	7,318	7,648
Plans Drawn.....	2,363	2,800
Reproductions for Physical Comparisons.....	886	863
SINGLE FINGERPRINT		
Filed.....	42,680	40,584
Impressions Searched.....	2,122	2,280
Impressions Identified.....	113	227
Persons Identified.....	51	82
QUARTERLY		
Circulation RCMP.....	5,241	5,260
Circulation Civilians.....	10,075	12,040

The second Canadian Identification Seminar was held in our Headquarters at Ottawa during September 1961 and attended by representatives from many major Canadian Police Departments. Numerous other conferences and classes were held on criminal identification and related subjects, as well as an exchange visit between personnel of this Headquarters and the United States Secret Service in Washington, D.C.

Crime Detection Laboratories

The Force maintains three Crime Detection Laboratories which are located at Ottawa, Ont., Sackville, N.B., and Regina, Sask. Case work received and performed during the year showed an increase of 168 cases or 8 per cent. Work in the laboratories has more than doubled during the past decade and in the same period the number of man days spent attending Court has tripled.

Staff at the laboratory in Ottawa is up to authorized establishment but the Sackville unit is one below strength and Regina is two members short. Four understudies are currently receiving the regular laboratory course of instruction and one

member is undergoing training in document examination in our Fraudulent Cheque Section. Graduation of these members will alleviate the present shortage in personnel to a considerable degree.

Six of our laboratory technicians are presently working toward their B.Sc. degree. Three of these are attending the University of Saskatchewan, while one is at Carleton University and two at the University of Ottawa.

A specialized course in counterfeit currency investigation was conducted at the Ottawa Laboratory attended by R.C.M.P. investigators from 16 cities across Canada.

Members of the laboratory staff attended a number of professional meetings during the year and several papers were delivered on forensic science subjects. One member each from the Ottawa, Regina and Sackville laboratories attended the annual meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences in Chicago during February 1962.

Present quarters occupied by our laboratory at Sackville are entirely inadequate for our purposes. Arrangements have been made to accommodate this unit in the new Federal Building presently under construction and we are looking forward to occupying these quarters by early June 1963.

Table 17—Work Performed by the Laboratories

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases Received.....	705	954	413	2,072
<i>Examinations:</i>				
Serological Examinations.....	17	174	64	255
Toxicological Examinations.....	1	124	42	167
Firearms Examinations.....	5	61	16	82
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations.....	391	105	22	518
Shot and Powder Tests.....	6	33	9	48
Ballistics.....	0	7	0	7
Mech. Invests. and Applied Physics.....	0	0	0	0
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	6	15	3	24
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	9	81	23	113
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations.....	25	99	33	157
Chemical Examinations.....	43	230	68	341
Blood Alcohol.....	33	228	46	307
Physical Examinations.....	91	219	19	329
Writings.....	361	313	115	789
Document, Chemical.....	5	3	4	12
Document, Physical.....	247	25	44	316
Spectrographic.....	25	81	59	165
X-Ray Diffraction.....	6	38	28	72
Infrared Spectrophotometry.....	0	36	55	91
Ultra-violet Spectrophotometry.....	9	81	43	133
Vapourphase Chromatography.....	0	172	3	175
Total Examinations.....	—	—	—	4,101

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases referred to:				
Other Laboratories.....	0	0	0	0
Prov. Pathologist.....	0	0	0	0
Man Days A.O.D.:				
Court.....	383	857	201	1,441
Other Duties.....	163	36½	66½	266
Lecturing—Classes in Training.....	63	36	0	99
—Outside Organizations.....	18½	1½	6½	26½
Mileage—Air.....	58,305	352,529	23,780	434,614
—Rail.....	11,498	4,736	4,154	20,388
—Car.....	34,856	39,588	26,551	100,995
—Bus.....	0	410	115	525

Publications

The **R.C.M.P. Gazette** continued to publish a weekly list of wanted and missing persons and a monthly magazine containing articles of general interest to law enforcement agencies. During the year we commenced supplying this publication to the larger American Police Departments located adjacent to the U.S.-Canadian border and we have been encouraged by the many complimentary letters and offers of co-operation received in return.

There were 10 Special Wanted Circulars distributed as compared with six the previous year.

It is our objective to make the **R.C.M.P. Gazette** Canada's national police publication. From the interest and favourable comment received to date, it would appear that this aim has been very nearly realized.

"**Crime in your Community**" is a booklet published from time to time dealing with a variety of criminal activities from the viewpoint of crime prevention and what the public can do to protect themselves. Booklet No. 6 dealing with 'Bad Paper' (fraudulent cheques and counterfeit money) was published during the year and proved the most popular booklet of the series to date.

The **R.C.M.P. Quarterly** has been published continually since 1933 with the exception of two years during World War II. This is the regimental magazine of the Force and contains articles of general and historic interest as well as notes and comment on happenings in the Force.

Telecommunications

The Telex Teleprinter System was expanded to provide communications for "L" Division Headquarters at Charlottetown, P.E.I., as well as for Corner Brook, Nfld., North Battleford, Sask., Red Deer, Alta., and Whitehorse, Y.T., Sub-Division Headquarters. The Telex system continues to provide rapid, reliable, and economical communication between thirty-two R.C.M.P. Division or Sub-Division Headquarters throughout Canada. Communication can also be established with other Canadian and foreign police forces who subscribe to the Canadian or International Telex System. Telex equipment is now installed at the following places:

Brandon	Kamloops	Ottawa	Saskatoon
Calgary	Lethbridge	Penticton	St. John's
Charlottetown	London	Prince Albert	Sydney
Chilliwack	Moncton	Prince George	Toronto
Corner Brook	Montreal	Prince Rupert	Vancouver
Edmonton	Nelson	Quebec	Victoria
Fredericton	New Westminster	Red Deer	Whitehorse
Halifax	North Battleford	Regina	Winnipeg

The extension and improvement of the point-to-point high frequency radio-telephone system was advanced with the purchase of thirty-six high frequency/single sideband radio telephone/telegraph units. Installation of these units is scheduled to be completed during 1962 with distribution by Division as follows:

"B" Div.—4
 "C" Div.—1
 "E" Div.—5
 "F" Div.—3

"G" Div.—19
 "H" Div.— 1
 "K" Div.— 2
 "O" Div.— 1

The various VHF/FM mobile radio networks, which are organized on a Sub-Division basis, were further expanded and improved with the installation of sixty fixed and two hundred and two mobile radio units. Total mobile-type radio equipment held by Divisions is as follows:

Division	Radio-Equipped Detachments (Fixed Units)	Radio-Equipped Cars, Trucks and Motorcycles	Hand-Carried Portable Radio Units
"A".....	5	43	4
"B".....	24	66	5
"C".....	23	62	22
"D".....	40	129	4
"E".....	84	302	26
"F".....	74	160	11
"G".....	9	15	—
"H".....	36	105	12
"J".....	36	84	10
"K".....	62	191	13
"L".....	6	21	2
"N".....	—	4	1
"O".....	12	38	6
"HQ".....	1	8	1

"Marine" Division

The 'Marine' Division is a service division consisting of four classes of Patrol Boats: the Commissioner Class, Fort Class, Detachment Class and Motor Boats. These Patrol Boats are strategically located across the Dominion to assist the operational police divisions and other Government Departments in their various duties. The allocation of Patrol Boats and mileage patrolled during the period under review was as follows:

Commissioner Class Ship

NAME	PORT	MILEAGE	SKIFF MILEAGE
<i>Wood</i>	Halifax, N.S.	20,613	240

Fort Class Ships

M/L <i>Fort Steele</i>	Halifax, N.S.	12,418	360
M/L <i>Blue Heron</i>	Rimouski, P.Q.	6,557	350
M/L <i>Victoria</i>	Victoria, B.C.	14,381	2,087

Detachment Class

P/B <i>Acadian</i>	Harbour Breton, Nfld.	8,497	310
P/B <i>Adversus</i>	Halifax, N.S.	5,480	407
P/B <i>Alert</i>	Alert Bay, B.C.	10,210	3,200
P/B <i>Burin</i>	Halifax, N.S.	1,795	800
P/B <i>Captor</i>	Bagotville, P.Q.	2,052	385
P/B <i>Carnduff II</i>	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	4,841	1,663

Detachment Class—Conc.

NAME	PORT	MILEAGE	SKIFF MILEAGE
P/B <i>Chilcoot II</i>	Windsor, Ont.	4,071	1,245
P/B <i>Cutknife II</i>	Kingston, Ont.	10,038	5,474
P/B <i>Detector</i>	Saint John, N.B.	4,431	1,964
P/B <i>Ganges</i>	Tofino, B.C.	8,647	2,000
P/B <i>Interceptor</i>	North Sydney, N.S.	4,657	2,442
P/B <i>Little Bow II</i>	Vancouver, B.C.	5,765	520
P/B <i>Masset</i>	Campbell River, B.C.	7,677	485
P/B <i>Moosomin II</i>	Montreal, P.Q.	5,910	10,585
P/B <i>Nanaimo</i>	Prince Rupert, B.C.	8,641	1,304
P/B <i>Shaunavon II</i>	Toronto, Ont.	2,638	1,724
P/B <i>Sydney</i>	Ganges, B.C.	7,497	380
P/B <i>Tagish</i>	Sarnia, Ont.	4,693	3,625
P/B <i>Tofino</i>	Ocean Falls, B.C.	12,414	1,025
P/B No. 1	Westview, B.C.	8,842	
P/B No. 2	Port Alice, B.C.	5,638	

Motor Boats

M/B <i>Advance</i> (Com'd 8-61)	Vancouver, B.C.	7,456
M/B <i>Fort Erie</i>	Niagara Falls, Ont.	7,111
M/B <i>Fort Frances II</i>	Fort Frances, Ont.	6,537
M/B <i>Kenora III</i>	Kenora, Ont.	3,849
M/B <i>Valleyfield</i>	Valleyfield, P.Q.	4,940
M/B <i>Port Alice</i>	Tahsis, B.C.	7,456
M/B <i>Sorel</i>	Lachine, P.Q.	5,988

A combined total of 276,170 miles was patrolled by the above Patrol Boats and Skiffs along the Atlantic Sea Coast, throughout the Great Lakes and on the West Coast.

The R.C.M.P. Commissioner Class Ship *Wood*, based at Halifax, N.S., patrolled from the southwest coast of Nova Scotia to the Port of Nain in Labrador, carrying out Preventive Service duties, enforcing various Federal Statutes such as the Canada Shipping Act, the Migratory Birds Convention Act as well as rendering assistance to our numerous coastal detachments and other Government Departments. Patrols included Newfoundland and Labrador coastal waters, Gulf of St. Lawrence and North Shore, Magdalen Islands, Bay Chaleur and St. Lawrence River to Rimouski. Search and Rescue operations were carried out at the request of the R.C.A.F. Rescue Co-ordinating Centre and valuable service was rendered during the disastrous Newfoundland forest fires in August, 1961.

The *Wood* also transported several persons to hospital for urgent medical attention, carried supplies and personnel to isolated detachments and attended the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenburg.

The *Fort Steele*, a Fort Class Ship based at Halifax, N.S. patrolled the Nova Scotia coast, south coast of Newfoundland and Lower Gulf of St. Lawrence, carrying out preventive service duties, enforcing the Migratory Birds Convention Act, the Canada Shipping Act and assisting local detachments. Extensive patrols were made in the Northumberland Strait and Bay Chaleur waters and in the St. Lawrence River as far west as Quebec City.

The *Fort Steele* also assisted at the opening of the Royal William Yacht Club at Pictou, N.S., the Annual Riverport Natal Day Celebrations and rendered valuable assistance during the Newfoundland forest fires.

The *Blue Heron* carried out Preventive Service duties in the Saint John, N.B., area and St. Lawrence River area searching foreign ships, inspecting vessels under the Canada Shipping Act, Migratory Birds Convention Act, and assisted detachments as required. The *Blue Heron* also towed three coastal vessels to safety after they had become disabled. During October the *Blue Heron* performed patrol duties on the south coast of Newfoundland.

Detachment Class boats patrolled as required in their respective areas, searching foreign and Canadian ships, enforcing the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act as well as the Migratory Birds Convention Act, and assisted in the enforcement of other Federal and Provincial Statutes. They also attended regattas and Natal Day celebrations, and assisted the various Divisions by providing water transportation when required. Those boats stationed along the East coast gave valuable service during the Newfoundland forest fires.

Patrol boats operating throughout the Great Lakes had a very busy year due to a substantial increase in the registration of small craft. Approximately 7,000 craft were inspected under the Canada Shipping Act throughout the Great Lakes.

Continuous patrols were carried out during the Migratory Bird season in the Kingston area and approximately 1,300 hunters were checked. Surveillance was also maintained on hunters in the St. Lawrence River area from Amherst Island to Grenadier Island as well as the Cataraqui River to Kingston Mills.

Assistance was rendered in policing regattas and marine parades which included the famous Harmsworth Trophy Race, International cross river swim from Port Huron, Michigan, to Sarnia, Ont., and the Canadian International Air Show. Numerous distress calls were answered during the past year.

Patrol boats stationed along the West Coast had an exceedingly busy year which is indicated by the mileage patrolled. Two hundred and eighteen investigations were carried out under the Criminal Code and 185 under Federal Statutes, (not including Canada Shipping Act or Customs Act), 439 investigations under British Columbia Provincial Acts and a total of 748 general investigations and assistance cases (not including 100 Search and Rescue incidents).

Considerable time was devoted on the West Coast to the enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act. A total of 3,472 vessels was inspected.

Two hundred and twenty-three vessels were searched under the Customs Act of which 89 were found to be violating the Act. Penalties were imposed in the more flagrant cases.

In excess of one hundred Search and Rescue incidents occurred.

“Marine Training”

Members of the “Marine” Division stationed throughout the Dominion during the past year have held numerous classes of instruction in Inland Water Transport and Small Boat Training. This included handling of small craft, elementary chart work, rules of the road, care and maintenance of small craft, outboard motors, boat trailers and boating equipment.

"Air" Division

The "Air" Division is a service division consisting of 18 aircraft based at strategic points throughout Canada where they can best serve the operational police divisions in the numerous and diverse obligations for which the Force is responsible.

All aircraft are now equipped to provide radio communication with police cars and ground stations. This has improved considerably the effectiveness of the aircraft when engaged on surveillance duties or searches.

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

Ottawa, Ont.	"Air" Division Headquarters and Aircraft and Engine Overhaul 3 Beechcraft D18S 1 D.H. Beaver
Churchill, Man.	1 D.H. Otter
Edmonton, Alta.	1 Beechcraft D18S
Fort Smith, N.W.T.	1 D.H. Otter
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.	1 D.H. Otter
Inuvik, N.W.T.	1 D.H. Otter
Prince Albert, Sask.	1 D.H. Beaver
Prince George, B.C.	1 D.H. Beaver
Regina, Sask.	1 Beechcraft D18S
St. John's, Nfld.	1 D.H. Otter
Stephenville, Nfld.	1 D.H. Beaver
Vancouver, B.C.	1 D.H. Beaver
Victoria, B.C.	1 Grumman Goose
Whitehorse, Y.T.	1 D.H. Beaver
Winnipeg, Man.	1 D.H. Beaver

Operations during the past year were normal. A number of searches were carried out successfully and several mercy flights were completed. Aerial surveillance resulted in the discovery of several illicit distilleries. Assistance was also rendered in Newfoundland and British Columbia in locating and fighting forest fires.

During the year under review, 9,153:20 hours were flown covering 964,010 miles. Passenger miles amounted to 1,924,596 and 35,613 ton miles of freight was carried.

Police Service Dogs

The number of calls for the assistance of the Police Service Dog Section remained virtually static during the past year as compared with the previous year. In 1960-61, there were 916 cases, while in the past year, there were 915.

The following is a breakdown of the 915 cases during 1961-62:

	<i>Per Cent of Calls</i>	<i>Per Cent Successful</i>
Tracking Criminals	32	14
Lost and Missing Persons	15	7
Searching for Articles of Evidence (Lost articles, stolen goods)	16	17
Excise and Liquor (Stills, Liquor Caches, Illicit Spirits)	37	7

During September 1961, the Training Kennels were moved from Sydney Forks, N.S., to Ramsayville, Ont. The staff of the Training Kennels consists of the N.C.O. in Charge, the Senior Trainer, an assistant trainer, and a Civilian employee. Five new dogmasters were trained during the past fiscal year, and one experienced dogmaster was re-trained with a new dog. Four potential dogmasters are presently in training. Assistance was given the Quebec Provincial Police in training two members of their force and two dogs. The training of two dogs for the Canadian Army was also commenced, to assist the Army in making a film on the use of dogs during a national disaster.

The establishment of the Police Service Dog Section is as follows:

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

The breeding programme was discontinued during the year as it was found to be more economical to purchase dogs showing good potential from private sources, rather than raise pups which might not be suitable.

Administration

Strength

The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1962, was 8,236 made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) *Regular Member Strength:*

Officers	172	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	5,981	
Marine Constables	111	
Special Constables	197	
	<hr/>	6,461

(2) *Other than Regular Member strength:*

Special Constables	43	
Civilian Members	236	
Civilian Employees	206	
	<hr/>	485

(3) *Civil Servants* 1,290

1,290

TOTAL 8,236

There was an increase of 321 regular members and 213 Civil Servants. A decrease of 194 in "other than regular member strength" from the previous year resulted mainly from the change of status of Civilian Employees to Civil Servants and/or Regular Members. Thus, there was an over-all increase of 340. The Reserve Force stands at 209, a decrease of 15.

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

Table 18—Strength 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	2	5	13	28	14		1	4	38	99	163	212		41	110	64	797		9				9	4				
"B" Division, Nfld.				1		3	1		1		9	13	44	188		5	4	5	274		2				71	10	4		9	
"L" Division, P.E.I.						1	4		1		1	4	11	39				1	58						22	3	2			
"H" Division, N.S.			1		1	4					8	17	49	201		4	8	6	299		2				104	6	4			
"J" Division, N.B.				1		3			1		6	12	49	161		4	6	5	248		1				94	5	6			
"C" Division, Que.			1		2	3	1				10	24	69	231		32	15	12	400						112	2				
"A" Division, Ont.		1				3	2		1		8	22	50	249		11	6	4	357						76	3	8	1	1	
"N" Division, Ont.					1	1	1		1		3	6	17	130		4	12	23	198			56			8	4				
"O" Division, Ont.				1	2	1	3		1	1	15	22	57	237		18	8	7	373						109	2	1			
"D" Division, Man.				4	3	2	1		1	1	15	21	96	293		12	10	4	462		2				137	15	7		2	
"F" Division, Sask.			1		2	6	1		1	1	16	25	104	378		6	12		552		2				183	14	3	2		
"Dpt" Division, Sask.				1	1	3	4		1		5	7	31	242		8	11	45	354			185			12	8				
"K" Division, Alta.		1		4	4	3	3		1		24	37	145	486		18	16	12	751		3				236	24	8	1		
"E" Division, B.C.		1		5	11	1	1		1		52	83	235	916		24	18	16	1,363		4				341	45	10		1	
"G" Division—N.W.T.				1	1	1	3				4	7	26	68		28		2	140			221			7	14		2	25	
—Y.T.				1	1	1					2	3	9	31		2			48						13	7				
"Marine" Division				2	4		1				11	23	35	31	111				218						1	1			33	
"Air" Division				2	2		1				11	10	5	2					54				18			1	1			
TOTALS	1	2	8	8	38	81	34		10	8	238	435	1,195	4,095	111	240	236	206	6,946	241	25	221	18	1,535	168	53	6	71		
Headquarters Staff	1	2	2	5	12	18	11		1	3	35	88	134	179		31	102	61	685		9				8	4				
Newfoundland				1			1		1		9	17	44	188	2	7	4	5	283				2		71	10	4		10	
Prince Edward Island									1		1	4	11	39				1	58						22	3	2			
Nova Scotia			1		1	8	1				16	29	70	220	67	5	8	6	432		2				105	7	4		7	
New Brunswick				1		3			1		7	13	56	162	4	4	8	6	265		1				94	5	6		1	
Quebec		1		2	4	1	6				10	24	74	238	2	34	15	12	417						116	2				
Ontario		1	1	6	8	6	3		3	1	35	54	139	633	8	42	26	34	997				3		194	10	9	1	9	
Manitoba				4	3	3			1	1	15	23	91	291	1	14	10	4	461		2		2		132	15	7		2	
Saskatchewan			1	3	3	2			1	2	23	38	143	625		16	29	47	939		2				195	22	3	2		
Alberta			1	4	4	5			1		26	38	146	486		21	16	12	760		3				236	24	8	1		
British Columbia			1	5	14	1			1		56	93	245	921	27	29	18	16	1,427		4				341	45	10		13	
Northwest Territories						3					6	23	63	62		29		2	129			221	3		7	14		2	25	
Yukon Territories						1					2	5	9	31		5			53				1		13	7				
On Command Special Duty Abroad					1	4					3	10	19			3			40						1					
TOTALS	1	2	8	8	38	81	34		10	8	238	435	1,195	4,095	111	240	236	206	6,946	241	25	221	18	1,535	168	53	6	71		

Establishment

During the year an extensive review of the establishment of the Force was made by the Review Committee of the Treasury Board. Existing positions, as well as the organizational structure of Headquarters' Directorates and Branches, were also examined. As a result of this review, a net increase of 450 new positions were approved for 1962-63. This is made up of an increase of 407 Regular Member, 9 Special Constable, 16 Civilian Member and 54 Civil Servant positions, and a decrease of 24 Marine Constable and 12 Civilian Employee positions.

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

	Officers	N.C.O.s and Constables	Marine Constables	Special Constables	Civilian Members	Reserve Constables
Increases						
Engaged.....	—	558	2	33	56	1
Ex-members re-engaged.....	—	40	—	3	—	1
TOTALS.....	—	598	2	36	56	2
Wastage						
Pensioned.....	1	118	—	3	—	—
Died.....	—	12	—	1	1	1
Time Expired.....	—	8	—	5	1	7
Invalided.....	—	19	1	1	—	—
Purchased.....	—	85	5	3	3	—
Resigned.....	—	—	—	1	—	8
Unsuitable.....	—	24	—	1	2	—
Dismissed.....	—	13	—	2	—	—
Change of Status.....	—	—	11	4	1	—
Others.....	—	—	—	3	5	—
TOTALS.....	1	279	17	24	13	16

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows:

- 1 Superintendent to Chief Superintendent
- 4 Inspectors to Superintendents
- 12 Sub-Inspectors to Inspectors
- 5 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 1961-62.

1. REGULAR TRAINING

(a) Recruits

Recruits in Training on April 1, 1961	366
Recruits commenced Training during fiscal year 1961-62	548
Recruits completed Training and posted to field duty during fiscal year 1961-62	531
Recruits Discharged 1961-62	76
Recruits in Training on March 31, 1962	307

(b) *In-Service Personnel*

Canadian Police College Graduates	131
Intermediate Training	64
Advanced Training	128
Dogmasters Training	5

2. SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Advanced Driving Instruction Course	1
Air Crew Survival Training (RCAF—Nanaimo, B.C.)	5
Air Division	7
Armourers Training FN (C1 (A1) Rifle)	2
Armourers Training, RCEME School, Barriefield, Ont.	1
Band Training (Drill & P.T. Instructors)	3
Band Training (Royal Conservatory of Music)	14
Chemical Tests for Intoxication, Supervisors Conference—Indiana University	1
Cipher Courses	15
Cipher Equipment Maintenance Course	2
Counter Sabotage Training (Special Demolition Course RCEME)	2
Course on U.S. Passports	17
Customs Act Enforcement Course	1
Disciplinary Course (Training of potential Sergeants Major)	17
Document Examination	1
Dog Trainer's Course—London & Germany	1
E.M.O. and Civil Defence Training	96
Fall Climbing and Rescue School	8
Fire Investigators Course (Members)	1
Foot Drill Courses (Divisional)	296
Foreign Language Training	4
Garage Mechanic Training:	
Spray Painting	2
Fleet Maintenance Course	1
Welding	1
Gas Training (Divisional)	422
Identification Branch Training	25
Identification Conference	13
Identification Seminar	18
"I" Directorate Special Courses	19
"I" Directorate Specialist-Training	7
"I" Directorate Training (Evening Classes, University of British Columbia)	5
Infrared Spectroscopy, Techniques and Applications of —Mass. Inst. Technology	1
"Marine" Division Training (Members attending Navigational and Engineering Courses)	12
Motion Picture and T.V. Engineers' Society Convention, Toronto, Ont.	1
Migratory Birds Convention Act Course	2

Musketry Courses FN (C1) (A1) Rifle	248
National Defence College, Kingston	1
Nuclear Bomb and Radiation Reporting	12
Officers' Indoctrination Course	7
Photography, Portrait—Winona School of Colour Photography	1
Potential Academic Instructor's Course	8
Potential Driving and Traffic Instructors' Course	6
Potential P.T. Drill Instructors' Course	3
Preventive Service Training Class (Divisional)	23
Race Track Supervisors' Course	90
Radio Technicians' Course (Full Time)	5
Radio Technicians' Home Study Course	23
Radio Technicians' Service Clinics	9
Refresher Courses (Divisional)	342
St. John Ambulance Instructors' Courses (Special)	22
Search and Rescue Training (Divisional)	28
Security and Intelligence Training	41
Small Boat Operators' Course (Divisional)	52
Swimming (Red Cross Instructors)	12
Training in Counterfeit Investigation	17
Training of Artisans (Spray Painting)	2
Training of Instructors in Teaching Methods, at RCAF School, Trenton, Ont.	11
Training of Shipwrights (Spray Painting)	1
U.S. Army Provost Marshal General's School	1
U.S. Bureau of Narcotics Training School	3
U.S. Coast Guard Boarding Officers' Course	3
Winter Ski and Rescue School	8
Traffic Law Enforcement:	
(a) Automotive Air Brakes Course	9
(b) Breathalyzer Course	14
(c) Care and Handling of Motorcycles	48
(d) Northwestern University	14
(e) Pursuit Driving Course	8
(f) Radar Speed Meter Courses	77
(g) Traffic Control Course, Banff School of Fine Arts	2
(h) Traffic Patrolman's Courses (Divisional)	159
(i) Traffic Supervisors' Conference	14

3. UNIVERSITY TRAINING

Final Year Students—1961-62

Law	1
Science	1
Commerce	2
Arts	2

(a) <i>Full Time Attendance</i>	
Law	4
Commerce	2
Business Administration	1
Science	5
Arts	6
(b) <i>Extension Courses</i>	
Science	4
(c) <i>One-Year Non-Degree Courses</i>	12

The University Training Programme of the Force has continued at a high level and has been a source of much satisfaction throughout the years. Our members have distinguished themselves on all levels which has reflected favourably upon the Force and the members themselves as some have been away from higher learning for a number of years.

First Aid Training

Ninety-three first aid classes were held during the past year and 1,796 awards were made. At the present time there are 120 qualified instructors in the Force.

RCMP Group Insurance

Group insurance coverage remains the same as for last year:

Officers	\$20,000.00
N.C.O.'s	15,000.00
Constables—Married	10,000.00
Single	6,000.00
Civilian Members	6,000.00
Constables include Marine Constables and Special Constables.	

Group Insurance coverage has now been extended to include all members retiring after May 1, 1961. The premium remains the same as at date of retirement with the amount of insurance gradually reducing until age 75 when it terminates.

Six thousand four hundred and twelve serving members, 114 pensioners and 202 Civilian Members are insured under the plan.

Band

The strength of the Band at the end of the past fiscal year was 33 members, a decrease of nine from the previous year. Seven potential bandsmen were also undergoing Recruit Training.

The Band fulfilled the following engagements during the year under review:

Concerts	68	Parades	15	Dances	22
Marching		Retreat			
Ceremonies	19	Ceremonies	7	Others	6

An extended tour of Western Canada was undertaken from the Lakehead to Dawson Creek, B.C., with the majority of appearances in the three Prairie Provinces. Thirty-three cities and towns were visited. One of the highlights of the tour was an engagement at the restored site of Fort MacLeod, Alta. Another was a concert and Retreat Ceremony performed in the Winnipeg Arena before a crowd of 11,000 people.

Engagements of note in Ottawa were the State Visits of the Presidents of Tunisia, Argentina and Finland. The Band also performed in Montreal for the Convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Montreal Association for Retarded Children, the International Congress of Pure and Applied Science and during the Blossom Festival at Niagara Falls.

Horses

There are 241 horses on strength; 185 of these are at "Depot" Division, Regina and 56 at "N" Division, Ottawa. During the past year 18 foals were taken on strength and 3 horses were purchased. Seven horses were cast and sold and three were destroyed.

Sleigh Dogs

There was an increase of six dogs, making a total of 221 for use in Northern areas.

Health

The Department of Veterans' Affairs continues to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force. This past year there was an increase of approximately 18.8 per cent in days lost through sickness of regular members. The number of cases treated in all divisions was 14,359. Civilian Members lost a total of 1,258 days through sickness during the year.

Pay

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

Discipline

A number of minor breaches of regulations and a few of a more serious nature occurred during the year but, on the whole, a high standard of discipline was maintained.

Marriages

Of the total uniformed strength of the Force 67.4 per cent are married. This is an increase of 2.6 per cent over the previous year and is attributable to a relaxation of marriage regulations.

Appointments

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

Superintendent M. T. Laberge	17-1-62 (Temporary)
Inspector J. R. Roy	7-11-61

Rank and Grades	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
Commissioner.....	\$1,666.66	\$20,000.00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,333.33	16,000.00
Assistant Commissioner (6 at).....	1,125.00	13,500.00
Chief Superintendent or Assistant Commissioner.....	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
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).....	255.00	3,060.00
Grade 4 (6th year).....	250.00	3,000.00
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

Members of the Force were saddened to learn of the death of Rev. Canon W. Colé, D.D., Honourary Assistant Chaplain of the Force, who died at Regina, Sask., on September 28, 1961.

Rev. Father A. W. Hall, O.M.I., resigned his appointment as Honourary Chaplain of the Force on October 23, 1961, in order to accept a posting to South Africa.

The Rev. Father Allen MacInnes, O.M.I., was appointed as Honourary Chaplain of the Force on November 7, 1961, to succeed Rev. Father Hall, O.M.I.

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

Promotions

Officer Brother—

Insp. J. R. R. Carriere

Serving Brother—

13673, S/Sgt. Zubick, J. I.

15230 Sgt. Lemieux, D. B.

14852 Cpl. McAuley, A. E.

Honours

Priory Vote of Thanks—

12937 Sgt. Anderson, P. A.

14375 Sgt. Barker, W. K.

15283 Sgt. Fisher, I. D.

15075 Cpl. Mills, R. J.

16074 Cpl. Ginther, S. H.

16129 Cpl. Lecocq, J. A. L. P.

Meritorious Certificate (Non Risk)

20163 Cst. Brost, G. E.

20199 Cst. Shortridge, T. A.

Personnel Branch

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

Applicants Interviewed	1,339
Referral Reports	804
Follow-up Interviews	4,851
Appraisal Forms on Marine Constables and Special Constables	43
Other Special Interviews (Open Style reports on Special Constables and Civilian Members	55
TOTAL	7,092

A comparison with the previous fiscal year reveals a significant increase of 22.3 per cent in the total number of interviews conducted, the largest increase being in the number of applicants interviewed as well as a large increase in Annual Follow-Up Interviews conducted on both recruits in training and members in the general police field.

Honours, Awards and Commendations

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

Cst. G. M. Bell and Cst. R. L. Marshall of "E" Division for courage displayed during the early morning hours of January 13, 1961, by climbing the superstructure of the Patullo Bridge in connection with the successful apprehension of a mentally deranged person.

Cst. R. W. R. Smith of "E" Division for courage and determination displayed during the apprehension at Whalley, B.C., on October 23, 1960, of a person who later faced charges of breaking and entering with intent and attempted murder.

Cst. C. H. Spofford and Cst. M. R. Evans of "B" Division for courage displayed during the apprehension of David Patrick Fleming at Beachy Cove, Nfld., on June 28, 1961.

Cst. C. S. McGinnis of "K" Division for his courageous and tenacious action which led to the successful apprehension of a wanted criminal, at the Bassano district of Alberta, on May 11, 1961.

Cpl. H. A. Johnson of "G" Division for his courageous action in risking his life in an attempt to save a person from drowning in the Mackenzie River at Fort Simpson, N.W.T., on August 23, 1961.

Cst. G. G. Frazer of "E" Division for courage and initiative displayed during the hold-up of the Bank of Montreal at Terrace, B.C., on the morning of March 15, 1962. Although grievously wounded, he disarmed his assailant, resulting in the apprehension of this person without further serious injury to anyone else. Cst. Frazer was promoted to the rank of Corporal in recognition of his outstanding courage during this hold-up.

Long Service Medal

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 115 members of the Force who completed twenty years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. This included 9 Officers, 103 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Special Constable and 2 ex-members.

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 the following Clasps and Stars were awarded:

The Bronze Clasp and Star to 26 members: 6 Officers, 16 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Special Constable and 3 ex-members.

The Silver Clasp and Star to 25 members: 15 Officers, 8 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Constable and 1 Special Constable.

The Gold Clasp and Star to 2 members: 1 Officer and 1 ex-member.

The Queen's Police Gold Medal Essay Competition—1960

The Commissioner extended his congratulations to Cpl. R. F. Lunney of "K" Division for his fine achievement in being awarded First Prize of twenty guineas by the Committee of the Queen's Police Gold Medal Essay Competition—1960 for his essay on the subject, "Criminology—What contribution should be made by the Police to research and study in this field?". This was the first time a Canadian has won the Competition since its inception in 1929.

Marksmanship

The MacBrien Shield, awarded to the Division obtaining the highest average score in the Annual Revolver Practice, was won by "L" Division with an average of 178.58.

The Connaught Cup is presented each year to the member making the highest score for the Revolver Classification Course. Twenty-five regular members this past year obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the cup. The winner of the shoot-off will be presented with the Connaught Trophy and will be entitled to wear the Gold Revolver Badge surmounted by a crown.

Cpl. J. R. A. A. Boivin of "C" Division obtained the highest rifle score for 1961 i.e. 198, which confers on him the right to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a five pointed Star.

Cpl. A. D. Brown of "Depot" Division recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate N.C.O.'s and Constables competing in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize Meet 1961, and is entitled to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a crown.

Cst. T. D. Sheppard of "E" Division was the winner of the Minto Cup with a score of 197. This trophy is awarded annually to the member receiving the highest score firing the Annual Revolver Classification Course for the first time and who has less than two years service.

Marksmanship Badges were awarded to all members firing the Classification Courses who obtained a score of 180, or better, with revolver and 140, or better with rifle.

Supply

General Supplies and Equipment

Deliveries of Clothing and Kit by manufacturers have shown a marked improvement over the previous year. The quality of goods supplied was excellent but difficulty was experienced in one or two items. Manufacturers are still encountering problems in obtaining suitable quality of leather for the manufacture of Sam Browne belts.

Prices of woollen goods showed a slight increase over the previous year. The cost of boots and leather products also showed an increase. Other items of clothing and kit remained comparatively stable.

Eighty-one additional units of motor transport were purchased during the fiscal year at an average cost of \$2,407.67 which is a decrease of \$91.36 per unit from that paid during the previous fiscal year. Six hundred and forty-three used vehicles were traded in on new units at an average cost of \$1,479.09 which represents a decrease in replacement cost of \$70.91 per unit. Vehicles were replaced at an average mileage of 66,600 miles as against 67,904 miles for the previous year. The cost of motor vehicle operation was 4.80 cents per mile, a decrease of 0.10 cents per mile over the previous year.

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

The volume of stationery supplies has been on the increase and, consequently, stress has been placed on the efficient handling of all requisitions and placement of orders. The fullest co-operation has been received from the various heads of Branches of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, the Department of Public Works, Post Office Department and Treasury Board Staff. Commercial firms from whom supplies are obtained have given exceptionally good service and advice in all problems regarding stationery matters.

Uniforms

A black Oxford shoe has now been approved for wear by members of the Force. The initial supply of these shoes has been received into Stores and will shortly be available for general issue. Oxford shoes will be stocked in all sizes and half sizes ranging from seven up and in widths from C to E. Recruits will continue to be issued with two pairs of ankle boots upon engagement.

A new thermo style of underwear has now been approved for issue. This is of medium weight and will be available when the present stock of lightweight underwear has been depleted, which will take approximately one year. A lined glove has also been taken into service for Winter wear and these are available on a repayment basis. Recruits will be given one pair of lined gloves and one pair of unlined gloves in their original issue at time of engagement.

Breeches, trousers and overalls will shortly be equipped with a yellow braid stripe measuring one and three eighths inches in width as opposed to the current width of one and three quarter inches. This will make the uniform smarter in

appearance. In addition the foregoing articles will have zippers replacing the old style buttons. These changes will be available for general use as the present stocks are depleted.

A Detective badge of a completely new design along with a carrying case has been approved and will shortly be available for all members employed on plain clothes duties.

The Tailor Shop has been extremely busy during the past year however, the addition of eight new sizes in Jackets Brown, Tunics Scarlet and Peajackets as stock garments has helped to relieve some of the work. Special measurement orders still continue to be fairly large, and represent the main work load of the Tailor Shop. All uniforms for Officers are also produced in this Shop. There has been an over-all increase in the monthly output of work, but new methods and equipment have assisted in preventing an increase in staff. A new buttonhole machine has assisted in this matter and has also improved the quality of the work.

The initial change-over programme to procure .38 Special Calibre Revolvers with two inch barrels for use of plain clothes personnel has been completed. The ultimate aim is to obtain a sufficient number of these weapons to equip all members employed on plain clothes duties. The MK .303 Calibre rifle has recently been replaced by the modified rifle 7.62 MM, FN and this coming year the weapon will be used for the first time during the annual Rifle Shoot.

The Armourers' Shop has been quite busy and in addition to the usual amount of repair work, a conversion programme has been going on to change the old plain clothes revolvers where possible to a standard Police revolver. The armourers have also been busy obtaining special training in the maintenance of the FN rifle. A new re-bluing system has been installed which enables the armourers on re-converting weapons to turn out a factory finish.

Quarters

The 1961-62 Construction Programme for which a total of \$2,069,500 was provided, proceeded very well and, in addition to the regular programme, a winter works schedule was undertaken.

A number of projects were instituted at the Training Divisions at Regina and Rockcliffe involving improvements to existing establishments, such as water line replacement, miscellaneous paving and improvement of fire fighting services.

Construction commenced on the following Detachment buildings during 1960-61 and was completed in 1961-62:

Chester, N.S.; McAdam, N.B.; Kingston, Ont.; Crystal City and Wasagaming, Man.; Gull Lake, Hudson Bay, Outlook and Porcupine Plain, Sask.; Hinton, Killam, Slave Lake and Strathmore, Alta.; Pemberton, B.C.; and Old Crow, Y.T.

A few minor projects which had been started prior to March 31, 1961 were also completed.

Detachment Quarters were started and completed this past fiscal year at St. Stephen, N.B.; Carberry and Gimli, Man.; Indian Head and Melville, Sask.; Edson and Viking, Alta.; Hay River and Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.; Clinton, Fort St. James, Lytton and Sechelt, B.C. Other projects started and completed during the same fiscal period included construction of a shelter and installation of generators at Harbour Breton, Nfld.; Officers' Quarters at Baker Lake, N.W.T., and quarters for married Special Constables at Arctic Red River (1), Fort Good Hope (1) and Eskimo Point (2), N.W.T. Miscellaneous works included

a generator building at Edmonton, Alta.; dog kennels at Corner Brook, Nfld.; Sydney, N.S., and New Westminster, B.C.; radio shelters at Newcastle, N.B.; Goodeve, Sask., and Evansburg, Alta.; a blubber shed at Pangnirtung, N.W.T., and a dock at Prince George, B.C. In addition, improvement of electrical, water and sewer services were undertaken at many points.

Major renovations and alterations to existing buildings were carried out at the following locations:

Winnipeg, Man.	Headquarters Building;
Edmonton, Alta.	Headquarters Building;
Vancouver, B.C.	Sub-Division Building;
Ft. Smith, N.W.T.	Sub-Division Building;
Fredericton, N.B.	Headquarters Building and
	at Detachment Quarters at Placentia, Nfld.; Newcastle, N.B.; Jasper, Alta.; Atlin, B.C., and Whitehorse, Y.T.

Construction commenced in 1961-62 and carried over into 1962-63 on the following projects:

Detachment buildings at:

Digby, N.S.; Plaster Rock and St. George, N.B.; Megantic, Rimouski and Riviere du Loup, P.Q.; Ft. Frances, Ont.; Leader, Morse and Watrous, Sask.; Magrath, Alta.; Chase and Lumby, B.C.; a Sub-Division Administration Building at North Battleford, Sask., and two double married quarters at Banff, Alta.

Renovations were commenced on the Headquarters Building at Halifax, N.S., while installation of electrical power systems at Pond Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet and Pangnirtung, N.W.T., and sewage system at Fogo, Nfld., were started. Work was commenced on a sprinkler system in the Division Headquarters building at Fredericton, N.B. None of the above projects were completed in 1961-62 and all have been carried over to 1962-63.

Sites for detachment buildings were acquired at the following locations:

Lewisporte, Nfld.; Nipigon, Ont.; Ashern and Treherne, Man.; Humbolt, Kindersley, Pelly, Shaunavon and Wadena, Sask.; Bashaw, Cardston, Claresholm, Olds, Medicine Hat and Vermilion, Alta.; Clearwater Cranbrook, Golden, Invermere, and Merritt, B.C. Sites for Radio Repeater Stations were purchased at Campbellton, N.B.; Goodeve and Gull Lake, Sask.; and Ponoka, Alta., and a site for Married Quarters at Banff was secured.

Finance

During the Spring of 1962 the Force requested Mr. J. R. Cameron of the Management Analysis Division of the Civil Service Commission to undertake a review of the effectiveness of the recommendations of his earlier report of August 1954 on the Financial and Stores Procedures of the Force. The review was undertaken in accordance with the following terms of reference and at the writing of this report was under study.

"To make a general review, both at Headquarters and in selected field divisions of the operations of the Force which relate to finance, stores and supply activities and to make detailed examinations with recommendations of these operations where it appears that organization, procedures, techniques, methods, forms or records can be simplified and improved."

Also this past year at the request of this Force, a representative of the Auditor General of Canada made a survey of the Internal Audit System and Internal Financial control within the Force the results of which were still under review at the writing of this report.

April 1, 1960, marked the commencement of the decentralization of the R.C.M.P. Financial System whereby Officers Commanding Divisions received delegation of authority permitting them to approve certain transactions. The system will have been in operation for two fiscal years at the end of March, 1962, and the Divisions are to be commended for the good job that has been done in this particular field.

The Annual Estimates for the fiscal year 1961-62 totalled \$61,023,817 and the distribution of the Annual Estimates by major categories covering both the amount voted and the actual expenditure is set out below.

Category	Voted		Expended	
	Fiscal Year 1961-62.		Fiscal Year 1961-62.	
	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount
A Pay and Allowances Including Salaries.....	64	\$39,012,935	63	\$38,341,642
B Travelling and Removal Expenses.....	4	2,626,257	4	2,399,724
C Materials and Supplies.....	6	3,401,104	6	3,216,722
D All Other Services.....	11	6,869,913	11	6,764,916
E Building Construction.....	3	2,020,000	3	1,994,879
F Acquisition of Equipment.....	4	2,231,014	3	2,000,017
G Pensions and Other Benefits.....	8	4,862,594	10	6,051,958
TOTALS.....	100	\$61,023,817	100	\$60,769,858

The per capita for use with the Provincial Police Agreements based on actual expenditures for the last completed fiscal year 1961-62, on the basis of actual strength as at March 31, 1962, was \$7,867.

Treasury Board has advised that, during the preparation of Annual Estimates, departments should take cognizance of the increasing interest of Treasury Board in the future implications of programmes currently under way or in the planning stage. Treasury Board has requested the development of three year forecasts of estimates as background data which will be of value to the Board in its consideration of Annual Estimates. The Board wishes to have this long-range forecasting element incorporated as a permanent part of the Annual Estimates process.

Treasury Board, during the fiscal year 1961-62, advised that the Government had approved arrangements for the cyclical review of the pay of salaried Civil Servants and members of the R.C.M. Police. The plan provides that, over each two year period, the compensation of all Civil Servants and members of the Force will be examined group by group in relation to earnings in outside employment.

Conclusion

Generally speaking, crime throughout the year under review has been consistent with the gradual growth of the population. Minor increases have occurred in specific areas of crime, while decreases have appeared in others. However, taken over a period of several years, this would not reflect a significant trend.

During the past year numerous local, provincial and international conferences on crime have been attended by representatives of this Force and it is hoped that a greater degree of understanding has developed as a result in matters of mutual interest through the exchange of ideas.

It is through this exchange of beneficial information that our objectives in the control of crime may be achieved and, if crime is to be controlled it is imperative that the fullest co-operation exist not only between the various local law enforcement agencies but at the international level as well.

It is a pleasure for me to report that this co-operation has existed throughout the past year and I am most appreciative of the valuable assistance received at all levels.

This has been an extremely busy year for the Force and I would like to express my appreciation of the efficient, painstaking and loyal manner in which the members of the R.C.M. Police carried out their numerous duties.

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, 1962.

Ontario

"A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

Ottawa Protective Sub-Division—Ottawa Airport

Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville	Kingston	Ottawa Town Station
Cornwall	Maniwaki, Que.	Pembroke

North Bay Sub-Division

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

Newfoundland

"B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

Corner Brook Sub-Division

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

St. John's Sub-Division

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

Quebec

"C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

Montreal Sub-Division

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

Quebec Sub-Division

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

Manitoba

"D" Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG

Brandon Sub-Division

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

Dauphin Sub-Division

Amaranth	Lynn Lake	The Pas
Churchill	McCreary	Thompson
Cranberry Portage	Roblin	Thompson (Municipal)
Dauphin	Ste. Rose du Lac	Winnipegosis
Ethelbert	Snow Lake	
Flin Flon	Swan River	

Winnipeg Sub-Division

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

British Columbia

"E" Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA

Chilliwack Sub-Division

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

Kamloops Sub-Division

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

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
Craig
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

Northwest and Yukon Territories

"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

Administered from Ottawa

Baker Lake
Cambridge Bay

Chesterfield Inlet
Eskimo Point

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	Providence	Simpson
Hay River	Rae	Yellowknife
Liard	Resolution	

Western Arctic Sub-Division

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

Yukon Sub-Division

Carmacks	Haines Junction	Watson Lake
Dawson	Mayo	Whitehorse
Elsa	Teslin	

Nova Scotia**"H" Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX****Halifax Sub-Division**

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

Sydney Sub-Division

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

Truro Sub-Division

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

New Brunswick**"J" Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTON****Fredericton Sub-Division**

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

Moncton Sub-Division

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

Alberta

"K" Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON

Calgary Sub-Division

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

Edmonton Sub-Division

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

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	Stettler
Camrose	Ponoka	Three Hills
Coronation	Provost	Wetaskiwin
Innisfail	Red Deer	
Killam	Rocky Mountain House	

Prince Edward Island**"L" Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN****Administered from Charlottetown**

Alberton
Borden

Charlottetown
Montague

Souris
Summerside

Ontario**"O" Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO****London Sub-Division**

Chatham
Kitchener
London

Muncey
Ohsweken
Sarnia

Walpole Island
Windsor

Toronto Sub-Division

Belleville
Camp Borden
Fort Erie
Hamilton

Malton Airport
Niagara Falls
Orillia
Owen Sound

Peterborough
Toronto Town Station

Appendix "B"

Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1962.

Newfoundland

Corner Brook
Labrador City

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
Gravelbourg
Hudson Bay
Humboldt
Indian Head
Kamsack
Kindersley
Lloydminster
Maple Creek
Meadow Lake
Melfort
Melville
Moosomin
Outlook
Radville
Rosetown
Shanavon
Tisdale
Uranium City
Watrous
Wilkie
Yorkton

Alberta

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

British Columbia

Alberni, City of
Armstrong, City of
Burnaby, District of
Chilliwack, City of
Chilliwack, Twp. of
Coquitlam, District of
Courtenay, City of
Cowichan, Dist of North
Cranbrook, City of
Dawson Creek, City of
Duncan, City of
Enderby, City of
Ferne, 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, Dist. of
Summerland, Dist. of
Surrey, Dist. of
Terrace
Trail, City of
Vernon, City of
White Rock, City of

Appendix "C"

Classified Summary of the Disposition Made of all Investigations under the Federal Statutes, April 1, 1961 to March 31, 1962.

	Complainant declines to prosecute	Negative search Complaint unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL	Disposition by Provinces											TOTAL
										British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	N.W.T. and Y.T.	
Aeronautics Act.....	1	14	93	6	9	57	42	222	5	21	23	26	57	55	6		1	11	17	222	
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....		4	7	2			2	16		6	3	4	3							16	
Atomic Energy Control Act.....			2					2								2				2	
Bank Act.....			3			1	1	5		4				1						5	
Bankruptcy Act.....						2	2	4					2							4	
Canada Shipping Act.....	2	35	675	10	10	69	9	810	212	51	21	14	152	333	6	10	1	7	3	810	
Canada Wheat Board Act.....			185	7	1	45	22	260	1	73	183	3								260	
Canadian Citizenship Act.....		2	1			2	1	6			1		5							6	
Combines Investigation Act.....			9					9					9							9	
Customs Act.....	4,307	231	1,459	10	7	1,111	541	7,666	1,194	327	869	94	1,684	1,025	909	330	13	1,162	59	7,666	
Dept. of Transport, Canal Regs.....			16		2			18					12	6						18	
Dept. of Transport, Gov't. Airport Concession Operation Regulations.....			7		1		11	19						19						19	
Estate Tax Act.....							3	3						3						3	
Excise Act.....	2,602	38	573	41	23	115	187	3,579	72	392	441	313	468	841	18	483	503	47	1	3,579	
Excise Tax Act.....			2			2	2	4			4									4	
Explosives Act.....	27	8	33	7	2	60	8	145	4	30	3	1	23	44	2	5		20	13	145	
Export Act.....			1			1	1	1						1						1	
Export and Import Permits Act.....			2			2	2	4					3	1						4	
Family Allowances Act.....		3	9			6	3	21				1	4	16						21	
Farm Improvement Loans Act.....		1	3			4	1	9		2	1			6						9	
Fisheries Act.....			10		4	2	2	16	3	4									4	16	
Food and Drugs Act.....	9	12	9	2	4	28	50	114	8	8		6	72	17		2		1		114	
Game Export Act.....						1	1	1												1	
General Crime*			1			5	4	10					8		1					10	
Government Harbours and Piers Act.....			7			3	3	10	8				1	1						10	
Government Property Traffic Act.....		2	3,077	52	19	39	29	3,218	7	336			2,636	50	37	1	1	143	7	3,218	
Immigration Act.....		8	1		1	436	567	1,014	105	3	328	36	436	81	6	14			5	1,014	
Income Tax Act.....	2	20	4,791	421	42	564	1,103	6,943	604	407	466	125	1,809	3,051	231	140	9	85	16	6,943	
Indian Act.....		2,582	7	10,107	34	68	35	12,937	6,485	2,403	1,156	430	247	707	673	122	72		642	12,937	

Juvenile Delinquents Act.....			2	48	8		11	16	85	5	20	16	27	6		2				9	85
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Contributing).....	1		12	338	22	27	19	18	437	41	210	46	105		2	3				32	437
Livestock Pedigree Act.....				2					2					2							2
Lord's Day Act.....		57	5	6			19	16	103	14	74	4	6		1	3				1	103
Meat Inspection Act.....							1	1	2											2	2
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		388	15	203	2	12	23	11	654	35	212	19	5	121	118	18	81	6	17	22	654
Narcotic Control Act.....	3	615	73	376	88	59	156	223	1,593	655	181	19	27	525	157	3	16	1	8	1	1,593
National Capital Act.....			1	1,700	11	12	9	11	1,744					1,578	166						1,744
National Defence Act.....			2	51	1	3	2	3	62	1	10	1		3		2		2	42	1	62
National Harbours Board Act.....				1			1	2	2												2
National Housing Act.....				12	6		2	2	22		1		2	4	1		14				22
National Parks Act.....		3	633	5	8		30	26	705	61	444	88	3	35	33		11	3	27		705
Northwest Territories Act.....		30	5	77				13	125											125	125
Old Age Security Act.....			1				2	1	4					3	1						4
Parole Act.....			10	3			190	57	260				2	118	99	23	18				260
Penitentiary Act.....				1					1				1								1
Pension Act.....							2		2					1	1						2
Post Office Act.....			2	1			1		4	1		1									4
Railway Act.....				157		1	1	4	163	121	35	4	1						2		163
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....			2	2			4	1	9	1		3		4							9
Territorial Lands Act.....				3					3												3
Unemployment Insurance Act.....			1	15			18	8	42	7		15		1	11		1		1	6	42
TOTAL.....	8	10,619	519	24,709	735	315	3,082	3,103	43,090	9,652	5,257	3,717	1,230	10,032	6,845	1,941	1,253	612	1,577	974	43,090

*Not otherwise classified.

†Includes Opium and Narcotic Drug Act (Repealed Sept. 15, 1961).

Appendix "D"

Opium and Narcotic Drug Case Windsor, Ontario

To combat the illegal trafficking in narcotics, nothing succeeds better than co-operation between law enforcement agencies, nationally and internationally. The case of John SIMON and Nicholas CICCHINI illustrates this very aptly.

During the spring of 1961 it was well known to police authorities in and around Windsor, Ontario that CICCHINI was deeply involved in the traffic of narcotics and distribution of counterfeit currency.

On May 1, 1961, an agent of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics was steered to CICCHINI by John SIMON, a seemingly legitimate hotel operator in the Windsor area. SIMON boasted how he could obtain large amounts of heroin and counterfeit money from a friend of his in Windsor. He said that heroin could be had for \$11,000.00 a kilogram and U.S. counterfeit money at \$35.00 per \$100.00 or \$15.00 per \$50.00. If purchased in a larger quantity four kilograms of heroin could be purchased for \$30,000.00. This heroin would be 100% pure, but delivery could not be made before twelve days and payment was to be in advance.

Guarding against a double-cross, the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics agent insisted on meeting the "boss" and on getting a sample. On May 8th SIMON met the agent at a tavern near Windsor and handed him a cigarette box containing some powder wrapped in silver paper. While SIMON was apparently reporting to CICCHINI by telephone, the agent tested the powder and was satisfied that it was heroin.

After returning from the telephone, SIMON advised the agent that his "boss" would meet him in Windsor. While en route to Windsor, the agent stopped at a small restaurant under the pretext of obtaining some cigars, where he met a member of the R.C.M.P. and handed the sample of heroin to him. This heroin was subsequently taken to the Dominion Analyst in Toronto and was found to be 100% pure. The U.S. Bureau of Narcotics agent drove to the parking lot of a night club in Windsor where he was introduced to Nicholas CICCHINI. The agent and CICCHINI conferred in CICCHINI's black Oldsmobile and while driving around the area discussed prices and quantity of uncut heroin. After a lengthy discussion, CICCHINI agreed to sell the agent one-half kilogram of heroin for \$5,500.00 as an initial buy and if the agent was satisfied with the heroin he would be introduced to the source and in that manner, CICCHINI would not have to handle the heroin himself, but would be paid his commission after each of the agent's purchases. Further, CICCHINI instructed the agent to tell SIMON that they could not come to an agreement and in that way SIMON would be dropped from further dealings, thereby saving CICCHINI the commission he would normally pay to SIMON.

The agent called CICCHINI again and on May 11th, 1961 made arrangements to meet him in the parking lot of the same night club where they had previously met. After paying CICCHINI \$5,500.00 the agent and CICCHINI drove to the residence of CICCHINI'S paramour. While inside, CICCHINI made a telephone call, and a short time later in answer to a knock at the front door, CICCHINI returned with a brown paper package and took the agent into a den

where he handed the agent a package containing approximately one pound of white powder. While CICCHINI was preparing some boiling water to test the powder the agent field tested the powder using acid. When CICCHINI returned with the water, the agent pretended to test the heroin, but he was already satisfied that it was heroin. As soon as the agent expressed his satisfaction with the powder, CICCHINI was most anxious to have him leave the house.

The U.S. Bureau of Narcotics agent left the house and by pre-arrangement, met a detective of the Michigan State Police and handed the heroin to him. The detective, after making certain that he was not being followed, met a member of the Windsor Detachment R.C.M. Police, who accepted the package and subsequently delivered it to the Dominion Analyst, who found that the package contained 17 ounces of 99.2 per cent pure heroin.

On May 24th, 1961, the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics agent met CICCHINI in the same night club parking lot and discussed at great length counterfeit money and narcotics. CICCHINI advised that due to some arrests made in Toronto and New York he would not be able to supply the four kilograms of pure heroin for at least a month. The arrests CICCHINI referred to were those of Albert and Vito AGUECI and John PAPELIA who were arrested by the Toronto Drug Squad of the R.C.M.P. for extradition to the United States to stand trial for Conspiracy to Traffic in Narcotics. Although he could not supply four kilograms he said that he still had one kilogram left and that he would sell it for \$10,500.00. The agent argued that he had already made arrangements to sell four kilograms for \$36,000.00, thus giving him a profit of \$6,000.00, but if he took the one at \$10,500.00 he would have to raise the price which would not be favourable with his customers. CICCHINI sympathized with the agent's situation, but said he could do nothing to help him out. At this time CICCHINI took two counterfeit \$50.00 bank notes out of his pocket and gave them to the agent to show his friends, but advised that he would have to return them after they had been examined. The meeting concluded at this point and the counterfeit bank notes were turned over to a member of the Windsor Detachment R.C.M.P., who had them examined by an agent of the U.S. Secret Service in Detroit, Michigan, who confirmed that they were definitely counterfeit.

On July 6th, 1961, another meeting was arranged between the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics agent and CICCHINI. CICCHINI again complained that his source of supply was disrupted due to the arrest in Toronto and other arrests in Europe. He also advised that the kilogram that was promised to him had been sold to someone else. At this point the Narcotics agent produced \$10,500.00 in currency and CICCHINI suggested that he get in touch with him on July 9th, 1961, at which time they could possibly resume business.

On July 9th, 1961, the agent and CICCHINI met, at which time CICCHINI advised that he could not supply any further narcotics. On a pre-arranged signal, investigating officers placed CICCHINI under arrest. John SIMON was also arrested at a hotel in the Windsor area and CICCHINI's paramour was arrested at her residence. Subsequent searches failed to reveal any narcotics; however, numerous stolen articles were discovered. These articles were turned over to the Windsor City Police for appropriate action under the Criminal Code.

On July 10th, 1961, CICCHINI, SIMON and CICCHINI's paramour appeared before Magistrate A. W. MacMillan and were jointly charged with Conspiracy to Traffic in Narcotics. An additional charge of Conspiracy to Possess Counterfeit Money was laid against CICCHINI and SIMON and individual charges of Trafficking in Narcotics were laid against each of the three accused. CICCHINI was also charged with Possession of Counterfeit Money.

On December 8th, 1961, after a four-day Preliminary Hearing, the three accused were committed on the charges laid, except that the Conspiracy charge against CICCHINI's paramour was dismissed. The trial of CICCHINI and SIMON commenced on January 22nd, 1962 and continued to January 31st, with over forty witnesses being called for the prosecution. Trial was held before a jury presided over by Mr. Justice Thompson of the Supreme Court of Ontario. CICCHINI was found guilty of Conspiracy to Traffic in a Drug and Traffic in a Drug and Conspiracy to Possess Counterfeit Money and Possession of Counterfeit Money. SIMON was convicted of Conspiracy to Traffic in a Drug and Traffic in a Drug.

Thus, the activities of one of Canada's major drug traffickers was brought to a conclusion.

The Queen v. HARRIS—Murder

At 11:00 A.M., January 29th, 1962, Mr. Gordon FRASER, a resident of Plaster Rock, N.B., contacted the N.C.O. in Charge Petitcodiac Detachment and reported that he had just discovered the dead body of a man a short distance from the Trans-Canada Highway approximately one mile west of Petitcodiac.

Investigation at the scene revealed tracks where a vehicle headed in the direction of Saint John, N.B. had been stopped on the north side of the highway. Investigators observed where a quantity of oil had leaked from the vehicle and surmised that it was one of older vintage. This theory was subsequently found to be correct.

The body was that of an adult male Indian which lay, mostly unclad, in a face-down position about 100 ft. from the highway. Death appeared to have been the result of several deep stab wounds in the chest. Drag marks could be clearly seen in the crusted snow and it was possible to determine that one person had dragged the body from an automobile to the point where it was found. There were no indications that a struggle had taken place and it was considered that the deceased had met his death prior to being deposited at the side of the highway.

A thorough search was made for approximately 10 miles along the highway in each direction in an effort to locate the murder weapon and the murdered man's missing clothing. In the meantime, the body was removed to the morgue at Moncton for autopsy and inquest proceedings.

The deceased lay unidentified at the morgue until January 31st when fingerprints forwarded to Headquarters Identification Branch, Ottawa, were identified as being those of Arthur James CASEY, age 23, of Port Felix, N.S.

Enquiries revealed that CASEY had visited his home in Port Felix on January 27th and left at 1:00 P.M. the next day for Saint John driving his light green 1950 Meteor. Licence number and description of the Meteor were obtained from the Motor Vehicle Branch and distributed to all police forces in the Maritime Provinces.

The dead man's brother-in-law, Joseph BELLEFONTAINE, received word of the murder and presented himself at the R.C.M.P. Office in Saint John to provide whatever assistance possible. BELLEFONTAINE and CASEY were both employed by FOUNDATION MARITIME LTD. at Saint John, and it was learned that CASEY had departed for Port Felix on Friday January 26th to visit his family over the week-end. When he did not return to work on Monday morning his brother-in-law did not immediately become alarmed believing he had likely experienced trouble with his old car or was snowbound as the result of a recent storm.

Our investigator was informed that CASEY was in the process of moving to a new boarding house and before leaving for the week-end had left a quantity of clothing at the BELLEFONTAINE home for safekeeping. When he departed for Port Felix the victim was wearing a green nylon jacket which was later to become an important piece of evidence.

The murder victim's automobile was located during the late evening of January 31st on a side street in downtown Saint John, where it had been apparently abandoned several days previously. While the members of the Moncton Sub-Division Identification Branch subjected the automobile to a careful examination, Saint John City Police reported that a supposed amnesia victim had been picked up at the Salvation Army hostel during the late evening of January 29th. This person had been admitted to the Provincial Hospital, Lancaster, N.B., for treatment and observation. It was learned from the City Police Investigating Officer that the amnesia victim had been wearing what was described as a green gabardine car-coat when taken into protective custody.

Investigation at the Provincial Hospital revealed that their patient had been identified as Herbert George HARRIS, age 38, a soldier who was A.W.O.L. from Camp Gagetown. Arrangements were made to obtain the green car-coat worn by HARRIS and compare it with the hood from CASEY's nylon jacket which had been located in his clothing at the BELLEFONTAINE home. Both articles appeared to be of identical material and colour and the zipper, with which one piece of clothing could be attached to the other, matched perfectly. Several spots resembling blood stains were found on the shoes worn by HARRIS and these, together with his other clothing, were taken into possession for examination at the Crime Detection Laboratory.

HARRIS, who had dropped his pretext of being an amnesia victim, was discharged from hospital and immediately taken into custody as a suspect in the slaying. He informed that on June 28th, when hitchhiking from Halifax to Camp Gagetown, he was picked up by two men in an old model car. According to HARRIS, the driver of the car asked him for some money to buy gasoline and while reaching for his wallet one of the men struck him on the head. He said he could remember nothing further until waking up in hospital some time later. Several discrepancies in his story were pointed out to the suspect and after further questioning he agreed to tell the truth. HARRIS then claimed he had been picked up by one man in the 1950 Meteor and had been attacked by this person with a knife. In the ensuing struggle HARRIS alleged that he obtained possession of the knife and before he realized it struck the man several blows on the chest with this weapon. After realizing that the victim was dead he panicked and decided to dispose of the body in some bush at the side of the highway. After providing several false leads the suspect directed investigators to various locations in and about the City of Saint John where articles of blood-stained clothing and the murder weapon were eventually located.

Serious doubts were entertained concerning the claim that CASEY had been killed in self defense. The dead man had been a strong, muscular person and, unless taken by complete surprise, should have been capable of overpowering the older man. Robbery was established as a possible motive for the slaying when our investigators learned that HARRIS had issued a cheque for \$2,000.00 a few days earlier. It was established he had no bank account to cover the cheque and little or no pocket money. Enquiries revealed that the dead man had carried a small sum of money in a black leather wallet which was missing when the body was recovered. According to his friends CASEY was a flamboyant, easy-going person who did not hesitate to flash a roll of bills if he had money in his pocket.

Several papers from the missing wallet were found in a waste-paper container at the Saint John Railway Station where a waitress in the lunch counter was able to identify HARRIS as one of her customers on January 29th, the day the body was discovered.

A clerk in a Moncton, N.B., hardware store identified the suspect from photographs as being the person to whom he had sold a hunting knife about January 23rd, 1962. At this time he had been visiting a girl friend in Moncton who advised that he had departed on January 24th to return to Camp Gagetown.

HARRIS was formally charged with Capital Murder and committed to stand trial before Judge and Jury at Dorchester, N.B. At the trial the main contention of the Defence Counsel was that CASEY had attacked HARRIS who was forced to defend himself and that the victim was killed in the struggle. On June 26th, 1962, after deliberating on the evidence for fifty-five minutes, the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty of murder" but "guilty of manslaughter". HARRIS was sentenced to serve a term of ten years in the Maritime Penitentiary.

Enforcement of Excise Act Roxton Falls, Que.

The largest Excise Act violation encountered during the year was uncovered in the Roxton Falls area, Que. Co-ordinated efforts by five detachments in the Eastern Townships, Montreal C.I.B. and "Air" Division resulted in seizure of a commercial still with a production capacity of upwards of 200 gallons per day. Initial information indicated the location of a cache of ingredients used by the still operators and following extensive observations, a truck departing from this cache and believed headed for the still site was followed to St. Hyacinthe, Que., where it stopped for a traffic light. A member of the Force jumped into the back of the truck which proceeded to Richelieu, Que., and parked in a parking lot overnight.

Shortly after the vehicle was parked another member concealed himself in the truck. Seven hours later the two members were compelled to leave the truck for a change of clothes and to thaw out as this was in the month of December. After a very brief rest, the members again concealed themselves in the truck. The next day the truck continued its trip and after some 26 hours it eventually arrived at the still site.

Five persons were arrested at the scene and as a result of prosecutions fines totalling \$7,200.00 were collected. Over five tons of sugar was seized, 236 gallons of spirits, 1,000 gallons of mash and 636 gallons of fuel oil. The truck used in hauling supplies was sold for \$1,165.00. A second truck containing 213 gallons of spirits en route to Quebec City from the still site was also seized.

